

ANNUAL REPORT

2012



FROM EXPLOITATION TO EDUCATION

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Institutional, governance and programme developments



The strategic plan of action for 2012 – 2016 was completed during this year. The strategic plan of action was developed through an inclusive process of development of the strategic vision and mission (which was completed in 2011) and using that to develop a matrix for consolidating information from countries to regions and finally to the Secretariat for compilation. The final plan of action was approved and endorsed during the Governing Board meeting. This will guide the action of the Global March and its members and partners until 2016.

Ms Priyanka Ribhu, continued as the Officer-in-Charge of the International Secretariat till a new Executive Director is hired.

Governing Board meetings

Regular meetings of the Governing Board and a Board Steering Committee of the Global March were facilitated through conference calls year-round to discuss about strategy, resource mobilisation, organization of the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture, development of the strategic plan of action, implementation of the different projects and advocacy activities with partners.

Networking and participation in international events

Washington DC, March 2012

The Chairperson undertook a networking mission to USA in March in discussion with Mr Ryan and the Agriculture Conference Steering Committee to meet with, US Senator Tom Harkin, a stalwart in the fight against child labour, representatives of the US Department of Labor, US State Department, CLC International Committee, Tobacco Free Kids, WorldVision, Goodweave and Humanity United to mobilise the key stakeholders on child labour in agriculture as well as raise resources for the conference. Senator Harkin indicated his presence during the conference, and discussions were held for inviting Secretary Hilda Solis, Department of Labor and others to the conference.

In continuation with the USA mission, a visit to Geneva was organised to coincide with the ILO's Governing Body meeting. In Geneva, Mr Satyarathi met with UN Agencies, and civil society organizations for mobilising resources for the agriculture conference and to further the discussions on their participation and representation in the agriculture conference.

A meeting was also organised with the newly elected ILO Director General Guy Ryder to impress upon him the need for accelerating action against child labour and ILO's priority focus on elimination of all forms of child labour.

Global March board members Cleophas Mally reached out to the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), a multi-stakeholder platform working toward eliminating the worst forms of child labour from cocoa farming in West Africa for support for the agriculture conference. ICI would support the participation of 3 participants at the conference, one each from Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire and one for the ICI Secretariat.



International Conference on Child Labour: “School is the best place to work: Education unions against child labour”

Global March was invited to the Education International's International Conference on Child Labour from 4-7 October 2012 in Berlin, Germany. The conference was organised jointly by EI and its affiliates GEW and AOb, with the support of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), the ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) and the German Trade Union Confederation DGB.

Chairperson Kailash Satyarthi participated and presented during the conference along with EI representatives in Global March Governing Board Abdelaziz Mountassir, EI Vice President and Haldis Holst, EI Vice President. A side-meeting on Sunday 7 October from 10.00 to 11.00 (prior to the DGB conference) was organised by EI and Global March for Mr Satyarthi to share the outcomes of the agriculture conference with the conference participants. Additionally, the three board representatives at the conference organised a side-meeting to discuss stronger Global March and EI collaboration.

Eradication of child labour: challenges and perspectives at the world level

Global March Chair was invited to present the keynote inaugural address at the National Conference on Child labour organised by the Chief Justice of Supreme Labor Court of Brazil on 9 October 2012 at Brasilia.

Mr Satyarthi maximised the opportunity by meeting representatives of the Brazil Government specially the National Secretaries of the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Labour and Employment and representatives of the Human Rights Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic and the representatives in the Executive Committee for the preparation of the III Global Child Labour Conference in Brasilia, Brazil.



A joint meeting was also organised by the Global March and its Global March's partner in Brazil Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura (CONTAG), and ILO in Brazil at the ILO office in Brasilia on 11 October 2012, to follow-up on the agriculture conference and in preparation for the III Global Child Labour Conference in Brazil.

