



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



Copyright © International Labour Organization 2017
First published 2017

Publications of the International Labour Office enjoy copyright under Protocol 2 of the Universal Copyright Convention. Nevertheless, short excerpts from them may be reproduced without authorization, on condition that the source is indicated. For rights of reproduction or translation, application should be made to ILO Publications (Rights and Licensing), International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland, or by email: rights@ilo.org. The International Labour Office welcomes such applications.

Libraries, institutions and other users registered with a reproduction rights organization may make copies in accordance with the licences issued to them for this purpose. Visit www.ifrro.org to find the reproduction rights organization in your country.

FUNDAMENTALS

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 / International Labour Office, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS); ILO DWT and Country Office for the Andean Countries. - Lima: ILO, 2017.

ISBN: 978-92-2-129108-4 (Web PDF)

International Labour Office. Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch; ILO DWT and Country Office for the Andean Countries

child labour / Caribbean / Latin America - 13.01.2

Also available in Spanish: *América Latina y el Caribe: hacia la primera generación libre de trabajo infantil. Una lectura integrada e interdependiente de la Agenda 2030 a la luz de la meta 8.7*, 978-92-2-331240-4 (Web PDF), Lima, 2016.

ILO Cataloguing in Publication Data

NOTE

This publication has been produced by CEPEI for the ILO, under the technical coordination of the Fundamentals team in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This publication was made possible through funding from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), through project RLA/14/04/SPA, the Andalusian Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AACID), through project RLA/15/01/SPA and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), through project RLA/0953PBRA.

Its content does not necessarily reflect the opinions or policies of AECID or ABC and the mention herein of trademarks, commercial products or organizations does not imply approval or endorsement thereof by the Government of Spain or the Government of Brazil.

The designations employed in ILO publications, which are in conformity with United Nations practice, and the presentation of material therein do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the International Labour Office concerning the legal status of any country, area or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

The responsibility for opinions expressed in signed articles, studies and other contributions rests solely with their authors, and publication does not constitute an endorsement by the International Labour Office of the opinions expressed in them.

Reference to names of firms and commercial products and processes does not imply their endorsement by the International Labour Office, and any failure to mention a particular firm, commercial product or process is not a sign of disapproval.

ILO publications and digital products can be obtained through major booksellers and digital distribution platforms, or ordered directly from ilo@turpin-distribution.com. For more information, visit our website: www.ilo.org/publns or contact ilopubs@ilo.org.

Visit our websites: www.ilo.org/childlabour - www.ilo.org/lima

Photocomposed by Angélica Mori, Lima, Peru.

PART 1

**CHILD LABOUR,
AN UPDATED
ANALYSIS FOR
LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

1.1

DESCRIPTION

According to ILO statistics and estimates, approximately 168 million children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 are at work worldwide. Of these, 100 million are boys. If gathered in one country, its population would be almost four times that of Argentina.³ For every child or adolescent aged 5 to 17 living in Mexico, there are approximately 6 children working worldwide.⁴

To understand what is meant by child labour it is appropriate to define the concept as ‘children in productive activities.’ These are children and adolescents engaged in any economic activity for at least one hour during the period under analysis.

“Economic activity” shall mean:

1. All market production and certain types of non-market production (principally the production of goods and services for own use). It includes forms of work in both the formal and informal economies; inside and outside family settings.
2. Part-time or full-time work for pay or profit in cash or in kind.
3. Domestic work outside the child’s own household for an employer, with or without pay.

³ According to official data, Argentina has a total population of 42,980,026 people. See: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (retrieved 27/10/2015).

⁴ According to figures from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Mexico), approximately 29 million children and adolescents aged 5-17 live in that country.

Child labour is a subcategory of economic activity, which includes:

- 1.** Children and adolescents engaged in productive activities who have not reached the minimum age for admission to employment established in the national legislation of each country in a manner consistent with international standards ([ILO Convention No. 138](#) and [ILO Recommendation No. 146](#)).
- 2.** Children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 engaged in hazardous activities as determined by the national legislation of each country in a manner consistent with international standards ([ILO Convention No. 182](#) and [ILO Recommendation No. 190](#)).
- 3.** Children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 victims of the worst forms of child labour, including slavery, trafficking in underage persons, debt bondage and other forms of forced labour such as forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflicts, commercial sexual exploitation and pornography and the use of underage persons to commit crimes ([ILO Convention No. 182](#) and [ILO Recommendation No. 190](#)).

The definition of child labour excludes:

- a. Children and adolescents in permitted light work.
- b. Adolescents working under the parameters of protected work.



Hazardous child labour

Hazardous child labour covers any activity or occupation which, by reason of its nature or the conditions in which it is performed, has or may have detrimental effects on the safety, health, development or morals of children and adolescents.

