



**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](mailto: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](http://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](mailto:ilo@turpin-distribution.com). For more information, visit our website: [www.ilo.org/publns](http://www.ilo.org/publns) or contact [ilopubs@ilo.org](mailto:ilopubs@ilo.org).

**Visit our websites:** [www.ilo.org/childlabour](http://www.ilo.org/childlabour) - [www.ilo.org/lima](http://www.ilo.org/lima)

Photocomposed by Angélica Mori, Lima, Peru.

PART 3

.....

**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



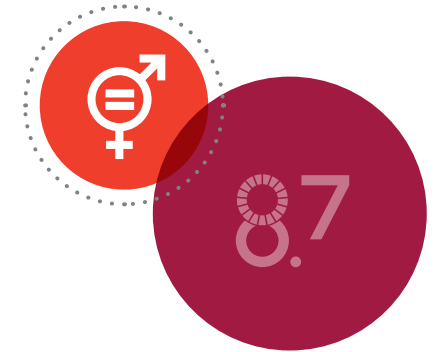
By applying the described criteria, the analysis of the links between the target on ending child labour and the entire set of SDGs will focus on 8 goals and 35 specific targets, ordered by their degree of interdependence:

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 5: ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR IN THE PURSUIT OF GENDER EQUALITY

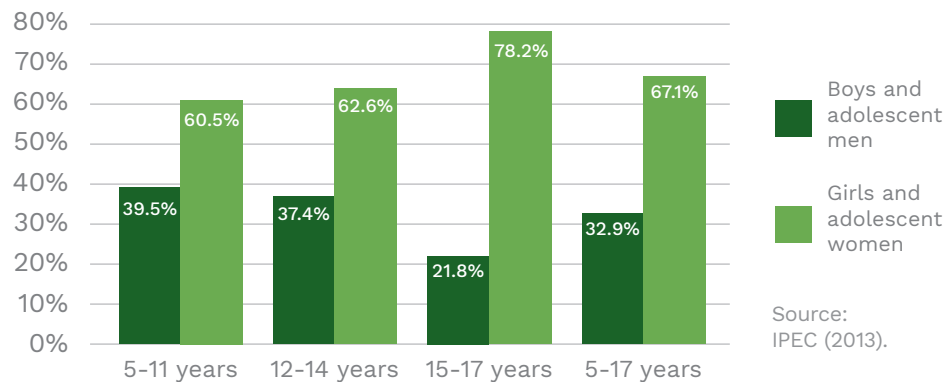
**SDG 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



**Target 5.1** aims to “End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.”

**Figure 24**

Percentage distribution of domestic child labour globally, by gender and age (2012)



Gender discrimination often deprives girls of access to adequate health services and adequate nutrition thus increasing their mortality. In adolescence, gender disparities widen and may play a role in promoting child marriage: About 1 in 9 women under age 18 in developing countries marries before the age of 18, one third of them before the age of 15.<sup>34</sup>

**Target 5.2** calls on all States to “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.” According to ILO studies<sup>35</sup>, girls and adolescent women in child labour face a greater risk than their male counterparts of being engaged in the worst forms of child labour, such as trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

Besides commercial sexual exploitation (which includes child pornography), violence against children is also conveyed through sexual abuse and harassment: “around 120 million girls worldwide (slightly more than 1 in 10) have experienced forced intercourse or other forced sexual acts at some point in their lives.”<sup>36</sup>

In addition, girls worldwide are more likely to be infected with HIV: it is estimated that in 2012 approximately 300,000 adolescents aged 15 to 19 were infected with the virus, of whom 65 per cent were women.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, approximately 1.7 million people are infected with the HIV virus, of whom about 33,000 are children aged up to 14 years, and 180,000 are adolescents and young adults aged 15 to 24. Of these, 73,000 are women.<sup>37</sup> It is the only region in the world that has more infected men than women.