The agenda of the meeting was:

1. The agriculture conference and the follow-up of the Framework of Action
2. The Brazil 2013 global child labour conference and a cohesive and common civil society agenda at the conference
3. Global March and strengthening the worldwide movement against child labour in Brazil and in South America
4. Closer collaboration with the trade unions in Brazil
5. Closer collaborations with the government and other agencies in Brazil

UN Special Envoy for Global Education

Gordon Brown, former UK Premier was appointed as the UN Special Envoy for Global Education by UN

Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon in July 2012. The Special Envoy for Global Education is tasked with delivering on the world's promise to ensure that no child is denied the right to go to school and learn by 2015. The Office of the UN Special Envoy for Global Education oversees a strategy to ensure that the world keeps its promise to the world's children. Mr Brown has shown impressive commitment to education as a fundamental right of every child. As Special Envoy, Mr. Brown will be working closely with all key partners to help galvanize support for the Secretary-General's Global Initiative on Education (Education First), which aims to achieve quality, relevant, and inclusive education for every child. He will focus on countries with the highest burden of children out of school, recognizing that nearly half of out of school children are in countries affected by conflict.

Global March worked closely with the office of UN Special Envoy for Global Education for the report on child labour by the Special Envoy for Education: Child labour and education disadvantage – breaking the link, building opportunity. The report acknowledges the contribution of the Global March and integrates extensive comments by the Global March. This report was launched on 10 December on Human Rights Day.

On 7 November 2012, Global March facilitated a visit by Mr Brown to a partner organisation's rehabilitation centre for child labourers in New Delhi, India. Mr Brown interacted with the rescued child labourers and children who had been out-of-school during the visit.

Global March also supported the development of a short child labour film for the Office of Special Envoy to bring child labour into the global education and development agenda. The film captured the rescue of 14 child slaves who had been trafficked to work in sweatshops to make Christmas decorations and gifts in India. The



short film was well received worldwide, and helped to realign spotlight on child labour, child slavery and trafficking of children for forced labour.

Global March also advocated with Mr Brown for highlighting child slavery as a major obstacle to the achievement of the education goals, as well as a key indicator for the post-2015 agenda setting. The discussions were to organise an international event through the Office of Special Envoy to revitalise the attention on child slavery, and provide the necessary impetus for accelerating action against child labour, including the worst forms of child labour in the development agenda.

Regional coordination programme and funds

Focusing on International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture, Global March emphasised on supporting South-South experience sharing, development of regional good practices on child labour in agriculture, and capacity building of the regional participants on the urgent topic of child labour in agriculture.

The regional coordinators of the Global March continued to mobilise partners and conduct activities under the banner of Global March for elimination of child labour. Global March was able to jointly work with the regional coordinators to develop strategies and funding applications for regions. Global March approached the ILO and other organisations to support regional and national activities of the partners.

Enhanced trade union involvement in Global March

In 2012, Global March strengthened the linkages with the trade union movement that was budding in 2010 and 2011. Following the Chairperson visit to Europe in September 2011 and meeting with the Global Union Federation General Secretaries based in Geneva, Switzerland, particularly the Global Union Federation for Food and Agriculture workers (IUF), to further discussions and collaborations regarding the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture, the Secretariat was in close collaboration with Sue Longley, International Officer in charge of child labour at IUF. Ms Longley represented the agricultural workers union in the Steering Committee for the preparation of the Agriculture Conference.

Furthermore, Ms Helen Toth, the Global March board member from North America retired and the Child Labor Coalition representative Mr Tim Ryan, Regional Director for Asia of the American Center for Labor Solidarity (Solidarity Center) took over as her replacement. This has further enhanced coordination and support between the trade unions and civil society organisations in USA, and also the Global March.

Strategic mission and objectives development

As reported in the previous annual report for 2011, the task of developing a strategic plan of action was more complex and time-consuming than reflected in the grant agreement and required significantly more time in terms of internal and external reflection and discussion before a final document. The postponement of the World Assembly to an undetermined date in the future further complicated the adoption of the strategic plan of action. However, this was successfully navigated by the regional coordinators by taking a bottom-up approach of seeking information from individual countries in their regions, collating them and providing consolidated responses to the Secretariat from region. This was extremely useful in bringing the national agenda's and activities on child labour to the regional and finally the global plan of action for the Global March.