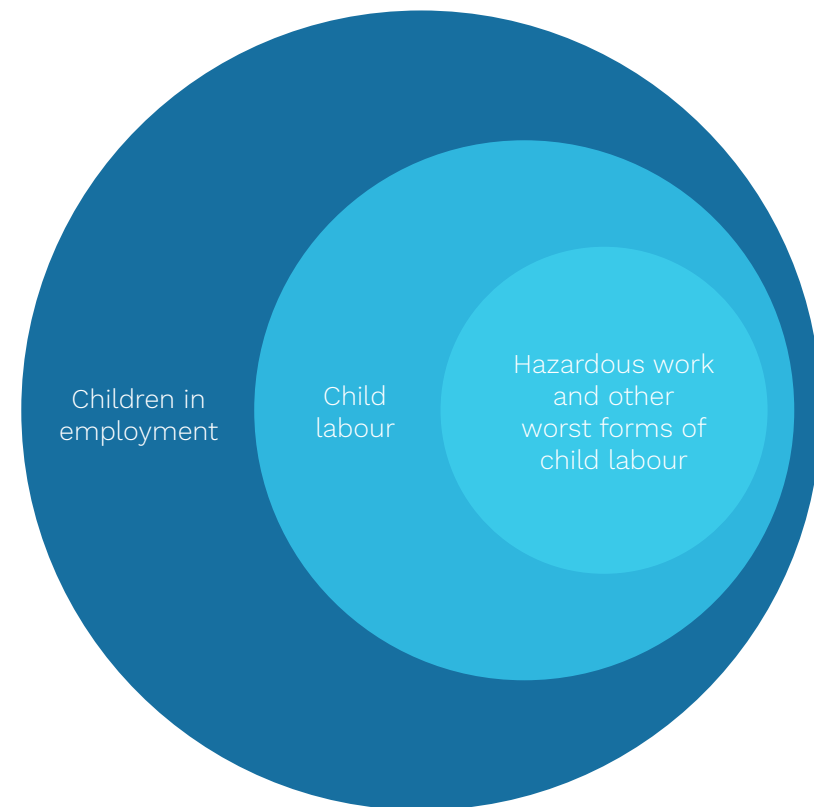
Hazardous child labour is considered a proxy for worst forms of child labour because it can be captured by regular surveys and because of the difficulty involved in the reliable measurement of activities of a criminal nature.

Some of the criteria frequently used to identify hazardous child labour are:

- Night or long hours.
- Exposure to physical, psychological or sexual abuse.
- Work performed underground, underwater, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces.
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment or tools.
- Work which involves the handling or carrying of heavy loads.
- Work performed in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health.

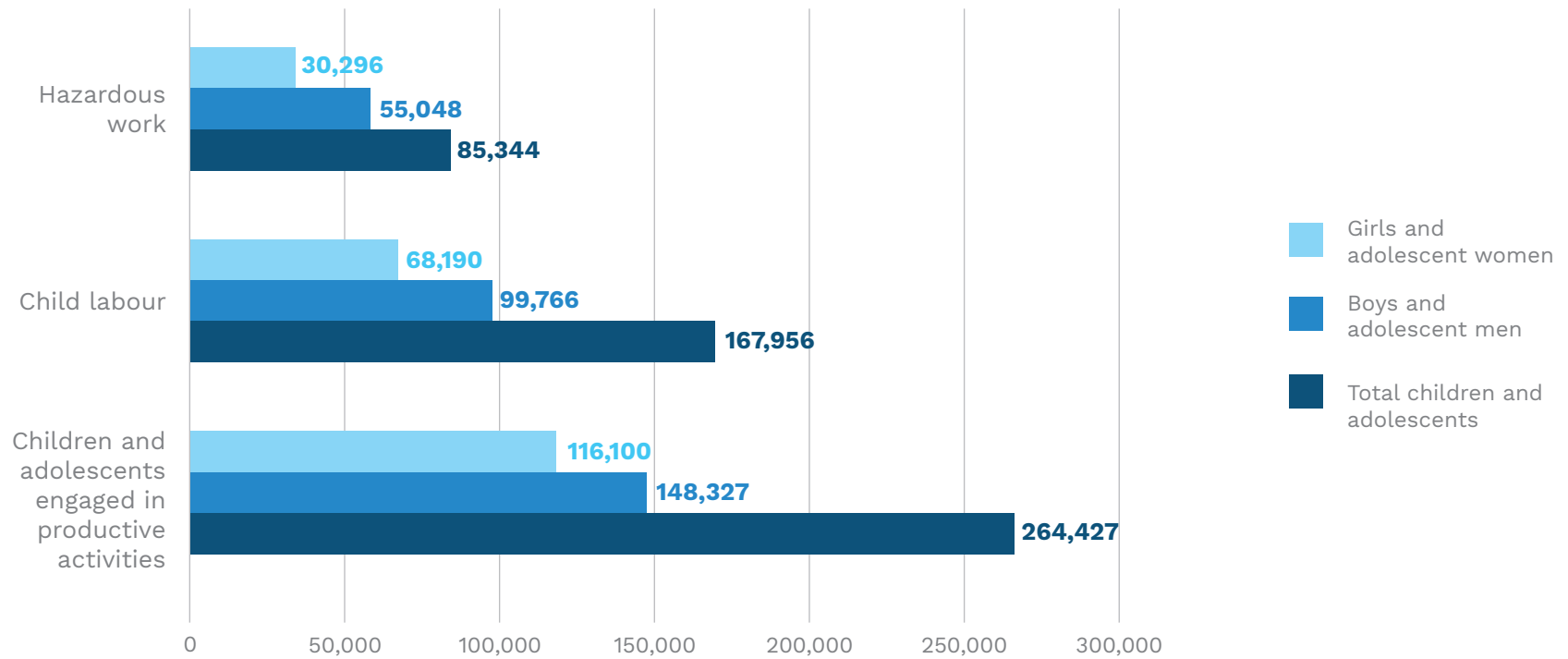
Figure 1

Categories of child and adolescent labour



Source: ILO (2013).

