



**Regional Initiative**  
Latin America and the Caribbean  
Free of Child Labour



International  
Labour  
Organization

Latin America and the Caribbean:  
**Towards the  
first generation  
FREE OF CHILD LABOUR**

.....  
An integrated and interdependent analysis of  
the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development  
in relation to target 8.7



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PART 3

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**DECENT WORK  
AND CHILD LABOUR  
PREVENTION AND  
ELIMINATION WITHIN  
THE FRAMEWORK OF  
THE 2030 AGENDA**

Given the many causes of child labour, multiple issues should be addressed in relation to its prevention and elimination. To achieve the target by 2025, it will be necessary, among other things, to reduce poverty, improve education, promote gender equity and implement social protection policies. Conversely, progress in reducing child labour will facilitate progress on each of these issues.

Given this relationship, this section analyzes target 8.7 (on ending child labour) within the broader framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, considering first its direct link with Goal 8 (on economic growth and the creation of decent work) of which it is part.

The section then goes on to analyze the links between the target to put an end to child labour and the other objectives through which direct links are identified from a thematic correlation analysis based on empirical evidence in each area. Each target identified as having a “direct effect” is considered to be an impact in the relationship between child labour and the goal that contains it, so that the total number of impacts on each target establishes an indicator of the degree of interdependence it has with child labour. The outcome of the analysis performed is illustrated in the following figure.

**Figure 17**

Interdependence of target 8.7 on ending child labour and other commitments adopted within the framework of the SDGs



By applying the described criteria, the analysis of the links between the target on ending child labour and the entire set of SDGs will focus on 8 goals and 35 specific targets, ordered by their degree of interdependence:

1. **SDG 4:** Ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education
2. **SDG 5:** Achieve gender equality
3. **SDG 1:** End poverty
4. **SDG 10:** Reduce inequality
5. **SDG 2:** End hunger
6. **SDG 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies
7. **SDG 3:** Ensure healthy lives
8. **SDG 13:** Combat climate change

Source: Author's elaboration.

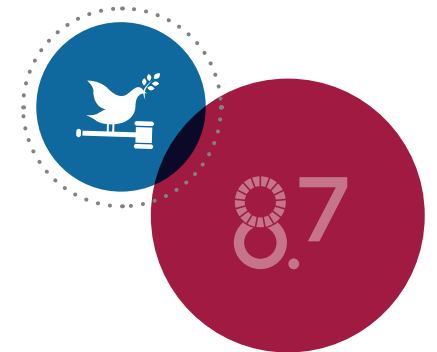
## SDG 16: ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR IS A GOVERNANCE ISSUE

**SDG 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Success in implementing the entire range of the SDGs requires an institutional framework and common guidelines for all sectors involved.

Defined as the principle of governance “in which all persons, institutions and entities public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards,”<sup>69</sup> the ‘rule of law’ is the legal projection of the values that the 2030 Agenda highlights in its paragraph 8: respect for human dignity, justice, equality and non-discrimination, equal opportunity and inclusion, among others.

<sup>69</sup> [Report of the Secretary General on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies \(S/2004/616\)](#).



**Target 16.2** aims to “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.” These practices often manifest themselves in the form of sexual abuse, illicit trafficking, gender-based violence in girls, bullying, violent disciplinary practices, child marriage and, of course, the worst forms of child labour.

Violence in the home, school or neighbourhood is also a factor increasing the chances of children and adolescents entering the labour market prematurely in search of alternatives for autonomy and to escape these conditions.

Child labour is a form of exploitation of children and adolescents that, at the same time, encourages the manifestation of other forms of violence: “Violence against children and child labour are closely related as violence acts as both an aggravating circumstance for children in child labour and as a ‘push’ factor towards child labour.”<sup>70</sup>

Physical, psychological, verbal and sexual violence are the most common forms of violence against children in the workplace. It often reflects a collective culture of physical brutality in the workplace and may involve yelling and offensive language, sexual harassment and, in extreme cases, rape or murder.

Therefore, it is key to intensify a policy of zero tolerance to violence against children at work, either within or without the framework of a law, in organized workplaces or in the informal economy. This aspect should be considered when taking action within the framework of this target.

“Promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and guaranteeing equal access to justice for all,” the commitment expressed in **Target 16.3**, is essential to establish the necessary policy framework for preventing and eliminating child labour. Equally necessary is to “Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels,” as stated in **Target 16.6**, that are capable of implementing the necessary policies effectively and efficiently. The multiple variables and situations that encourage child labour require a strategy that brings together the different regional levels into one coordinated action.

Both targets have a direct bearing on the tripartism between the State, employers’ and workers’ organizations, a key issue for good governance in the world of work. Establishing an institutional framework aimed at creating regulatory frameworks and promoting policies in the world of work requires the active participation of all three.

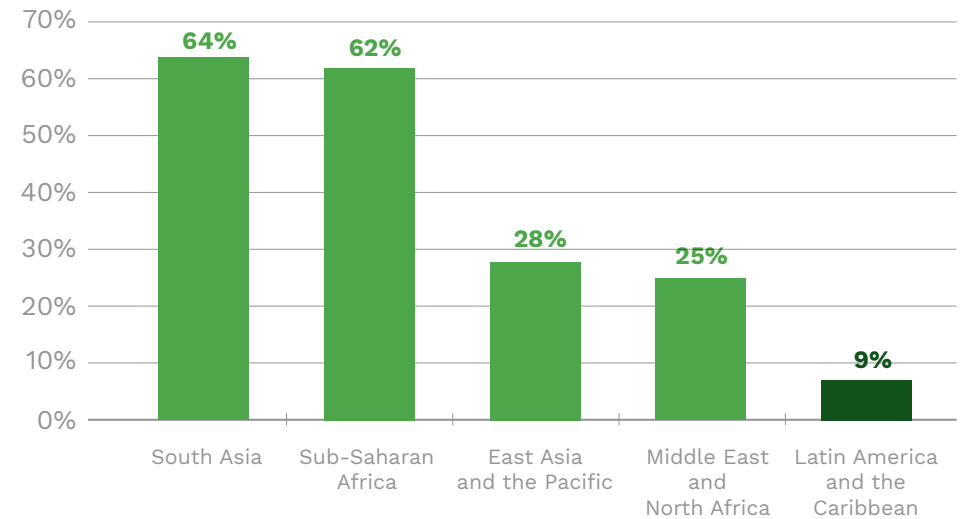
<sup>70</sup> Unicef (2014).

Social dialogue is established among these three actors in the form of negotiations, consultations or exchanges of information and opinions, which legitimizes and promotes standards and measures to be implemented in the workplace, including those on prevention and elimination of child labour –one of the four fundamental principles and rights at work. As stated in the preamble to the [ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization](#), “social dialogue and the practice of tripartism between governments and the representative organizations of workers and employers within and across borders are now more relevant to achieving solutions and to building up social cohesion and the rule of law.”

Lastly, **Target 16.9** aims to, “By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.” The lack of birth records makes children, usually those who belong to groups especially vulnerable to child labour, invisible. The three main obstacles to full birth registration are: families’ lack of knowledge about the importance of birth registration, administrative hurdles and registration fees charged at some registration sites.<sup>71</sup>

**Figure 38**

Global percentage of underreported births, children aged 0 to 4, by region (2000-2012)



Source: Brito, Corbacho and Osorio (2013).

The lack of birth registration also increases impacts on child labour: the invisibility of unregistered children limits their access to social protection systems, with the previously explained consequences on decent work and the incentive to use child labour (see target 1.3).

<sup>71</sup> Unicef (2002), pp. 12-17.





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