The strategic plan of action is the keystone for all other activities, programmes and policies of the organisation and requires extensive dialogue and deliberation in its finalisation. As a first step, it was necessary to establish the strategic mission and key strategic objectives. This work was carried out during a mission to New Delhi in November 2010 and the strategic vision and four strategic objectives were discussed and drafted and disseminated to the Governing Board. These key objectives served to inform further discussion on an action

plan to ensure their achievement, including at the Governing Board meeting in May 2011. The vision statement and four strategic objectives were endorsed by the Governing Board and the key themes for priority action were developed during the Governing Board meeting in May 2011. The priority actions focused on the institutional development issues as well as key thematic issues for campaign and advocacy by the Global March and its partners.



Regional activities

The regional coordinators of the Global March continued to mobilise partners and conduct activities under the banner of Global March for elimination of child labour, and focused mainly on mobilising regional presentations and participants for the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture.

To re-strategise and map the disconnect between its global advocacy role and regional activities, Global March places an on going priority on regional structures and communication. It was also hoped that the issue of regional resource mobilisation would be explored further.

The regional structures in all the regions, Central and South America, Francophone and Anglophone Africa and South Asia have programmes and projects to address child labour. South American and Francophone African sub-regional projects focussed especially child domestic labour, making public statements and positions on the ILO Convention No. 189 on decent work for domestic workers and the issue of child domestic labour, and are working for the ratification of the conventions in the countries in the region. Central American members host a virtual platform for discussion on various issues related to child labour and focused also on the new ILO Convention No. 189. The Anglophone African partner focused on creating a knowledge and communication tools on child labour through enhanced child participation. It is to be noted that there was no financial support from Global March for these activities.

The profile of Global March has been enhanced through increased activities and communications in 2012 and the organisation of the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture in 2012, a key child labour concern in nearly every part of the world. In addition, several high profile online advocacy campaigns were conducted in 2012, including:

- Global Action Week and World Day Against Child Labour, April and June 2012;
- Ratification campaign (C138 and C182) in India, May and December 2012;
- International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture, July 2012;
- Girls Education, Malala Day, November 2012;
- Child labour and educational disadvantage – breaking the link, building opportunity, December 2012;
- Preparation for the III Global Child Labour Conference, year round.

The issue of strengthening regional presence and action will remain a key priority of Global March going into 2013 and beyond, especially for the realisation of its strategic plan of action for 2012-2016.



Building public awareness and thematic activities

Global March laid strong emphasis on building public awareness of child labour as a key element in achieving the UN MDGs and EFA and the need for coherence within and among policies and programmes on child labour elimination, achieving EFA and alleviating poverty. During the reporting period, there were several major activities and missions that focused on the specific issue of child labour from global and regional perspectives and in which the profile and role of the Global March was central to key outcomes being achieved.

In addition, there has been a strong focus on developing the content of Global March web site, publishing articles, events and campaigns on a more regular basis and progressing with clearer ideas for the redesign. The aim is to enhance and reinforce the profile and credibility of the Global March among its members, partners and at local, national and international levels. The Global March recognises the need to enhance and further improve its advocacy work, but particularly in terms of follow-up and ensuring that advocacy leads to action. Due to the range of support for the thematic campaign specific work, especially through the internet, electronic and print media, Global March advocacy in 2012 became more meaningful and substantive and contributes to constructive and inclusive dialogue.

Communications and campaigns

The Global March web site, www.globalmarch.org, features as one of the top sites on child labour on Google search. In terms of statistics, Global March continued its pattern of visits from previous years with 85 per cent of these were new visits. The International Secretariat enhanced the web presence of the Global March through an improved and user-friendly new website which was launched in July 2012. The new web site is based on a survey conducted by the Secretariat for more detailed feedback from members and partners in terms of the follow-up to campaign activities and needs and expectations in terms of communications, news and knowledge resources. In addition, the Facebook cause "Global March Against Child Labour" has more than 1400 members, and is linked to the social media Twitter. The International Secretariat is examining its presence and activities on this and other social and professional networking sites.