Figure 2
Children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 in productive activities, child labour and hazardous work globally, total number and by sex (in millions) (2012)

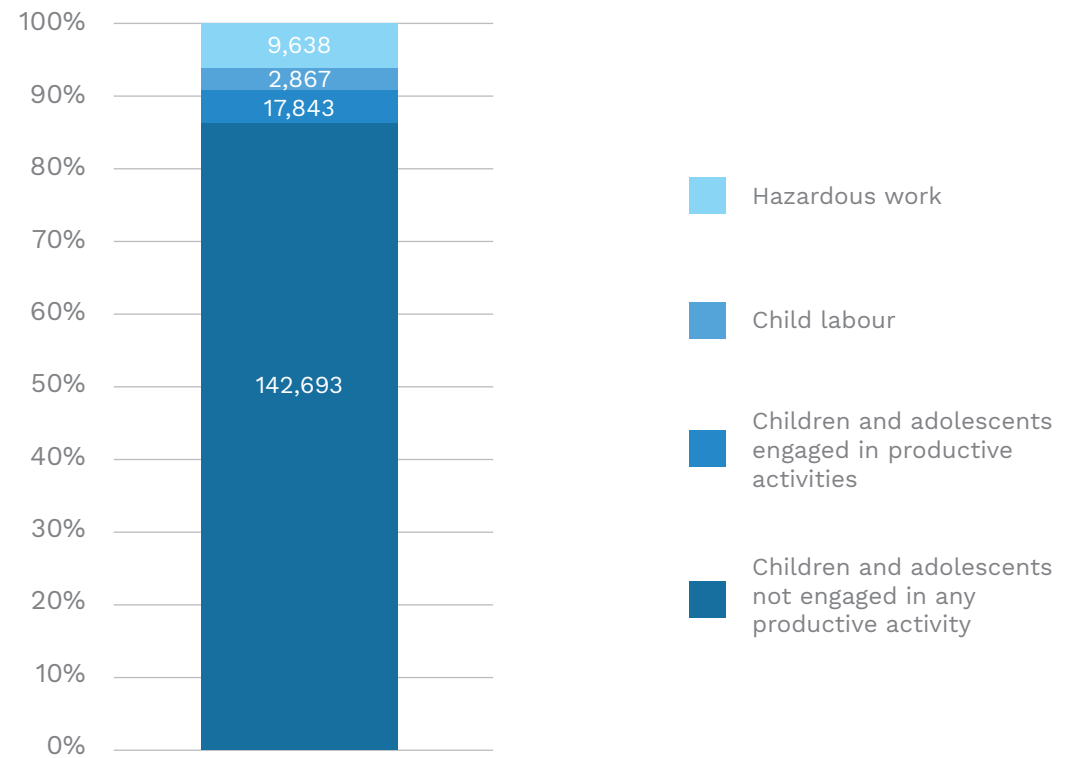


Source: Compiled by author based on ILO/IPEC data (2013).

In the Latin American and Caribbean region, the situation is as follows:

Figure 3

Children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 in productive activities, child labour and hazardous work in Latin America and the Caribbean, from the total child population in the region (in millions) (2012)



Source: ILO (2013).

Sex-disaggregated data in all categories of children and adolescents reveal mostly male individuals. However, one should note that because of the ‘naturalisation’ of domestic work and care work performed by girls and young women, these activities are not always considered real work and, therefore, some degree of statistical bias against female individuals is foreseeable.

It is also important to note that unpaid domestic labour, the most widespread form of child labour among girls and young women, remains outside the national accounts systems and therefore difficult to measure reliably.

A recent ILO survey⁵ demonstrated not only that this form of child labour is a form of gender discrimination, but also that there is a direct correlation between its concentration among girls and young women and early-marriage rates. This is in addition to its differential impacts on schooling and health, which will be dealt with in more depth in Part 3.

It should also be noted that although the practice of engaging underage persons—particularly girls and young women—as domestic help is widespread in developing countries and regions, its intensity varies from one setting to another.

Of 65 countries analyzed, only in a few did children and adolescents perform household chores for an average of at least 14 hours per week (the internationally suggested threshold for a “light” job); and in no case did they work above the average 28 hours per week that some publications use to deem chores at home as child labour.⁶ This has generated a discussion with a view to reconsidering the threshold of hours for their correct categorisation by the ILO’s International Conference of Labour Statisticians. However, the implications of this pattern for measuring child labour are clear: It excludes household chores from the definition of child labour and underestimates the participation of girls in child labour in relation to boys.

Children and adolescents who work “double shifts,” that is, perform both household chores and child labour, face greater time constraints and, therefore, may be at greater risk of repeating grades and dropping out of school. In most countries, the proportion of underage persons that perform both activities are lower than that of those who perform only household chores, but double-shift rates are nevertheless very high.

5 ILO (2013b).

6 *Ibid.*, p. 41.

Going back to the broader question of the inclusion of household chores in child labour measurement, the [Resolution Concerning Statistics of Child Labour resulting from the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians \(ICLS\)](#) for the first time includes children and adolescents in “hazardous unpaid household services,” or hazardous household chores as part of the group of children engaged in child labour for the purposes of statistical measurement. However, as with other activities, the decision as to what household chores should be considered by law as child labour rests with national authorities. In order to inform such decisions, the recommendation is to extend national statistical programmes on child labour to include the common household chores performed by children and adolescents.⁷

