



III GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON
CHILD LABOUR

OCTOBER 8 TO 10, 2013 • BRASÍLIA - BRAZIL

FINAL REPORT



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Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger - MDS

October 8-10, 2013

Brasilia, Brazil

Brazil. Ministry of Social Development and the Fight against Hunger (MDS). Internacional Labour Organization (ILO).

III Global Conference on Child Labour: Final Report. -- Brasília, DF: Secretariat for Evaluation and Information Management, 2014.

132 p. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 978-85-60700-73-8

1. Child labour. 2. Global conference, report. I. Internacional Labour Organization.

CDU 331-053.2

EVENT CREDITS

Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS)

Minister

Tereza Campello

Executive Assistant

Marcelo Cardona Rocha

Social Work Assistant

Denise Ratmann Arruda Colin

Executive Secretary of the III Global Conference on Child Labour

Paula Montagner

International Advisor

Claudia de Borba Maciel

Team involved

Adriana Braz

Adriana Miranda Moraes

Adrianna Figueiredo

Alex Kleyton Rodrigues Barbosa

Amanda Guedes

Ana Cláudia Nascimento

Ana Paula Siqueira

André Luís Quaresma de Carvalho

André Luiz Silva Gomes

Anelise Borges Souza

Anna Rita Scott Kilson

Bárbara Pincowsca Cardoso Campos

Benício Marques

Carolina Terra
Daniel Plech Garcia (Executive Assistant at the III GCCL)
David Urcino Ferreira Braga
Eduardo de Medeiros Santana
Fábio Macario
Fernanda Sarkis Franchi Nogueira
Fernando Kleiman
Francisco Antonio de Sousa Brito
Ganesh Inocalla
Guilherme Pereira Lorangeira
Iara Cristina da Silva Alves
Ivone Alves de Oliveira
João Augusto Sobreiro Sigora
Joaquim Travassos
Katia Rovana Ozorio
Laura Aparecida Pequeno da Rocha
Ligia Girão (Executive Assistant at the III GCCL)
Ligia Margaret Kosin Jorge
Luciana de Fátima Vidal
Marcelo Saboia
Marcia Muchagata (Executive Assistant at the III GCCL)
Mônica Aparecida Rodrigues
Nadia Marcia Correia Campos
Natascha Rodenbusch Valente
Olimpio Antônio Brasil Cruz
Pollyanna Rodrigues Costa
Priscilla Craveiro da C. Campos
Raquel Solon Lopes (Executive Assistant at the III GCCL)
Renata Lu Rodrigues
Ségismar de Andrade Pereira
Sergio Paz
Tarcisio Silva Pinto
Telma Maranhão Gomes
Thor Saad Ribeiro
Ubirajara da Costa Machado
Valéria Cristina da Trindade Feitoza
Valeria Maria de Massarani Gonelli
Vanidia Kreibich

Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE)

Minister

Manoel Dias

Executive Assistant

Nilton Fraiberg Machado / Paulo Roberto Pinto

Labour Inspection Assistant

Paulo Sérgio de Almeida

Team involved

Alberto Souza

Caroline Vanderlei

Célia Maria Galvão de Menezes

Deise Mácola de Freitas

Diana Rocha

Elvira Míriam Veloso de Mello Cosendey

Eridan Moreira Magalhães

Fátima Chammas

Fernanda Sucharski

Karina Andrade Ladeira

Leonardo Soares de Oliveira

Luiz Henrique Ramos Lopes

Marcela Pinheiro Alves da Silva

Marinalva Cardoso Dantas

Mario Barbosa

Maristela Borges Saravi

Paula Neves

Regina Rupp Catarino

Roberto Padilha Guimarães

Sergio Paixão Pardo

Teresa Calabrich

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Minister

Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado/ Antonio Patriota

Secretary-General

Eduardo dos Santos

Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs

Carlos Antonio da Rocha Paranhos

Director of the Department of Human Rights and Social Affairs

Alexandre Peña Ghisleni / Gláucia Silveira Gauch

Working Group – III GCCL

Eduardo Alcebiades Lopes

Fábio Moreira Carbonell Farias

Jean Karydakís

Rafael Leme

Thiago Poggio Pádua

Permanent Mission in Geneva

Maria Nazareth Farani Azevedo

Maria Luisa Escorel

Andre Misi

Francisco Figueiredo de Souza

Communications Department of the Presidency of the Republic

Minister

Thomas Timothy Traumann / Helena Chagas

Head of Special Advisory Unit of Public Relations Abroad

Jandyr Santos Jr.

Team

Jucelino Moreira Bispo

Georgeana Arrais de C. Pinto

Márcio Venciguerra

Patrícia Kalil
Julia Segatto
Rhaiana Rondon
Camila Santana
Julia Segatto
Alice Watson Cleto

International Labour Organization (ILO) – Office in Brazil

Director

Laís Abramo

Adjunct Director

Stanley Gacek

Finance, Administration and Human Resources Officer

Renato Mendes

International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) Coordinator

Maria Cláudia Falcão

South-South Cooperation Program Coordinator

Fernanda Barreto

Team

Janaina Viana (Executive Assistant at the III GCCL)
Marcelo Moreira Vilela Rocha (Executive Assistant at the III GCCL)

Paula Fonseca
Cynthia Ramos
Pedro Brandão
Jean Pierre Granados
Erik Ferraz
Sinomar Fonseca
Severino Goes

ILO – Geneva/Headquarters

Constance Thomas
Simon Steyne

Pedro Américo Furtado de Oliveira
Beatriz Caetano-Pinto

World Bank

Director of the World Bank for Brazil, Latin America and the Caribbean

Débora Wetsel

Team

Maria Conception Steta Gandara
Magnus Lindelow

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) – Brazil

UNICEF Representative in Brazil

Gary Stahl

Chief Child Protection

Casimira Bengé

South-South Horizontal Cooperation

Michelle Barron
Niklas Stephan

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) – Brazil

UNESCO Representative in Brazil

Lucien Munhoz

Team

Marlova Jovchelovitch Noleto
Rosana Sperandio Pereira

Julio Cesar Cuba Sanchez
Manuela Pinheiro Rego
Jane Fádua Bittencourt

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) – Brazil

UNDP Resident Representative in Brazil

Jorge Chediek

Team

Maristela Marques Baioni
Maria Teresa Amaral Fontes
Andrea Ribeiro Bosi

UNDP – Teamworks (Child Labour Dialogues)

Aneeq Cheema
Cristiano Penna
Gayan Peiris
Ifoda Abdurazakova
Jeffrey Huber
Kathy Kelley
Romolo Tassone

National Collegiate of Municipal Secretariats of Social Assistance (CONGEMAS)

Valdiosmar Vieira Santos
Selma Batista

National Organizing Committee (NOC)

Ministry of Social Development

Marcelo Cardona Rocha
Denise Ratmann Arruda Colin

Ministry of Labour

Nilton Fraiberg Machado / Paulo Roberto Pinto
Leonardo Soares de Oliveira
Luiz Henrique Ramos Lopes (Alternate)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Eduardo dos Santos
Alexandre Ghisleni

Staff of the Presidency of the Republic

Ivanildo Tjara Franzosi
Juliano Pimentel Duarte (Alternate)

General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic

Juliana Gomes Miranda
Verônica Lucena da Silva (Alternate)

Secretariat for Human Rights of the Presidency of the Republic (SDH)

Maria Izabel da Silva
Tassiana da Cunha Carvalho (Alternate)

Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MPOG)

Danyel Lorio de Lima
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Ministry of Education (MEC)

Fábio Meireles de Hardman de Castro
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Ivone de Almeida Peixoto (Alternate)

Ministry of Social Security

Rogério Nagamini Costanzi
Fátima Aparecida Rampin (Alternate)

National Council for Social Assistance (CNAS)

Leila Pizzato

Margarida Munguba Cardoso (Alternate)

National Council for Children's and Adolescents' Rights (CONANDA)

Mirian Maria José dos Santos
Maria de Lourdes Magalhães (Alternate)

National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI)

Tânia Maria Dornellas dos Santos
Claudir Mata (Alternate)

National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (FNPETI)

Isa Maria de Oliveira
Gabriella Bighetti (Alternate)
Joseane Barbosa da Silval (Alternate)

Representatives of National Employers Organizations

Reinaldo Felisberto Damacena (CNI)
Maria Clara Calderon Almeida de Oliveira Rodrigues (CNC – Alternate)

Representatives of National Workers Organizations

Expedito Solaney P. de Magalhães (CUT)
Rumiko Tanaka (UGT – Alternate)

Government of the Federal District (GDF)

Maria América Menezes Bonfim Hamú
Vera Lúcia Rodrigues Fernandes (Alternate)

ILO

Laís Wendel Abramo
Maria Cláudia Falcão (Alternate)

Superior Labour Court (TST)

Saulo Tarcísio de Carvalho Fontes
Platon Teixeira de Azevedo Neto (Alternate)
Andrea Saint Pastous Nocchi (Alternate)

Labour Public Prosecutor's Office (MPT)

Rafael Dias Marques
Thalma Rosa de Almeida (Alternate)

International Consulting Committee

- Afghanistan** – Faqirullah Safi, Afghan Chancery
- Albania** – Filloreta Kodra – Ministry of Labour’s National Agency for the Protection of Children’s Rights
- Argentina** – María del Pilar Rey Méndez – National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (Conaeti)
- Armenia** – Anahit Martirosyan – Department of International Affairs of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- Bangladesh** – Humayun Kabir – Ministry of Labor and Employment
- Brazil** – Márcia Lopes – Former MDS Minister and Head of the Brazilian Delegation at the II GCCL
- Cape Verde** – Francisca Marilena Catunda Baessa – Cape Verdean Institute for the Child and Adolescent (ICCA)
- Kazakhstan** – Aysara Baktymbet – Second Secretary of the Department for Multilateral Cooperation
- Colombia** – Laura Liliana Orjuela Vargas – Board of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law of the Colombian Chancery
- Ecuador** – María del Carmen Velasco – Ministry of Labour Relations
- Slovenia** – Department of Human Rights of the local Chancery
- Spain** – Jesús Molina Vázquez – General Coordinator for Spanish Cooperation in Brazil
- United States** – Marcia Eugenio – Office of Child Labour, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking – American Department of Labour
- Granada** – Darshan Rhamdhani – Ministry of Justice
- Jamaica** – Marva Ximinnies – Unit Director
- Lebanon** – Nazha Chalita – Ministry of Labour
- Mauritania** – Mohamed Ould Sid Ahmed Ould Bedde – Board of Childhood of the Ministry for Social Affairs, Childhood and Family
- Mexico** – Joaquin Gonzalez Casanova – Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
- Norway** – Martin Torbergsen – Section of Human Rights and Democracy of the Norwegian Chancery
- Nigeria** – Juliana A. Adebambo – Ministry of Labour and Productivity
- Netherlands** – Lauris Beets – Department of International Affairs of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment
- Peru** – Edgardo Sergio Balbin Torres – General Board of Fundamental Rights, Security and Health in the Workplace
- Republic of the Congo** – Marie-Céline Tchissambou Bayonne – Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and Solidarity
- Romania** – Codrin Scutaru – Ministry of Labour
- Seychelles** – Erna Athanasius – Ambassador for Female and Child Affairs
- Tanzania** – Sr. Mkama J. Mkama – Principal Labour Officer
- Uruguay** – Juan Andrés Roballo – Ministry of Labour
- Vietnam** – Cao Thi Thanh Thuy – Department of International Cooperations of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
- European Union** – Elisabeth Tison – Human Rights and Policies and Multilateral Cooperation Division
- MERCOSUR** – Cristhian Mirza – MERCOSUR Social Institute
- CPLP** – Odete Severino – Ministry of Solidarity and Social Security
- International Organization of Employers (IOE)** – Amélia Espejo
- International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)** – Jeroen Beirnaert – Department of Trade Union and Human Rights
- ILO** – Constance Thomas – IPEC
- UNICEF** – Susan Bissell – Department of Child Protection
- UNESCO** – Florence Migeon – Education Sector
- Global March** – Kailash Sarthyart

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PREFACE

The III Global Conference on Child Labour held in 2013, under the coordination of the Brazilian Government and the support of the International Labour Organization – ILO is a milestone in the history of international meetings of child labour eradication. It was marked by the convergence of interests among governments, employers, workers and civil society, revitalizing this theme in the public agenda of all countries.

The perception of this convergence allows the joint construction of the Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour, in which we reinforced the commitment to ensure that our children and teenagers have the right to a future free of work exploitation, access to quality education, health, social services and more decent work in all sectors.

This report contains important lessons and we hope that this document represents a tool that will support us with legislation improvement, elimination of impunity for the ones using child labour, in the strengthening of cooperation among governments and also among social sectors.

The strong engagement of employers, workers and civil society organizations confronting this challenge represents the acceleration of child labour elimination in each country. The knowledge promoted by the exchange of experiences and quantitative and qualitative information on the reality of all countries is one of the main weapons in this fight.

We are convinced that the sustainable eradication of child labour cannot leave aside the widening and articulation of social and economic development policies. In order to reach this objective, we have to continue the mobilization achieved by the III Global Conference and, therefore, we invite everyone to publicize, debate and propose innovative approaches for the diversity of situations that national and local managers face when operating those policies, giving special consideration to the worst situations. The conference's website and the dialogue

platform on child labour remain active aiming to ensure a space for dialogue and consolidation of ideas and actions undertaken, supporting therefore, the dissemination of what we already achieved.

In this journey we had the support of many partners. We take this opportunity to appreciate the support of all representatives from the International Consultative Committee, from the National Commission, the specialists, the dialogues' participants, the social networks, in special, the ILO's teams from Genève and Brazil.

We hope that the Government from Argentina, in charge of hosting the next conference, can count with the support of you all. We also hope that the next Conference, to be held in 2017, demonstrates the success of our efforts to eliminate this wound in the life of millions of human beings all over the world. A better future is possible and we will achieve it together.

Tereza Campello

Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger

Manoel Dias

Ministry of Labor and Employment

Luiz Alberto Figueiredo

Ministry of External Relations



**The III Global
Conference on
Child Labour**



III GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON
CHILD LABOUR

HEADSETS

FONES DE OUVIDO

AURICULARES

ÉCOUTEURS

PROGRAM

PROGRAMAÇÃO

PROGRAMACIÓN

PROGRAMME



III GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON
CHILD LABOUR

BRASILIA - BRAZIL



INTRODUCTION

This report presents the content shared and debated by participants of the III Global Conference on Child Labour – III GCCL, held in Brasilia, Brazil, from October 8th to 10th of 2013.

The event gathered 155 countries, with 1200 people representing national governments, social leaderships, worker and employer organizations, adolescents, specialists, judiciary officers, journalists and other media professionals from all over the world (see page 121 with list of participants). Through the Internet, approximately one thousand other connections watched the conference plenaries.

The Conference being organized by a developing country was an important mark in the course of international meetings on the fight against child labour. It was recognized as an important indicator that the States' commitment against the exploitation of children and adolescents should not be limited by cultural, political or economic barriers. The child labour phenomenon affects everyone, thus it is everyone's responsibility to contribute to its sustainable eradication.

Presided by the Brazilian government and carried out in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Conference was attended

by delegations of the countries present and by a variety of actors, which shows the progress in acknowledging the importance of the topic to national agendas.

In its organization process, the Conference also mobilized a diverse group of institutional actors through the National Organizing Commission and the International Consulting Committee. The National Organizing Commission, responsible for assisting the organizational process of the Conference through consultancy, had the interinstitutional representation of workers, employers, civil society, government and judiciary officers (the Judiciary branch and the Labour Public Prosecutor's Office). The International Consulting Committee included representatives of governments, regional blocks, multilateral bodies, internationally known civil society organizations and specialists in the field. The Committee worked virtually, having as goals: (i) supporting the National Organizing Commission of the III GCCL in international mobilization aiming at having the highest number possible of participating countries in the preparation of and in the III GCCL itself; (ii) contributing to the creation of the Base Document of the III GCCL; (iii) publicizing and organizing events and initiatives that would promote discussions about the

main aspects of the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016, which was approved in the Global Conference on Child Labour in the Hague in 2012, and also the Base Document of the III GCCL.

Since the creation of the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2010, there have been many efforts in different parts of the world to ensure greater consistency in the actions taken to confront the issue. The III GCCL was a special opportunity to share these efforts and the lessons learned up until now, from the trajectories of different actors.

As a southern hemisphere country that has been facing child labour and creating successful practices to be shared, Brazil has been invited to host the III Global Conference on Child Labour. The invitation came from Piet Hein Donner, the Netherlands Minister for Social and Labour Affairs and organizer of the Hague Conference in 2010. The Brazilian government embraced the opportunity and accepted the challenge, stating its determination and political will, with the support of other leaders and, jointly with the ILO, organized the event, focusing on the goal of achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016.

Thus, in 2013, the event in Brasilia was a global meeting to discuss what has been done, how effective these actions have been, and lessons learned so far. It was also discussed what should continue to be done to achieve the eradication of child labour and what can be improved in the experiences that have already proven to be successful.

During the event, there were discussions about successful experiences and practices all over the world on child labour in agriculture, in domestic labour, in urban settings and in productive chains. In addition, experiences and practices on the violation of rights of children and adolescents in illicit activities were also presented, aside from child labour in the context of migrations. Several important initiatives were also shared and analyzed in regards to producing statistics, the actions of justice systems, and education models and schools. All of which were topics that had previously been the object of debate through the online platform www.childlabourdialogues.org, having approximately 19 thousand people involved. These contributions are consolidated in the updated base text of the III GCCL (see conference website: www.childlabour2013.org).

The intention of this report is to present the systematization of all the shared and discussed knowledge, the analyses and warnings made by specialists in the topic, as well as the commitment of public administrators, of representatives of employers and workers and of the civil society, expressed in their speeches and on behalf of their nations and peoples.

Over 20 adolescents from every region in Brazil were present, representing children and adolescents of the entire world, with the role of reminding adults that they should be involved as subjects of the transformation they want to promote, the Declaration of Participating Adolescents (see page 93) having merited emphasis.



The reaffirmation of commitment of governments, workers and employers, and the civil society to the eradication of child labour took place alongside the approval of the Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour, an official document that represents the results of the III GCCL (see page 97). This document marks the elements of consensus

to support the acceleration of eradicating of all forms of child labour and, urgently, of its worst forms.

We believe this report will be a useful tool, as it records the challenges and progress achieved, as well as alternatives to accelerate the eradication of child labour.



THE III GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD LABOUR

Victories to celebrate and challenges to face

During the III GCCL, the confirmation that the number of children and adolescents involved in child labour all over the world has been decreasing was largely celebrated. On the other hand, debates also recognized that there are important dimensions that still challenge governments, companies, workers organizations and the organized civil society, demanding an appropriate recognition and strategies to confront it.

The ILO Report “Marking progress against child labour – Global estimates and trends 2000-2012”, launched in September 2013, reveals that the last 12 years have resulted in significant progress to be considered and celebrated. There are approximately 78 million less children workers compared to the beginning of said period – a decrease of approximately one third of the total number. From 2000-2012, there are 40% less girls working and 25% less boys. In the age range of 5 to 17 years, in dangerous labour situations, the number dropped by half during the same period: from 171 million to 85 million children and adolescents.

However, it is estimated that in 2012, 168 million children all over the world were working – 11% of all of the population in the planet under 17 years of age. Half of this total, which corresponds to 85 million, are children and adolescents involved in the worst forms of child labour, who have their health, safety and development at risk. Among the regions in which the situation is more serious, Sub-Saharan Africa stands out, in which one in every five children is involved in child labour.

One of the important aspects of the Report was to show that there was no truth to the concerns about social difficulties caused by the world economic crisis of 2008-2009 creating the conditions for an increase in child labour. Data did not reveal an increase in those numbers. In addition, the Report revealed that the child labour phenomenon is not a reality exclusive to poor countries.

While analyzing, in greater detail, the numbers on child labour for the last 12 years, there is evidence of the need for strategic adjustments to concentrate and focus efforts in areas that

have not yet reached sufficiently satisfactory results, aiming at ensuring the full protection of all children and adolescents.

The III GCCL represented a singular opportunity for positive criticism of the trajectory of all actors

until the present moment, reviewing lessons learned and mapping the challenges ahead, with the reaffirmed collective commitment to advance in protecting the rights of children and adolescents.

The path to global articulation – new phase in the fight for the eradication of child labour

The debates took place during the III GCCL were a key aspect for the joint reflection and dialogue on the elimination of child labour, particularly its worst forms. This applies both in terms of the balance of progress achieved since the adoption of Conventions no. 182 – Convention concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour – and no. 138 – Convention concerning minimum age for admission to employment, of the International Labour Organization (ILO), regarding the proposition of mechanisms to accelerate the confrontation of this phenomenon towards its sustainable eradication.

The III GCCL showed the effectiveness of what has been done and what needs improvement. For this reason, the Conference defined that the attempt to speed up the pace of the fight against child labour must be firmly supported in the trade of successful practices and lessons learned, so that the countries' efforts allow for creating policies that develop consistency and integration

of strategies for confronting child labour. National and local experiences provide a rich mosaic of knowledge that inspires the implementation of innovative projects and social policies that require renovating the approaches used. In search of a greater comprehension of each situation's specificities, maintaining a dialogue with the different local contexts and stimulating creative views combined with a solid experience, the III Conference has called for the participants to get involved in the debate surrounding four main lines of action, such as defined in the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour:

- 1) Social protection of children and their families;
- 2) The expansion of mandatory, whole and quality education, facilitating the access to education and ensuring that children and adolescents remain in school, complete elementary education and are empowered for entering the job market in better conditions;

- 3) The creation and implementation of specific legislation and necessary strategies to encourage and reinforce the role of the justice system to hasten the elimination of the worst forms of child labour;
- 4) Labour policies, employment and income that offer decent job opportunities for adult workers and that ensure the entry of adolescents into the workforce at the allowed age, ensuring better working conditions for them.

Subsidizing the debates, the Base Document of the III Conference presented initial analyses and the known data about the issue of child labour across the world, in addition to some of the main strategic lines for confronting it and an important critical view of the progress made and the challenges to be confronted. The creation of the Base Document of the III Conference expresses the participatory, interinstitutional and multidisciplinary process characterizing the event. Written by specialists in its original version, the Base Document was reviewed and updated throughout the months preceding the event, incorporating the viewpoint of institutions part of the National Organizing Committee of the International Consulting Committee and all of those who contributed to the dialogues in the “Dialogues on Child Labour” platform. Its content sought to interpret the current context in confronting child labour, taking into account approximately one decade of experiences from several countries. The document sought to finally highlight the challenges to be faced and to indicate the strategies and approaches attested as effective and successful by the experience of the actors involved.

At the same time, in order to further encourage a broad, honest and democratic participation of all interested parties, strengthening a network of national and international mobilization, the III Conference promoted the use of the virtual platform “Child Labour Dialogues” (www.childlabourdialogues.org). One of the main goals of the platform was to provide a space for the preparatory discussion for in-person activities, addressed in the most important challenges related to confronting child labour, especially its worst forms, as well as disseminating documents, experiences and cooperation projects deriving from it. The platform is still available for all interested in confronting child labour, especially as a tool for the exchange of information and experiences.

Over 19 thousand people from different parts of the world, including adolescents and young adults, have accessed the virtual debates that preceded the Conference, overcoming linguistic and technologic communication difficulties, in a diversified web of interaction, creating ideas and proposals that were incorporated to the Base Document of the III GCCL. In addition, the dialogues gave the opportunity for an important exchange of practices and lessons learned, which contributed to give visibility to leaderships, institutions and social groups that are making a real difference in protecting children and adolescents who are exploited by child labour.

In the preparatory phase of the conference, six thematic rooms were created in the virtual platform, with the support of moderators from

different countries and with different perspectives, thus maintaining the plurality of points of view. They highlighted the participation of members of technical teams nationally and internationally known for their role in combating child labour.

In the participative process, adolescents and young adults also had at their disposal a room where they were able to express their ideas and proposals regarding the eradication of child labour. An aspect showed by this space was the need of a technical language to express how children's and adolescents' rights need to be respected and integrated into the everyday activities of this new generation.

In addition, an information bank was created – a repository of over 120 practices of confronting child labour, presented by the several actors engaged in the platform and by the organizing

partners of the Conference. Some of them were presented in person during the conference, in order to stimulate the program administrators to discuss successful practices of eradicating child labour all over the world. The information describing these experiences is available to all of those interested, through the “Child Labour Dialogues” virtual platform.

In its in-person activities, the III GCCL gathered the participants in thematic plenary and semi-plenary sessions for debates and exchange of knowledge, experiences and practices in confronting child labour in illicit activities, in agriculture, in domestic labour, in urban settings and situations, in production chains, as well as themes related to gender and migrations. In addition, models of education, statistical production and the role of the legal system were also discussed.

MAIN RESULTS OF THE III GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD LABOUR

Among the several relevant aspects of the III GCCL, according to its participants, the number, diversity and quality of the profile of the 1200 representatives attending the event, sharing their experiences, knowledge, abilities and institutional positions stands out.

Global conferences are important moments to share information, deepen exchange networks and working together, establishing institutional alliances, forming leadership and creating consensus on future actions that the actors responsible for the topic will adopt thereafter. In this context, the III GCCL indicated to the international scene the essential points for strategies of prevention and eradication of child labour:

- 1) The coordination between different public, private and civil society stakeholders;
- 2) The importance of cash transfer policies for the direct relationship between poverty and child labour;
- 3) The need to prioritize the aspects of relationships with the job market, such as professional training for adolescents and young adults;
- 4) The importance of work formalization, inspection and the need to abide by labour legislation;
- 5) The need to consider the viewpoints and participation of children and young adults in the conception and implementation of public policies;
- 6) The central role of governments in the definition and development of integrated policies, of quality education, of full social protection, of promoting decent work and combating inequality;
- 7) The need to reinforce social dialogue and collective negotiation as an instrument to advance in the fight against child labour;
- 8) The continued incentive to raise the level of awareness about the implications of child labour for the development of future generations;
- 9) The need to identify new marks and strategies for the prevention and elimination of child labour in the context of a global economy and the dimensions that still represent a challenge, for their invisibility, or for the structural difficulties they impose, such as the sexual exploitation of children, armed conflicts, domestic child labour and agricultural activities;

10) The urgent need to universally ratify the ILO's Convention no. 182, by the few countries who have not yet done so.

The Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour reaffirms the commitment in the fight for eradicating child labour in a sustainable way and offers clear guidelines to lead the policies, vision and action of all interlocutors engaged in the fight against child labour. These are close, possible and attainable expectations for the moment we live in.

The Declaration translates what the Conference has reaffirmed in its several moments: the way to an effective solution for child labour, whether in its worst forms or other forms, implies the involvement of all those interested, the exchange of experiences and good practices, the adoption of mechanisms and solutions proven to be

effective, raising awareness, continuing and increasing efforts.

It highlighted the participation of 27 Brazilian adolescents, whose sights and demands alert for the fact that there is no possible solution without them. The Declaration presented by them is a sign that their voices are not a participatory illustration, but should be taken into account.

This way, the Conference showed that nowadays we have a better understanding of the issue of child labour and a clearer comprehension of the effectiveness of actions for its eradication. Thus, the actors declared: "we reaffirm our determination in eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016, while reiterating the broader goal of eradicating all forms of child labour, in immediately increasing our efforts on the national and international levels."





3rd GCCL OPEN COURT



CONFÉRENCIA MUNDIAL SOBRE O TRABALHO INFANTIL
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3RD GCCL OPEN COURT

The President of the Republic of Brazil, Dilma Rousseff, and the Director-General of ILO, Guy Ryder, opened the Conference. Both acknowledged with special honor the talent of the adolescents of the Children and Youth Orchestra of Heliópolis (one of the largest favelas in the city of São Paulo), which received the Conference with a Brazilian music concert.

For the Brazilian President, the Conference represented a singular moment for the strengthening and for the globalization of the fight against child labour, which she considers one of the biggest problems of our time. The President emphasized that the eradication of child labour requires commitment from all nations and can only be possible through articulated action between governments, workers, employers and the civil society to cooperate and come up with concrete solutions. The President also acknowledged the progress of the international community in the legal protection of children and adolescents, with treaties and conventions with high levels of ratification by States; however, she said that this progress has not yet reached 168 million children that are still victims of child labour exploitation, both in rich and poor areas of the world – no nation is free of this problem.

A development model that prioritizes the poorest and most vulnerable is at the heart of everything. It incorporates the construction of a robust social protection network, allowing the State to ensure rights and opportunities for all, prioritizing the confrontation of misery, reflecting on family income and the job market, considering that, not being the only determining factor in the existence or the escalation of child labour, misery is one of the main factors for its reproduction throughout generations.

Another important aspect addressed by the President was education. She stated that from measures that universalize the access to the elementary level of education for girls and boys, the subsequent immediate institutional action will be the expansion of access with financial incentives to decentralized levels of government to ensure the inclusion of children from low income families in child education initiatives. The following challenge will be to expand the interest of adolescents in an education model that is technically and technologically connected to creative perspectives of a professional future.

On the other hand, she stressed that part of the success achieved by Brazil is tied to an efficient labour inspection system, with the vigilant and

positive participation of workers and employers organizations and that, in Brazil's case, it also counts on the indispensable performance of the Legislative and Judiciary branches. She also reminded that one of the most challenging dimensions of the fight against child labour concerns the enhancement of the capacity to investigate and punish exploitation networks, with the special focus on the worst forms of child labour. In order to confront such an issue, she stated that the creation of public and effective channels for receiving complaints, with uninterrupted operation, is a decisive step and must be combined with the adoption of measures for avoiding the impunity of criminals and exploiters.

In his address to participants at the opening of the III Global Conference on Child Labour, Guy Ryder, Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO), also reaffirmed that the path in the march for the eradication of child labour depends on the capacity to mobilize governments, citizens, and employers and workers organizations.

Guy Ryder stated that the knowledge provided by the studies shows that the direction is correct, but there is a need for speeding up the pace. This is especially important in sectors and regions where the exploitation of children persists, as

is the case for the agricultural sector, services sector and domestic labour. He argued that the experiences of eliminating child and adolescent labour in Sub-Saharan Africa require greater focus and intensity of efforts. However, he also pointed out that many exploited children live in countries with a medium level of development and in middle class families.

Besides guaranteeing universal access to education for all children, he highlighted the need to offer decent work conditions to teachers and that this should be part of a continued effort. He stated that for the ILO there is no way to eliminate child labour until all children are in school, and that social protection and education for all are the foundation stones of all our actions.

The Director-General called for everyone to keep a clear and critical eye, for the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour in 2016 will not be reached if changes are not made. For Ryder, the collective failure of policies must be remedied more intensely and more rapidly. He also stressed that we cannot deviate from the established goal at the moment where one can catch sight of the last kilometers of this long march, and that the goal must be a world free of child labour in the future. At the end, he stated that this is not a utopia and that we should prepare plans, not excuses.



Plenary Sessions



III GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON
CHILD LABOUR

III CONFERÊNCIA GLOBAL SOBRE
TRABALHO INFANTIL

III CONFERENCIA GLOBAL SOBRE O
TRABALHO INFANTIL

III CONFERENCE MONDIALE SUR LE
TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS



III GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON
CHILD LABOUR

OCTOBER 8TH - 11TH 2010 • BRASÍLIA - BRAZIL

PLENARY SESSIONS

I. The Sustainable Eradication of Child Labour

“Unless we are ethical and morally correct, children will not trust us. Child labour in agriculture exists in many remote areas, domestic child labour occurs in invisible spaces. To what extent is it our responsibility? The necessary actions in these fields will be effective when we ethically consider ourselves responsible for these children. Hypocrisy ends up being one of the worst sins against children.”

In this session, progress made since 2000 in combating child labour throughout the world was addressed, taking into account the results presented by the ILO report “Marking progress against child labour – Global estimates and trends 2000-2012.”

The plenary also addressed the role of governments, employers, workers and civil society in regards to the sustainability of the prevention and elimination of child labour. While progress has been stressed, it was also acknowledged that there is a path to be followed in order to overcome present and future challenges, and to that end there is a need for strong institutional commitment, especially from governments, besides the renewal of the agenda for preventing and eliminating child labour.

The session, having been moderated by Minister Tereza Campello from Brazil’s Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS), was attended by Minister Liliane Ploumen from the Netherlands’ Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation; Octavio Carvajal

Bustamante, representative of the International Organization of Employers (IOE); Jeroen Beirnaert, from the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC); and Kailash Satyarthi, founder and president of the Global March against Child Labour.

Minister Ploumen stressed the importance of the international community continuing to work for the ratification of ILO convention no. 182 on the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour, and no. 138, which establishes a minimum age for work. The Minister stated that it is essential to coordinate the steps taken in this journey, and to look for solutions in other areas, raising awareness and sensitizing the population.

Jeroen Beirnaert, representative of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), stated that the trade union movement supports a minimum age for admission to employment and the guarantee of access to education for all children. He emphasized that ITUC is also in favor of promoting access to Decent Work, in order for parents to take care of their families with dignity, which requires universalized social protection mechanisms for those most vulnerable.

Regarding possibilities of advancement, the workers representative highlighted that in order to achieve better results, it is essential to advance in integrating the topic of child labour to national agendas, expressing this priority in national budgets. According to him, countries donating resources for the eradication of child labour can and must support this action, sharing a long-term vision and investing in solutions that focus on the problem's causes.

Octavio Carvajal Bustamante, representative of the International Organization of Employers (IOE), reaffirmed the importance of labour in cooperation and recognized that there are opportunities to consolidate good practices. He highlighted that employers, in their ethical and legal commitment, understand that the recruiting of children and adolescents affects productivity, reputation, job vacancies and foreign investment. He stressed the effort of employers to eliminate the risk of illegal recruiting through monitoring minimum age for admission to employment, offer of adequate work conditions for adolescents, distance from dangerous labour, incentive to abide by the law and access to education and social protection, as well as the commitment to favoring effective inspection, the promotion of qualification and the creation of jobs.

Employers should seek to establish partnerships with a key element of the strategy to confront child labour:

- *The partnership with governments:* the government has a unique role in the legal framework to regulate child and adolescent labour. The role of companies is to conform to the legislation in force in each country. The lack of authority to ensure the law is enforced does not alter companies' duties to observe it;
- *The partnership with workers organizations:* through volunteer and effective social dialogue in regards to terms and conditions of employment;
- *The partnership with nongovernmental organizations:* with these organizations,

“An effective way to not have child labour is to not have statistics. Clear objectives with uncertain data are impossible. Having reliable data shows the status of child labour, in order to remove the problem from invisibility.”

employers are committed to unite forces and capacities to achieve the elimination of child labour;

- *The partnership with local communities:* represents the positive involvement of employers in the community, and may contribute to helping to respect customs and cultures.

Kailash Satyarthi, representing civil society, spoke of his satisfaction with the commitment demonstrated by developing countries in taking the initiative in the fight against child labour. He proposed a reflection on how to achieve the elimination of child labour, as challenges have become increasingly complex, especially to advance in the eradication of the worst forms of child labour.

To him, five challenges must be understood and confronted:

- 1) *Education:* To reach children and adolescents who are not in school it is necessary to increase the hiring of teachers. The resources involved in hiring teachers in every country are estimated at a value equivalent to a quarter of what Americans spend in weapons, a quarter of what is spent in cosmetics or half of the

costs related to tobacco consumption. For this very reason, it is not a matter of financial resources;

- 2) *Generating new occupations:* reducing the growth rate in emerging economies may lead children to child labour. It is essential that children be ensured the opportunity to have quality jobs in the future;
- 3) *Law enforcement:* ILO's Convention no. 182, ratified by most of the countries in the United Nations, many of which already also have specific legislation, which has yet to be implemented, though. It is essential that those who exploit the 85 million who are in the worst forms of child labour to realize they will be taken to trial! For this reason, it considers essential to strengthen the mark and the legal system and the inspection mechanisms;
- 4) *The ecological emergency:* the systems for risk management of disasters must intervene, taking into account the care of children who are victims of these catastrophes;
- 5) *The ethical emergency:* much is promised and not fulfilled. It is necessary to give voice to children and adolescents. Hypocrisy ends up

“Wealth that comes from child labour is illicit, illegal and unethical money, and we must resolve this economic situation. No child labour in the world can be the best thing for us, for our children and for future generations.”



being one of the worst sins against children, and they prefer simplicity;

Satyarthi called on everyone to turn the conference final document into a declaration of war against child labour, for it can only be overcome if there is a global and strong movement.

Minister Tereza Campello stated her conviction that governments should lead the implementation of policies and programs to eradicate child labour,

with the support of other social actors, in other words employers and the civil society. In order to achieve this, she listed the following as necessary:

- A multidimensional and multisectoral approach. Actions capable of tackling the root of the problem are related to being multidimensional and intersectoral. In addition, these should be long-term actions and developed jointly with the families, to

effectively achieve changes in the situation of children. This is not only related to the right to not work, but with the access to all citizenship rights;

- *The government's action.* The State should be active and its performance has proven it possible to advance in public policies for confronting child labour, even during crises. Citing Brazil's example in the past 20 years, she highlighted that even going through different stages of economic development, it was possible to reduce child labour continuously. This is due to maintaining social expenditure and broad public policies. Although poverty is not the sole cause of child labour, it is one of the main causes and requires children's contribution for the survival of their families;
- The minister reminded that Brazil is facing the crisis with a model different than the one favoring cuts to public expenditure. The country has been implementing policies for inclusion and fighting poverty, raising minimum wage (a raise of over 70% in the past ten years), observance of labour legislation, which increased formal labour, broadening social security with programs like Bolsa Família and expanding access to public services, professional training of workers, expanding access to water and electricity to the poor. This set of policies represents an alternative to the traditional models of fighting the economic crisis, and seeks the reduction of inequality reaching everyone, including families where child labour persists.
- *Strengthening legislation:* it is essential for legislation fighting child labour to be robust and to protect all actors, and its implementation is equally essential;
- *Producing statistics for a diagnosis of the reality in each one of the countries.* The problem of invisibility of child labour is derived from the inexistence of a sufficiently broad information panel. In addition, the continued monitoring of the situation of our children and adolescents will function as a preventive element to avoid the return of child labour;
- *Establishing social protection levels* for the inclusion not only of education and health, but also the full protection of the child and the family, avoiding the dependency of adults on the children's work;
- *Coordination mechanisms.* To enable the creation of alternatives and specific policies considering the situation of each country. There is a need for institutional spaces for coordination between the different ministries and subnational instances of government with the participation of workers, employers and civil society. These mechanisms are spaces that allow for aligning efforts from everyone in the same direction and to ensure transparency, democracy and social control.
- *Guarantee of access,* offer and quality of education. The need to ensure an attractive school for adolescents was emphasized, for they are unhappy with education and going to work.

“The smallest of actions, in the most limited of circumstances, brings in itself the seed of unlimitation, for one action and, sometimes, one single word may change the whole.”

Hannah Arendt



II. Statements of Governments, Employers, Workers and Civil Society

The second plenary session discussed the effective commitment of government leaders, workers, employers and civil society to the sustainable elimination of child labour. This session enabled leaderships present at the conference to state their commitment and national, sectoral or regional situations that they considered relevant to advance in the elimination of child labour.

Most of the 55 statements in this session acknowledged the importance of the fight against situations of exploitation of children and adolescents, while presenting results of policies, programs and actions that were at play in the countries of the five continents. More important, however, were the indications of commitment to the continuity of these transformation processes through the designation of resources and the experience exchange allowed by international cooperation, highlighting ILO's activities.

Representatives of nongovernmental organizations were emphatic in reminding the

participants that progress in the elimination of child labour, although visible, still needs to advance further to reach and eliminate critical situations, particularly of children and adolescents in the worst forms of child labour. They warned that, besides emergency actions to remove children and adolescents from these situations, it is important to create strategies to avoid that positive results in confronting child labour are lost due to economic crises, natural disasters or the creation of policies that do not prioritize the topic of preventing and eliminating child labour.

As was stated by Brazil's Minister of Labour, Manoel Dias, whom opened and coordinated the session, other government representatives also stressed the importance of joint and coordinated action, besides possible new financial resources and technical support for the lessons learned and the accumulated knowledge to be shared and adapted to regional and local situations. The 55 statements listed below are available on the website:

Order	Country or Organization	Sector	Names	Position / Entity
1	Brazil	G	Manoel Dias	Ministro do Trabalho e Emprego
2	Panama (SICA)	G	Alma Cortes	Ministra do Trabalho
3	Bangladesh	G	Meher Afroze Chumki	Minister of Women and Children
4	USA	W	Loretta Johnson	Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Teachers
5	MERCOSUR	OI	Ivan Ramalho	Alto Representante do MERCOSUL
6	Human Right Watch	NGO	Jo Backer	Advocacy Director
7	Iran	G	Ali Rabie	Minister of Cooperatives, Labour & Social
8	Mexico	G	Alfonso Navarrete Prida	Secretario del Trabajo y Previsión Social
9	Africa do Sul	G	Mildred Oliphant	Labour Minister - Department of Labour
10	Nicaragua	W	Jose Antonio Zepeda Lopez	Secretario General de la Confederación General de los Trabajadores de la Educación
11	Spain	E	Emilio Gilolmo Lopez	Vicepresidente Ejecutivo de Fundación
12	Nepal	G	Hari Prasad Neupane	Minister for Labour and Employment
13	Mauritania	G	Aicha Vall Mint Michel Verges	Ministre des Affaires Sociales, de l'Enfance et de la Famille
14	Cameroun	G	Grégoire Owona	Ministre du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale
15	Italy	W	Silvana Cappuccio	Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro
16	Panama	E	Marisol Linero Blanco	Coordinadora General del Consejo Nacional de la Empresa Privada
17	World Vision Internacional	NGO	João Helder Alves da Silva Diniz	Diretor Nacional - Brasil
18	Marrocos	G	Abdelouahad Souhail	Ministre de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle
19	Zimbabwe	G	Nicholas Goche	Minister of Public Service, Labour and Social
20	Peru	G	Teresa Nancy Laos Cáceres	Ministra de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo
21	Brazil	W	Expedito Solaney	Secretário Nacional de Políticas Sociais
22	Dominican Rep.	E	Jaime González Hernández	Presidente de la Confederación Patronal de la República Dominicana
23	Germany	NGO	Antje Weber	Kindemothilfe
24	Angola	G	Sebastião Luquinda	Secretário de Estado do Trabalho e
25	India	G	Anil Khachi	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour and
26	Internacional Labour Right Forum	NGO	Judy Gearhart	Executive Director
27	Mauritania	NGO	Mohamed Abdellhi	Autorité de Régulation des Marchés Publics
28	Colombia	G	José Noel Rios Muñoz	Vice ministro de Relaciones Laborales e

Order	Country or Organization	Sector	Names	Position / Entity
29	European Union	G	Ana Paula Zacarias	Ambassador
30	Côte D'Ivoire	G	Yao Patricia Sylvie	Directeur de Cabinet de la Première Dame
31	Azerbaijan	G	Aynur Sofiyeva	The State Commiettee for Family, Women and Children Affairs
32	Sweden	G	Magnus Robach	Ambassador of Sweden to Brazil
33	Mozambique	G	Maria Helena Taipo	Ministra do Trabalho
34	Egito	G	Hossam Zaki	Ambassador of Egypt do Brazil
35	France	G	Cyril Cosme	Déégué des Affaires européennes
36	Indonesia	G	Mudji Handaya	Director General fo Labour Inspector
37	Spain	G	Manuel de la Cámara Hermoso	Ambassador of Spain to Brazil
38	Tunisia	G	Hayet Ben Samil	Directrice des Négociations Collectives à la Direction Générale du Travail au Ministère
39	Portugal	G	Francisco Ribeiro Telles	Ambassador of Portugal to Brazil
40	Libano	G	Nazha Chalita	Ministry of Labour
41	China	G	Zhu Qinggiao	Ministro-Conselheiro
42	Ghana	G	Nii Armah Ashietey	Minister for Employmet and Labour
43	Paraguay	G	Cynthia Lucia Gonzáles Rios	Viceministra de Trabajo y Seguridad Social
44	United Kigndom	G	Alexander Ellis	Ambassador of United Kingdom to Brazil
45	Japan	G	Takashiro Nakamae	Ministro-Conselheiro
46	Sao Tome and Principe	G	Leonel Pontes	Ministro da Saude e dos Assuntos Sociais
47	Argentina	G	Maria del Pilar Rey Mendez	Presidente de la Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil
48	Comunidade dos Países de Língua	G	Manuel Lapão	Diretor de Cooperação
49	Guinea	G	Diaka Diakite	Ministre des Affaires Sociales de la Promotion Feminine et de l'Enfance
50	Dominican Republic	G	Martiza Hernández	Ministra de Trabajo
51	Cuba	G	Carlos Rafael Zamora	Ambassador of Cuba to Brazil
52	Algeria	G	Khiat Mohamed	Secretario Geral do Ministério do Trabalho
53	Burkina Faso	G	Paul Nobila Kabore	Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation Nationale des Syndicats Libres
54	Sri Lanka	G	Gamini Lokuge	Minister of Labour and Labour Relation
55	Timor-Leste	G	Aniceto Leto Soro	Inspetor Geral do Trabalho



**Semi-Plenary
Sessions of
Thematic Debates**



SEMI-PLenary SESSIONS OF THEMATIC DEBATES

I. Violation of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Illicit Activities

Program of the semi-plenary Violation of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Illicit Activities

Global data shows that approximately 215 million children today are involved in child labour, with 115 being in its worst forms, including all forms of forced or compulsory labour, commercial sexual exploitation, illicit and dangerous activities. The worst forms of child labour constitute a clear violation of basic rights of children and adolescents as specified in several international instruments and treaties. The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that children and adolescents must be protected against all forms of physical and mental violence, abuse or negligence, bad treatment and exploitation.

- ▣ *How can social protection policies identify, remove and compensate the child exposed to sexual exploitation, to human trafficking, drug trafficking, forced labour and involvement in armed conflicts?*
- ▣ *What is the role of the several social actors and the organized civil society in the diagnosis, mapping and confronting of these worst forms of child labour?*
- ▣ *How to cross-reference the gender and ethnic/racial perspective in social protection policies for children and adolescents who are victims of the worst forms of child labour?*

Moderated by Constance Thomas, director of the International Labour Organization's International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), the debates of the semi-plenary on the violation of the rights of children and adolescents in illicit activities had the contribution of Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the Secretary-

General of the United Nations on Violence against Children, Leila Zerrugui, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Children in Armed Conflicts, Aidan McQuade, founder of the NGO Anti-Slavery International, Dorothy Rozga, International Executive Director of ECPAT and Daphne G. Culanag, Program Director for World Vision in the Philippines.

Good idea against the exploitation of children by the drug trade

The debaters reminded that a “map for the global path” is being created to combat the drug trade and the involvement of children in this illicit activity. The global strategy must be complemented by national strategies adapted to the reality of each country. It was stressed that, in countries where children are recruited for armed groups or for the drug trade, there are also flaws in civil birth registration. If the legal existence of the child is unknown, their protection is even more difficult. For this reason, it was strongly recommended to consolidate civil birth registration in all countries. The participants shared an estimate made by a Brazilian NGO that 1000 dollars may pay for social scholarships for the training of young people exploited by the drug trade, aiming at social integration and developing perspectives for a future job. This cost, compared to good results with young people who are addicts or deprived of freedom, suggests the possibility for replication of the project in other countries.

The first important point to consider is the alarming rise in child trafficking. Between 2007 and 2010, 27% of the identified victims were children, girls being especially vulnerable, according to estimates reported by Marta Paes. To change this reality, governments must put into practice the legislation they designed, approved and put into effect the regional and global initiatives for combating child labour.

It was concluded that it is essential to grant children and adolescents the necessary tools to participate in formulating plans and policies to prevent child labour. It was suggested that

countries strengthen individual or collective denunciation mechanisms referring to violations of the rights of children, and that these become available at schools.

Another relevant point are the direct and indirect impacts that armed conflicts have in the lives of children and adolescents, bearing in mind the connections between armed conflicts, violence and the worst forms of child labour. Governments that agreed children could not be involved in the conflicts are exceptions. Militias or guerrilla groups recruit them as soldiers, while others are forced to execute dangerous jobs to finance these groups. These children are submitted to starvation, disease, family separation and strong psychological stress. In a few cases, these children are subjected to atrocities, forced to abuse, rape, spy and kill members of their community and family. This way, their ties are cut and they are incapable of going back home, even after ceasefire.

For the UN representative, it is essential that governments plan specific and adequate national strategies, identifying and protecting children working in illicit activities, such as trafficking. She informed that the UN is currently working on the creation of a “map for global path” to combat the drug trade and the involvement of children in this illicit activity, which needs to be complemented by strategies adapted to the reality of each country. The documentation is one of the main examples, for if the legal existence of the child is unknown, their protection is even more difficult.

According to Zerrougui, social reintegration, social and economic protection and combating poverty

are strategies for the prevention and the social reinsertion of children and families involved in trafficking activities or armed groups, becoming key elements for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. This approach is especially effective when combined with community reintegration and productive alternatives that ensure assistance and social stability in post-conflict scenarios. She reminded, also, that removing children from armed conflicts must be followed by psychological support, because they need to be assisted and reintegrated into community, having their wounds and traumas treated.

Another important aspect mentioned was the need to avoid the risk of criminalizing children who participate in armed groups. The most important is to identify the causes and factors that led to the formation of armed groups. Moral condemnation and awareness about the involvement of children in armed groups is very relevant and complementary to repression actions. Stability is one of the key principles for the sustainability of combating child labour in situations of armed conflict.

Aidan McQuade estimated that the number of 5.5 million victims of forced child labour estimated in 2012 was equivalent to the one in 2005, demonstrating the lack of advancement from the international community in combating this form of exploitation of children and adolescents. Combating child slavery, therefore, must integrate prioritarily the development goals in the post-2015 UN agenda, in order to enable greater mobilization of resources and efforts

for combating slave child labour, as the fight against the worst forms of child labour without this directed preoccupation has not led to the elimination of this degrading form of labour.

Children help to monitor risks

In West Africa, with the support of UNICEF, cameras were given to children to photograph the places where they had been vulnerable to trafficking. Thus, it was possible to know their perspective on danger and points of vulnerability. Surprisingly, children photographed markets and bus stations as places vulnerable to recruiting and trafficking to agricultural work, fishing or sexual exploitation.

As an action with great potential, McQuade highlights the awareness of parents about the risks of child slavery, the benefits of education, particularly for groups that suffer discrimination. This need makes it urgent to combine social, economic and income distribution policies, as well as strengthening measures for fighting discrimination, clear and adequate legislation, identifying the factors that feed the flow of children being trafficked for slave labour and constant supervision of agriculture and fishing production chains. Networks for assistance and support to children and families rescued from slave labour must be created, according to him. In addition, employers, workers, and consumers must be aware and participate in the implementation of these strategies, at the national and local levels.

According to Dorothy Rozga, lowering costs of plane tickets, the ease in scheduling trips on the internet and mainly the possibility for making anonymous reservations for children have risen the number of sexual tourists for destinations of sexual tourism, affecting millions of children each year. As challenges, she pointed out the continued tolerance towards the perpetuation of sexual exploitation of children in the world; the non-alignment of national policies with international directives and mechanisms; the rise of the problem in several countries; the difficult access of children to participation forums and the inadequacy of services and professionals who work in assisting and rehabilitating victims of sexual exploitation.