GLOBAL MARCH
Against Child Labour
Centre de Travail des Enfants
Centre le Travail des Enfants

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Free From Exploitation For Education

17.2 MILLION
CHILDREN GLOBALLY ARE ENGAGED IN
PAID OR UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK

Follow @knowchildlabour

Issues And Actions

Child Labour
Across the world, millions of children do extremely hazardous work in harmful conditions, that prevents them from getting an education or is harmful to their health or to their physical, mental, or social development.

Child Trafficking
Human trafficking is said to be the third largest illegal trade after drug trafficking and arms trade. Human trafficking can also be regarded as forced labour. 3 out of every 1,000 persons worldwide are in forced labour...

Education
Child labour is a critical obstacle in the path of children's development and society's sustainable development. Children who must spend the most important stage of their lives striving merely to survive are denied the opportunity.

Ethical Trade
Global March Against Child Labour has been instrumental in shaping the ethical trade Mechanism on child labour free goods - in sporting goods industry through the Global March's World Cup Campaign 2002, 2006 and 2010.

Global March website supports three working languages English, French and Spanish and, efforts will continue to focus as much on quality of communications as quantity.

Child Labour and Education Campaigns

The International Secretariat maintained regular support for education campaigns and activities by its members and partners. The Global March Chairperson Kailash Satyarthi, participated in the Governing Board meeting Global Campaign for Education (GCE) held in Cape Town, South Africa in July 2012.

Global Action Week 2012 “Early Childhood Care and Education”

The 2012's Global Action Week (GAW) was focused on Early Childhood Care and Education. Global March supported the GAW theme upholding that early childhood care and education are at the very core of Global March's existence and shall continue at an accelerated pace to fulfill the promises that various stakeholders have given to the not so privileged children of this world by the virtue of Millennium Development Goals, Roadmap for Elimination Worst Forms of Child Labour and Education For All objectives.

Global March partnered with Radijojo World Children's Radio Network to put forwards children voice on the issue of child labour and importance of education. Global March partners in Nepal, Pakistan and India conducted discussion on “Early childhood Care and Education”. Radijojo World Children's Radio Network (in brief: Radijojo) is a global non-profit initiative empowering children to use radio and internet as tools for global learning and cultural exchange. Radijojo is a Germany-based [NGO](#) cooperating with schools, community radios, and education, youth and culture organisations worldwide. Radijojo's content is produced by children for children. All programming is free of advertising and offered to schools and community radios worldwide free of charge.



Global March is supporting the worldwide campaign by mobilising its partners and members and promoting it on its web site and providing coverage on related activities. <http://globalmarch.org/gaw2012>

World Day Against Child labour 2012 “Human rights and Social Justice... Lets end child labour”

Global March with its partners conducted many mass awareness and policy advocacy activities on the eve of World Day Against Child Labour on 12 June 2012: Human Rights and Social Justice... Lets end child labour. The information and the activities were promoted on the web site, providing coverage to the related initiatives.

Global March joined ILO in appealing the countries for:

- Universal ratification of the ILO's Conventions on child labour (and of all ILO core Conventions)
- National policies and programmes to ensure effective progress in the elimination of child labour
- Action to build the worldwide movement against child labour



HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE
LET'S END CHILD LABOUR
World Day Against Child Labour 12 JUNE 2012

The World Day provided a spotlight on the right of all children to be protected from child labour and from other violations of fundamental human rights. In 2010 the international community adopted a Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 (Roadmap 2016), which stressed that child labour is an impediment to children's rights and a barrier to development. World Day 2012 will highlight the work that needs to be done to make the roadmap a reality. The Roadmap is littered with references to urgency, priority, upscaling and accelerating action and calls for increased political leadership to achieve this crucial goal which is itself only a step along the path to eliminate all forms of child labour which is ultimately what we in Global March are striving for. Global March has been at the forefront of efforts within the Consultative Group for drafting the content of the Roadmap 2016, and the follow-up in realising the Roadmap 2016.