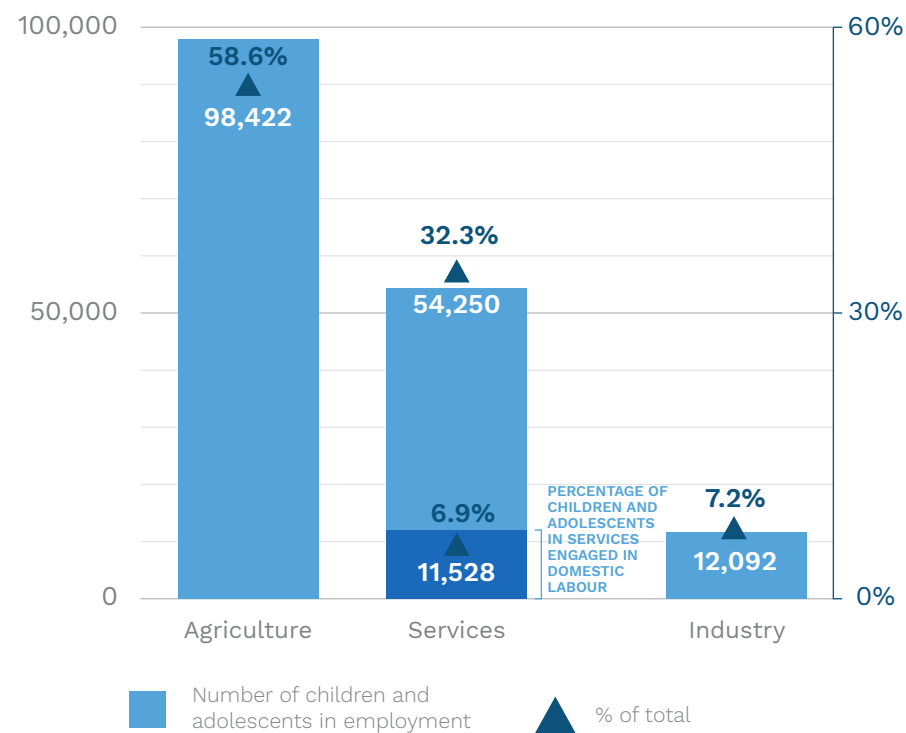
Specifically, the main employer of child labour is the agricultural sector, followed by the services sector. In 2008 the agricultural sector accounted for 25.6% of child labour and by 2012 it accounted for 32.3%.⁸

7 *Ibid*, p. 51.

8 IPEC (2013), p. 8.

Figure 4

Distribution of children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 in child labour globally, by sector, in millions and as a percentage (2012)

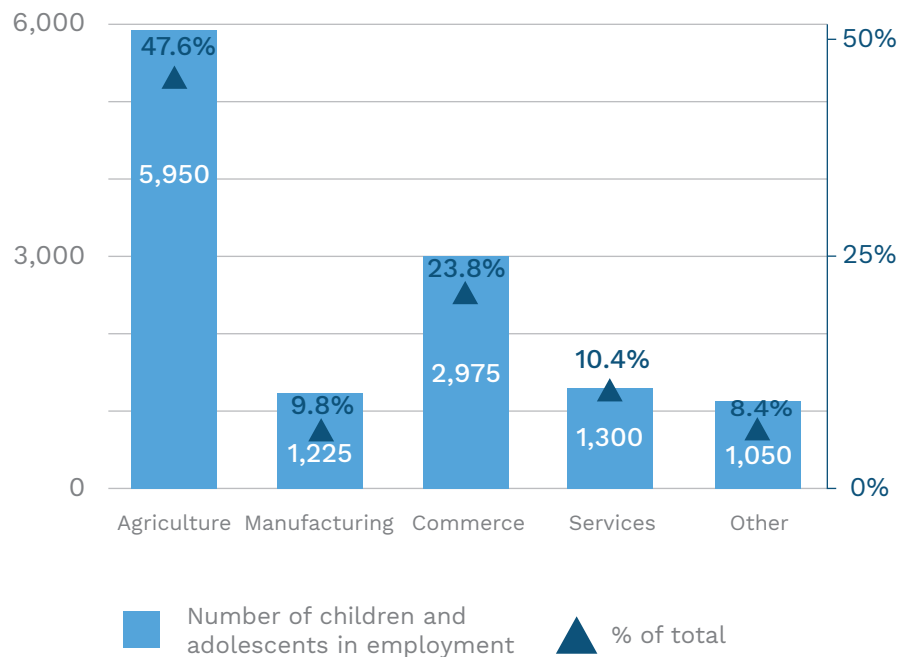


Note: This table excludes data on working children with unknown economic sector.

Source: ILO (2013).

Figure 5

Distribution of children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 in child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean, by sector, in millions and as a percentage (2012)



The global patterns of child labour dominating in the agriculture sector above other industries and services is recurrent across the Latin America and the Caribbean region, with differences in countries.

Child labour in agriculture takes place mainly in small family farms, extending to livestock production, fisheries and aquaculture.

Although there are no available studies to effectively demonstrate the existence of a relationship between child labour and ‘ethnicity’ –a field yet to be studied to address the marked lack of reliable national data– it can be noted that, in Latin America and the Caribbean, the countries with the highest child labour rates are those with the highest percentage of indigenous populations, such as Bolivia, Peru and Guatemala.