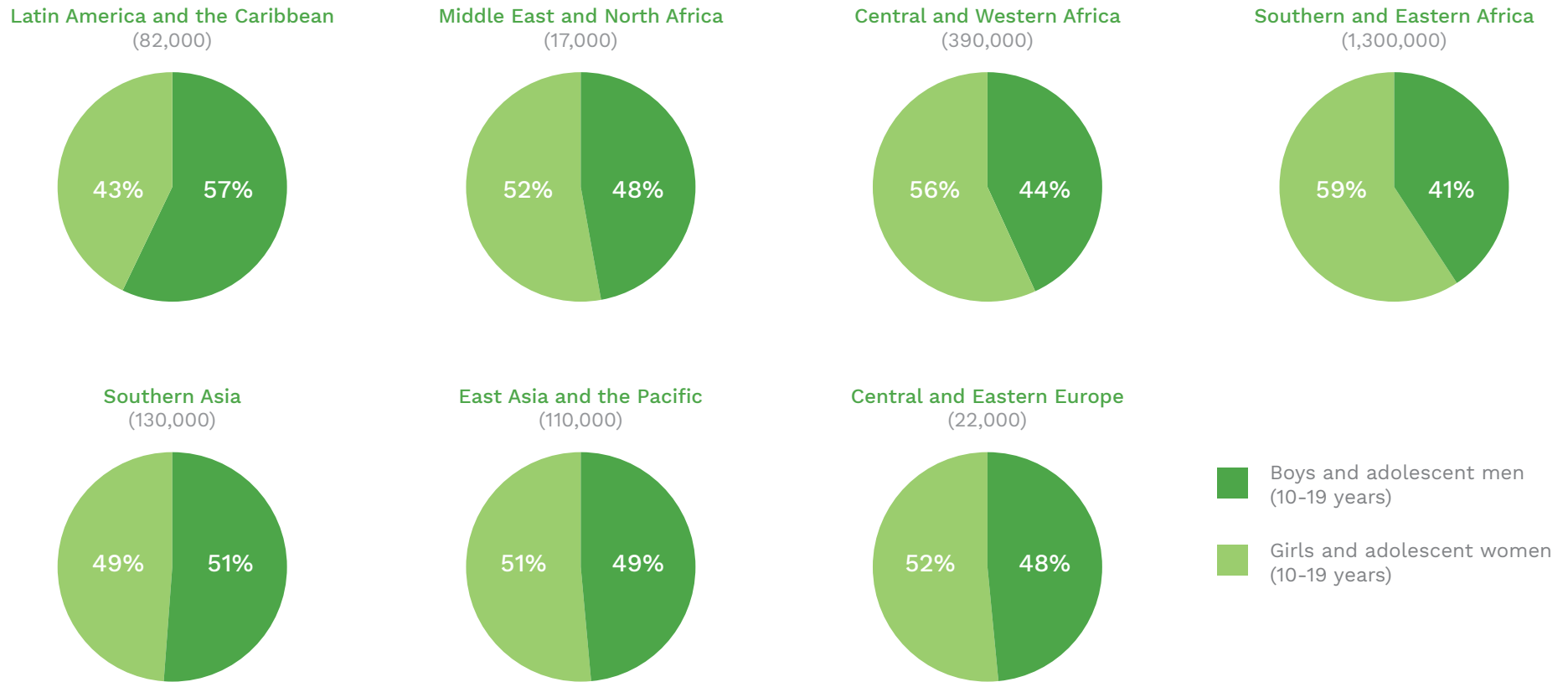
34 Unicef (2014c).

35 ILO (2009).

36 Unicef (2014b), p. 167.

37 UNAIDS (2015), pp. 135-136.

**Figure 25**  
Estimated number of children and adolescents living with HIV, by region and sex (2012)



Source: Unicef (2015).



In Latin America and the Caribbean, violence against girls and adolescent women is greater in the private sphere: in Colombia, Haiti, Bolivia, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Honduras, 1 in 10 girls and adolescent women reported partner physical violence.<sup>38</sup>

**Target 5.3** aims specifically to “Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.” Gender discrimination is expressed in child labour not only in the shape of a special form of violence against girls, but also in the repetition of discriminatory patterns over time: from their supposed inability to perform certain tasks to their role as sexual objects without any right over their bodies and decisions. This is compounded by the perception that there are jobs that are typical for their gender, and that girls and women should not attempt to extend themselves beyond these tasks.