The UN representative identified the need for specific legislation and the lack of solid official social networks, public programs, support and inclusion of children and adolescents victims of sexual exploitation. This topic should also be included in the post-2015 UN agenda, facilitating also the attainment of necessary resources to

Semi-plenary recommendations

From the debates on violation of rights, it was recommended to grant children tools for education and participation in formulating plans and policies to prevent child labour. It was suggested that countries strengthen mechanisms for individual and collective denunciations related to the violation of rights of children and that these should be made available at schools, besides ratifying the protocol on individual denunciaiton mechanisms being prepared by the ILO.

combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Daphne Culanag shared the experience of the program TEACH Now! (ABK2 Initiative: Take Every Action for Children Now!), carried out in the Philippines, through which multidisciplinary actions were implemented, focusing on the eradication of the worst forms of child labour. She highlighted that a good practice against child labour should promote the rights, train and empower children, strengthen community structures, establish partnerships with the government, the private sector, local NGOs and the community. She also emphasized the importance of community economy for the reintegration of these children. According to Culanag, without the community and the teachers, it would not be possible to advance.

Another important aspect raised during the discussion was the circulation of information – whether by the parents and guardians association; the compilation of cases of child labour and sending denunciations to the government; documentation with photos and videos, favoring accountability; joint work with school agents, teachers, coordinators and school principals; and awareness campaigns.

Thus, the semi-plenary ended, reiterating the need for ratifying conventions and international tools, and stressing the importance of adapting approaches to specific realities, improving data collection. It also pointed out the strengthening of punitive legislation for exploiters and its coherent enforcement, as well as the articulation

and awareness of actors in education, accommodation and assistance networks, social protection, leisure, culture, sports, professional training and access to health. Finally, there

was the warning that children and adolescents should be seen as transformation agents, being it society's job to facilitate their participation and involvement.



II. Child Labour and Migrations

Summary of the semi-plenary on Child Labour and Migrations

Migration many times offers the opportunity for a better life and protection against immediate threats such as forced marriage, conflicts and natural disasters. However, migrating and refugee children may face serious challenges during the migrating process, both domestic and international, especially when they are displaced without documentation, without their families, in contexts of massive human rights violations, in countries where legal protection is absent and where children cannot access basic services like education and health. In these situations, migrating and refugee children are exposed to several risks of exploitation, child labour and also trafficking. In addition, it is necessary to reflect on how the migration of parents who leave their children in their place of origin impacts their access to education and their premature entry into the job market.

- ▣ How can legislation and public policies for social protection and education decrease vulnerability and ensure the rights and protection of migrating and refugee children and sons and daughters of migrants and refugees?

Diego Beltrand, Regional Director of the International Organization for Migrations (IOM), moderated the semi-plenary on Child Labour and Migrations. Among the participants were Nadine Perrault, Regional Advisor for Child Protection at UNICEF for Latin America and the Caribbean, Vitit Muntarbhorn, Law professor of the University Chulalongkorn in Bangkok, Thailand, Piyasiri Wickramasekara, Vice-President of Global Migration Policy Associates (GMPA), Shereen Al-Taeib, Head of the Department on Child Labour of the Ministry of Labour in Jordan, and Eva Maria Vélez, National Coordinator of PRONIM – General Board of Indigenous Education, Mexico.

The execution of this semi-plenary was celebrated, since migration is still a little discussed situation in the scenario of child labour eradication.

Since the specific situation of vulnerability of children involved in a migration context is even greater, whether they are accompanied or not, international cooperation becomes an essential element to confront and combat child labour exploitation.

Nadine Perrault stressed the existing correlation between the rise in child migration and child labour, and through UNICEF's research, stressed the vulnerability of migrating children and adolescents, particularly those who travel alone or in irregular situation in bordering countries, in general experiencing violence, poverty and unemployment. This situation becomes critical if the ethnic group to which the child belongs is discriminated (afrodescendants, indigenous) or invisible (girls).

There is great diversity of policies and laws for protecting children, but they do not consider the situation of this specific public, which reveals the lack of protective mechanisms for migrants. Therefore, it is understood that the strengthening of those mechanisms should be considered a priority to support the structuring of measures that consider the issue of childhood in this migration context, where many times there is no adequate documentation. On the other hand, the already existing protection policies should incorporate the perspective of migrating children, avoiding, for example, taking boys and girls to detention centers where they will live with juvenile offenders, as if they were in similar situations.

Recommendations from the semi-plenary

In order to effectively combat child labour in migration contexts, it is necessary to abandon ad hoc responses, adopt structural programs that prioritize intersectorality. In addition, executing a strategic plan becomes essential to handle the migrant's situation, for the disagreements that occur between national policies and those developed in humanitarian actions duplicate efforts and crumble actions. One last important alert concerns the punitive characteristic of migration laws: they should be redesigned and redirected to the protection of human rights of migrating children or children of migrants and refugees. The structuring of a protection system is essential to avoid the criminalization of children and adolescents from the perspective of the human right to protected mobility.

The following speaker, Vitit Muntarbhorn, lectured about the progress and constant changes in legislation regarding migration and child labour, recalling that most migrating children worked in informal economy in their places of origin and, in this sense, migration represents both opportunities and vulnerabilities, with a very wide range – from humiliation to detention, which distances them from the reach of the law. This situation requires legislation that values above all else the full protection of the child, particularly the migrant. There are plenty of international conventions and legislation, but a lack of their implementation in local areas, as well as the generation of job opportunities, basic services and social protection. Muntarbhorn mentioned Bolsa Família, in Brazil, and similar programs in Indonesia and other countries as examples of policies to ensure improvements in the welfare of the population.

Piyasiri Wickramasekara focused his contribution on the Asian experience, where there are more domestic than international migrants. The focus on irregular migration and trafficking has been an excuse to create legislation that ignores the particular condition of children, who are made invisible in the migration process and for this very reason are not reached by public policies in their country of destination. In 2013, 15 million were recognized as refugees, but there is still a high number seeking refuge.

Among the most relevant tools on the topic, the following were highlighted: ILO's recommendation 102 (Minimal Norms of Social Security) and the ILO's toolkit for analyzing migration from the perspective of rights.

Shereen Al-Taeib presented Jordan's good practice in the situation of 500 thousand Syrian refugees that arrived in the country in conditions of extreme vulnerability and poverty, most of them women, children and elderly. In 2011, the government of Jordan implemented a policy focused exclusively on combating child labour, and includes an ILO project to assist in managing this situation. The legislation does not discriminate the access to public policies based on nationality and, therefore, refugees have free access to education and health. The challenge has been to cover the multiple realities and cultures present in this context of migration of Syrian population into Jordan, where there is no way of forcing refugee children to go to school.

Presenting an initiative in Mexico focused on domestic migrations, Eva Maria Vélez presented PRONIM, a basic education project for boys and girls, sons and daughters of workers or working in family agriculture. This project also serves repatriated persons, lodged in Mexican territory, children of migrant parents who are under the

responsibility of a third party, and indigenous population.

In Mexico's case, the issues between rural and urban are no longer at the center of migration choice, but rather if the place of destination represents a hub for development or not. A research executed in 2009 shows that the migrating population was of 9 million, 36% of which were boys and girls 0-15 years old.

The PRONIM program arose due to the high number of migrating people and, since 2002, servicing approximately 46 thousand children. In the past few years, children have been directing themselves more to the agricultural areas, experiencing extreme conditions that violate human rights, with no chance to study, facing significant climate differences and without teachers prepared for their specificities. The program allows families to ensure children will be assisted according to agricultural cycles, respecting the migration flow and ensuring the continuation of their education, regardless of where they are.

PRONIM established international commitments and was articulated with other local policies, focused on sensitization and work with farmers, educational policy managers and demanding co-responsibility from these partners. Vélez informed that a system for school control allows to trace the student's geographic path, profile the teachers and the characteristics of each center, ensuring better budget planning from the State, transparency in accountability, geographic reports and reliable statistics.

Protection and guarantee of rights to migrating children and adolescents is a consensus

The debates alerted for the development of policies that ensure birth registration for all children, for when they are found undocumented, their migrant situation becomes even more vulnerable, not being possible to know their place of origin or the country's name, complicating their access to educational and health services.

The semi-plenary ended stressing the perception that legislation and public policies for social protection and education can reduce vulnerability and ensure rights and protection to migrating, refugee children and those who have parents who are migrants and refugees. In this respect, the urgent creation of research methodologies is important, to demonstrate the central characteristics of this reality, guiding an international legal framework that can ensure the understanding of the special condition of

the child in the process of migration flows. Thus, it would be possible to favor the adoption of similar approaches by national governments. Finally, the need for combating xenophobia, racism and human trafficking was pointed out. From the examples of the practices presented, it was concluded that it is imperative to create structuring programs and policies, that have a continuity character, and which take into account the cultural diversity of children in migration situations.



III. Domestic Child Labour and Gender

Summary of the semi-plenary on Domestic Child Labour and Gender

All over the world, thousands of children and adolescents are involved in domestic labour, paid or unpaid, in the homes of third parties, where they do chores like cleaning, ironing, cooking, gardening, collecting water, taking care of other children and/or elderly persons. Many of them work under dangerous conditions and, in some cases, similar to slavery. Domestic child labour favors conditions of extreme vulnerability, possibly giving place to isolation, dependency and violation of rights, besides long and intense working hours.

- ▣ How can policies for promoting decent work and regulation of domestic labour impact domestic child labour?
- ▣ What are the necessary challenges and strategies to advance in the identification, removal and monitoring of domestic child labour?
- ▣ How can social protection policies directed towards family members (such as the elderly and people with chronic diseases) free the child from their family obligations, thus allowing access to education, health, etc?
- ▣ What gender dimensions should be considered in order for policies that favor decent work to also contribute to protect women and girls from the domestic labour exploitation cycle?

The semi-plenary on Domestic Child Labour and Gender was moderated by Jo Becker, Director of Advocacy for the Rights of the Child, of Human Rights Watch (HRW). Participating as specialists were Manuela Tomei, Director of the ILO's Work and Employment Conditions Program, and Myrtle Witbooi, representative of the South African Domestic Service and Allied Workers Union (SADSAWU). Presenting examples of institutional practices on the topic, Juan Andrés Roballo, General Inspector for Work and Social Security of the Ministry of

Labour of Uruguay, and Dayana Divevar Inga, Director of the NGO SUMAPI in the Philippines also participated.

The event began with a general view of domestic child labour, presented by the debate moderator, stressing the particularity of the rise in number of domestic child workers despite the scenario of general decrease in global numbers for child labour. It was estimated that 11.9 million children are exploited as domestic workers in isolation conditions, risk of abuse such as physical, psychological and emotional violence, lack of rest

Good ideas for the challenges of confronting domestic child labour

Possible solutions, as these have been practical examples, were reminded of by participants, such as holding inspections in residences, from legislation that regulates such measures such as in Uruguay, and limiting the minimum age to 18, highlighting the inclusion of domestic child labour in the List of WFCL, as was done in an important initiative by the Brazilian government.

and low salaries, in a context that is hard to reach by the labour protection measures.

The presentations mentioned the importance of ILO's Convention no. 189 for understanding domestic labour as decent labour, and the adoption of actions that end domestic child labour. Based on the South African example, the moderator reported what also occurs in other countries, where the exploitation situation is covered by a false inclusion in families that shelter them, with children, however, doing all the house chores by themselves. Others are abandoned by their employers in the streets and without identification, becoming victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

There is an increasing perception that domestic child labour cannot be ignored, having been explicitly included in Conventions no. 138 and 182, and addressed in initiatives for technical assistance and knowledge dissemination developed by the ILO. In addition, ILO's Convention no. 189 and Recommendation 201, which, although address domestic labour in general, are important for

combating child labour, because they promote the formalization and professionalization of domestic workers. In addition, the Convention calls for the definition of a minimum age, making domestic work performed by people below the minimum age established by each country unacceptable, also stressing conditions of slavery, risk or threatening to the health.

There are some innovative experiences, such as the Uruguayan national program on domestic labour. The national regulation adopted in Uruguay was established by the combination of the legal mark present in the Constitution of the Republic, the Code on Children and Adolescents, and ILO's Conventions no. 138 and 182, already ratified by the country. It was stressed that domestic labour was regulated in Uruguay in 2006, establishing the minimum as being 18 (eighteen) years of age, and limiting the work day and the work week, rest during the working hours, indemnity and other benefits. Through the action of the Ministry of Labour, Roballo informed that periodic monitoring

Creative strategies for facing the issue of access to domestic workers

The types of approaches of the SUMAPI program in the Philippines allow access to domestic workers in parks, schools and community public areas, on Sundays and on their days off. Another way to approach are direct lines of assistance, made available by the organization, so that workers can talk about their problems through social networks, in national domestic workers meetings and other events.

is performed in residences, which strengthens the regulation chain, the increase in formalization, a greater acknowledgement of risks and general improvements in labour conditions. The program also performs interinstitutional articulation and media campaigns on the subject.

Another innovation comes from the National Association of Domestic Workers in the Philippines – SUMAPI, which, being the only institution formally registered to address the subject in the country, seeks to help children who run away or are abandoned by the families that employed them. Those who seek help are sent to other institutions, through phone counseling or social networks. In addition, the organization offers courses, training, and guidance for employers, and directs them to other jobs and scholarships. These training

The informality of domestic labour should be confronted through the State's action

The debates warn that the issue of informality of domestic child labour cannot be supported on the lack of understanding on social policies. It is a consensus that the informality of domestic labour and child domestic labour is a problem of all actors in society. For this reason, it must be clearly stressed that social policies must be implemented and this is, above all, in the hands of the State. Employers have the duty to obey labour norms and the government has the duty to fulfill its actions.

Strategies that demonstrate it is possible to inspect domestic labour

The Uruguayan program monitors 100% of complaints about abuse in domestic labour. When doing so, it uses the strategy of covering all of the homes in the region with home visits from supervisors in order to avoid that the person who made the complaint suffers any kind of harassment. As of 2012, it was possible to begin inspecting homes, with the adoption of specific legislation for that. The approach is not invasive, but rather seeks to resolve the situation with advising options for the parties involved, distributing informative pamphlets, salary receipt forms made available to the employer, among other actions. Having visited over 15 thousand homes and performing inspections, an improvement in work conditions was observed, as well as an increase in regulating the situation of domestic workers.

opportunities are a way to increase the contact of domestic workers with the institution, which helped to disseminate information about rights, reduce the number of mistreatments and make exploitation situations more visible. The children demonstrate greater awareness on the subject, and self-confidence to speak about what happened and demand their rights, including education.

The semi-plenary addressed several central issues relative to domestic child labour. Informality was brought up as a great problem to be tackled, the formalization of the tie being addressed as a way of also favoring the fight

against domestic child labour. The importance of ILO's Convention no. 189 on domestic labour was stressed, which aims at ensuring rights

through the acknowledgement of domestic labour performed at a third party's house as formal labour.



IV. Child Labour in Agriculture

Summary of the semi-plenary Child Labour in Agriculture



Approximately 60% of child labour in the world is concentrated in agriculture, which is equivalent to over 129 million girls and boys. On the one hand, the presence of children and adolescents working in agriculture may be related to the economic vulnerability of families, the reduced access to quality public services, the absence or inadequacy of the use of agricultural technology in the field and the reduced availability of work opportunities for adults. On the other hand, this phenomenon is also linked to the demand for the intergenerational transmission of knowledge.

Rural child labour is even more serious, as nature and the conditions in which labour activities developed by children and adolescents can be unhealthy and inadequate, facilitating not only accidents, but also harms to health. In addition, over 67% of child labour in this sector takes place in family enterprises, a factor which creates even more obstacles for its elimination, due to the difficult access of inspection professionals to these homes.

- ▣ *How can social protection policies and specific legislation support the transformation of this reality?*
- ▣ *How can credit and production incentive policies and the implementation of new technologies in the field prevent the premature entry of children and adolescents into the job market?*
- ▣ *How can policies and the operation of the education system make school more attractive than work, respecting the demands of the rural reality? How to enhance school/work transition mechanisms?*
- ▣ *How can decent work opportunities for adolescents with minimum working age be increased?*

Strategically integrate policies

The coordination of different policies and the creation of integrated approaches is essential. In this sense, the starting point is to seek the promotion of decent work and the eradication of poverty. The attendees agreed that, in order to tackle the complexity of child labour, there has to be an integration of programs, policies and legislations, in a great coordinating effort, such as in Brazil's case, where social policies' articulations have been accentuated.

The semi-plenary on Child Labour in Agriculture was moderated by Dag Kjethi Oyna, Secretary-General of the Norwegian Association of Chocolate Producers, and had the participation of Sue Longley, International Officer of the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Worker' Association (UITA-IUF), Kasilash Satyarthi, president of the Global March against Child Labour, Bern Seinfeld, Focal Point for the Prevention of Child Labour in Agriculture, of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and Irene Leshore, of the NGO Nainyoyi Community Development Organization (NCDO), from Kenya.

The background of agricultural child labour is the combination of educational deprivation, poverty, lack of organization and lack of health conditions. This situation ends up characterizing the lack of dignified labour, associated with the lack of normative protection, since in most countries there are no laws for rural areas and

its enforcement clashes with the political will of the actors involved.

Sectoral approaches which help to fight child labour in rural areas include: the union association, in such a way to strengthen the participation of small farmers in decisions about market prices; the ratification of conventions and practices that guide societies and governments to the promotion

Facing the challenges of engaging governmental actors that may make a difference in rural agricultural areas

One great difficulty is to concentrate child labour among small farmers, to whom access is more difficult and who normally are not organized in trade unions. Hence, the importance of the effort of reaching these farmers and involving them in the problematic of combating child labour. Deriving from this need is the relevance of turning this issue into a specific priority for ministries of agriculture, and not only for ministries of education and labour, which are usually already involved with the topic. Additionally, good results are reached when the most important governmental actors are engaged in the topic, with ministries of finance and others. In the Ivory Coast, the power of influence of the first lady managed to convene several ministries to engage in the topic; in Brazil, the integration of different policies is what has brought concrete results; in Kenya, school tuitions have been abolished, investment in schools increased as did the number of children in schools; in India, the program providing hot meals for children is able to attract them to school even more.

of health and security in agricultural labour; and the assurance of enforcing legislation that establishes a minimum age for agricultural labour.

The experience that the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Worker' Association (UITA-IUF) develops in several countries shows relative success. In Ghana, they seek to organize

autonomous workers and bring them into formality, thus extending their protection. In Brazil, they work to organize small farmers by reform and agrarian rights that ensure economic stability, besides health and occupational security to increase the protection of rural labour. In Kazakhstan, they act to promote agreements between trade unions in order for them to work together and maintain the record of children in child labour, aiming at enrolling them in school.

In addition, UITA-IUF works to establish agreements with great industries so that they watch for the elimination of child labour in their plantations and those of their suppliers. Thus, IUF's work is done through partnerships with the UN, the ILO, worker trade unions, and with the Global March, with whom it has created the Mark for the Eradication of Child Labour. Among other definitions, this mark highlighted the importance of including small farmers in the decision making process.

Aside from ensuring education in the rural area, in order to transform this reality it is necessary to have a new approach to agriculture: legislation regarding minimum age, product prices, salary assurance, decent work, trained work force, agriculture that does not depend on child labour, aside from concrete plans and deadlines for all of these actions.

For Kailash Satyarthi, agriculture has been increasingly dangerous due to the use of chemical products and electric machines, whose inadequate use kills children, even in industrialized countries. These activities are contained in supply

Innovative ideas to mobilize local actors

Participants shared suggestions on innovative methods, such as monitoring the community and small villages, through civil society, women and young people groups, contributing to complement the formal inspection system.

In this model, with no formally constituted authority, the members of the community are vigilant in order to help the formal system to identify cases and inform the authorities, involving community associations in the issue of child labour. In India, the Child Friendly Community program helps to confront child labour in the agricultural sector in over 40 villages, with 14 goals to be reached, among which are the guarantee of access to education and the actual enrollment in schools.

In addition, the child parliament was also created. Monitoring from the community helps laws to be observed and enforced in these locations. Participants also mentioned the incentives that the programs with investments in the agricultural area could offer if they were to be more connected to the fight against child labour, such as, for example, greater facilitation for incentives related to the children's level of schooling.

chains whose monitoring is increasingly difficult. According to Satyarthi, among the challenges to be confronted to improve the actions for eradicating child labour in agriculture, the insufficiency of knowledge about statistics on agricultural labour, the naturalization of children's labour by families and the lack of programs in farms were highlighted, for these children are in areas far away from the decision making centers. Big companies should not hide behind the complexity of production chains, but rather take responsibility so that child labour does not occur in the respective supply chains.

Bernd Seiffert reported the experience developed since 2007, through the Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS), with an approach on learning through partnerships for combating child labour in agriculture.

He mentioned that the approach is relevant to reduce child labour because it addresses original causes, such as rural and family poverty and allows adolescents to learn to guide their future. When farmers participate in the program, they can organize themselves and improve the work environment, creating partnerships with the government, a better relationship with the market, a better understanding of who they should establish partnerships with and using healthy practices through managing the use of herbicides, or even abolishing their use. The JFFLS stimulate abilities that provide training for the transition period between school and work, creating and identifying opportunities for autonomous, business or contracted work. Thus,

parents and guardians realize that this training approach strengthens their children.

The JFFLS are implemented in Tanzania with adolescents with minimum age for work, teaching them about agricultural practices, their rights, child labour, how to have access to credit and the market, marketing, entrepreneurship and the importance of farmers organizations for future work, developing abilities for life. The approach has a high number of learning modules and adolescents can choose according to their curricular goals.

The work is developed in partnership among farmer trade unions and associations, governments and local credit providers. The curricula are flexible and customized for the specific needs of the countries. The local reality and the production chains are considered and educators are focused on that specific activity

Challenges in confronting child labour from the families' point of view

An important alert to the family dimensions that rural communities face was shared: the labour paid by produced units that incorporate the whole family in the process, especially children who accompany their mothers, including those with smaller siblings. In many cases, the work of children in activities related to agriculture happens on the family level because the parents are the ones who take their children to help them at work. Hence the importance of also sensitizing parents about the risks of this practice.



zone. Each trained adolescent will train 20 other adolescents, thus becoming a multiplier. JFFLS empowers adolescents so they can have life and work opportunities, besides promoting jobs. It is an example of how agricultural programs can contribute to reducing child labour.

Irene Leshore presented the experience of her organization in Kenya, with children who take care of cattle in an arid region in the north of the country, inhabited by pastoral communities. In this location, 86% of children are illiterate and most of them are involved in child labour.

Schools have flexible curricula and schedules and children can attend them for a few hours each night. Students go through a basic

education process, as in regular schools, but they learn what is important for survival in pastoral communities. The intention is to reach the creation of a specific curriculum for children in rural areas.

With the support of the ILO, NCDO has structured schools, paid teachers, bought furniture and installed solar energy lighting systems. The government has recognized that it is necessary to establish alternative channels for children in poverty in rural areas, such as informal schools. In 2004, there were four schools, but in 2013 there were over 90, and as more and more children go to school, the number of those who work also drops.

There was a consensus at the semi-plenary regarding the importance of a combination of indispensable factors to the eradication of child labour, such as education, awareness and the enforcement of specific legislation, including a minimum age for working in the fields.

The debates alerted for the fact that, in general, prioritizing the fight against child labour occurs through the creation of laws and policies, with low or no effective application in the field, where many times work supervision is not used. The majority of child labour is concentrated in small farmers and family agriculture and, many times, laws do not apply to them. It is necessary to better articulate the actions of labour ministers and the actions that involve other areas responsible for maintaining low salary levels in the fields, the use of land, agrarian reform and food security to achieve progress in the issue of child labour in agriculture.

Integrated approaches, considering a better distribution of income and access to public essential services, such as quality health and education, and the commitment of big companies to all steps of production chains, constitute primordial elements to the eradication of rural child labour.

Creative approaches for confrontation at a local level

Existing laws on child labour often do not apply to small farmers or to the informal sector, a situation that must be duly confronted. In this context, training processes help bring solutions for child labour in rural areas and seek solutions. For example, why not have an adult better trained to take care of the herd instead of 10 children? That would ensure a job for the adult, eliminating child labour. Carrying out risk evaluations can also help to know and confirm if the activity is dangerous or not, held by regional committees so that supervisors can do a better job together, since there are few inspection teams in the countries.

V. Models of Education and Schools

Summary of the semi-plenary Models of Education and Schools

Formal education is a crucial component for eliminating child labour, for it is essential for developing the child's full citizenship and it offers the necessary abilities for an appropriate insertion in the job market.

- ▣ *What are the challenges in implementing a compulsory and full-time educational system?*
- ▣ *What is the role of education professionals in identifying and combating child labour?*
- ▣ *How can educational models be more sensitive to local cultures and gender issues, in a way to make the time spent by the child in school more attractive and valuable than the time spent at work?*
- ▣ *How to improve the transition between school and the job market? How can professional training and learning policies prevent child labour?*

The semi-plenary was moderated by Marlova Noletto, Coordinator of the Social Sciences and Humanities Unit for UNESCO in Brazil, and had the participation of Susan Bissel, head of UNICEF's Division for Child Protection, Dominique Marlet, Senior Coordinator for Human and Union Rights in Education International (IE), Gustavo Leal, Operations Director of the National Service For Industrial Learning (SENAI) in Brazil, and maestro Leonardo Panigada, from the Simon Bolivar Musical Foundation in Venezuela.

Susan Bissel highlighted the role of the education system as an ally in combating child labour. When families realize children are learning at school and that, consequently, they get good jobs in the future, they understand the importance of education and of keeping them away from child

labour. The training of education professionals, the investment in teachers, their fair compensation and the assurance of opportunities and dignified working conditions are essential. She also stated that the joint action between schools, students, teachers and communities should be part of the sensitization strategies.

Referring to broad and integrated public policies, Bissel invited the countries to include prevention and eradication of child labour in their political agendas and in their national plans for education. Citing data from 2009 from UNESCO, she informed that only eight education plans out of 44 had mentioned child labour. Cash transfer programs connected to educational conditions, such as school enrollment and attendance, are also important tools.

Educational approaches that favor child/youth development help fight against child labour

The semi-plenary debates acknowledged that child education is the foundation of the education system and should be part of a more ample and comprehensive system, which begins but goes beyond access to day care. Children that go through preschool perform better in grade school and high school, thus reducing possible dropout situations that make them more susceptible to the possibility of premature insertion into work.