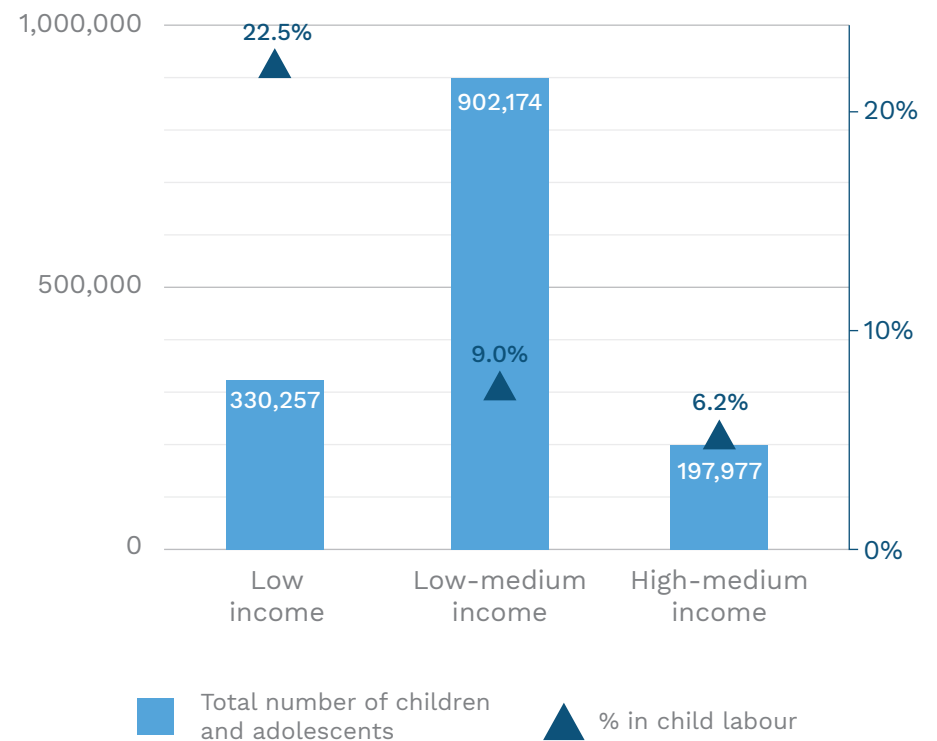
Source: Compiled by author based on ILO and national household survey data from 15 countries in the region.

Globally, child labour is distributed unevenly in terms of country income levels. This issue is important in Latin America and the Caribbean because of the high concentration of middle-income countries in the region.⁹

While the poorest countries have higher rates of child labour, in absolute terms the middle-income countries are home to more children and adolescent labourers. For this reason, the fight against child labour should not be limited to the poorest countries. This same statistic is also observed among households, with identical implications requiring specific responses.

Figure 6

Distribution of children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 in child labour by national income globally, in millions and as a percentage (2012)



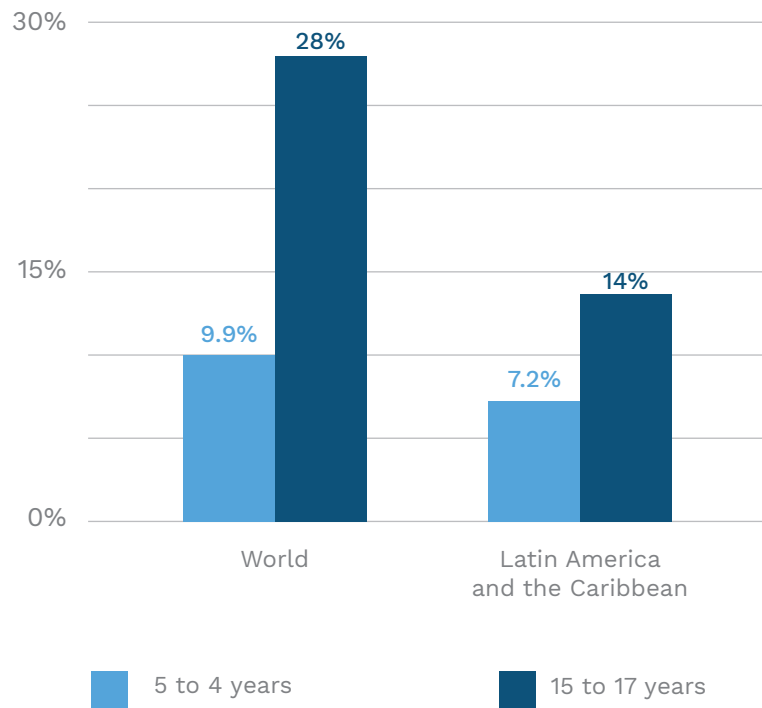
9 The complete list of Latin American and Caribbean countries sorted by income level can be found in: ECLAC (2012). *Middle-income countries: A structural gap approach*.

Source: Compiled by author based on ILO data (2013).

Figure 7

Distribution of children and adolescents in child labour by age groups (5-14 and 15-17) globally and in Latin America and the Caribbean, as a percentage of the total number of children at those ages (2012)

In terms of age groups, a high concentration of child labour is observed among adolescents aged 15 to 17, a pattern that is repeated globally and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