Once again Global March partnered with Radijojo World Children's Radio Network to put forwards children voice on the issue of child labour and importance of education. Global March partners from Bangladesh, India, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan and Peru participated in the initiative.

For more information: <http://www.globalmarch.org/event/world-day-against-child-labour-2012>

Universal ratification and implementation of ILO Child Labour Conventions Campaign

At the end of 2012, 176 countries ratified the ILO Convention 182 on Worst Form of Child Labour and 165 ratified ILO Convention 138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973. The International Secretariat and Global March members continue to remain vigilant and active in pressing for universal ratification of the ILO's Child Labour Conventions and their effective implementation and monitoring.

India is among a handful of ILO member States that have still not ratified the Child Labour Conventions. The International Secretariat is maintaining its pressure on the government to ratify the convention, and is looking towards mobilising resources for a dedicated campaign in the country to support the ratification of the child labour conventions by the Government of India.

Following the intensive advocacy with the Government of India in 2010 and 2011, Global March undertook focussed action through a strategic campaign to push for the ratification of the ILO' child labour conventions. More details of the campaign are in the next section.

International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture

The first half of 2012 was focused on the Agriculture Conference at DoubleTree Hotel in Washington DC from 28 – 30 July 2012. A total of 160 participants attended the three-day conference from 40 countries with representatives from the governments, international labour and development organisations, trade unions, employers' organisations, corporations, multi-stakeholders' initiatives, national and international coalitions. The delegates of the conference for two and half days discussed and explored how to better support farmers especially small scale farmers, agriculture



workers, and their families, so that these workers and their families can earn decent living and send their children to schools. The participants shared ideas to encourage youth, who are of the legal age in their country, to work on farms and plantations, with safe and healthy conditions; and to also ensure that agriculture becomes a job that youth want to work in and not see as dirty and dangerous.

To make agriculture child labour free and to better support these groups, the conference adopted the Framework for Action. The Framework of Action spells out the priorities for Global March members- trade unions, teacher unions and civil society organisations and calls on governments and the other stakeholder groups in agriculture – agricultural producer organisations, cooperatives, intergovernmental organisations and agencies, nongovernmental organisation, companies and multinational enterprises – to increase their efforts to eliminate child labour in work places and supply chains.

Malawi National Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture

The message and commitment of International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture, Washington DC was taken forward by the participants in Malawi National Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture organised by the Ministry of Labour, the Malawi Congress of Trade Unions and Employers Consultative Association of Malawi (ECAM), with support from civil society, UN agencies, multi-stakeholder initiatives, producer associations and business (tripartite-plus) funded by the Ministry of Labour, ECAM and the Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation (ECLT) incorporating a children's conference supported by Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation, Plan International Malawi, Save the Children Malawi, YONECO, World Vision Malawi, Malawi Human Rights Commission, National Youth Council of Malawi and UNICEF.

Global March members Child Rights Documentation Centre (CRIDOC) and partners in Malawi participated in the conference and highlighted the Framework of Action of the Agriculture Conference.

Campaign Against Child Domestic Labour

The ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers sets the minimum age of employment and prohibits children in hazardous work and regulates working hours, leaves including maternity leaves, health insurance, among other decent work standards.

Global March has supported the campaign for the adoption of the Domestic Workers Convention in 2010 and 2011. In 2012, the focus was on pilot action through the discussions with ILO-IPEC for a project in three countries. The negotiations of the project continued into the last quarter of the year, and it was hoped that the final agreement would be signed for pilot action in three countries – Indonesia, Panama and Togo with the ILO-IPEC in the US DOL funded Global Action Program to end child labour.



Global March continued focus on child domestic labour through the online campaign and called upon all member organisations and partners to take whatever action they can to lobby for support for the new Convention and Recommendation in their countries. All the supported documents and action guidelines were provided to the members.

<http://www.globalmarch.org/Convention189>

At the time of writing this report, the agreement had been signed with ILO-IPEC and project actions had started in three countries – Indonesia, Panama and Togo.