Basic education should build abilities for life, not only teach math and writing. It must have critical thinking and the search for solutions for practical problems as a foundation.

On professional education, it was recognized that it is an interesting alternative to classical education, as long as it does not interrupt school. It must offer practical knowledge that can be important in a job market with less jobs, but in which new opportunities can be envisaged for those who have access to information.

Dominique Marlet pointed out that education is necessary in preventing child labour and, for this, it is necessary to listen to teachers and involve them in the creation of education policies. Thus, their awareness will increase as well as the capacity to implement processes that are centered in the needs of excluded children.

The specialist emphasized the need for adequate tools and infrastructure: well-equipped classroom; reasonable class sizes; inclusive and relevant curriculum; the importance of considering the use of language and local customs at school; the creation of programs with the collaboration

of groups from the community; safety at school, which begins the moment the students leave their homes; adapting school times to harvest times; the care with the use of pesticides and the access to children with disabilities.

For Marlet, there is much the teachers can do. Nicaragua has a program involving teachers who were once child workers and are more apt to identify similar situations. In Ghana, teachers go to schools and make a list of what needs to be done and send it to educational authorities. In Burkina Faso, children receive bicycles to go to school. While in Uganda, teachers' trade unions assist in the children's meals at school. In Jamaica, teachers organized themselves so that schools would start offering a meal with chicken on Fridays, which resulted in higher attendance on that day when, traditionally, children would miss class to work with their families. In Morocco, trade unions began to grant eyeglasses for children with vision impairments in order to improve their academic performance.

Gustavo Leal brought the experience of 71 years professionally training people for the job market from the National Service for Industrial Learning (SENAI), in Brazil, with the challenge of contributing for the increase in the industrial competitiveness of the country through education.

Leal explained that the S System is comprised of organizations and institutions that support production and service sectors, such as industry, trade, agriculture, transportation and cooperatives, having, among its goals, the offer of continued professional education

programs, technical distance-learning courses, free or paid, according to the demand of the job market. SENAI, which works with professional training for the industry sector, is organized in a decentralized way to better identify problems and provide local solutions, having 23,000 employees, 18,000 of which are teachers. Over 58 million workers have been certified in 71 years of operation. The financing of professional training, until 2010, came from contributions paid by industries and collected by the State, amounting to 1% of the payroll.

To maintain its effectiveness, SENAI accompanies and analyzes the behavior of industrial jobs and estimates the growth tendency of the number of jobs in the industrial sector. With this map, the institution analyzes the needs of qualified professionals for each sector and defines curricula and necessary abilities, with the support of sectoral technical committees in which institutions related to each segment participate. With the profile of necessary competencies defined, SENAI moves to the training of teachers and administrators, the standardization of laboratories and remaining school facilities, and the flexible construction of course programs. With this set of procedures, it has been possible to offer different types of training: professional initiation, industrial learning, professional qualification, technical qualification, elementary education associated with professional education, professional fine-tuning and specialization, higher education and professional certification; all of this working with people of all ages and levels of schooling.

Maestro Leonardo Panigada presented the Venezuelan experience with the project EL SISTEMA. The project employs music as a tool for developing leadership, training, sense of commitment, generosity, collective contributions, strengthening self-esteem and security, besides having a positive impact on the social sphere, family and community. Musical education promotes ethical, aesthetic and educational values, giving the same opportunities to all children. Studying music keeps children active and away from harmful activities, including child labour.

The Foundation prioritizes the welfare of children and adolescents over, instead of, technique, besides promoting collective exhibitions to promote the leaders and musical presentations in several places in Venezuela. The orchestra works in coordination with the child protection system, having begun their activities with 11 members and, in 2013, already including 400,000 people, in 200 locations across the country. The goal is to reach one million children and adolescents in the next five years, as informed by the maestro.

The students involved in this type of training evolve gradually to professionalization, with the support of certified administrators and teachers, along with their families and communities, uniting efforts to overcome their vulnerabilities. In some cases, the children that are part of this process may not remain connected to musical professions, but they acquire abilities for life, discipline being one of the most important.

The semi-plenary debated with the participants the key role of education in eliminating child labour, but the need for an integrated approach (between educational levels and categories) was clear, ensuring quality and taking into

account the viewpoint of the students, teachers and communities for its design to innovate, including in the school-job market transition, once more attracting the attention of adolescents for this stage.



VI. Statistics Production

Summary of the semi-plenary Statistics Production

The construction of a solid scientific foundation and the availability of reliable information and statistics with gender, age, ethnicity and social class nuances are essential for enabling a better understanding of child labour and the creation of adequate public policies for its confrontation. More precise information and data also enable carrying out sensitization campaigns directed towards groups with different levels of vulnerability and cultural approaches.

- ▣ *What are the consequences brought by the difficulty of obtaining reliable information on child labour in the world?*
- ▣ *What can we do, nationally and internationally, to improve the collection and analysis of information on child labour and its worst forms in every country in the world, regardless of their development stage?*
- ▣ *To what extent can administrative records be used as a tool that allows knowing the precise quantitative and qualitative dimension of the worst forms of child labour?*

The importance of solid data for actions for the eradication of child labour

The III GCCL reinforced the consensus that it is essential to build a solid database that will make available reliable statistical information categorized by sex, age, ethnicity and social class. Both to allow for a better understanding of the child labour phenomenon and to create public policies that are adequate for confronting the issue, thus adapting sensitization campaigns to groups with different levels of vulnerability and cultural references, in each sub-region or country. Practices of shared financing must be considered, for the continued generating of information on child labour situations.

The semi-plenary Statistics Production was moderated by Yacouba Diallo, ILO statistics specialist, and had the participation of Sebastián Ndjomo Ndongo, senior statistician of the National Statistics Institute of Cameroon, and Wasmalia Bivar, president of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

Sébastien Ndjomo Ndongo reported the experience of the National Statistics Institute (INS) of Cameroon in the national collection and production of statistics on child labour in Cameroon. The experience developed in the country, in 2007, contributed to the definition of specific policies and strategies in the fight against the exploitation of children. In this



process, the concept of child labour was adopted as part of the production activities according to the resolution for statistics on child labour, adopted at the International Labour Statisticians Conference in November 2008.

The challenges faced by administrators in the process were related to the profile of the public to be contacted: besides the definition of valid samples, there is great difficulty for children to be interviewed away from their parents' or guardians' sight, and this is due to the fact that many children do not live in ordinary residences. He considered how concrete challenges to children's pluriactivity, the predominance of them in the informal sector of the job market and the invisibility of many child labour situations.

To confront difficulties in the process of data collection, Ndongo highlighted the importance of the adoption of sensitization and awareness strategies for families on the rights and dangers of child labour. Recommending the joint involvement of the State, employers, workers and civil society organizations in intensive campaigns for social mobilization and awareness on the topic.

Specifically for actions of investigation, the Cameroonian statistician recommended to find adequate structures that can be responsible for the regular collection of data. It is also possible to involve civil society organizations that work on the topic in this process, as long as they take into consideration the good practices promoted by international meetings for statisticians. It is

also important to hold trainings for the teams on field approaches in data collection, to avoid that personal visions influence the process.

Next was the lecture by Wasmalia Bivar on the Brazilian experience, which has two main lines of research on child labour: the demographic census and national research by domicile samples (PNAD). The latter produces annual information used for planning the Brazilian social and economic development and has been the main vehicle of investigation on child labour.

The challenge of approaches to measure the worst forms of child labour

The semi-plenary indicated that, although there has been progress in standardizing criteria to measure dangerous child labour, the measuring of the worst forms of child labour remains a challenge.

The use of methodologies like quick evaluations and other tools that combine quantitative and qualitative aspects remain necessary, although insufficient.

Databases that involve administrative records (records of supervision, judicial processes, information on highway police, information on school and hospitals) are essential to support actions for the prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

Administrative records may support actions directed towards the worst forms, but more training of public agents and resources are necessary, including budget resources, to ensure continuous monitoring systems to prevent the recidivism of child labour.

As informed by Bivar, PNAD has a national reach and the topics captured are: general characteristics of residents, education, migration, work and work compensation, including children and adolescents, fertility and housing. Since the 1970s, PNAD has begun to include the population over 10 years of age, assisting in identifying the labour of children and adolescents from the age of 10. From the 1990s onwards, a supplementary topic on labour of children from 5 to 9 years of age was included.

In Brazil, supplementary modules were carried out from 2001 to 2006, targeting the characteristics of the labour of children and adolescents from 5 to 17 years of age, providing a broader understanding of the social and economic situation, involving aspects of the work carried out, house chores and education.

Advancing in the processes of information collection and analysis, through the Project for Recasting IBGE's Residence Research, emerges the Integrated System of Residence Research, which made PNAD into a continuous research and which, in 2013, child labour became part of the complementary topics in the investigation scope, ensuring continuity of monitoring the topic in the national agenda for fighting child labour.

In regards to the Brazilian Demographic Census, the decennial research which allows for a territorialized vision of multiple social information for the country, Bivar added that her data was treated in a way to generate products, in 2010, which allowed for the monitoring and mapping of the topic of child labour, reaching the decentralized

levels of municipal administrations. Among these special products are maps, graphs, and tables that make it easier to visualize and compare data among different units of public administration of government in Brazil.

The semi-plenary debate was finalized by highlighting the importance of ensuring the sustainability of the periodic monitoring of the child labour situation, recognizing that the economic cost of the specific measures for its

confrontation makes it necessary to incorporate specific modules of data entry. However, it is obvious that, for many countries, the collection and analysis of data remains a challenge, due to the lack of technical capacity installed and of financial resources. To this end, both the technical and financial support of the international community and the partnerships of employers, workers and governments are relevant to share the production costs of this information.



VII. Urban Child Labour

Summary of the semi-plenary Urban Child Labour

In the past years, there has been a growth in child labour in urban areas due to the involvement of children and adolescents in informal activities, especially in the commercial and services sectors. On the one hand, this phenomenon is related to dropping out of school and the lack of alternatives offered by the job market to the adult members of the family. On the other hand, it is related to the demands of the current consumer society and the process of building identities through acquiring products, a scenario which leads children and adolescents to enter the job market prematurely, in search of economic independence. Situations of unemployment of heads of families aggravate the problem.

Added to that is the case of urban family enterprises, to which child labour is related, in addition, to the formalization costs of these enterprises, to the unemployment of heads of the family, to low salaries, to the lack of access to quality public services, as well as to the difficulty of inspection on the part of the proper authorities.

- ▣ *How can social protection policies and specific legislation support the formalization of the labour market and substitute informal child and adolescent workforce with registered adult labour?*
- ▣ *How can the implementation of policies geared towards the job market and professional training contribute to the elimination of child labour in urban enterprises?*
- ▣ *How can policies for the promotion of formalizing family enterprises assist in confronting child labour in urban areas?*
- ▣ *How can policies and the operation of the education system make school more attractive than work, while respecting the specificities of the urban reality? How can the mechanisms for the school/work transition be enhanced?*

The semi-plenary Urban Child Labour was moderated by Amelia Espejo of the International Organization of Employers (IOE), and had the participation of Sherin Khan, Senior Specialist on Child Labour at the ILO (South Asia), Furio Rosati, Program Coordinator for the Understanding Child

Work (UCW) initiative, Nguyen Thi Bich Hien, from the Department of Labour of the Province of Lao Cai, Vietnam, and María del Carmen Velasco, Manager of the Program for the Eradication of Child Labour at the Ministry of Labour Relations of Ecuador.

The use of the internet in urban areas in the fight against child labour

The semi-plenary debate pointed out the importance of the internet in facilitating the access to information and alerts on exploitation, as well as the access to rights by children and adolescents in urban contexts.

The proactive involvement with means of mass communication is important, but it is also undeniable how the internet is increasingly used to attract and involve children in the worst forms of child labour, including commercial sexual exploitation. With due attention, support, and monitoring, centers for internet access allow children to use computers for learning and recreation purposes.

The progress in the fight against child labour must also consider the promotion of a regular interface with children in the internet, in order to encourage dialogue. In this sense, known blogger(s) can be invited to add more information about the topic in their blogs, and information about access to the job market for young people.

Sherin Khan highlighted some of the elements of the urban context that justify the attention to child labour in South Asia: the continuous population growth, with 60 million people more in cities each year; the increase in migration from rural areas; the absence of and/or low implementation of legal marks.

Among the paths for the eradication of child labour, the speaker stressed the combination of social protection and decent work for families; of protected and productive migration; of cross-referencing and strengthening education

supporting the school/work transition; the development of training for work, and professional training for adolescents who have reached the appropriate age.

Understanding the problem, its scale and the nature of poverty and exclusion that affect children in urban areas is crucial. Likewise, building an ample partner foundation that is also diverse and specific, removing barriers to social inclusion, leading initiatives through local urban administrators, including its necessary insertion in the public budget, cross-referencing the topic of child labour integrated in urban planning, infrastructure and development, and the delivery of programs and services are also indispensable.

Furio Rosati presented a broad overview of the profile of urban child labour, mentioning that the relative importance of child labour is usually greater in medium income countries, where agriculture has a less predominant role. In addition, the majority of urban working children are concentrated in informal labour, domestic labour, trade, hotels and restaurants. Rosati indicated that, in manufacturing, children work in low technology sectors; that in Latin America there is a predominance of urban working children that are paid, while in other regions of the world the majority is unpaid in urban labour; and that there is also a larger number of children who work with their families in Latin America, in comparison to other regions.

Rosati listed the following as the main causes of urban child labour: family poverty, lack of decent and productive work opportunities for adults and

Urban child labour and children with disabilities or parents with disabilities

An important aspect was addressed by the attendees: the labour exploitation of children with disabilities. Due to their peculiar condition, it was recognized that the responses of specific programs and projects still need to take them into consideration in their strategies, and adapt themselves to their needs and particularities. It was observed that this is a field which does not yet have enough research. However, where there have been initiatives with this focus, such as in Panama and Ecuador, the relevance of the topic was noted, as well as the importance to consider more specific strategies, including about the family dimension of the issue of children with disabilities being involved in urban labour prematurely, and sons and daughters of people with disabilities.

unemployment among the youth that has already graduated. He states that it is necessary to facilitate the access of adolescents and youth to the market, especially in the search for tuning their abilities to the more appropriate types of labour, supporting them with counseling, through the action of job agencies and internship programs. The perception of adolescents is that education results in better future salaries, and that it has a positive influence in their decision and will to remain in school.

In terms of the necessary policies for confronting child labour, Rosati believes it is important to consider full social protection, understood as an integrated system rather than a composition of isolated programs, especially

in urban areas, for addressing different sources of vulnerability. The cash transfer policies have proven effective, although there seems to be room for improvement in terms of segmentation of the public, amount of transfers and conditionalities.

With informal economy being the one that absorbs the most child labour in urban areas, stimulating the formalization of companies contributes to confronting the problem. Rosati pointed out the potential undesired effects of programs destined to support the development of domestic businesses, which may create opportunities for children to work, substituting work activities of an adult in its previous jobs or in executing house chores.

In regards to the worst forms of labour typical of urban areas, he suggested mobilization processes and the training of local governmental and nongovernmental actors which are close to these phenomena (social workers, policemen, local health teams, local nongovernmental organizations, etc.); the reinforcement of the services and equipments for emergency shelter, evaluation and appointments, medical assistance, psycho-social counseling, legal support, family reintegration, continuous monitoring. He highlighted, in this sense, the importance of establishing regulatory marks to define minimum standards of service for child workers removed from these situations and for other vulnerable children, specifying the roles of the several actors in the process of necessary attention and the observance of legal protection under international protocols and conventions.

Nguyen Thi Bich Hien, from the Province of Lao Cai in Vietnam, reported the experience of a public program in the tourism sector, combining cultural preservation and income generation as a way to avoid child labour. The program was developed for two years, by the Department of Labour of the Provincial Government, with the additional financial support of ILO-IPEC.

The program offered educational assistance for children of the Province, considering the different ethnic groups to which the children and adolescents belonged, promoted the development of abilities for adolescents, trained teachers and youth, increased awareness among children and adolescents, families, schools and communities about education and its relation to child labour. This experience led to the awareness of communities, families and schools on the impacts of the labour of children; to the rise in school attendance rates; to the professional training of adolescents in working age; and, most importantly, to the significant decrease in urban child labour, especially among the many who worked as street salespeople.

For Hien, the project also resulted in a better coordination among the several local authorities and the actors interested in protecting children, remaining in force even after the program cycle had ended.

María del Carmen Velasco presented the experience of the program for promoting decent work for workers of municipal landfills in Ecuador as a way to eradicate child labour in waste collection and classification in urban areas.

Integration of policies and cross-referencing of the topic of child labour are good ideas for an effective fight against urban labour exploitation of children and adolescents

Among the ideas emerging from the semi-plenary debate, the importance of integrated systems between public policies for the continued attention to children exploited in urban areas was stressed. As human mobility is a fairly common phenomenon in such environments, it is necessary for programs to make periodically progressive evaluations, mapping child labour situations and changes in the sectors, which can arise for different reasons, related to poverty, migrations, economic crises or other dimensions of family vulnerability. The concern in Brazil about building an effective unification of the social service system to attempt at reaching all children, including the offer of continued services even for those who migrate to rural areas, was mentioned. In this case, the monitoring and supervision of families is a crucial requisite, besides the detailed diagnosis of the profile and situation of these children to send them to school assistance centers or other services. A national plan for eradicating child labour, integrating different actors nationally responsible for social work policies, work and employment, health, education and justice, may represent a successful approach of cross-referencing the topic.

The work of collecting urban waste was done mostly by poor families from some excluded and discriminated indigenous groups. The systematic approach began with a basic research in 20 cities, which allowed for a more in-depth understanding of nature and the extent of the problem.

The awareness efforts resulted in a high level of political commitment, including the institution of a decree for the elimination of child labour in urban landfills, the creation of a Coordinating Committee on the national and local levels to improve the articulation among actors, the creation of local networks and the adoption of a protocol for the appointment of services to children, and its later monitoring, aside from actions to support families in income generation.

This multi-faceted strategy resulted in the removal of over two thousand children from child labour in sanitary landfills for solid waste (trash dumps), with the delivery of educational services, sensitization and supervision activities. The project helped to create cooperatives of recycling for adult workers, leading to greater profitability of this type of venture.

The semi-plenary, motivated by the presented experiences, considered it relevant to share other initiatives for combating urban child labour, among which:

- The inspection model in informal companies in Bangladesh, which resulted in a closer vigilance of violations of rights and child labour exploitation and the implementation of reference mechanisms for children found in labour situations;
- Pakistan's initiative, with the implementation of a specific fee for manufacturers who export rugs, whose obtained funds were invested in the preventive monitoring of child labour;
- India's experience of universal implementation of a 2% fee in the private sector for effects of social responsibility of companies, offering an opportunity to promote efforts of child labour eradication.



VIII. Child Labour in Production Chains

Summary of the semi-plenary Child Labour in Production Chains

The concern with child labour in production chains has been increasing, due to the fact that it can represent an inconsistency with values and a threat to the image of companies, compromising greater productivity and better commercial relations. It is known that child labour can be found in all stages of production chains – including agriculture, manufactures, and the retail sector – and that it is not restricted to commercial relations established by companies in the domestic scope. The topic of eliminating child labour also goes through international pressure, which seeks to impose commercial restrictions to companies that use child workforce in their production chains.

- ▣ *What are the obstacles faced by companies for the elimination of child labour in their production chains, both in the domestic and the international scopes, and for the implementation of national and international legal marks?*
- ▣ *How can policies for social control and certification of production chains contribute to the elimination of child labour?*
- ▣ *What measures can facilitate the exchange of experiences and the creation of cooperative approaches between companies (national and multinational) on how to eliminate the use of child labour in their production chains?*

The debate was coordinated by Simon Steyne, Head of Social Dialogue and Partnerships from ILO's International Program for the Eradication of Child Labour, and had the participation of specialists Jeff Morgan, Director of Global Programs of ICI/Mars, and Tim Ryan, Director of the Regional Asian Program of the American Center for International Solidary Labour (ACIL), USA. In addition, there was the participation, with examples of good practices, of Maria Del Pilar Rey Mendes, president of the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI)

The social responsibility of companies

The debates stressed that social responsibility of companies goes beyond obeying labour laws. To be socially responsible implies facing the problem with courage, diagnosing and implementing policies to confront it. When choosing a supplier, not to only see the lower price, for this implies the existence of informal labour, degrading labour and child labour, it was argued. Companies are not directly responsible for everything, but they are part of the solution.

from Argentina, and Rosa Rodriguez, Executive Director of the Sugar Foundation (Fundazúcar) from El Salvador.

The “Child Labour in Production Chains” semi-plenary debates focused on the responsibility of companies for all of the production chain, including their suppliers. In addition, the debate also brought to light the fragility of certifications for goods produced without the labour of children and adolescents.

María Del Pilar Rey Méndez shared the experience of Argentina’s Network of Companies Against Child Labour, a public-private articulation established in 2007, with almost one hundred companies and the advising of ILO and UNICEF. Through the Network, there was an incorporation of clauses in contracts with company suppliers, who vetoed the use of child labour, including with the possibility of terminating the contract in case such a situation is encountered.

The incorporation of this concept as a commitment avoids that the companies themselves use child labour, aside from carrying out audits with their suppliers, Méndez added. The alterations in Argentinian legislation also should be highlighted, such as raising the minimum age for work from 14 to 16, regulating child labour in family companies and the establishment of spaces for assisting children and adolescents, in the agricultural sector, while their parents work. Thus, it was possible to criminalize the use of child labour in the entire formal sector of the economy, and this became a nonbailable crime with sentences of three to four years in prison. It is important to

stress that the law is not applicable to the child who is working in a family context.

Rosa Rodriguez presented the experience in combating child labour and social responsibility in the sugar sector of El Salvador. Fundazúcar’s work was motivated by the greater conscience of the consumer, the opening of markets, the requirement for the protection of labour rights, overall by Europe and the United States, and the creation of sustainable policies for the sugar industry. The first step was to acknowledge the existence of the problem and make a commitment to eradicate child labour, on the part of Fundazúcar’s business leaders. After that, a diagnosis on the situation of children was done, as well as the evaluation of which technical and financial resources were necessary,

Good ideas in production relations that improve community life

In the semi-plenary debates, attendees indicated that the solution goes through the increase in the income of families of children exploited by child labour. It is important to circulate the information about child labour in a transparent way between every element of the production chain and among consumers, for the benefits to reach families in vulnerability conditions. They also mentioned the importance of making more company resources available to pay their suppliers. At the community level, they stressed the need for investments in technology to increase productivity, the construction of schools and health centers and the empowerment of the community in order for it to have higher income and invest in itself.

recognizing public and private partners, and the systematization of actions and good practices.

According to Rodriguez, Fundazúcar introduced clauses in purchase agreements, forbidding sugar cane to be cut by children or adolescents. In addition, the foundation standardized the production chain with a single protocol of action for the cases of child labour in order to avoid disloyal competition between buyers who, for demanding less, would have more supplier options, and developed a plan of permanent sensitization with administrators, cooperatives and the entire community who lives near the mills.

Jeff Morgan presented the experience of the chocolate production chain, with a community system for combating child labour in the Ivory Coast, the largest producer of cocoa in the world. To apply the principle of mutual responsibility for the supply chain, Mars decided to know better how cocoa producers lived in that country, and presented videos of those life conditions to consumers.

A joint work was carried out between the local government and the community itself, focused on the prohibition of child labour, in the increase of educational services coverage and the increase of productivity. With the set of adopted measures, the actors involved expect to decrease the poverty that persists in the location. The success of these actions depends on the involvement of the government and the community in the system of monitoring the use of child work force and the formation of cooperatives among farmers, who hope to improve production and capacity for negotiation.

Recommendation for empowering small farmers

Since the majority of industries does not buy directly from farmers, but rather from suppliers in the middle of the production chain, there is not always a direct relationship between companies and producers, especially small farmers. Thus, the plenary attendees believe it is necessary to empower small farmers. They believe that, although it is not the companies' job, it is important to support farmers so they can increase their income, promote a better class organization and enroll their children in school.

Timothy Ryan, from ACIL in the United States, showed the social function of the labour organizations and the social responsibility of companies to foment the trade union movement. To him, it is vital to create labour organizations that fight for dignified work conditions and, thus, contribute to eradicate child labour.

Ryan understands that the Global March against Child Labour is exemplary, for involving trade unions, NGOs and governments. Its effectiveness in promoting sensitization and negotiation has had more results than certification processes, which, besides being more expensive, tend to leave the more vulnerable segments exposed.

The certification system for companies "free of child labour" deserves a careful review, especially for two reasons: the certification should not celebrate something that is already a formal legal obligation of companies; the certified situations relative to child labour are



very dynamic and may vary over time, not having any value for future practices of the company beyond the specific moment when the certification was received.

The debates of the Child Labour in Productive Chains semi-plenary focused on the responsibility of companies on the entire productive chain,

including their suppliers. They also brought to light the fragility of the certifications of goods produced without the use of child and adolescent labour, proposing that actions involving all social segments – community, workers, companies and government – should be privileged in creating more lasting solutions.

IX. Role of the Legal System in Combating Child Labour

Summary of the semi-plenary Role of the Legal System in Combating Child Labour

The justice systems and judiciary officers have played a crucial role in preventing and eliminating child labour. The diversity of experiences at a global level is highlighted, not only internal to the Justice System itself, but also those correlated to it.

- ▣ *From the normative experience of the several States, the concrete experience of national justice systems and its social impact, what strategies are necessary to encourage and strengthen the role of national justice systems in the fight for eliminating child labour?*
- ▣ *How to integrate the justice system of each country in the effort of eliminating the worst forms of child labour?*
- ▣ *How to promote the exchange of successful experiences, both in the normative spectrum and the implementation of actions?*

The semi-plenary on the Role of the Legal System in combating child labour was moderated by Minister Kátia Magalhães, from the Superior Labour Court of Brazil, and had the participation of Vitit Muntarbhorn, international specialist in human rights and Law professor at the University Chulalongkorn in Bangkok, Thailand; Pierre Lyon-Caen, French jurist; Altamas Kabir, former head of justice in India; Eleonora Slavin, Judge of the Labour Court of the Legal Department of Mar Del Plata, Argentina; and Rafael Dias Marques, labour attorney and National Coordinator for Combating the Exploitation of Child and Adolescent Labour of the Labour Public Prosecutor's Office in Brazil.