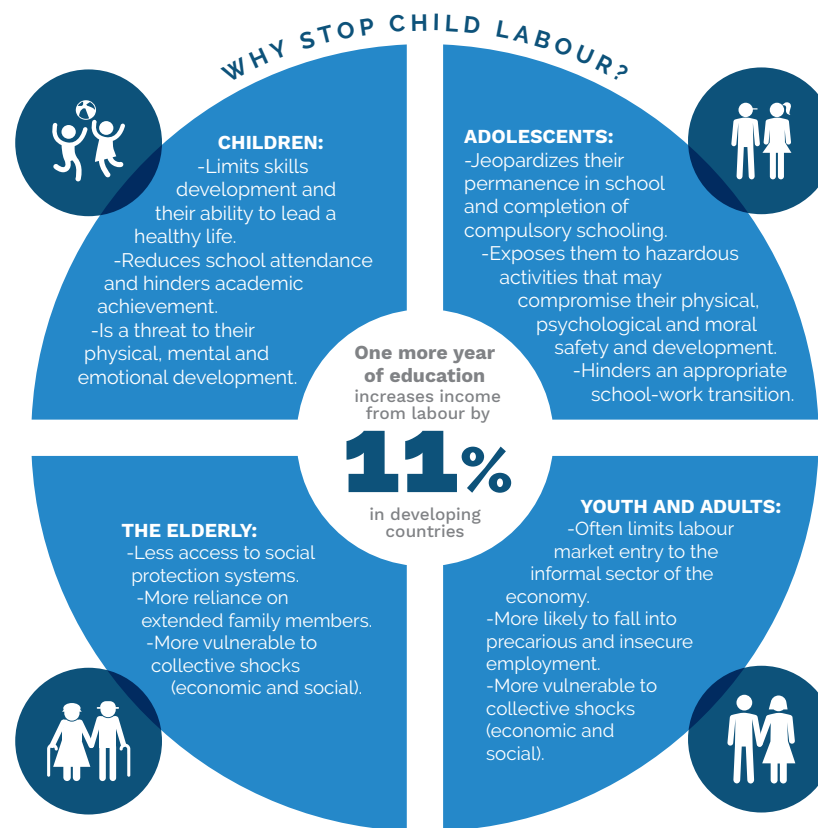


Source: Compiled by author based on ILO data (2013) and Dialio, Etienne and Mehran (2013).

The consequences of child labour continue throughout life. This creates a vicious cycle where poverty and inequality are perpetuated. This affects children’s personal development and extends into communities and countries.

The effects of child labour on the life cycle reveal the structural nature of the social problems associated with it and create a circle of poverty. Hence it can be affirmed that poverty is one of the causes of child labour, and child labour, in turn, generates poverty.

Figure 8
The butterfly effect of child labour



Source: Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ashoff, G. (2005). *Enhancing Policy Coherence for Development: Justification, Recognition and Approaches to Achievement*. German Development Institute, Bonn. Available at: http://edoc.vifapol.de/opus/volltexte/2012/3799/pdf/Studies_11.pdf

Barry, F., King, M. and Matthews, A. (2010). "Policy Coherence for Development: Five Challenges", *Irish Studies in International Affairs*, No. 21, pp. 207-223. Available at: <https://www.tcd.ie/iis/documents/discussion/pdfs/iisd335.pdf>

Boutin, D. (2014). *Climate Vulnerability, Communities' Resilience and Child Labour. Discussion paper No. 8567*. CERDI/University of Auvergne/IZA, Bonn. Available at: <http://ftp.iza.org/dp8567.pdf>

Brito, S., Corbacho, A. and Osorio, R. (2013). *El registro de nacimientos. La llave para la inclusión social en América Latina y el Caribe*. Interamerican Development Bank, New York. Available at: <https://publications.iadb.org/bitstream/handle/11319/3567/IFD%20registro%20de%20nacimientos%20SPA%205-24-13final%20web%20.pdf?sequence=4>

De Hoop, J. and Rosati, F. (2014). *Cash Transfers and Child Labor*. World Bank Working Paper on Policy Research No. 6826. Available at: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2418728>

Dialio, Y., Etienne, A. and Mehran, F. (2013). *Tendencias mundiales del trabajo infantil entre 2008 y 2012*. ILO, Geneva. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_23776/lang-es/index.htm

ECLAC (2012). *Los países de renta media. Un nuevo enfoque basado en brechas estructurales*. Santiago de Chile. Available at: http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/13787/1/S2012863_es.pdf

ECLAC (2014). *Panorama Social de América Latina*. Santiago de Chile. Available at: <http://www.sudestada.com.uy/Content/Articles/dc1ed17e-e7ec-45ab-9cf3-e96c67b36add/cepal%20pobreza%202015.pdf>

ECLAC (2015). *Desarrollo social inclusivo. Una nueva generación de políticas para superar la pobreza y reducir la desigualdad en América Latina y el Caribe*. Santiago de Chile. Available at: <http://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/39100-desarrollo-social-inclusivo-nueva-generacion-politicas-superar-la-pobreza>

ECLAC, FAO, UN Women, UNDP and ILO (2013). *Trabajo decente e igualdad de género. Políticas para mejorar el acceso y la calidad del empleo de las mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe*. Santiago de Chile. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@americas/@ro-lima/@sro-santiago/documents/publication/wcms_233161.pdf

ECPAT UK (2010). *Child trafficking, begging and organised crime. Briefing*. London. Available at: http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/begging_organised_crime_briefing.pdf

ECPAT (2014). *Acciones para eliminar la explotación sexual comercial de niñas, niños y adolescentes en América Latina. Avances, progreso, retos y estrategias recomendadas para la sociedad civil*. Bangkok. Available at: [http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/Regional%20CSEC%20Overview_Latin%20America%20\(Spanish\).pdf](http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/Regional%20CSEC%20Overview_Latin%20America%20(Spanish).pdf)

FAO, IFAD and WFP (2015). *El estado de la inseguridad alimentaria en el mundo 2015. Cumplimiento de los objetivos internacionales para 2015 en relación con el hambre: balance de los desiguales progresos*. FAO, Rome. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4646s.pdf>

Filgueira, F. and Espíndola, E. (2015). *Hacia un sistema de transferencias monetarias para la infancia y los adultos mayores. Una estimación de impactos y posibilidades fiscales en América Latina. Social Policy Series No. 216*. ECLAC, Santiago de Chile. Available at: http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/37615/S1420877_es.pdf?sequence=1