Violence against girls and adolescent women is thus reinforced by “cultural and historical norms that associate the concept of masculinity with machismo (i.e. control and domination) and the concept of femininity with submission and dependency, closely identified with childhood.”<sup>39</sup> The way gender is constructed leads to inequity between men and women and blaming the victims not the victimizers for this violation of human rights.

38 Unicef (2014b), p. 137.

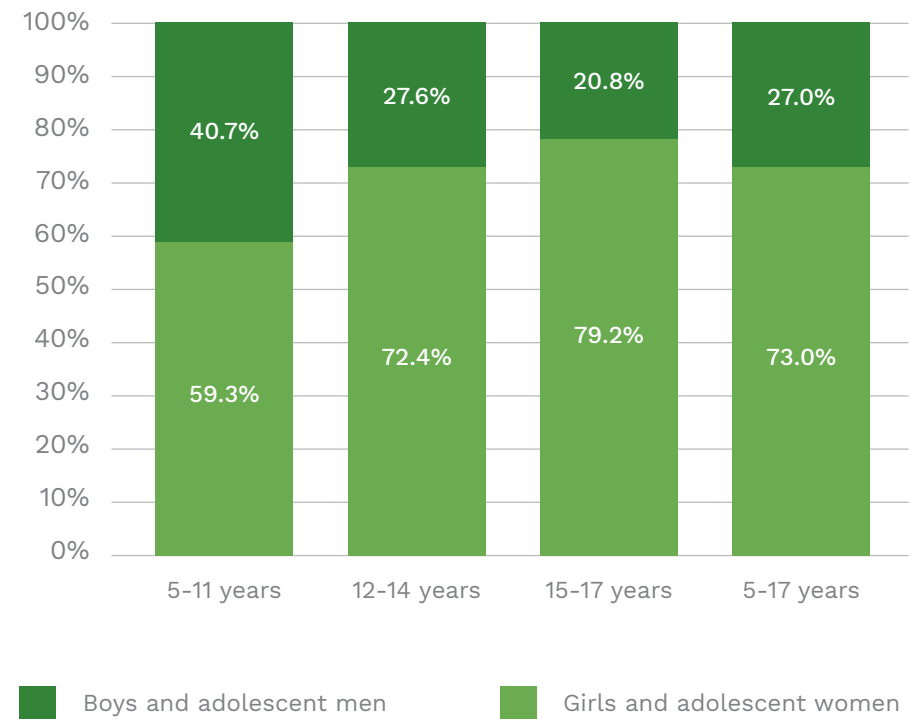
39 ECPAT (2014), p. 5.

**Target 5.4** commits all States to “Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate”. These occupations are usually reserved for women and, within the framework of child labour, for girls and adolescent women.

This target is very relevant in dealing with domestic labour situations. Misinformation and popular beliefs minimizing the perception of risk and danger to girls and adolescent women facilitate presenting domestic labour as “a desirable activity.”<sup>40</sup>

There are no accurate global statistics on the number of children and adolescents in domestic child labour because of social acceptance and the refusal to consider it as “work.” However, the information available demonstrates that “female children are often particularly vulnerable, as they are more likely to be involved in domestic child labour and other less visible forms of work,”<sup>41</sup> as illustrated in the following figure:

**Figure 26**  
Children and adolescents in domestic labour around the world,  
by sex and age (2008)



40 ILO (2011), p. 2.

41 ILO (2013) p. xxiv.

Source: ILO/IPEC (2013).