Minister Kátia Magalhães explained to the participants about the role of the judiciary in combating child labour. This was an unprecedented

initiative in global conferences on the topic and involved the *lato sensu* legal systems – judiciary, law, and public prosecution office.

Vitit Muntarbhorn sought to answer the following question: is there creativity in Courts and Tribunals? In regards to religious laws, if there are religious or custom courts, what is their role regarding child labour? This was thought of when citing the cases of Thailand and India, where the formal justice system lives with the informal system in the communities and where the importance of local leaderships persists.

The difficulties of coexistence between international legislation and traditional communities brings significant challenges that cannot be disregarded, for, even if countries do not accept international treaties, there is the

The challenge of the justice system's actions in the intra-household environment

How to reconcile the issue of the home being the place where the child lives, but also the place where the child is exploited? The semi-plenary indicated that there is no incompatibility between the inviolability of the household and the actions of labour monitoring, bearing in mind that it is known that clandestine workshops in the residences exist. The monitoring does not lack legal tools to play its role: when there are suspicions that a residence has children working, the labour inspector may direct themselves to the judge and request an authorization to enter that private residence. The Constitution or greater legal mark override the other laws. There are examples of countries where human rights commissions pay monitoring visits to different spaces and communities to offer support and to complement formal justice.

need to counteract the worst forms of child labour, protect children, ensure access to school and establish a minimum age for work.

Remembering differences between countries in regards to international legislation, Muntarhorn considered that there is a possibility for judges of countries with more fragil legislation to seek inspiration in International Law, applying an interpretation in favor of the child's best interest, always being understood as a victim and not an aggressor.

He brought another aspect to the debate, which is the notion of "jurisdiction expansion," that is, when someone exploits child labour outside of their country of origin, some national systems

adopt extra-territorial penal laws to counteract and punish violations made in another country. In general, countries do not like to extradite their nationals. For this reason, Muntarhorn explained the need for an international jurisdiction, as in the case of boy soldiers. In cases of child labour, resorting to International Courts, such as the Interamerican Court for Human Rights in Costa Rica, the European Court for Human Rights or the International Criminal Court should also be considered part of the strategy to confront the problem.

Vitit Muntarhorn finalized by stating the need for national, regional and international justice systems to act in a complementary way in order to have solutions at the civil and criminal levels for cases of child labour. He stated that, although justice may not always be present, when it comes to children it should be applied to every case: justice for all and for all children.

Pierre Lyon-Caen proposed an examination of challenges for the actions of Justice within the possible limits of each country. Acknowledging that there are countries that do not face the issue of child labour, he reaffirmed the role of international actors that may create pressure for measures in external relations to generate some change in confronting child labour internally.

The jurist alerted about another difficulty, the one where justice has an individual approach, as opposed to a collective one. However, it is up to Justice to ensure protection and punish abuses of which children are victims. For this to happen, children and adolescents should seek prosecutors



and juvenile court judges, without formalities. In this case, the judge may ask for a protective measure, be it to take the young person to the Court, or to the police authority, or even take them to the judge for child protection services for the due procedures related to the case. It is essential to have free communication channels for calls for help or denunciations, encouraging victimized children to be informed by other persons about their situations.

The role of labour inspectors is primordial, as was reminded by Lyon-Caen at the end, both in the formal and the informal sectors. He stated that

judges should inspect big international companies where it is known that child labour occurs, applying the appropriate sanctions in order to reimburse what was obtained through child exploitation. Sensitization campaigns should be done along with the public, policemen, judges, prosecutors, as well as the creation of a permanent training program on the subject, suggested the jurist.

Judge Altamar Kabir reminded everyone of the challenges in eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016, even in countries where legislation has long existed, for the legislation needs to be enforced, besides being promulgated.

The integrated action of the justice system with other actors favors the effectiveness of confronting child labour

The attendees suggested that the justice system act in initiatives that promote greater sensitization of their different actors. In addition, they highlighted the importance of meeting and listening to society, of joint action, sharing good practices, listening to experiences of other institutions and people affected by labour exploitation of children and adolescents. The semi-plenary warned about the importance of sensitizing the sight of the judge who will position themselves about child labour. Some initiatives of the Superior Labour Court in Brazil may be useful in inspiring projects in other countries in the integration process with NGOs and the Executive and Legislative branches.

In India's case, there is progress in the legal mark that prohibits child labour (including dangerous activities) and establishes the limit for a minimum age to begin labour activities. The Superior Court uses the litigation law of public interest in these cases. There has been progress in this type of intervention with effective culpability of employers who use child labour.

Eleonora Slavin spoke about regressive labour laws that came into force in the 1990s and brought back child labour to Argentina. As the Labour Justice was considered a lesser justice, judges were not nominated or substituted by civil judges who did not see child workers as disadvantaged. According to her, these judges did not sympathize or respect the hierarchy of conventions, which resulted in sentences that

said labour guarantees could harm business with other countries.

Slavin recounts that as of 2006, a national plan for eradicating child labour was launched, with a modification to the law of labour protection and the learning law. In addition, the penal law imposed sentences of one to four years of prison to whoever occupied children or adolescents at work, except if that did not imply in a more serious violation, aside from inspiring a deep change in labour inspection. In case of contracting children less than 16 years of age in companies who receive public investment, prison is provided and, in case of slave labour, it implies in public record and fiscal investigation. This rapidly altered the situation.

Thus, the roles of the prosecutor in courts, of the public defender and inspectors gained more autonomy and several companies changed their procedures. Attention was given to people in vulnerable groups. The judicial system, however, is the last instance to ensure the international norms and, for this reason, a strong judiciary is necessary, with knowledge of the legislation. The role of public defenders regarding the collective interests of children, adolescents and vulnerable populations is crucial.

Rafael Dias Marques recognized that there are many causes for the existence of child labour and, for this reason, it is necessary to have several actors to confront them and reach a good term. In face of this observation, he said the justice system should join the other actors in this common cause.

The prosecutor spoke about the experience of the Labour Public Prosecutor's Office in Brazil with the Public Policies Project, carried out since 2012 across the country. The project strategy was created in three dimensions:

- In the planning process, with collecting statistics to map the twenty counties with the worst human development indexes (HDI) and with identifying partners to carry out services and programs for the families in these counties;
- In the execution process, with the beginning of the *in loco* inspection. This way, in case the labour public prosecutor understands that the public authorities fail in providing services for children and their families, based on the results of these inspections, establishes a public civil inquiry. This opens the opportunity for the county to voluntarily adopt a new conduct, through signing a Conduct Adjustment Agreement where it is committed to act towards the protection of children and adolescents. Next, public civil lawsuits are filed, requesting the implementation of a general action program to confront child labour at the local level, and requesting the indemnification for injury and damage to society's ethical patrimony, which is the fundamental right of the child to non-labour;

- In the monitoring and evaluation process, with a specific methodology for it. In total, 53 counties were investigated in Brazil, and over 70 thousand children and adolescents benefited from the project.

The prosecutor reported that the great lesson from the experience regards the value of integrated work between the different actors: several actions were carried out jointly with police teams, health teams, and social work teams. In addition, many other institutional partnerships are sought to help the coverage of programs and services reach the homes of people who need it the most. Marques understands the project can be developed in other places and that laws and convictions already exist.

From the experiences presented, the labour judges of Brazil proposed that the member states of the ILO promote national and international cooperation forums, for disseminating and creating the culture of eradicating child labour. This action should promote the exchange of information and experiences between the justice systems of the several countries and about institutional experiences for dialogue with civil society, through intersectoral and global programs for fighting child labour exploitation.

TOPICS AND PROGRAM OF THE III GCCL

1st DAY: OCTOBER 8, 2013 (TUESDAY)

08:00 – 09:30 - Accreditation and Coffee-Break

10:00 – 11:30 - High-Level Opening Ceremony with performance of Heliopolis Orchestra

- ▶ Dilma Rousseff - President of Brasil
- ▶ Guy Ryder - International Labour Organization of United Nations – General Director

11:30 – 13:00 – PLENARY SESSION

1. The Sustainable Elimination of Child Labour: a global challenge

13:00 – 14:00 - Lunch

14:00 – 15:45 - SEMI-PLENARY SESSIONS

1. Violation of the Rights of Children and Adolescents
2. Child Labour and Migrations
3. Child Labour in Domestic Work
4. Child Labour in Agriculture

16:15 – 18:00 – SEMI-PLENARY SESSIONS

1. Violation of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (Continued)
2. Child Labour and Migrations (Continued)
3. Child Labour in Domestic Work and Gender Issues (Continued)
4. Child Labour in Agriculture (Continued)

2nd DAY: OCTOBER 9, 2013 (WEDNESDAY)

08:00 – 09:00 - Accreditation

09:00 – 10:30 - PLENARY SESSION (Ministers, Employers, Workers and Civil Society)

1. Towards a Sustainable Eradication of Child Labour

10:30 – 11:00 - Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30 - PLENARY SESSION (Ministers, Employers, Workers and Civil Society)

12:30 – 14:00 - Lunch

14:00 – 15:45 - SEMI-PLENARY SESSIONS

1. Education Models and Schools
2. Production of Statistics
3. Urban Child Labour
4. Child Labour in Supply Chains

15:45 – 16:15 - Coffee Break

16:15 – 18:00 - SEMI-PLENARY SESSIONS

1. Education Models and Schools (Continued)
2. The Role of Justice Systems in the Elimination of Child Labour
3. Urban Child Labour (Continued)
4. Child Labour in Supply Chains (Continued)

18:00 – Cultural Program

3rd DAY: OCTOBER 10, 2013 (THURSDAY)

09:00 – 10:45 – Meeting of heads of government delegations, representatives of employers and workers on the Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour

10:45 – 11:15 - Coffee-Break

11:15 – 12:00 - PLENARY SESSION

1. How to accelerate the Fight Against Child Labour

12:00 – 13:30 - High-Level Closing Ceremony + Adolescents + The Brasilia Declaration

13:30 - Lunch



Plenary Session “How to Accelerate the Fight Against Child Labour” and Closing of the III GCCL



PLENARY SESSION “HOW TO ACCELERATE THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOUR” AND CLOSING OF THE III GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD LABOUR

The session began with the presentation from the group of Brazilian adolescents who, representing children and adolescents of the world, held debates about the different ways of eliminating child labour during the year 2013. Initiating the discussions in their hometowns, this group proceeded to the respective state meetings, to the Brazilian national meeting and, lastly, to the III GCCL.

Employing participative methodologies, the Brazilian adolescents expressed their understanding of the problem and of the actions that can effectively protect children and adolescents and eradicate child labour. During the Conference, these young people spoke with representatives of several countries and sought to synthesize their learning in a direct language, reproducing this material for their comprehension to materialize in the everyday of the event for people who were not present. Interviews and opinions of different countries, such as India, Iraq and Zambia, were publicized.

The adolescents stated this was a great experience that allowed them to expand their knowledge and to participate in important global discussions, culminating with the creation of the Declaration of Participating Adolescents (see page 93). They called for governments to make a commitment to the ratification of ILO Convention no. 182, particularly the nine countries that have not yet adhered. Finally, they thanked the Conference organizers for understanding that, without their direct participation, it is not possible to advance in building a better world for children and adolescents.

In the closing plenary of the III Global Conference on Child Labour, Brazil's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Luiz Alberto Figueiredo, concluded that the result of the conference had extended beyond the adoption of the Brasilia Declaration, having brought to Brasilia and to Brazil an important convergence of will between workers, employers, governments and representatives of civil society, towards combating child labour. The Minister congratulated everyone who worked on

creating the Declaration on their flexibility effort, in a long working process that was finalized on the morning of the last day of the Conference.

Next, Jeroen Beirnaer, representative of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), thanked the Brazilian Government and the workers that made the conference possible. He invited all of those present to admit the need for materializing the commitments to combating child labour so that, in 2017, we can celebrate the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

The representative of the International Organization of Employers (IOE), Octavio Carvajal, stated that the Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour offers clear directives to guide the implementation of actions, in the shortest amount of time possible, to tackle the reasons that generate the exploitation of children and adolescents. He reaffirmed that the path to an effective solution for the worst forms of child labour implies the involvement of all interested parties, in the exchange of experiences and good practices, in the use of technological advances, in raising awareness and in the commitment of employers to the eradication of the worst forms of child labour.

Kaylash Satyarthi, president of the Global March against Child Labour, celebrated the great energy to combat child labour in the III Conference, inviting everyone, armed with boldness, to find new ways of fighting against child labour.

The Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Guy Ryder, approved the success of the Conference in terms of

the participation of countries, institutions, academics, representatives of judicial systems and adolescents, congratulating the leadership of the Minister of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, Tereza Campello, which allowed to reach the Brasilia Declaration.

Ryder recognized that today we have a better understanding of the issue of child labour; we know what works and what does not in the battle for its eradication. He also stated that, in order to decrease child labour, we must go to the most difficult cases, such as the sexual exploitation of children, armed conflicts, domestic child labour and agricultural activities, which require the creation of effective strategies. The ILO, within the United Nations scope, is ready to begin the preparations for the IV Conference in 2017, and has taken the challenge to reduce child labour numbers to zero.

After the intervention from the ILO director, Minister Luiz Alberto Figueiredo announced that the Republic of Argentina would host the next World Conference in 2017, which will be represented by the President of the National Commission for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Argentina (CONAETI), María del Pilar Rey Méndez, and thanked the Brazilian Government for the reception. Resuming the challenges listed by former president Luis Inácio Lula da Silva, Méndez stated that by 2017, a new leap will be made towards the eradication of child labour. Minister Tereza Campello, then, closing the conference, delivered to the Argentinian representative the windmill, symbol of the World Conference on child labour.

DECLARATION OF PARTICIPATING ADOLESCENTS

Dear colleagues attending the 3rd Global Conference on Child Labour,

During these three days of gathering we have been here to reinforce the idea that we have the fundamental role of designing public policies aimed at ending child labour in the world.

We have a different view from the adults on seeing and feeling the world. Just as the elderly do. Many times, adults only remember what they have done wrongly and hideously when they were adolescents.

We are hearty and we have a lot of willingness, but we still need adults who give us a prod and create new forms of including us into the policy making process, destined for ourselves, the adolescents. So as to stimulate our participation better leeway must be created for us, to make it happen.

Oftentimes, in our very homes, we are incentivized to work at an early age. And then what should one do under a situation like this? As we are able to understand and get hold of our rights, we are also able to interfere in our families' thinking and practices. Although they wish the best for us, they may not be right at all times.

If I am to be tomorrow's policy maker or manager, I also need to scuttle barriers created by today's adults, so as to renew their right steps, but not repeat the same mistakes.

After a lot of discussion, we have reached the point of five issues we would like the present delegations to take special heed of, which will encourage our participation in the places where policy making takes place, as well as conferences, and also within the very policies on eradication of child labour in our planet.

These are our statements:

- ▣ Mobilization and articulation by public administration, civil society, including children, adolescents and the youth for the strengthening the public policies targeted at fighting child labour, especially domestic child labour and its presence in agriculture.
- ▣ The broadening of social programs of income transfers so as to contribute to eradication of world's misery and eradication of child labour.
- ▣ Deployment of commitments alongside with the governments in order to ensure children's and adolescents' participation in integral education public policies, in professional education, culture, sports and leisure.
- ▣ Integration of policies for education, health and social aid aimed at identifying situations of child labour and support services for the other situations of rights violations.
- ▣ Ensure the participation of children, adolescents and youths with leeway for policy

decision making, especially at the 4th Global Conference on Child Labour in 2017, from the very preparatory phases up to the final stage.

And we would like to ask, on behalf of all the children and adolescents, for the commitment of signatures of Convention 182 by the International Organization of Labour up until the 4th Global Conference on Child Labour for the nine countries which still have not advocated that children and adolescents from these countries be protected from the worst forms of child labour.

Lastly, we wish to thank the organizing commission of this Conference for understanding that without our participation, it is not feasible

to move forward in building up a fairer world for children and adolescents.

The following people have signed this Declaration of the Adolescents: Ítalo Meotti (DF), Rafael Lima (CE), Rogério Silva (RS), Sarah Suzane (AC), Thailane Oliveira (RJ), Wesley Busatto (ES), Marco Antônio do Nascimento Gama (TO), Hilamy Moreira (AM), Laisnanda Sousa (MA), Daniel Vonmuller (SC), Laiana Souza (BA), Danielle Fiel (PB), Matheus Farias (RN), Dayana de Araújo Lima (PA), Fábio José do Espírito Santo Souza (AP), Júlio César (MG), Weverson Antônio (MT), Alanna Santos (SE), Thamires Rozendo (AL), Lucas Soares de Oliveira (MS) et Suzana Silva (PE).





**Brasilia
Declaration on
Child Labour**



CONFERENCE ON
BUSINESS



GLOBAL CENTER

BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

We, representatives of governments and employers' and workers' organizations who participated at the III Global Conference on Child Labour, gathered in Brasilia, Brazil, from October 8 to 10, 2013, together with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), other civil society actors as well as regional and international organizations to take stock of the progress made since The Hague Global Child Labour Conference 2010, to assess remaining obstacles and to agree on measures to strengthen our actions to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016, as well as to eradicate all forms of child labour;

Recalling that child labour is work done by a child who is under the minimum age specified for that kind of work, as defined by national legislation, guided by the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) and ILO Convention Nos. 138 and 182;

Convinced that the goal of eradicating child labour unites all countries since child labour impairs the realisation of children's rights and its eradication constitutes an important issue for development and human rights;

Recognizing the efforts and progress made and being made, notwithstanding the global economic and financial crisis, by governments at all levels, employers' and workers' organizations, regional and international organizations, NGOs and other civil society actors for the eradication of child labour, yet recognising the need to accelerate the efforts at all levels to eradicate child labour, in particular its worst forms by 2016;

Keeping in mind the dimension and complexity of the challenges faced by countries in fighting child labour, such as the impact of natural disasters, conflict and post-conflict situations;

Aware that eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 as well as eradicating child labour can be best realised through enhanced cooperation among countries and enhanced coordination among governments, employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs, civil society, and regional and international organizations;

Bearing in mind that children facing any form of discrimination deserve particular attention in our efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour;



Considering that the respect, promotion and realization of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, which include the effective abolition of child labour, is one of the pillars of the ILO Decent Work Agenda;

Welcoming the progress made by States in the ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions No. 138, on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, and No. 182, on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, and reiterating the importance of promoting their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as of the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, and inviting countries to consider ratifying other relevant instruments, such as Convention No. 189, on Decent Work for Domestic Workers, as well as Convention No. 129, on Labour Inspection in Agriculture, and Convention No. 184, on Safety and Health in Agriculture;

Acknowledging the relevance of internationally recognised principles and guidelines on business and human rights, such as the UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights and the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy;

Recognizing the continued efforts made by the ILO, and in particular its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), to provide technical assistance and cooperation to governments, workers' and employers' organizations to eradicate child labour;

Welcoming the ILO report "Marking progress against child Labour";

1. We reaffirm our resolve to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016, while reiterating the overarching goal of the eradication of all child labour, by immediately stepping up our efforts at national and international levels. We reiterate our commitment to fully implement the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016, adopted at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference in 2010.
2. We acknowledge the need for reinforced national and international action in the follow-up of this Conference in relation to age and gender specific responses on child labour, with a focus on the formalization of the informal economy and strengthened national action, as appropriate, on monitoring and evaluation, as well as a continued focus on where it is most needed. We stress the importance of technical assistance and international cooperation in this field.
3. We acknowledge that governments have the leading role and the primary responsibility, in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations, as well as NGOs and other civil society actors, in implementing measures to prevent and eliminate child labour, in particular its worst forms, and rescue children from it.
4. We also acknowledge that measures to promote decent work and full and productive employment for adults are essential, so that families are enabled to eliminate their

- dependence on the income generated by child labour. In addition, measures are needed to extend and improve access to free, compulsory and quality education for all children, as well as for the progressive universalization of social protection, in line with inter alia the ILO Convention 102, concerning minimum standards of social security, and ILO Recommendation 202, concerning national social protection floors.
5. We advocate for an integrated, coherent and effective use of public services and policies in the fields of labour, education, agriculture, health, vocational training and social protection as a means for building capacity and empowerment, so that all children, including those in rural areas, complete compulsory education as well as training without engaging in child labour.
 6. We stress that education, health and social workers should be entitled to decent working conditions and relevant initial and continuous training, and that related policies should be developed with workers' organizations through social dialogue.
 7. We recognize that strengthening these public services and policies is key for the sustained eradication of child labour, in particular its worst forms by 2016, as well as for sustainable development.
 8. We urge governments to ensure access to justice to children affected by child labour, guarantee their right to education and provide rehabilitation programs, as a means to promote and protect their wellbeing and dignity and fulfil their rights, with focus on children who are particularly exposed to the worst forms of child labour due to discrimination in any form.
 9. We encourage states to establish and further improve, as appropriate, the legal and institutional frameworks to prevent and eliminate child labour. We also encourage national law enforcement agencies to advance accountability of perpetrators in child labour cases, including the enforcement of appropriate sanctions against them.
 10. We recognise the importance of labour administration and in particular labour inspection in the eradication of child labour, and we will seek to develop and strengthen, as appropriate, our labour inspection systems.
 11. We encourage, where appropriate, the competent authorities that have the responsibility to enforce the law and regulations regarding child labour, including labour inspection services, to cooperate with each other, in the context of the application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions in cases of child labour, especially its worst forms.
 12. We will promote effective multi-stakeholder action to combat child labour, including in supply chains, by addressing both the formal and informal economy.
 13. We will seek to develop and strengthen the collection and dissemination, as appropriate, of more and better national statistics and

- information on children in employment, both in the formal and informal economies, with data disaggregated preferably by occupation and industry, gender, age, origin and income so as to enhance their visibility and help better design and implement public policies to eradicate child labour.
14. We will continue to promote the engagement of all sectors of society in creating an enabling environment to prevent and eliminate child labour. The engagement of ministries and state agencies, parliaments, justice systems, employers' and workers' organizations, as well as regional and international organizations and civil society actors plays a key role in this regard. We will promote social dialogue as well as concerted action between the public and private sectors around the eradication of child labour.
 15. We resolve to take appropriate steps to assist one another in respecting, promoting and realising international labour standards and human rights, particularly through enhanced international cooperation, including South-South and Triangular cooperation.
 16. We stress the need to provide support to and build capacities in conflict and post conflict countries, particularly among Least Developed Countries, to combat child labour, including through rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, where appropriate.
 17. We note that the violation of fundamental principles and rights at work cannot be invoked or otherwise used as a legitimate comparative advantage and that labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes.
 18. We will actively seek to engage national and international media and social networks, academia and research bodies, as partners in raising awareness for the sustained eradication of child labour, including through campaigns on the damage to the dignity, wellbeing, health and future of children caused by their engagement in child labour, in particular its worst forms.
 19. We resolve to promote efforts to encourage social change by addressing attitudes and practices that play a significant part in condoning or tolerating child labour, including violence and abuse.
 20. We resolve to support the continuous development of the worldwide movement against child labour, through partnerships, cooperation, advocacy and action, based on international labour standards and human rights.
 21. We invite IPEC to hold meetings, in 2014, 2015 and 2016, in the context of its Steering Committee meetings to take stock of the progress made by countries in eliminating the worst forms of child labour.
 22. We underscore that the fight against child labour and the decent work agenda should be given due consideration in the U.N. post-2015 development agenda.
 23. We express our gratitude to the Government of Brazil for hosting this Conference, and we

welcome the Government of Brazil's intention to bring this Declaration to the attention of the ILO Governing Body for further consideration and follow-up.

24. We accept the kind offer by the government of Argentina to host a Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour in 2017.





ANNEXES

FULL SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL, DILMA ROUSSEFF

I want to start by breaking protocol a little bit and expressing my emotions while listening to this extraordinary orchestra playing Tico-Tico no Fubá. I wish to congratulate each one of them. The moment you stood up was really beautiful!

My greetings to the Director-General of the International Labour Organization, Mr. Guy Ryder.

My greetings to the ambassadors from my government.

The state ministers who are here with me – Minister Tereza Campello, from the Ministry of Social Development; Minister Luiz Alberto Figueiredo, from the Ministry of External Relations and Minister Manuel Dias, from the Ministry of Labour and Employment – my greetings to the three of them are extended to all ministers who are present here.

I wish to especially greet the vice-ministers, ministers, and heads of delegations that honor us with their presence here at the Global Conference on Child Labour.

I wish to greet all congressmen, including federal congresswoman Sandra Rosado and federal congressman Paulo Teixeira.

I wish to greet Minister Carlos Alberto Reis da Paula, President of the Superior Court of Labour

and Mr. Luís Antonio Camargo de Melo, Attorney General for Labour.

And I wish to greet, since I greeted the orchestra at the beginning, our maestro, Edílson Ventureli. I greet all members, all of those who support the Heliópolis Youth Symphony.

And I also wish to greet the ladies and gentlemen journalists, photographers, and cameramen.

On behalf of the government and the Brazilian people, I welcome the members of this III Global Conference on Child Labour to Brasília. This event represents a special moment for the strengthening and globalization of the fight against one of the biggest challenges of our time: child labour. We owe children a childhood without violence, fear, and exploitation. A childhood with care and support. We owe, to those who still haven't been born, the insurance of a future with complete protection, development of rights and, above all, self-affirmation.