García Hierro, P. (2010). “Niñez indígena, derechos y trabajo infantil”, in *Trabajo infantil y niñez indígena en América Latina*. Latin American Meeting on Child Labour, Indigenous Peoples and Governments. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms_150598.pdf

Heckman, J. and Masterov, D. (2007). “*The Productivity Argument for Investing in Young Children*”, T.W. Schultz Award Lecture, Allied Social Sciences Association annual meeting. Chicago. Available at: http://jenni.uchicago.edu/human-inequality/papers/Heckman_final_all_wp_2007-03-22c_jsb.pdf

IEAG (The Secretary-General’s Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, 2014). *Un mundo que cuenta. Movilización de la revolución de los datos para el desarrollo sostenible*. United Nations, New York. Available at: <http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/37889/UnMundoqueCuenta.pdf?sequence=1>.

ILO (2006). *The end of child labour: Within reach*. Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 95th Session, Report I (B). Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc95/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf>

ILO (2006b). *Trabajo decente en las Américas: una agenda hemisférica 2006-2015*. Report of the ILO Director General to the 16th American Regional Meeting, Brasilia. Available at: http://www.summit-americas.org/pubs/ilo_decent_work_2006-2016_sp.pdf

ILO (2008). *Report III: Child Labour Statistics*. 18th International Conference of Child Labour Statisticians, Geneva. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_099977.pdf

ILO (2008b). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation. A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners*. Geneva. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=9130>

ILO (2009). *Give girls a chance. Tackling child labour, a key to the future*. Geneva. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=10290>

ILO (2011). “*Erradicar el trabajo infantil doméstico*”, in the series *El trabajo doméstico remunerado en América Latina y el Caribe No. 3*. Lima. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/americas/publicaciones/notas-trabajo-dom%C3%A9stico-remunerado/WCMS_178179/lang--es/index.htm

ILO (2011b). “*Salarios dignos para las trabajadoras del hogar*”, in the series *El trabajo doméstico remunerado en América Latina y el Caribe No. 2*. Lima. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/---sro-santiago/documents/publication/wcms_178178.pdf

ILO (2013). *Informe mundial sobre trabajo infantil: Vulnerabilidad económica, protección social y lucha contra el trabajo infantil*. Geneva. Available at: http://white.lim.ilo.org/ipec/documentos/informe_mundial_sobre_el_trabajo_infantil.pdf

ILO (2013b). *Unpaid household services and child labour*. 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_221638.pdf

ILO (2013c). *Trabajo decente y juventud en América Latina. Políticas para la acción*. Lima. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_235577.pdf

ILO and FAO (2013). *Trabajo infantil en la agricultura: una forma de reproducir la pobreza entre generaciones. Notes on rural work No. 2*. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/santiago/publicaciones/notas-trabajo-rural/WCMS_226902/lang--es/index.htm

ILO (2014). *World of Work Report 2014. Developing with jobs*. Geneva. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/world-of-work/2014/lang--es/index.htm>

ILO (2014b). *La OIT en América Latina y el Caribe. Avances y perspectivas*. Lima. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_243875.pdf

ILO (2015). *Informe Mundial sobre Salarios 2014/2015. Salarios y desigualdad de ingresos*. Geneva. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/global-wage-report/2014/lang--es/index.htm>

ILO (2015b). *Ellos crecen, tú también. Costos y beneficios de erradicar el trabajo infantil en América Latina y el Caribe*. ILO, Lima. Available at: http://white.lim.ilo.org/ipec/documentos/estudio_final_costo_beneficio.pdf

INEC and IPEC (2003). *Estudio a profundidad del trabajo infantil y adolescente y la educación en Costa Rica*. ILO, San Jose. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=630>

IPEC (2003). *Invertir en todos los niños. Estudio económico de los costos y beneficios de erradicar el trabajo infantil*. ILO, Geneva. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/kd00001es.pdf>

IPEC (2007). *Trabajo infantil: causa y efecto de la perpetuación de la pobreza*. ILO, San Jose. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=7450>

IPEC and IOM (2009). *Migraciones con fines de empleo y trabajo infantil en América Latina*. Lima. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=12073>

IPEC (2011). *Niños en trabajos peligrosos. Lo que sabemos, lo que debemos hacer*. ILO, Geneva. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_156475/lang--en/index.htm

IPEC (2011b). *Child migrants in child labour: An invisible group in need of attention. A study based on child helpline case records*. ILO, Geneva. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=20535>

IPEC (2013). *Erradicar el trabajo infantil en el trabajo doméstico y proteger los jóvenes trabajadores contra las condiciones de trabajo abusivas*. ILO, Geneva. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_207919/lang--es/index.htm

IPEC (2013b). *Marking progress against child labour. Global estimates and trends 2000-2012*. ILO, Geneva. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_221513.pdf

IPEC (2015). *World Report on Child Labour 2015: Paving the way to decent work for young people*. ILO, Geneva. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_358969/lang--en/index.htm

Le Blanc, D. (2015). *Towards integration at last? The sustainable development goals as a network of targets*. DESA Working Paper No. 141. UN Department of Economic & Social Affairs. Available at: http://www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2015/wp141_2015.pdf

Montaño, S. and Milosavljevic, V. (2009). *Trabajo infantil en América Latina y el Caribe: su cara invisible*. ECLAC, Santiago de Chile. Available at: http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/35995/1/Boletin-desafios8-CEPAL-UNICEF_es.pdf