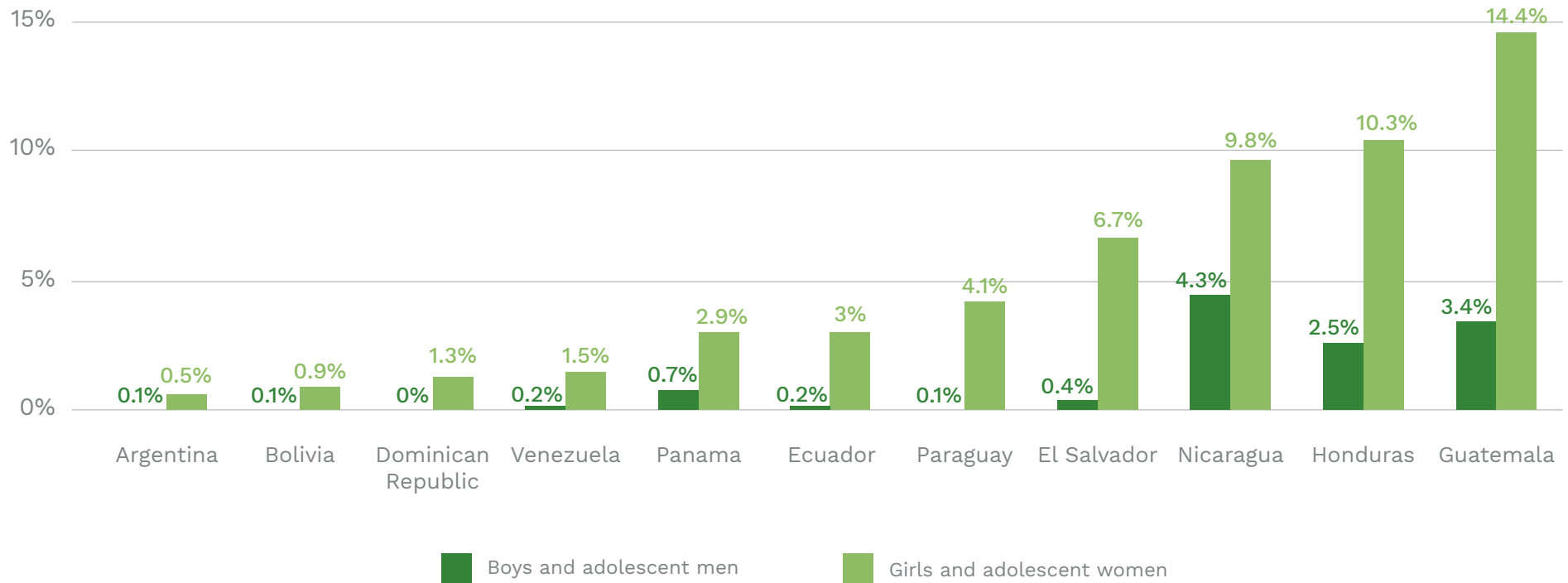
One of the worst forms of unpaid domestic labour is that performed by girls and adolescent women handed over by their parents to families who care for them in exchange for help with the household chores. These girls are often referred to as “criaditas”, “ahijadas”, “filhas de criação” or “restàvek”. In many cases “they become domestic child labourers, with no opportunity for study nor a healthy childhood and adolescence. They are also frequently victims of moral and sexual harassment and mistreatment.”<sup>42</sup>

Following the global pattern, all Latin America and Caribbean countries show a greater participation of girls in domestic work, with strong differences between them: from absolutely no cases of boys and adolescent men in domestic labour in the Dominican Republic to 4.3 per cent in Nicaragua. For girls and adolescent women, the difference is much greater: From 0.5 per cent in Argentina to 14.4 per cent in Guatemala.

<sup>42</sup> ILO (2011), p. 2 and IPEC (2013) pp. 29 and 35.