The eradication of child labour requires a commitment of all nations. It will only be made possible through the joint action of the sectors that are represented here: government, workers, employers, and civil society. Joint actions to cooperate and build concrete solutions are what we wish, and want, and fight for. The international

community has come a long way in the legal protection of children and adolescents. We have a broad set of treaties and conventions with a high level of ratification throughout the states. The scope of this legal framework, however, goes against the harsh daily reality of millions of children. Almost 11 percent of the world's child population, a contingent, as the ILO president said, of 168 million children, are victims of work exploitation. To fight this problem is, perhaps, one of the greatest moral, ethical, and economic tasks of our responsibility. It is an actual moral imperative since children are the most vulnerable and defenseless segment of our society, and they are our present and our future. It is also a global challenge. And child labour does not correspond to a differentiation, or even, a divide between the North and South of the world; there is no region of the world, rich or poor, that is completely free of this matter. However, we know that the fragility of the situation of children has a much more perverse manifestation in the poorer countries of the world. That is why I am sure that the matter of child labour is also a matter for each man and each woman on our planet.

Ladies and gentlemen representatives,

Brazil serves as an example that with political desire and continuous and permanent actions, it is possible to operationalize the transformative power of cooperation which will lead to the eradication of child labour. Between 2000 and 2012, we had a 67 percent reduction in the number of children between 5 and 14 years old involved in child labour. This reduction was more significant than the global average, which was 36 percent.

Such results are due to the comprehensive articulation of the sectoral policies of different areas from the government. They are due mainly to the inclusive development model that we adopted and the priority we have been giving to education.

We chose a development model in which economic growth takes place together with employment, increasing formal jobs and appreciation of minimum wages, strengthening family agriculture, and providing incentives to small business owners. The development model also encourages our industry, provides the innovations needed in a knowledge economy, and supports food and energy producers. A nation where all Brazilians are part of projects both as beneficiaries and active participants, realizing that it is fundamental to focus and give priority to the poorer, more vulnerable people in society.

In this model, the construction of a strong social protection network allows the state to ensure rights and opportunities to all, and, above all, to prioritize the eradication of poverty with an important emphasis on child labour. Although poverty is not the only determinant of child labour, it is certainly one of the main causes. In only one year, between 2011 and 2012, we reduced child labour by 15 percent in the 5 to 15 years old age group. This coincides exactly with the period in which the 'Brazil Without Poverty' program increased the income of families with children living in extreme poverty.

For families with children living in extreme poverty, we ensure that each family member

living under such conditions has a minimum per capita income because if the families do not leave poverty, the children do not leave poverty. This began a process of moving 22 million Brazilians up from poverty that were enrolled in our national program. Twenty-two million people were lifted from poverty because we extended the program to all Brazilian families.

An aspect that makes us very proud of our income transfer policy is that it is accompanied by the mandatory enrollment of children in school. This is subject to strict follow-up and control. The children must study so that we can prevent the repetition of generations in the poverty cycle.

For us, and this is a deep conviction, the path that leads to poverty eradication for children is to provide them with education as well as income and work for the adults in their family. This is the way.

Brazil has already practically made complete access to basic education for children. Now, we are prioritizing the increase of access to education for children with financial incentives to cities for the inclusion of children from families with low income in day-care centers and preschool. For these day-care centers and preschools that have a dominant participation of children from the 'Brazil Without Poverty' program, the federal government provides 50 percent more in resources.

We are also engaged in literacy at the right age. Children need to know how to read, to interpret,

and to do basic arithmetic at the right age, so that they do not accumulate liabilities in their lives. And also in the universalization of education into two shifts, or full time, that today already includes 50,000 schools in our country.

In the case of adolescents, our challenge is to extend their interest in the educational process and to keep them in school. One of our efforts is to expand offers of technological and technical courses for young people in high school, with a view toward a professional future. We are aware, however, that other models need to be constructed so that the dynamism of the work market, with work opportunities and offers and short-term incomes do not make adolescents leave school early to join the workforce. Alternatives, such as easy access to universities through specific programs and, above all, with the issues of quotas – for the poor, black population, and students of public education – make reaching university, even for students with low incomes, a new and promising outlook.

Ladies and gentlemen representatives,

In Brazil the commitment to the eradication of child labour is also based on a network of institutions and regulations that contributes greatly to help guide our actions. We have a system of labour inspection that is an international model and that has been continuously fortified. The active participation of the Legislative, Judiciary, and the Public Ministry of Labour in the politics to fight child labour provides us with the certainty that the law will be applied with severity and agility.

Brazil was one of the first countries to ratify the UN's Convention on the Right of the Child in 1990, and is a signatory of the conventions of the International Labour Organization, an organization with which we have a very prolific partnership.

Since 2011, the National Plan for Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection to the Working Adolescent has been in effect, and was developed by public representatives, employers, workers, civil society organizations, and international agencies. Effective policies for fighting child labour need to be adjusted to specific contexts.

Child labour, ladies and gentlemen, can exist both in periods of growth and prosperity and at moments of crisis and stagnation. Surely it is extremely fragile in periods of crisis and stagnation.

Brazil changed a lot in recent years. We have a challenge that is to constantly improve our politics, our monitoring, our inspection, and to adjust them to the new manifestations of child labour. We know that there are no finished formulas. What must be permanent is the political determination to face the challenge of eradicating child labour. Today, it is with pride that we share our experiences through the South-South Cooperation to the benefit of countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

One of the worst forms of child labour that reaches millions of children worldwide deserves, ladies and gentlemen representatives, our

special attention. I refer to sexual exploitation and child pornography, which are amongst the most abominable and perverse violations of the human rights of children and adolescents. The fight against these crimes will only be successful through firm and coordinated actions from all of us.

The 3rd International Congress Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, held in Rio de Janeiro, in 2008, resulted in the expansion of important commitments to fight child pornography on the Internet and the trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual exploitation. Among the Mercosur countries, we created one of the main international initiatives to restrain these illicit and shameful practices. The regional strategy against the trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual exploitation in the zones of common borders currently takes care of 15 neighboring cities in the borders between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Brazil also implemented important changes in its national legislation to face any remains of impunity to sexual crimes, in general, and, specifically in relation to children. We improved our capacity and the policies to identify, disarticulate, and punish the networks responsible for the sexual exploitation of children. We have a channel for receiving reports and sending measures of protection that works seamlessly.

As I said before, ladies and gentlemen representatives, the end of child labour depends on employment opportunities and income

generation for the adults in the families of our children. Little more than a month ago, at the Saint Petersburg Summit, the leaders of the G-20 recognized that the situation of the global economy remains fragile, and one of the examples of this fragility is the high levels of unemployment. The data from ILO register the existence of 200 million unemployed people around the world. A number that will continue to grow.

In this context, the main effects of the crisis tend to heavily fall on the children, the young people for whom we must make bigger efforts to protect. Since the outbreak of the crisis in 2008, Brazil's message has been clear. The resolution of the crisis will not come from the reduction of the income for workers, from the reduction of formal jobs, from the restriction of freedom of unionization or from the degradation of social politics.

We believe in and practice politics that are consistent with this message that it is necessary to ensure the increase of economic growth and labour. Brazil has also suffered, as all the countries

of the world, the consequences of the crisis. But in this period we generated over 1 million formal jobs from January to August of this year. And since I took office in January 2011, we have created 4.7 million jobs.

We are very proud to be at this conference with decreasing levels of child labour, and with this network of protection for children and young people.

I wish, ladies and gentlemen, to end by remembering one of the pioneers in the fight for the rights of children, Eglantyne Jebb, the founder of the "Save the Children" NGO, in 1919. She is the author of a plain, simple conclusion, a conclusion that is full of meaning. The conclusion is as follows, quoting her: "The only international language is a child's cry. If those who need us speak at once a universal language, it is also our duty to answer together." Let our common language be the eradication of child labour in all of its forms and in all regions of the world.

Thank you very much to all, you are all very welcome to Brazil.

FULL SPEECH OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, GUY RYDER

MADAME PRESIDENT Dilma Rousseff,
HONORABLE MINISTERS,
Representative of workers and employers,
Representative of civil society,
Dear friends,

Let me welcome you all at this III Global Conference on Child Labour. Together you have come from no less than 152 member states of the ILO. Governments are represented here, 37 of them by Ministers. The ILO's employers and workers constituents are here to meet representatives and show their commitment and we are joined by our civil society partners whose cooperation is so important for the work that we do. Thank you all for being here.

It is not by accident that we are in this city capital of a country which has made the elimination of child labour a central component of its national policies to create a Brazil without misery and of its National Plan for Decent Work. This country is a living demonstration of the results that political will, the right policies, bipartite commitments, and global leadership can bring in the fight against child labour.

Madame President, thank you for your invitation and Brazil's hospitality. Thank you also for the

example and inspiration that you are providing. And congratulations to you and to your ministers for your achievements.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I see our Conference as a key milestones on the long march to a world free of child labour. The latest stage of that March has brought us from the last Global Conference in The Hague, May 2010, here to Brazil today.

We have come a considerable distance in this year and allow me to acknowledged the presence of Minister Ploumen of the Netherlands and the leadership demonstrated by her country, which finished in the Hague roadmap to help us find a way. But what we must achieve this week is a clear vision of what to do next, and the joint commitment to get there. I believe that the Brazilian Declaration will be a critical tool for us. But our prospects of bringing our long March successfully to its destination depends more than that:

It depends on our capacity to mobilise our governments, our organisations, our citizens to do what we know can be done.

In the coming years, Brazil will host sport events that will grasp the attention of the whole world – raise hopes, provide inspiration, exhilarate some, disappoint others. We need this conference to do the same. We cannot be less ambitious.

Most of you have read the ILO's latest report of Global estimates and trends on child labour from 2000-2012. And if you have, you already know the bottom-line – the new number is 168 million child labourers. That's the bad news: in 2013, 168 million children are still trapped in child labour, half of them in its worst forms that is only 27 million less than the entire population of Brazil. 168 million are still too many. These children constitute 168 millions reasons for our presence here in Brazil today.

There are still 168 million children in child labour, but that is a third fewer than when we first counted over a decade ago: 78 million fewer than in 2000. But most remarkable, it's 47 million fewer than in 2008. In the four years from 2008 to 2012, child labour fell by 22 per cent. That is a remarkable acceleration in progress – not least as the fall in the previous four years was only 7 million – a figure that made us all very worried and got us thinking – and helped generate the last Global Conference in The Hague.

To focus our minds on child labour, to reflect on the trends, exchange experience and lessons learned and provide direction and impetus for the meeting the challenges ahead.

The remarkable progress we have made together, in these last years indicates that a) we can not only think, but we can think deeply and strategically; b) we are capable of acting; and c) we are capable of acting together in a way that can make a profound difference, not just to a small number of children, but to the lives of hundreds of millions of girls and boys around the world.

Just think: twenty years ago, many countries denied they had a child labour problem at all. Twenty years ago, we were told that ILO Convention 138 on minimum age for work – the ILO's basic child labour Convention – was unratifiable. Now it has 166 ratifications. Convention 182 on the worst forms has 177 – just nine to go to reach universal ratification.

For the first time, global estimates of child labour are presented for different levels of national income. The highest percentage is in the poorer countries. However when seen in absolute terms middle income countries are host to the largest number of child labourers. Therefore the fight against child labour is no means limited to the poorest countries it is not even limited to the poorest households. And all countries must maintain safeguards to prevent child labour.

Let's look at the breakdown of the recent figures. There has been a small decrease in the percentage of child labourers in agriculture. There also has been an increase in the proportion of child labour in the services sector. That's bad news. And remember that more than one fifth of those in the service sector are children in child labour in domestic work.

More good news: There are 40 per cent fewer girls in child labour. Good news to remember this Friday, the Day of the Girl Child. Two-thirds of the 5-14 year olds who were in hazardous work are no longer having their health and lives put at risk by worst forms of child labour (Yes, I said FIVE to fourteen year olds – don't forget that many of these children are very young). A two-thirds

reduction of the youngest children in worst forms of child labour: that is progress.

But, we still have more to do for boys as well as girls: the rate of decline in the child labour of younger boys was only 25 per cent. And older boys, like younger girls, are still more likely to be in hazardous work. So gender sensitive policies must address the needs of all children.

From a regional perspective, the largest number of child labourers is found in the Asia and Pacific region but Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the region with the highest incidence of child labour with one in five children in child labour. So the good news is that in all regions there has been a decline, including in Africa. In Latin America and the Caribbean the decline was relatively small.

So what are we doing better and why? Well, we have the ILO's Global Action Plan, which incorporates The Hague Road Map. Sister UN international organisations such as the FAO have expanded relevant programmes. The ILO IPEC has remained strong in technical advice and cooperation, NGO's have remained vigilant in their advocacy. Donors have become more strategic. Most importantly, governments increasingly have taken up their responsibilities, in cooperation with partners.

We are seeing child labour concerns mainstreamed into public policy in multiple, relevant fields.

We see greater clarity about the need for better school-to-work transition and skills matching.

We see a new global consensus on the need to ensure social protection floors for all people.

We see greater understanding that decent work for adults and youth of working age is both a necessity if we are to ensure family incomes that do not rely on child labour – and in turn that child labour undermines decent work and decent wages for adult workers.

We see a far greater understanding that child labour exists predominantly in unpaid family work in agriculture, both formal and informal, and in the various other sectors of the informal economy. That doesn't mean we should ignore children in paid employment and self employment, but it is important.

We see enterprises and trade unions beginning to take on board, more substantially than before, the challenges of the informal economy with enterprises understanding better how their value chains reach into the informal economy where work, by definition, is unprotected and unregulated and taking up the challenge of how to clean up their value chains and protect and respect human rights at work and remedy the violations.

We see labour inspection and agricultural extension services rising better to the challenge.

We see education ministries working to fulfill the obligation of states to ensure universal access to compulsory, formal education for all children up to the minimum age for work and to improve the quality of education – to ensure “decent learning” for children and decent work for teachers.

Our dear friend Kailash has often said “We won't eliminate child labour until we have universal

education. And we won't get every child into school until we eliminate child labour." That does mean a huge investment is required. We need 1.7 million more qualified teachers, at least. We need to train and qualify the huge number of teachers who are unqualified. We need to make schools safe and joyous places for children.

So, we are seeing the development of more national action plans on child labour and they are increasingly linked to national decent work and development agendas. Decent work, enforcement of laws, social protection, education for all: these are the foundation stones on which we can build effective action. It is this action at the national and community levels that is really making the difference. The linking of bottom-up grassroots approaches with sound policy making and programmes.

Let's be clear. On our current course we will not reach that target, and that stands before us. As a collective failure.

As Martin Luther King spoke to us when he said "the arc of history is long, but it bends towards freedom." That is OUR JOB.

So, we must rededicate ourselves to eliminating the worst forms of child labour and child labour in all its forms. I take this opportunity to call on the few remaining member States which have not yet ratified ILO Conventions No. 138 and No, 182 to do so. I had hoped we would celebrate universal ratification of Convention No. 182 in Brasilia – so I call on the 9 countries to step

up their ratification processes so this may be accomplished by 2016.

None of this is utopia today.

We are not dreaming.

We are here to put in place the strategic action that will end child labour. We are preparing our plans not our excuses.

Let me end by making a final point which I believe is particularly important for the ILO.

It is true that each participant here: Minister, trade union, or employers, civil society activists bear individual responsibilities.

But above that we all have a collective global responsibility. We need to act in unison and in solidarity to move forward together. That is the sense of Article 8 of Convention 182, which speaks of "Members shall take appropriate steps to assist one another in giving effect to the provisions of this Convention through enhanced international cooperation and/or assistance including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education."

It is also the meaning of ILO-IPEC. There is danger even as we believe we can enter the final phase of our long march that the international community moves its attention away from the fight against child labour. That would be tragic and it must not happen. So, the call from Brasilia must be for a renewed collective effort. Please, make that call.

I wish the III Global Conference all success!

FULL SPEECH OF FORMER PRESIDENT LUIZ INÁCIO LULA DA SILVA AT THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE III GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD LABOUR

I salute fraternally the more than 150 countries present to this 3rd Global Conference on Child Labour that Brazil has the honor to host. I would like to greet the Director-General of the International Labour Organization, Guy Ryder, the State ministers, the trade unions, companies and non-governmental organizations leaders present here. The structure of this conference shows that the task of eradicating child labour around the world requires the articulation of national governments, international organizations and all sectors of society. I salute the ILO for the effort in deepening this articulation and for the results achieved when leading collective work.

By the end of this Conference, the figures that show progress and the challenges in the fight against child labour are well-known. The fact that we reduced in one third the number of working children until the age of 14 in the last 12 years is an incentive to face the big task that we have ahead of us. Right now, 168 million children and adolescents cry out for the world's conscience. They are small human beings that ask of us urgent action. The situation is even more painful for the 85 million people that deal with the worst forms of child labour, according to the ILO classification.

They are those that, besides having their childhood stolen, are exposed to death risks and amputations, to physical malformation and moral degradation by working in charcoals, salterns, mines and digging. They are the ones that deal with ovens, distilleries and explosives. The ones that hurt their hands and wear out their fingers until they lose their fingerprints by picking oranges and sugar cane or extracting sisal. They are the children and adolescents that have jobs in cabarets and brothels and the ones that become direct victims of prostitution. Each one of these millions of children has their own life story, so short and so cruel, that we can contribute to change, in a race against time. We have a little more than three years to fulfill the route established in the Hague Convention, to end child labour in its worst forms.

This goal is more than a formal commitment between the country representatives that are here. It is a conscience duty in any society that recognizes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Winning this battle means to give back those human beings the basic right to fully live their childhoods and adolescence, periods that are essential for individual development and for the socialization process. If we are gathered here



it is because we believe it's possible to overcome this challenge, like we have overcome so many others. In order to do so, we need, besides solidarity, to have the political courage to adopt the measures needed.

My friends, early work is something I experienced myself, moved by the need to contribute for the support of our large family. In my childhood, I sold oranges, I was a shoeshine, a delivery boy, all before I even got my first professional qualification as a lathe operator, when I was a teenager. Thus, I understand that poverty and inequality are the main causes for the existence of child labour, in any form.

Not only due to personal experience, but also, in my trips around the world, I was able to see until what point hunger can degrade a human being. I saw, in Haiti, children chewing on clay cookies, because they didn't have any bread. I saw the same desperation, in other forms, in the faces of children in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In the caravan trips I took to small towns in Brazil when I was preparing to contest elections, I saw children licking forage palm leaves to cheat hunger. It is not a coincidence that when I got to the Presidency, my first commitment was to end hunger in the country.

There are certainly other reasons for the existence of child labour – cultural factors, traditional economic structures and unfair political situations. But being in want and hunger is determinant. There isn't one father that, being able to provide for his family with minimum dignity, will expose his children to grueling work. There isn't a mother

that is not moved by the sacrifice of their children, when she really wishes to see them grow up with health, playing and learning, as all children should.

The mapping of child labour around the world coincides rigorously with the mapping of hunger and poverty – and that goes for both the city and the countryside. The statistics for working children and adolescents fit, certainly, the 870 million people that starve or that are undernourished around the world. That is why the first task in order to accelerate the fight against child labour in its worst forms is to increasingly coordinate the income distribution actions in the poorest regions of the planet. And it is just as important to coordinate actions for the promotion of health, education, culture and sports, and to create social welfare networks.

My friends, I would like to share some aspects of the Brazilian experience, in order to contribute for the exchange of information between the many actors of this fight. Brazil, as you know, has accumulated huge injustice and inequality liabilities, which started with the genocide of indigenous people and the slavery of African peoples. The history of our country was marked by the concentration of income in the hands of a few and by the denial of the most basic rights to the broader layers of society. It's been only 25 years that we recovered democratic constitutional order, due to intense social action and political dispute. The recent democratization of our country happened because of a process of fight for social rights, increasing awareness and organizing classes that used to be excluded.

Consequently, the Brazilian legislation advanced regarding human rights and social rights, including protection to childhood. The minimum age of 16 years for work, except as apprentice, authorized from the age of 14 years, was included among the constitutional guarantees in 1998. Night, unhealthy or dangerous work is forbidden before the age of 18. The conventions of ILO no. 138, on the minimum age, and no. 182, on the worst kinds of work, were received and regulated in the country. In 1990, we adopted the Statute of Children and Adolescents, which allowed the creation of Child Protection Services, which acted directly in the community.

The Comissão Nacional de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour), of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, promotes, since 2002, inspection actions coordinated with the Department of Public Prosecution that removed 125,000 children from child labour. In addition to that, the first action of the Program for the Eradication of Child Labour (PETI), which started in 1996, showed the importance of minimum income policies conditional to school attendance of poor children.

My friends, the Fome Zero (Zero Hunger) Programme, that we adopted in 2003 to eradicate extreme poverty in the country, made policies against child and teenage labour more effective and expanded their reach. In the scope of Fome Zero, that incorporated PETI, we created Bolsa Família. It is the biggest income distribution program in the world, which guarantees minimum income to 14 million families, around 54 million

people. The income is conditional to a minimum of 85% attendance of the children to school, to the fulfilling of the vaccination schedule and, in the case of pregnant women, to the performance of prenatal exams.

Bolsa Família adopts republican practices in order to ensure its universality, to avoid misappropriation, bureaucracy and clientelism. We created a sole national record for the poorest families, which is constantly reviewed and updated. The Public Prosecutor's Office acts directly in the inspection, together with the Ministry of Social Development, which is responsible for the program.

The Bolsa Família wage is received through an electronic card from a public bank, Caixa Econômica Federal, which eliminates the need for intermediaries. The electronic card is issued under the name of women, which favors that the money is effectively spent in the feeding and the needs of the children of the family. Besides from providing basic income, Bolsa Família is articulated with food safety actions, education, health, sports, culture, social welfare and professional formation and other policies. This articulation is the secret of the success of Fome Zero in Brazil.

But the biggest challenge that we faced in order to implement this program was prejudice. Some people said that Bolsa Família was nothing more than a handout; other said that it would create a generation of lazy people; other said it was just a resource to obtain votes. The poor people took charge of answering against that prejudice, incorporating the program as a right that makes

them more of citizens, in a society that's still too unequal. The program Brasil Sem Miséria (Brazil without Poverty), from President Dilma Rousseff, deepened the policies of Fome Zero and increased the amounts and serviced areas of Bolsa Família.

Bolsa Família and Brasil sem Miséria ensure that 36 million Brazilians stay out of extreme poverty. In addition to social and income distribution programs, we adopted a policy of enriching the minimum salary, which increased 74% in real terms in those 10 years. The average income of families grew 33% and the income of poor families doubled. We implemented measures to popularize access to credit, for workers and retired people, for family and entrepreneurial agriculture, industry, services, housing and education.

The amount of credit available in the country went from R\$ 380 billion in 2002 to over R\$ 2,5 trillion today, in other words: from 24% to 55% of the GDP. The combination of more than one income, in a virtuous cycle that made the country grow sustainably, without having to give up anything, created a new dynamic in the economy. In ten years, 20 million new formal jobs were created – for young people and adults – and over 40 million people reached the middle class standards. This social mobility, never seen before, certainly contributed to release hundreds of thousands of children and teenagers from the need to work for support. We came to those results because we put workers, poor and helpless people, including children, in the center of those actions. These people, who used to be considered a big problem, started to be an essential part of the solutions.

My friends, the Brazilian experience shows that it is possible to avoid poverty and hunger, with political determination, social dialogue and the promotion of development. We can also reduce in two thirds the amount of working children and teenagers, in a period with the biggest social mobility that this country has ever seen. We are very happy to see that the fight against child labour evolved in many countries, especially Latin America, where many governments have been adopting the model of development with inclusion.

And that is why we can and should dream with a world free of hunger, poverty and child labour. We should support every program capable to bringing development and the generation of jobs to the poorest regions of the world. In that aspect, we can include the cooperation between Southern countries, in which Brazil has been putting an effort, to exchange experiences, support development and the transfer of social technologies. But I'd like to emphasize the central role of national governments, especially in social programs, in the settling of laws and inspection.

The measure of a country's greatness comes from its capacity to protect and take care of its children. The fight against child labour should be, therefore, a State policy, of permanent nature, with a specific legislation and funds provided for in the national budgets. It should be based on clear legal milestones, which should include the point of view of children and teenagers. It should involve all public power scopes and count with the support of strict inspection.

The efficiency of public policies will increase if they are based on open dialog, committing society to reaching those goals. It is not a task for few – it is a task for everybody. In that sense, stand out the commitments taken by the International Union of Food Workers (IUF) and by companies that act globally in the agriculture business to reduce child labour in that economic sector, where it occurs more.

It is also necessary to build strategies, based on dialog, to ensure childhood rights still taking into consideration local culture and traditions, but always putting the well-being of children in the first place. I also reinforce the importance to consolidate democracy as a form of government. Democracy allows most of the population to fight and to organize itself in order to face their biggest problems, among which figure poverty and child labour. Democratic institutions ensure the legitimacy and the stability of public policies, in the medium and long term, towards the preservation of children's rights.

My friends, there is an essential task in this step of the fight against child labour, in Brazil and in other countries. It is making public education more and more accessible, more extensive, more qualified and attractive. I'll again share the experience of Brazil in that department. In the last ten years, the public investment in education in the country went from 4.8% of the GDP in 2002 to 6.1% in 2012, and it is continuously growing. This investment was directed to all forms of education, from day cares to universities, from the adult literacy to research centers, because everything is priority when it comes to education.

We expanded the number of daycares to over 50,000, a growth of 50% compared to 2005. We have 98% of school-age children registered on elementary school. We initiated, in 2008, the expansion of school hours in public schools and today we have almost 50 thousand schools with full time periods. This is an essential measure in order to keep children away from labour – and I'd like to mention two Brazilian men that fought a lot for that: Leonel Brizola and Darcy Ribeiro. Indeed, we have to keep the universalization of full time schools as a goal if we really want to keep children away from child labour.

We need to invest in professional formation, because it's not enough to remove children and teenagers from situations of early work: we need to offer opportunities for qualified insertion in the job market, at the right age. That is why, since 2003, we created 306 vocational-technical schools, which currently qualify over one million young adults. To give you a better understanding of the investment, in the course of almost a hundred years, 140 technical schools had been created in Brazil. No teenager will be completely free from work situations if we don't offer them, besides from a dignified life with his family in the present, the hope of a better future through education.