Rees, N., Chai, J. and Anthony, D. (2012). *Right in Principle and in Practice: A Review of the Social and Economic Returns to Investing in Children*. Unicef Social and Economic Policy Working Paper. Available at: http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Investing_in_Children.pdf

Sánchez, M., Orazem, P. and Gunnarsson, V. (2005). *The effect of child labor on Mathematics and Language achievement in Latin America*. Social Protection Discussion Paper Series. World Bank. Available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/839121468300536902/pdf/327470rev.pdf>

SDSN (2015). *Indicators for the SDGs: Identifying inter-linkages. Issue Brief*. Available at: <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/150816-Identifying-inter-linkages-SDSN-Briefing-for-IAEG.pdf>

Segovia, D. and Ortega, G. (2012). *La agroecología, camino hacia el desarrollo sustentable*. BASE Investigaciones Sociales, Asunción. Available at: http://209.177.156.169/libreria_cm/archivos/pdf_70.pdf

UN (2011). *Prevenir, combatir, proteger. La trata de Seres Humanos. Joint UN Commentary on the EU Directive*. OHCHR, UNHCR, Unicef, UNODC, UN Women and ILO, Madrid. Available at: <http://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/BDL/2013/9250.pdf?view=1>

UN (2015). *Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Informe de 2015*. United Nations, New York. Available at: http://www.un.org/es/millenniumgoals/pdf/2015/mdg-report-2015_spanish.pdf

UNAIDS (2015). *How AIDS changed everything*. Geneva. Available at: http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/MDG6Report_en.pdf

UNDP (2014). *Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano 2014. Sostener el progreso humano: reducir vulnerabilidades y construir resiliencia*. New York. Available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr14-report-es.pdf>

UNESCO (2012). *Transformar la Educación y Formación Técnica y Profesional. Forjar competencias para el trabajo y la vida*. Paris. Available at: http://www.oitcinterfor.org/sites/default/files/file_publicacion/216065s.pdf

UNHCR (2014). *Niños en fuga*. Washington D.C. Available at: <http://www.acnur.org/t3/fileadmin/Documentos/Publicaciones/2014/9568.pdf>

UNICEF (2002). *El registro de nacimiento. El Derecho a tener derechos*. Florence. Available at: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/digest9s.pdf>

UNICEF (2011). *La travesía. Migración e infancia*. México D.F. Available at: [http://www.unicef.org/mexico/spanish/Unicef_Migracion_web\(2\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/mexico/spanish/Unicef_Migracion_web(2).pdf)

UNICEF (2012). *“Measuring Child Poverty: New league tables of child poverty in the world’s rich countries”*, Report Card No. 10. Unicef Innocenti Research Centre, Florence. Available at: https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/rc10_eng.pdf

UNICEF (2013). *Towards an AIDS-free generation. Children and AIDS Sixth Stocktaking Report 2013*. New York. Available at: http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20131129_stocktaking_report_children_aids_en_0.pdf

UNICEF (2014). *Child Poverty in the Post-2015 Agenda. Issue Brief*. New York. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Issue_Brief_Child_Poverty_in_the_post-2015_Agenda_June_2014_Final.pdf

UNICEF (2014b). *Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children*. New York. Available at: http://files.unicef.org/publications/files/Hidden_in_plain_sight_statistical_analysis_EN_3_Sept_2014.pdf

UNICEF (2014c). *El Estado Mundial de la Infancia de 2014 en cifras: Todos los niños y niñas cuentan*. New York. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/spanish/publications/index_71829.html#

UNICEF, World Health Organization and the World Bank (2015). *Levels and trends in child malnutrition, UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Group joint child malnutrition estimates. Key findings of the 2015 edition*. Available at: http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/jointchildmalnutrition_2015_estimates.pdf

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs (2014). *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor 2013*. ILAB, Washington D.C. Available at: <https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/findings/2013TDA/2013TDA.pdf>

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs (2015). *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor 2014*. ILAB, Washington D.C. Available at: <https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/findings/2014TDA/2014TDA.pdf>

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs (2016). *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor 2015*. ILAB, Washington D.C. Available at: <https://www.dol.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ilab/reports/child-labor/findings/2015TDA.pdf>

Van de Glind, H. (2010). *Migration and child labour. Exploring child migrant vulnerabilities and those of children left-behind*. IPEC Working Paper. ILO, Geneva. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_145643/lang--en/index.htm

Van de Glind, H. y Kou, A. (2013). "Migrant children in child labour: A vulnerable group in need of attention" in *Children on the Move*. IOM, Geneva. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_232634/lang--en/index.htm

World Bank (2003). Caribbean Youth Development. *Issues and Policy Directions*. Washington DC. Available at: <http://documentos.bancomundial.org/curated/es/499971468743177906/Caribbean-youth-development-issues-and-policy-directions>

World Bank (2015). *World Development Indicators 2015*. Washington D.C. Available at: <http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi>



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour

www.iniciativa2025alc.org



Red Latinoamericana
contra el Trabajo Infantil



@SinTrabinfantil

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS)

International Labour Organization

4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22 – Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (0) 22 799 61 11 - Fax: +41 (0) 22 798 86 95

fundamentals@ilo.org - www.ilo.org/childlabour



@ILO_Childlabour

ILO Office for Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela

Las Flores 275, San Isidro
Apartado 14-124
Lima 27 - Peru
Tel: +(51) 1 615 03 00 - Fax: +(51) 1 615 04 00

lima@ilo.org - www.ilo.org/lima