**Figure 27**

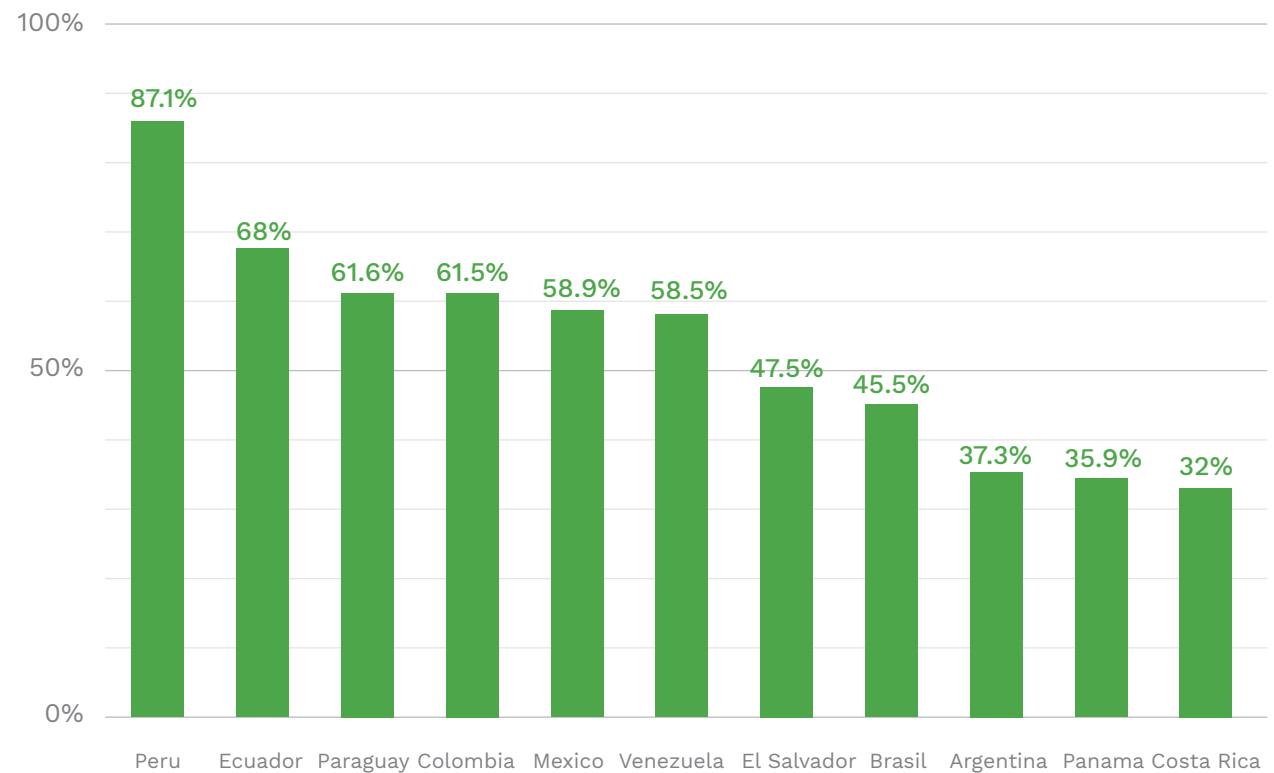
Children aged 10 to 14 declaring household work as their main activity for selected countries in Latin America and the Caribbean as a percentage of total children surveyed (according to household surveys, circa 2005)



Source: Montaña and Milosavljevic (2009).

The lack of social recognition of adult domestic labour and care services –usually performed by women– leads to more precarious working conditions, expressed in no or low remuneration, absence of social protection measures and little or no bargaining power. Even eliminating the effects of wage discrimination against women,<sup>43</sup> the working conditions are still far worse than those in recognised paid employment. This is shown in the following figure comparing the average wages earned by women with those paid to domestic workers in a number of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Figure 28**  
 Monthly income of women domestic workers as a percentage of the income of employed women.  
 Selected countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (2009)



43 ILO (2105c), pp. 51-57.

Source: ILO (2011b).

This has a direct impact on child labour, as situations of vulnerability may arise due to the uncertainty and informality of this type of occupation, perpetuating a pattern in which the mother or older sisters pass down this same activity to the younger female children. In many cases this leads to female children being kept away from school, training or any other means of acquiring skills.

**Target 5.5** aims to “Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life” and **Target 5.6** aims to “Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences”. These are also related to child labour.

Both targets, urge all States to recognize gender equality and the rights of women to make informed decisions. This also requires gender-sensitive and inclusive education policies recognizing the role of women in making decisions that affect them. This contrasts with activities and social practices that demote them and assign them “inferior” roles, which promotes participation in child domestic labour and in other worse forms 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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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](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#](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](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](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](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](http://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](mailto:fundamentals@ilo.org) - [www.ilo.org/childlabour](http://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](mailto:lima@ilo.org) - [www.ilo.org/lima](http://www.ilo.org/lima)