My friends, I'd like to finish by congratulating everyone for the undertaking of the 3rd Conference, and for the efforts that each one of you has been doing for a dignified childhood all over the world. Mutual knowledge and the exchange of knowledge that this meeting

allows strengthen our unity around a common cause.

I thank for the opportunity of learning with experiences developed in other countries by their governments, social organizations and international organizations. I sincerely hope that each one of you in this room leave this meeting knowing more clearly what needs to be done, immediately, in order to reach our goal.

I reinforce the intention to keep collaborating with everyone that is in this fight for a better childhood, free from early work, regardless of its conditions. I reaffirm the conviction that, in order to do so, it is essential to strengthen democracy, development and the fight for the reduction of inequalities between and within the countries. Let's keep together, for a world free of child labour.

Thank you very much.



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR
Afghanistan	Fazal Ellahi Ibrahim Mohammad Daoud Shabrang Mr. Wasil Noor Muhmand	Civil Society Worker Government	Barbados	Resa Layne Yvette Goddard	Government Government
Albania	Stavri Liko	Worker	Belarus	Aleksandr Tserkousky Aliaksandr Yarashuk Leonid Krupets Pavel Urbanovich	Government Worker Government Government
Algeria	Ahmed Bourbia Akerroum Messaoud Chafik Kellala Djamel Edinne Haddid Said Khat Mohamed Mourad Boukadoum Yacine Ould Moussa	Government Government Government Government Worker Government Government Employer	Belgium	Dominique Marlet Kris Lapiere Jeroen Beirnaert Jozef Smets Mar Candela Lopez Nadia Benini	Worker Government Worker Government Worker Government
Angola	Aderito Manuel Oliveira da Silva Ana Paula do Patrocínio Rodrigues Ana Teresinha Angélica Costa Jesus Arnaldo Camalongo Fátima da Conceição Costa Francisco Komba Jerónimo Fernandes João de Paula Ventura Neto Luis Antonio Luis Machado Manuel Viage Nelson M. Cosme Paulo Seque da Ressurreição dos Mártires Mateta Ruth Madalena Mixinge Sebastião Constantino Luquinda	Government Government Government Government Civil Society Employer Government Government Government Government Worker Government Government Government Government	Belize	Ion Cacho	Worker
Argentina	Alejandro Negro Anahi Julia Aizpuru Carlos A. Tomada Carolina Eymann Carolina Marta Abrales Maria del Pilar Rey Mendez Maria del Rosario Varela Mariano Vergara Santiago Sinopoli Susana Santomingo Vanesa Fernanda Paz	Government Government Government Government Worker Government Government Government Worker Government	Benin	Eric Mehou Fulbert Macaire Adjovi Isidore Monsi Laure Irenée Adoukonou Marcellin Dansoukpevi Noel Chadare Raphaël C. Mensah	Civil Society Government Government Employer Government Worker Government
Armenia	Ashot Yeghiazarian Danniel Lucas dos R. O. Alves Hakob Sargsyan	Government Government Government	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Pablo Ezedin Alarcon Prado	Government
Australia	Brett Anthony Hackett Quinton Ross Devlin	Government Government	Botswana	Bernadette S. Rathedi Doreen Kelebogile P. Kgabi Goitseone Kokorwe Kebalemogile Mokopi Thandiwe Tsheko	Government Government Government Government Government
Austria	Eva Mastnak Marianne Feldmann	Government Government	Bulgaria	Sonya Torlova Tchavdar Nikolov	Government Government
Azerbaijan	Aynur Sofiyeva Elnur Sultanov Kamala Hagverdiyeva Rehyan Huseynova Sabuhi Kerimov	Government Government Government Civil Society Government	Burkina Faso	Alain Francis Gustave Ilboudo Alassane Traore Nobila Paul Kabore Ouedraogo Claude François Philomène Yameogotou Robert Zouma Soulemane Ouedraogo Stella Sylviane Some Sylvain Yamtiguimda Yameogo Vincent Zakane	Government Government Worker Government Employer Civil Society Government Government Government Government
Bangladesh	Alauddin Vuian Begum Monnujan Sufian Eashak Faiyaz Murshid Kazi Faroq Ahmed Gazi Monibur Rahman Humayun Kabir Mashudur Rahman Md. Shahriar Rahman Bhuiyan Meher Afroze Nazneen Hussain Serajul Islam Shahabuddin Ahmed Shameem Ahsan S M Latif Sultan Ahmed	Government Government Government Government Employer Government Government Government Worker Government Civil Society Government Government Government Government	Burundi	Bénita Kwizera Boniface Ndayiragije Cyprien Ntamurukiro Gaudence Sindayigaya Nadine Dusabe Théodore Kamwenubusa	Government Government Worker Government Civil Society Employer
			Cambodia	Chuon Mom Thol Teh Sing Veng Heang	Worker Employer Government
			Cameroon	Batamack Dieudonné Essola Pierre Didier Koundi Charles Alain Kwamu Nana Martin Agbor Mbeng Mebiane Tangono Epsé Ekgan Ndjomo Sébastien Ngoni Scholastique Ntube Nzubebie Owona Grégoire Wamba Fidèle	Government Government Employer Civil Society Government Worker Government Government Government Government
			Canada	Ambra Dickie Andrea Khan Anik Blais Karine Asselin Jamal Khokar Olivia Lecouffe	Government Government Government Government Government Civil Society

PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR
Cape Verde	Daniel António Pereira Janira Isabel Almada João Osvaldo Coelho de Carvalho Júlio Ascensão Silva Luis Olegário Monteiro Sanches Marilena Catunda Baessa	Government Government Government Worker Government Government
Central African Republic	Nemekon Magloire Karal	Worker
Chad	Adjia François Djongdang Solmen Zara Nodjinan Oyal Ngarassal Epouse Adoum	Worker Government Civil Society
Chile	Camila Olate Campos Delia Escorza Pavéz Fernando Berquino Fernando Schmidt Isabel Margarita Fariás Oliva Jaime Chomali Priscila Muñoz Castillo Rodrigo Zegers Quiroga Olga Alarcón Benavides	Government Government Government Government Government Government Government Civil Society
China	He Jing Li Feng Wei Xiaoli Xu Zhida Zhu Qingqiao	Government Government Government Government Government
Colombia	Camilo Andrés Domínguez Gutiérrez Carlos Enrique Rivas Segura Claudia Liliana Aparicio Yañez Diana Gomez Eduardo Bejarano Hernández Jairo Arenas Acevedo José Noé Ríos Muñoz Libardo Enrique Ballesteros Hernández Luis Alberto Grubert Ibarra Luis Alberto Mendoza Perifañ Luis Alfonso Chala Lugo Luis Ricardo Fernández Restrepo Rafael David Cuello Ramirez Ricardo Montenegro Coral William Velandia Puerto	Government Worker Civil Society Worker Government Worker Government Worker Worker Worker Government Worker Government Worker
Comoros	Ali Abdou Ahamada Dramsi Firozali Sitti Echa Tamou Zainaba Attoumani	Worker Employer Government Civil Society
Congo	Ariette Olga Mbani Gustave Fulgence René Adicolle-Goum Hubert Yobo Joseph Bivihou Laguerra Nganga-Bouka Louis Sylvain Goma Marie-Céline Tchissambou Bayonne Wilfrid David Mba-Nzoo	Government Government Government Government Government Government Government
Costa Rica	Ana María Rojas Pacheco Gabriela Bonilla Iris Arias Ángulo José Andr´s Navas Brenes Juan Manuel Cordero González Marcia Watson Looockwood Rosaura María Molina Romero Rosaura Molina Romero Victor Manuel Monge Chacón	Government Worker Government Government Government Government Worker Government
Côte d'Ivoire	Bakayoko Check Ibrahim Bomoi Raymond Daniel Evelyne Adom Konan Amanya Michel-Ange Konien Ayenon Frédéric Kouassi Kouakou Désiré Lamine Kanté	Government Government Civil Society Government Government Government Government

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR
	Marie-Jeanne Kombo N'zoré N'Guettia Kouakou Kra Martin Sylvestre Aka Yao Patricia Sylvie	Worker Government Government Government
Croatia	Diana Strkalj Drago Stambuk	Government Government
Cuba	Carlos Rafael Zamora Edgardo Valdes Raciel Proenza Rafael Hidalgo Fernandez	Government Government Government Government
Cyprus	Martha Mavromattis	Government
Czech Republic	Jiri Havlik Viktor Dolista	Government Government
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Christian Kalonda Ngoyi Henriette Tshimunga Minchiabo	Employer Government
Denmark	Frederik Petersen Syvend Roed Nielsen	Government Government
Djibouti	Ali Mohamed Kamil Mohamed Omar Dabar	Employer Worker
Dominican Republic	Cristian Milagros Herrera Villalona Daisy Mercedes García de Peregrin Eligia Isabel Tejada Gallardo Jaime O. González Hernández Jonathan Baró Gutiérrez Maria Eugenia Dargam de Blasi Martiza Hernández	Government Government Worker Employer Government Government Government
Ecuador	Ana Cecilia Cordero Cueva Horacio Sevilla Maria del Carmen Velasco Maria Gloria Barreiro Laura Donoso	Government Government Government Civil Society Government
Egypt	Hossam Zaki Tamim Khallaf	Government Government
El Salvador	Francisco Arturo Quijano Clará Rosa Wilma Rodriguez	Worker Civil Society
Equatorial Guinea	Montserrat Bonkanka Tabares	Government
Estonia	Urmas Eglia	Government
Ethiopia	Kassahun Follo Siraj Abdella Ahmedie Tadesse Eyassu Asfeha Taddese Hegena Sebro Wuletaw Nigussie Hailemariam Zerihun Kebede Wude	Worker Government Employer Civil Society Government Government
Finland	Jari Luoto Salla Sammalkivi	Government Government
France	Céline Giusti Cyril Cosme Denis Pietton Gael de Maisonneuve Pierre Lyon-Caen Patrick Risselin	Government Government Government Government Government Government
Gabon	Bernadette Biyoghé Christ Cédric Nguéma Ndong Honorine Nzet Biteghé Isabelle Mbazoo Ondo	Government Government Government Government
Gambia	Faal Pa Momoudou Pansaw Nyassi Sambou K Barrow	Worker Employer Government

PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR
Georgia	Barbare Makharadze Otar Berdzenishvili	Government Government		Roni Febrianto Sudaryomo Hartosudarmo Sri Danti	Worker Government Government
Germany	Annika Wörsdörfer Antje Weber Klaus Günther Manfred Brinkmann Michael Bergstreser	Government Civil Society Government Worker Worker	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Abbas Yazdani Ali Rabiee Davoud Eskandari Rezaei Mahdi Rounagh Mehdi Agha Mohammad Zanjani Mohammad Ali Ghanezadeh Mohammad Hossein Moniri Shamsi Mohammad Taghi Hosseini Monir Pour Aslani Seyed Hassan Eftekharian Sussan Gholamrezaei	Government Government Government Government Government Government Civil Society Civil Society Employer Government
Ghana	Alex Frimpong Barima Akwasi Amankwah George Achibra Jacob Kwamena Anderson Joseph Zaphenat Amenowode Kingsley Ofei-Nkansah Nii Armah Ashietey Paul Kwaw Cudjoe Peter Akyea Robert Safo-Mensah Sampson NiiTrevi shirley anita	Employer Civil Society Civil Society Worker Government Worker Government Government Government Government Government	Iraq	Khalid Hantoosh Sachit Al-Mohammedawi Dunya Obiss Abdulhassan Al-Abody Raghad Wadood Dawood Thanaa Abbas Salman Hilmi	Civil Society Government Government Government
Greece	Dimitri Alexandrakis Dimitri Kalaitzakis Georgios Panagiotidis	Government Government Government	Ireland	Frank Sheridan Janice McGann	Government Government
Grenada	Ray Roberts	Worker	Italy	Gabriele Annis Raffaele Trombetta Silvana Cappuccio	Government Government Worker
Guatemala	Julio Armando Martini Herrera Luisa Bonilla Galvão de Queiroz Mynor David Maldonado Mazariegos	Government Government Employer	Jamaica	Clayton Orlando Hall Desreine Antoinette Taylor Mark Nicely	Worker Government Worker
Guinea	Aboubacar Bangoura Bafodé Keita Camara Koumba Diop Diaka Diakite Mohamed Youla Tamba Kourouma Taibou Diallo	Employer Government Government Government Government Civil Society Worker	Japan	Nozomi Ohno Satoshi Katahira Satoshi Ito Takashi Nakamae Thiago Gusman Yuka Onoe Iwatsuki	Government Government Government Government Government Civil Society
Guinea-Bissau	Aureliano Marcelino Gomes Estevão Gomes Có	Employer Worker	Jordan	Abdullah Al-Khatib Khaled Hababbeh Rania Kataw Shereen Mekhled salameh Altayeb	Government Worker Employer Government
Guyana	Charles Joseph Ogle Kenneth Oscar Joseph Jairam Petam Nanda Gopaul	Government Worker Employer Government	Kazakhstan	Bakytzhan Ordabayev	Government
Haiti	Diem Pierre Gina Georges Jackson Bien-Aime Lourdes Edith Delouis Joseph Madsen Cherubin Nathalie Hermantin Renan Hedouville Stephane Bastien	Government Worker Worker Government Worker Government Employer Civil Society Government	Kenya	Damaris Muhika Franklin Mulembo Espila Irene Leshore Jacqueline Mugo James Ndegwa Ndiho Jarso Boru Leah Ambwaya Peris Wangari Kariuki Murage Peter Katana Angore	Worker Government Civil Society Employer Government Government Civil Society Government Government
Honduras	Blanca Margarita Lopez Ardon Lina José Mejía Galo	Worker Employer	Kiribati	Kiata Kabure Kireata Meauke	Employer Government
Hungary	Mihály Dudás Csaba Szijjártó	Government Government	Kuwait	Ayadah Alsaïdi Jassem Al Moubaraki Moulay El Housseine El Idrissi Mendili Omar Alkandari Salem Abuhadida	Government Government Government Government Government
India	Altamas Kabir Priyanka Ribhu Purva Gupta Rohit Sharma Shantha Kumar Shri A. K. Khachi Visty Banaji	Government Civil Society Civil Society Civil Society Worker Government Employer	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Chongchith Chantharanonh Phongsaysack Inthalath Vilay Vongkaseum	Government Government Worker
Indonesia	Achmad Marzuki Adji Dharna Anisa Farida Debbi Oktarossa Mochammad Rizki Safary Mudji Handaya	Government Government Government Government Government Government	Liberia	Edwin Cisco F. Juah Lawson Massa R. Lansanah	Worker Government Employer
			Lesotho	Mamphaphathi Molapo Lindiwe Sephomolo Ronald Kory Masitha	Government Employer Civil Society

PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR
	Sofie Ovaa Trudy Kerperien Vincent Storimans	Civil Society Worker Government		Mario Coronado Barriga Paola Egusquiza Granda	Employer Worker
New Zealand	Andrew Gillespie Jeffrey McAlister	Government Government	Philippines	Daphne G. Culanag Dayana Divevar Inngga Eric P. Valenzuela Eva G. Betita Rodrigo Catindig	Civil Society Civil Society Government Government Worker
Nicaragua	Inti Zambrana Jose Antonio Zepeda Lopez Lorena Martinez Marvin Ortega	Government Worker Government Government	Poland	Andrzej Maria Braiter Marceli Minc	Government Government
Niger	Amadou Arouna Maiga Dounama Abdou Mahamadou Moussa	Worker Government Civil Society	Portugal	Francisco Ribeiro Telles Patrícia Cadeiras	Government Government
Nigeria	Augustine Etafo Babatunde Muideen Abdulrahman Bede Opara Bobboi Bala Kaigama Benjamin Okewu Sunday Dutsinna Hassan Lawal Emmanuella maha Isaac Balami Juliana Anti Adebambo Musa Lawal Mohammed Olasanoye Oyinkan Ruth Bukar Sunday Olusoji Salako	Worker Worker Worker Worker Worker Support Worker Government Worker Worker Civil Society Worker	Romania	Diana Anca Radu Elena Tudor Gabriela Alexandrescu	Government Government Civil Society
Norway	Aud Marit Wiig Dag Kjetil Øyna	Government Employer	Russian Federation	Natalia Sentenkova	Government
Oman	Ali Khalfan Al Whibi Fernanda Baldo Fahad Ahmed Al N aimi Khalid Al Jaradi Nasser Juma Al Falahi Said Mohammed Al Mamari	Government Government Government Government Government Government	Rwanda	Anna Mugabo Clemence Murekatete Mpakanyji Gaspard	Government Employer Worker
Pakistan	Abdul Waheed Sandal Aneeq Ahmed Cheema Kundho Khan Kundho Khan Munir Qureshi Rashad Aziz	Employer Civil Society Civil Society Civil Society Government Civil Society	Saint Lucia	Callistus Vern Gill	Employer
Palestine	Ahmed Majdalani Ibrahim Alzeben Jalal Makharza Khawla Dosouqi	Government Government Employer Government	Samoa	Isaia Lameko Osana Julie Liki	Government Employer
Panama	Alma Lorena Cortés Aguilar Carmen Taitt Gabriela García Carranza German Batista Jorge Luis Abrego Juan José Montero Batista Juan Zelaya Marisol Linero Blanco Melinda de Anguizola Noris Delgado Vergara Rosa del Carmen Carrasco Valdespino Vielka Montenegro de Abrego	Government Worker Government Employer Government Government Employer Employer Civil Society Government Government Government	Sao Tome and Principe	Balbina Rodrigues Tiny da Trindade Cintia Maria da Graça Lima João Sousa Pontes Tavares Jorge Dias Correia Leonel Pontes Vilma Loreiro Pinto	Civil Society Government Worker Employer Government Government
Paraguay	Andrea Ortigoza de Medina Cecilia Inés Acha Palumbo Cynthia Lucia González Ríos Graciela Inocencia Congo Caceres	Civil Society Government Government Worker	Saudi Arabia	Ibrahim Aleisa Hisham Alqahtani	Government Government
Peru	Carlos García Palacios Edgardo Sergio Balbin Torres Guillermo Rivera Ponce Isaac Ruiz Sánchez Jackeline Yalán Leal Jorge Bayona Medina José Antonio Gutiérrez Alata	Government Government Civil Society Civil Society Government Government Employer	Senegal	Abdou Aziz Ndiaye Amadou Massar Sarr Doudou Sow Ibra Ndoeye Ndiaga Diop Niokhobaye Diouf Raoul Ferdinand A. Diandy	Government Employer Government Government Worker Government Government
			Serbia	Branko Markovic	Government
			Seychelles	Erna Hellen Athanasius	Government
			Sierra Leone	Hawa Kailey Joseph Tekman Kanu Leslie Thomas Matthew Teambo Victoria Baby Renner	Government Government Employer Government Civil Society
			Singapore	Sumaya Baqavi	Government
			Slovakia	Milan Cigan Peter Prepiak	Government Government
			Slovenia	Andreja Simenc Milena Smit	Government Government
			Solomon Islands	Josiah Manehia Sika Manuopangai Tony Kagovai	Government Employer Worker
			Somalia	Abdul Mohamed Omar Faruk Osman Nur	Employer Worker
			South Africa	Dumisani Mthlale Gyan Dwareka Herbert Mkhize Katishi Masemola	Civil Society Government Government Worker

PARTICIPANTS

PAIS / ORGANIZAÇÃO	NOME	SETOR	PAIS / ORGANIZAÇÃO	NOME	SETOR
	Mathilda Bergman Methew Oliphant Michael Bongumusa Zondi Mildred Nelisiwe Oliphant Mokgadi Pela Mphakama Mbete Mthunzi Mdwaba Myrtle Ruth Delene Witbooi Nditsheni Maxwell Selotolo Ofentse Daniel Setimo Pamela Priscilla Salusalu Phumzile Rebecca Mlangeni Sipho Ndebele Vanessa Phala Virgil Seafield	Government Government Government Government Government Employer Worker Government Government Government Government Government Employer Government		Honorio de Almeida José da Conceição da Costa	Civil Society Worker
			Togo	Komian Nouwossan Koublanou Akoko John Siabi Kwamé-Koumah Aglo Tchatcha Bassowa	Worker Civil Society Government Government
			Trinidad and Tobago	Candice Wallace-Henry Judy Williams-Martinez Nicha Cardinez Paul Byam Sheryl-Anne Haynes	Government Government Government Government Government
			Tunisia	Hayet Ben Ismail Mselmi Mohamed Ben Naceur Mouldi Jendoubi Nada Meslameni Ben Naceur Néjib Boujnah Sabri Bachtobji	Government Civil Society Worker Government Civil Society Government
South Sudan	Hellen Achiro Lotara Jobata Penny Nandole Ngor Kolong Ngor Nyawiir Mayen Achuil Pasqueala Michael Apai Willing	Government Employer Government Civil Society Worker	Tuvalu	Faoua Maani	Government
Spain	Carmelo Angulo Barturen Emilio Gilolmo López Eva Buendía Sánchez Fernando Castillo Badal Jesús Molina Vázquez Manuel de la Cámara Hermoso Matias Figueroa Pablo Figueroa Dorrego	Government Employer Government Government Government Government Employer Government	Uganda	Harriet Auma Harriet Luyima Juliet Wajega Sasagah Peter Christopher Werikhe	Employer Government Worker Worker
Sri Lanka	Ananda Wimalaweera Gamini Lokuge k. Velayudam Visakha Tillekeratne	Government Government Worker Civil Society	Ukraine	Anatoly Tkach Oleksii Liashenko Rostyslav Tronenko Vasyl Pasichnyi	Government Government Government Government
Sudan	Abd Elghani Elnaim Awad Elkarim Aisha Babou Rafai Amna Mohamed Saleh Drar Bannaga Badawi Ibrahim Abdalla Khalaf alla Ismail Mohamed yousif Nagat Abdelsadig Mohamed Saeed Ellassad Nemat Ahmed Hassan Abdelgadir Mohamed Abdelrahman Yasin Mohamed	Government Government Government Government Civil Society Government Worker Government	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Alexander Ellis Indranil Chakrabati Martin Badham Sue Longley	Government Government Government Worker
Suriname	Marlon F. Mohamed-Hoesein Michael H.S. Miskin Mrs. Doelwijt Natasha Eugenie Maria Halfhuid Rita Henry	Government Government Employer Government Government	United States of America	Benjamin Medina Benjamin Wyatt Medina Cindy Sawyer Dorothy Rozga Eileen Muiragui Elizabeth Wolkomir Eric Duncan Jeffrey Noble Morgan Jessica Slattery JUDITH AGNES GEARHART Loretta Johnson Marcia Eugenio Mark Mittelhauser Norma Flores Lopez Reid Charles Maki Socorro P. Leal Timothy Ryan	Government Government Employer Civil Society Government Government Worker Employer Government Civil Society Worker Government Government Civil Society Civil Society Government Worker
Sweden	Johanna Lindquist Magnus Robach	Government Government	Uruguay	Carlos Daniel Amorin Emilio Bonetti Fernando Arroyo Juan Andrés Roballo Juan Pablo Martínez Marcelo Blanco	Government Civil Society Government Government Government Government
Switzerland	Amelia Espejo Ana Claudia Bertolazi Daniel Grünenfelder Jean-Pierre	Employer Government Government Government	Vanuatu	Lionel Kaluat Sakiusa Kalsakau	Government Worker
Syrian Arab Republic	Ghassan Nseir Mariam Naasan Riyad Khaddour	Government Government Government	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Beatriz Prada Edita Fernandez Gilberto Sánchez Jose Leonardo Panigada Nuñez Mauricio Enrique Blanco Acosta	Employer Worker Employer Government Government
United Republic of Tanzania	Aggrey K. Mlimuka David Enosh John Mwakanjaki Gaudentia Mugosi Kabaka Mkama J. Nyamwesa Nicholas Ernest Mgaya	Employer Government Government Government Worker	Viet Nam	Nguyen Hai Huu Nguyen Thi Bich Hien Tran Khang Ninh Tran Chi Dung	Government Government Government Employer
Thailand	Juckarin Chareonphuk Pakawat Srisukwattana Vihit Powattanasuk Vitiit Muntarbhorn Ukrish Kanchanaketu	Government Government Government Civil Society Employer			
Timor-Leste	Aniceto Leto Soro Fernando Afonso da Silva	Government Employer			

PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR
UNDP	Jorge Chediak	UNDP	Brazil	Catarina Soares Martins	Government
UNDP	Romolo Antonio Tassone	UNDP	Brazil	Cecília Malaguti do Prado	Government
Brazil	Adriana Barufaldi Bertoldi	Employer	Brazil	Célia Romeiro	Government
Brazil	Adriana Giuntini Viana	Employer	Brazil	Cimar Azeredo Pereira	Government
Brazil	Alexandre Herculano Coelho de Souza Furlan	Employer	Brazil	Cíntia Bastos Bemerguy	Government
Brazil	Alexandre Tadeu Schuh	Employer	Brazil	Cíntia Santana Pires de Saboia	Government
Brazil	Ana Cláudia de Macedo Santoro	Employer	Brazil	Claudia de Almeida Gomes	Government
Brazil	André Masotti Lorenzetti	Employer	Brazil	Claudia de Borba Maciel	Government
Brazil	Cláudia Pinheiro	Employer	Brazil	Claudia Gasser	Government
Brazil	Daniella Chaves Padilha	Employer	Brazil	Cláudia Laureth Faquinote	Government
Brazil	Joicy Damares Pereira	Employer	Brazil	Cleia Lima Martins	Government
Brazil	Maria Antonieta Dias Faisal	Employer	Brazil	Clélia Brandão Alvarenga Craveiro	Government
Brazil	Maria Clara Calderon Almeida de Oliveira	Employer	Brazil	Daniel Plech Garcia	Government
Brazil	Rodrigues	Employer	Brazil	Daniella Rocha	Government
Brazil	Mirian Barros	Employer	Brazil	Danielle Chalub Martins	Government
Brazil	Natasha Tavares dos Santos	Employer	Brazil	Danival Lima Falção	Government
Brazil	Regiane Ataíde Costa	Employer	Brazil	Danyel Iório de Lima	Government
Brazil	Reinaldo Damacena	Employer	Brazil	Denise Ratmann Arruda Colin	Government
Brazil	Renata Caroline da Costa Vaz	Employer	Brazil	Diana Bernardes Rocha	Government
Brazil	Rodrigo Huguenev	Employer	Brazil	Dimas Ximenes	Government
Brazil	Sergio Talocchi	Employer	Brazil	Dionara Borges Andreani Barbosa	Government
Brazil	Vania Rodrigues de Carvalho Brenner	Employer	Brazil	Dúbia Beatriz Oliveira Campos	Government
Brazil	Rafael Lucchesi	Government	Brazil	Duncan Semple	Government
Brazil	Adelino Silva Neto	Government	Brazil	Edson Soares da Silveira	Government
Brazil	Adriana Braz	Government	Brazil	Eduardo Alcebiades Lopes	Government
Brazil	Adriana Miranda	Government	Brazil	Eduardo Guilherme Reiner	Government
Brazil	Adriana Scorza Guimaraens	Government	Brazil	Eduardo Monteiro Martins	Government
Brazil	Adrianna Figueiredo Soares da Silva	Government	Brazil	Edvaldo dos santos souza	Government
Brazil	Alan Coelho de Séllos	Government	Brazil	Eliana Zugaib	Government
Brazil	Alberto de Souza	Government	Brazil	Eliane Araque dos Santos	Government
Brazil	Alessandro Soares	Government	Brazil	Elisiane dos Santos	Government
Brazil	Alex Kleyton Rodrigues Barbosa	Government	Brazil	Elvira Mirian Veloso de Mello Cosendey	Government
Brazil	Alexandre Marin Ragagnin	Government	Brazil	Eridan Moreira Magalhães	Government
Brazil	Alexandre Peña Ghisleni	Government	Brazil	Euclides Santa Cruz Oliveira Junior	Government
Brazil	Alice Watson Cleto	Government	Brazil	Eunice Borges Alves	Government
Brazil	Amanda Guedes	Government	Brazil	Evelize Carvalho	Government
Brazil	Ana Carolina Paranhos de Campos Ribeiro	Government	Brazil	Fabiana Pontes de Albuquerque	Government
Brazil	Ana Cláudia Nascimento	Government	Brazil	Fábio Farias	Government
Brazil	Ana Cristina Santos	Government	Brazil	Fábio Macario	Government
Brazil	Ana Estela Haddad	Government	Brazil	Fábio Meirelles	Government
Brazil	Ana Paula Cristallino	Government	Brazil	Fabricao Araujo Prado	Government
Brazil	Ana Paula Fayão	Government	Brazil	Fátima Cristina Chammas do Nascimento	Government
Brazil	Ana Paula Siqueira	Government	Brazil	Felipe Gastão Bandeira de Mello	Government
Brazil	Ananias Pereira da Cruz	Government	Brazil	Fernanda Sucharski Matzenbacher	Government
Brazil	André Luís Quaresma de Carvalho	Government	Brazil	Fernando Kleiman	Government
Brazil	André Luiz Machado	Government	Brazil	Flávia Calumby Barreto Mota	Government
Brazil	André Luiz Silva Gomes	Government	Brazil	Flavio Sapha	Government
Brazil	André Mattana	Government	Brazil	Flora Lúcia Marin de Oliveira	Government
Brazil	Andréa Saint Pastous Nocchi	Government	Brazil	Francisco Antonio de Sousa Brito	Government
Brazil	Andrea Velasco Rufato	Government	Brazil	Gabriel Napoleão Velloso Filho	Government
Brazil	Anelise Borges Souza	Government	Brazil	Ganesh Inocalla	Government
Brazil	Angela Cristina Santos Guimarães	Government	Brazil	George Luis Bonifácio de Sousa	Government
Brazil	Anna Rita Scott Kilson	Government	Brazil	Gioconda Ramalho	Government
Brazil	Anne Thuareg Xavier de Souza	Government	Brazil	Glauca Danielle C. Gonçalves	Government
Brazil	Antonio de Oliveira Lima	Government	Brazil	Graciela Eleonora Slavin	Government
Brazil	Antonio Jose Angelo Motti	Government	Brazil	Guilherme Guimarães Feliciano	Government
Brazil	Arielmá Galvão Dias dos Santos	Government	Brazil	Guilherme Pereira Larangeira	Government
Brazil	Arlinda Barbosa Carvalho	Government	Brazil	Gustavo Leal Sales Filho	Government
Brazil	Arthur Rosa Machado	Government	Brazil	Heitor Menezes	Government
Brazil	Bárbara Pincovsca Cardoso Campos	Government	Brazil	Heloisa Siqueira de Jesus	Government
Brazil	Benício Marques	Government	Brazil	Herculano Ricardo Campos	Government
Brazil	Bianca Sotelino Dinatale	Government	Brazil	Hugo Lins Gomes Ferreira	Government
Brazil	Brenda Ferreira Silva	Government	Brazil	Hur Bem C. da Silva	Government
Brazil	Brenno Gomes da Silva Mauro	Government	Brazil	Inge Ranck	Government
Brazil	Camila Castro	Government	Brazil	Iraides Quirino Xavier Vieira	Government
Brazil	Camila Moreira de Castro	Government	Brazil	Ironi do Rocio Vieira de Camargo	Government
Brazil	Camila Santana	Government	Brazil	Israel Luiz Stal	Government
Brazil	Cândice Gabriela Arósio	Government	Brazil	Ivanildo Tajra Franzosi	Government
Brazil	Carlos Alberto Reis de Paula	Government	Brazil	Jaciara Ribeiro de Araujo	Government
Brazil	Carlos Daniel Dell Santo Seidel	Government	Brazil	Jadir de Assis	Government
Brazil	Carlos Fernando Gallimal Cuenca	Government	Brazil	Jailson Silva Flor	Government
Brazil	Carlos Frederico Bastos Peres da Silva	Government	Brazil	Jalson Jácomo do Couto	Government
Brazil	Carlos Henrique Zimmermann	Government	Brazil	Jamile Almeida	Government
Brazil	Carmelita de Oliveira Domingues	Government	Brazil	Jandyr Ferreira dos Santos Jr	Government
Brazil	Carmen Lúcia Miranda Silvera	Government	Brazil	Jarbas Antonio Ferreira	Government
Brazil	Carolina Vanderlei Castro de Almeida	Government	Brazil	Jean Karydakís	Government
			Brazil	Jefferson Luiz Pereira Coelho	Government

PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR
Brazil	Jefferson Aparecido Dias	Government	Brazil	Marluce Pereira Silva	Government
Brazil	João Augusto Sobreiro Sigora	Government	Brazil	Maura Luciane Conceição de Souza	Government
Brazil	João Tabajara	Government	Brazil	Mauricio Gasparino da Silva	Government
Brazil	Joaquim Alves São Pedro Filho	Government	Brazil	Melissa Popoff Scheidemantel	Government
Brazil	Joaquim Travassos Leite	Government	Brazil	Mirian Cristina Eisenhut Carravetta	Government
Brazil	José Roberto Dantas Oliva	Government	Brazil	Mônica Aparecida Rodrigues	Government
Brazil	Jucelino Moreira Bispo	Government	Brazil	MURILO VIEIRA KOMNISKI	Government
Brazil	Julia Segatto	Government	Brazil	Natascha Rodenbusch Valente	Government
Brazil	Juliana de Moura Gomes	Government	Brazil	Nelma de Azeredo	Government
Brazil	Juliana Fernandes	Government	Brazil	Nivia Maria Polezer	Government
Brazil	Juliana Marques Petroceli	Government	Brazil	Norberto Moretti	Government
Brazil	Juliano Pimentel Duarte	Government	Brazil	Ofélia Ferreira da Silva	Government
Brazil	Karina Andrade Ladeira	Government	Brazil	Olga Maria P Jacobina	Government
Brazil	Karla Naves	Government	Brazil	Olimpio Antônio Brasil Cruz	Government
Brazil	Katia Cristina Favilla	Government	Brazil	Otávio Briones	Government
Brazil	Katia Ozorio	Government	Brazil	Patricia Barcelos	Government
Brazil	Kátia Simone Medeiros Rodrigues	Government	Brazil	Patricia Bezerra	Government
Brazil	Katleem Maria Pires de Lima	Government	Brazil	Patricia Kalil	Government
Brazil	Killian Grippon	Government	Brazil	Paula Cristina Pereira Gomes	Government
Brazil	Larissa Daniela da Escóssia Rosado	Government	Brazil	Paula Montagner	Government
Brazil	Larissa Karydakís	Government	Brazil	Paula Moreira Neves Pereira	Government
Brazil	Laura Aparecida Pequeno da Rocha	Government	Brazil	Paulino Franco de Carvalho Neto	Government
Brazil	Laura Delamonica	Government	Brazil	Paulo Alexandre Carmo Lins	Government
Brazil	Lea Lúcia Cecílio Braga	Government	Brazil	Paulo Domingues	Government
Brazil	Leandro da Costa Fialho	Government	Brazil	Paulo Luiz Schmidt	Government
Brazil	Leonardo Soares de Oliveira	Government	Brazil	Paulo Sérgio de Almeida	Government
Brazil	Lígia Girão	Government	Brazil	Pedro Ivo Ferraz	Government
Brazil	Ligia Margaret Kosin Jorge	Government	Brazil	Philip Carvalho Ferreira Leite	Government
Brazil	Liliane Elias	Government	Brazil	Platon Teixeira de Azevedo Neto	Government
Brazil	Liliane Neves do Carmo	Government	Brazil	Pollyanna Rodrigues Costa	Government
Brazil	Lis Jannuzzi Weingartner	Government	Brazil	Priscilla Hoffmann Mercadante	Government
Brazil	Lisiane dos Santos	Government	Brazil	Rafael Dias Marques	Government
Brazil	Lizandra Borges da Silveira Valim	Government	Brazil	Rafael Leme	Government
Brazil	Lodear Carlos Hahn	Government	Brazil	Raimunda Sueli das Neves Mendonça	Government
Brazil	Lucas Frota Verri Pinheiro	Government	Brazil	Regina Duarte da Silva	Government
Brazil	Lucia Helena Menezes Negri Nilson	Government	Brazil	Rejane Guimarães Pitanga	Government
Brazil	Luciana de Fátima Vidal	Government	Brazil	Renata Lu Rodrigues	Government
Brazil	Luciana Jaccoub	Government	Brazil	Renato Pena de Araújo	Government
Brazil	Luciano de Paula Miranda	Government	Brazil	Rhaiana Rondon	Government
Brazil	Luciano Milhomem	Government	Brazil	Roberto Menezes Rodrigues	Government
Brazil	Luis Otavio Farias	Government	Brazil	Roberto Padilha Guimarães	Government
Brazil	Luiz Claudio Monteiro Morgado	Government	Brazil	Ronilson Marinho Barbosa	Government
Brazil	Luiz Eduardo Gonçalves	Government	Brazil	Rosali Alves Barroso	Government
Brazil	Luiz Henrique Ramos Lopes	Government	Brazil	Rosemeire Lopes Fernandes	Government
Brazil	Macacé Maria Evaristo dos Santos	Government	Brazil	Samuel Cláudio da Silva	Government
Brazil	Manoel Gomes Pereira	Government	Brazil	Saulo Tarcísio de Carvalho Fontes	Government
Brazil	Marcelo Nascimento	Government	Brazil	Séfora Alice Rôla do Carmo	Government
Brazil	Marcelo Saboia	Government	Brazil	Ségismar de Andrade Pereira	Government
Brazil	Márcia Helena Carvalho Lopes	Government	Brazil	Sérgio Araújo Sepúlveda	Government
Brazil	Márcia Hora Acioli	Government	Brazil	Sérgio Nunes Ferreira do Amaral	Government
Brazil	Marcia Muchagata	Government	Brazil	Silvana Abramo Marguerito Ariano	Government
Brazil	Marcio André Silveira Guimarães	Government	Brazil	Silvia Carla Macedo Cardoso Furtado	Government
Brazil	Márcio Lopes Corrêa	Government	Brazil	Silvia Severiano da Silva	Government
Brazil	Márcio Oliveira Gomes	Government	Brazil	Sônia Maria Laurindo da Silva	Government
Brazil	Marco Túlio Scarpelli Cabral	Government	Brazil	Sônia Moraes	Government
Brazil	Marcos Henrique Sperandio	Government	Brazil	Sueli Teixeira Bessa	Government
Brazil	Marcos Lacerda de Almeida Filho	Government	Brazil	Tainá Guimarães Alvarenga	Government
Brazil	Marcos Neves Fava	Government	Brazil	Tatiana Segovia Tobias Michel	Government
Brazil	Margarida Munguba Cardoso	Government	Brazil	Telma Maranhão Gomes	Government
Brazil	Maria Amelia Souza Reis	Government	Brazil	Teresa Sacchet	Government
Brazil	Maria América Menezes Bonfim Hamu	Government	Brazil	Thalma Rosa de Almeida	Government
Brazil	Maria Cristina Rodrigues do Paraíso	Government	Brazil	Thássia Alves	Government
Brazil	Maria de Fátima Pereira Alberto	Government	Brazil	Thiago Poggio Pádua	Government
Brazil	Maria de Lourdes Magalhães	Government	Brazil	Thiago Thobias	Government
Brazil	Maria Izabel da Silva	Government	Brazil	Thor Saad Ribeiro	Government
Brazil	Maria Rosângela de Jesus Lucena	Government	Brazil	Ubirajara da Costa Machado	Government
Brazil	Maria Senharinha Soares Ramalho	Government	Brazil	Valdismar Vieira dos Santos	Government
Brazil	Maria Teresa Calabrich Campos	Government	Brazil	Valéria Cristina da Trindade Feitoza	Government
Brazil	Mariana Ulhoa de Faria Quintaneiro	Government	Brazil	Valeria Maria de Massarani Gonelli	Government
Brazil	Mariane Josviak	Government	Brazil	Valesca de Moraes do Monte	Government
Brazil	Marinalva Cardoso Dantas	Government	Brazil	Vanessa Dolce de Faria	Government
Brazil	Mário dos Santos Barbosa	Government	Brazil	Vanidia Kreibich	Government
Brazil	Marisa Rodrigues da Silva	Government	Brazil	Vera Lúcia Campelo da Silva	Government
Brazil	Maristela Leitão	Government	Brazil	Warley Lima de Oliveira	Government

PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR	COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR
Brazil	Wasmália Bivar	Government	Brazil	Mirian Cristina Norberto	Civil Society
Brazil	Wellington Fávoro	Government	Brazil	Nathalia Gomes de Freitas	Civil Society
Brazil	Zéu Palmeira Sobrinho	Government	Brazil	Nilson Caetano Bezerra	Civil Society
Brazil	Presindete Dilma Rousseff	Government	Brazil	Noé Soares Moreira Sobrinho	Civil Society
Brazil	Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado	Government	Brazil	Paulo Henrique Americo Lucindo	Civil Society
Brazil	Eduardo dos Santos	Government	Brazil	Rafael Alves da Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Carlos Antonio Paranhos	Government	Brazil	Rafael Custódio de Lima	Civil Society
Brazil	Tovar da Silva Nunes	Government	Brazil	Raimunda Nonata Mesquita Bezerra	Civil Society
Brazil	Fernando Igreja	Government	Brazil	Regina Maria da Silva Moreira	Civil Society
Brazil	Manoel Dias	Government	Brazil	Renata de Fátima Oliveira	Civil Society
Brazil	Gilson Alceu Bittencourt	Government	Brazil	Rogério Conceição da Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Marcelo Cardona Rocha	Government	Brazil	Rosiane Patrícia Maciel Barbosa	Civil Society
Brazil	Tereza Campello	Government	Brazil	Rosinete Veloso Camelo	Civil Society
Brazil	Nilton Fraiberg Machado	Government	Brazil	Sarah Nunes Farhat	Civil Society
Brazil	Luís António Camargo de Melo	Government	Brazil	Sarah Susane Ferreira Rodrigues	Civil Society
Brazil	Sandra Rosado	Government	Brazil	Suelem Caroliny Ferreira da Costa	Civil Society
Brazil	Maria do Rosário Nunes	Government	Brazil	Suellen Caroliny Ferreira da Costa	Civil Society
Brazil	Diogo de Sant'Ana	Government	Brazil	Suzana Gabriele Balbino da Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Carlos Bezerra Jr.	Government	Brazil	Tânia Sleyne Pacheco Cellet	Civil Society
Brazil	Luciana Santos	Government	Brazil	Tânia Pacheco	Civil Society
Brazil	Jaques Wagner	Government	Brazil	Thailane Soares de Oliveira	Civil Society
Brazil	Agnelo Queiroz	Government	Brazil	Thamires Rozeno da Hora	Civil Society
Brazil	Maria do Rosário Nunes	Government	Brazil	Vera Lúcia Rozendo da Hora	Civil Society
Brazil	Gleisi Helena Hoffmann	Government	Brazil	Wesley Pizzol Busatto	Civil Society
Brazil	Aloizio Mercadante	Government	Brazil	Weyerson Antônio da Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Alexandre Padilha	Government	Brazil	Leidiane da Silva Gomes	Civil Society
Brazil	Miriam Belchior	Government	Brazil	Adriana Duarte Araujo	Civil Society
Brazil	Gilberto Carvalho	Government	Brazil	Alethéia Vieira	Civil Society
Brazil	Paulo de Martino Jannuzzi	Government	Brazil	Ana Lucia Kassouf	Civil Society
Brazil	Nilmario Miranda	Government	Brazil	Anderson Lucas da Silva Novaes	Civil Society
Brazil	Carlos Alberto Reis de Paula	Government	Brazil	Andrea Dayse Bochi	Civil Society
Brazil	Antonio Ribeiro Ferreira	Government	Brazil	Caio Luiz Carneiro Magri	Civil Society
Brazil	Gustavo Ponce de Leon Soriano	Government	Brazil	Carlos Eduardo Moreira de Souza	Civil Society
Brazil	Helena Concepción Felip Salazar	Government	Brazil	Denise de Carvalho Campos	Civil Society
Brazil	Kátia Magalhães Arruda	Government	Brazil	Denise Maria Cesario	Civil Society
Brazil	Lelio Bentes Corrêa	Government	Brazil	Elizabeth Serra Oliveira	Civil Society
Brazil	Ricardo Tadeu Marques da Fonseca	Government	Brazil	Françoise Trapenard	Civil Society
Brazil	Tiago Falcão Silva	Government	Brazil	Fu Kei Lin	Civil Society
Brazil	Paulo Luiz Schmidt	Government	Brazil	Gilbert Scharnik	Civil Society
Brazil	Jeferson Luiz Pereira Coelho	Government	Brazil	Glícia Thais Salmeron de Miranda	Civil Society
Brazil	Paulo Sérgio de Almeida	Government	Brazil	Isa Maria de Oliveira	Civil Society
Brazil	Sérgio Araújo Sepúlveda	Government	Brazil	Lisandra Nazaré Roma Assunção Leite	Civil Society
Brazil	Carlos Alberto Reis de Paula	Government	Brazil	Lourdes Marinho	Civil Society
Brazil	Duncan Semple	Government	Brazil	Magda de Lourdes Barbosa	Civil Society
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Brazil	Carlos Alberto Oliveira Moraes	Civil Society	Brazil	Maria Gabriella Bighetti Thomaz da Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Claudete Conceição da Silva	Civil Society	Brazil	Marilza Aparecida de Lima	Civil Society
Brazil	Clemildo Vasconcelos de Lima	Civil Society	Brazil	Marli Helms Demuner	Civil Society
Brazil	Daniel da Silva Mendes	Civil Society	Brazil	Miriam Maria José dos Santos	Civil Society
Brazil	Danielle Fiel de Sousa	Civil Society	Brazil	Moisés Barbosa Ferreira Costa	Civil Society
Brazil	Dayana de Araújo Silva	Civil Society	Brazil	Nilton Lopes	Civil Society
Brazil	Elsangela Nunes Cordeiro	Civil Society	Brazil	Patrícia Mara Santin	Civil Society
Brazil	Fábio José do Espírito Santo Souza	Civil Society	Brazil	Paula Cerquino Faria Lemos da Fonseca	Civil Society
Brazil	Felipe Gabryel Maciel Xaud	Civil Society	Brazil	Rafael Lucchesi	Civil Society
Brazil	Filipe Campos Borges	Civil Society	Brazil	Roselaine Bonfim de Almeida	Civil Society
Brazil	Harllas Tais Santos de Souza Ramos	Civil Society	Brazil	Rosemari Mota Coldibelli	Civil Society
Brazil	Hilamy Mar Moreira	Civil Society	Brazil	Solange Nunes	Civil Society
Brazil	Ítalo Carlos Meotti	Civil Society	Brazil	Welinton Pereira da Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Janayna Crepaldi da Silva	Civil Society	Brazil	Luiz Inacio Lula da Saiva	Civil Society
Brazil	Jerusa Nascimento Ferreira Gama	Civil Society	Brazil	Alana Ferreira de Lima	Civil Society
Brazil	José Antônio da Silva Sousa	Civil Society	Brazil	Andrea Simi	Civil Society
Brazil	José Eduardo de Souza Machado	Civil Society	Brazil	Angelo Antonio Mugia	Civil Society
Brazil	Júlio César Evangelista de Araújo	Civil Society	Brazil	Antonio Marcelino Alves Oliveira Cabral	Civil Society
Brazil	Kássia Cristina Soares Barbosa	Civil Society	Brazil	Beatriz Rodrigues de Oliveira	Civil Society
Brazil	Laiana de Jesus Sousa	Civil Society	Brazil	Bruno Macedo Andrade	Civil Society
Brazil	Lainsanda da Silva de Sousa	Civil Society	Brazil	Cristiano de Souza Miranda	Civil Society
Brazil	Leidiane da Silva Gomes	Civil Society	Brazil	Dayane Nunes de Freitas	Civil Society
Brazil	Lucas Matheus Farias Silva	Civil Society	Brazil	Débora Vieira de Souza	Civil Society
Brazil	Lucas Soares de Oliveira	Civil Society	Brazil	Diego Boscolo Madureira	Civil Society
Brazil	Marco Antônio do Nascimento Gama	Civil Society	Brazil	Edilson Venturéli	Civil Society
Brazil	Maria Julia Ferreira Soares	Civil Society	Brazil	Edmilson Venturéli	Civil Society
Brazil	Maria Luiza Moura Oliveira	Civil Society	Brazil	Erick David dos Santos	Civil Society
Brazil	Matheus Gomes Santana	Civil Society	Brazil	Everton Saint Clair Soares	Civil Society

PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION	NAME	SECTOR
Brazil	Fabiana Ribeiro da Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Fernando Martins	Civil Society
Brazil	Francis Bueno da Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Geiziane de Oliveira Souto	Civil Society
Brazil	Giselle Sanches de Almeida	Civil Society
Brazil	Gustavo Filipe de Souza	Civil Society
Brazil	Ivanildo Oliveira Jesus	Civil Society
Brazil	Janaina de Sousa Santos	Civil Society
Brazil	Jean Carlos Martins	Civil Society
Brazil	Jessica Alves Oliveira	Civil Society
Brazil	Joandra Ribeiro Gomes	Civil Society
Brazil	Joelson de França Ferreira	Civil Society
Brazil	Juan Rogers Soares Rodrigues	Civil Society
Brazil	Kaique Marangoni Brito	Civil Society
Brazil	Karla Cristiny Moraes da Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Kimayr Rodrigues dos Santos	Civil Society
Brazil	Lucas Andrade Lacerda Diniz	Civil Society
Brazil	Lucas Fiuzza Martins	Civil Society
Brazil	Lucas Moraes de Souza	Civil Society
Brazil	Mariana Soares Freires	Civil Society
Brazil	Marina Mello Andrade	Civil Society
Brazil	Mário Alves Guimarães	Civil Society
Brazil	Marivanerson dos Santos Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Mateus Lucas da Silva Lucena	Civil Society
Brazil	Micaele Gomes Neri	Civil Society
Brazil	Moisés Cavalcanti	Civil Society
Brazil	Monique Alves da Costa	Civil Society
Brazil	Nayaneceia dos Santos Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Pedro Henrique Nascimento de Souza	Civil Society
Brazil	Rafael Negrini de Sá Ferreira	Civil Society
Brazil	Rafaela Santos Nawoé	Civil Society
Brazil	Raphael Henrique dos Santos Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Raquel Porangaba	Civil Society
Brazil	Roberton Rodrigues de Paula	Civil Society
Brazil	Tainan Cristina Santos Gabriel	Civil Society
Brazil	Thaynara Sepulveda de Jesus	Civil Society
Brazil	Viviane Marques da Silva	Civil Society
Brazil	Wagner Esperidião Felipe	Civil Society
Brazil	Ana Cláudia de Macêdo	Civil Society
Brazil	Angelo Anderson Andrade Coimbra	Worker
Brazil	Antonio de Lisboa Amancio Vale	Worker
Brazil	Antonio Mario Galvão da Veiga	Worker
Brazil	Carlos Rogerio Nunes	Worker
Brazil	Claudir Mata Magalhães Sales	Worker
Brazil	Expedito Solaney Pereira de Magalhães	Worker
Brazil	Fatima Da Silva	Worker
Brazil	Gabriela Cristhina Teixeira de Avila	Worker
Brazil	José Vanilson Cordeiro	Worker
Brazil	Jovenilson Alves de Souza	Worker
Brazil	Laerte Teixeira da Costa	Worker
Brazil	Lourdes Aparecida de Jesus Vasconcelos	Worker
Brazil	Maria José Moraes Costa	Worker
Brazil	Paulo Dante	Worker
Brazil	Paulo Henrique de Melo Lago	Worker
Brazil	Rumiko Tanaka	Worker
Brazil	Sonia Regina Faustino	Worker
Brazil	Tânia Dornellas	Worker
Brazil	Valdecia Trindade	Worker





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