Global Financial Transaction Tax

In May 2010, Global March signed up to and promoted the global campaign to “Make finance work for people and the planet”, supporting the call for the implementation of a Global Financial Transaction Tax. Also known as the Robin Hood Tax, the Financial Transaction Tax would be levied on all transactions in the global financial system, such as foreign exchange, derivatives trading and share deals. These tax revenues could be used to prevent cuts in public spending, tackle poverty, and help fight climate change by enabling developing economies to adapt to the effects of global warming.

The Financial Transaction Tax could contribute significantly to increasing access to free, public and good quality education for all children. Global March urged its members and partners all over the globe to also consider signing up to the campaign and provided links to the campaign organisers' web site.

Global March renewed its commitment to the Financial Transaction Tax in 2013 when the former French President Nicholas Sarkozy announced the introduction of this in the country's economy and the web link can be found at: <http://www.globalmarch.org/content/financial-transaction-tax-%E2%80%93-it%E2%80%99s-back-and-hopefully-stay>.

Social Protection Floor

“Social Protection Floor” (SPF) is a basic set of social rights, services and facilities that every person should enjoy. The United Nations suggests that a social protection floor could possibly consist of two main elements that help to realize human rights:

- a) **Services:** Geographical and Financial Access to essential services such as water and sanitation, health and education.
- b) **Transfers:** A basic set of essential social transfers, in cash or in kind, to provide minimum income security and access to essential services, including health care.

Social security is a basic human right enshrined in many international legal documents like the 1944 International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration of Philadelphia or the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Beyond the normative argument of providing a life dignity for all members of society, there is ample evidence of the beneficial socio-economic impacts of social security programmes.

Global March holds that Social Protection Floors are missing links in human rights, social security and human security. However, the challenge is to mainstream social protection floor within the MDG and post-2015 discourse. The social protection floors have to be operational at the national levels – embedded into economic sustainability, as social and political necessity, and contributor to the achievement of the development goals.

Global March supports social protection floors as a strategy that provide the right integration of human rights and human and social security to put an end to child labour and promote education for all.

<http://www.globalmarch.org/content/social-protection-floor-post-2015-discussions-gain-momentum>

Post 2015 discussions and High Level Panel (HLP) of Eminent Persons of the Post-2015 Development Agenda

In July 2012 a High Level Panel of Eminent Persons of the Post-2015 Development Agenda was constituted by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon. The 27 member High Level Panel is composed of Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia, Susilo Yudhoyono, President of Indonesia, David Cameroon, Prime Minister of UK among others to advise on the global development framework beyond 2015, the target date for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Global March welcoming the HLP called upon the members for priority action for protection and promotion of the rights of the children and youth in particularly, and human rights for all. It focused on the need to place child labour squarely as an obstacle for the realisation of the right to an education, and on the affirmative actions for the hardest-to-reach categories and getting to 'zero' tolerance for poverty, discrimination and exploitation.

Global March subscribed to the membership of the group Beyond2015 as well to keep abreast with the developments in the post-2015 development agenda.

UN Committee on the Rights of the Child – General Comment on Child Rights and Business Sector

The question of how business and children's rights interact is complex and potentially covers a huge range of different issues. Children are not a single, unified constituency – in relation to business they might be employees, consumers, users of services or victims of rights violations caused by environmental pollution or land acquisition. Furthermore, the word 'business' encapsulates a multitude of different commercial endeavours which range from trans-national corporations, to small and medium sized enterprises, to the businesses operating within the informal economy and to state-owned enterprises.

Based on this UN Committee on the Rights of the Child had decided to produce a General Comment on Child Rights and the Business Sector that will aim to provide States Parties with a framework for implementation of the Convention as a whole with regard to the business sector. It will include guidance on the measures of implementation that are required to:

- prevent and remedy violations of child rights by business actors;
- ensure business enterprises respect the rights of the child; and
- encourage business to positively support the realisation of these rights.

Global March was invited to participate and present at the Indian consultation to give input and recommendations on the scope and content of the General Comment on Child Rights and the Business Sector. Global March focused on child labour as the most rampant violation of children's rights committed by the business sector directly through their supply chains and business practices.

The three key recommendations of the Global March to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child for the

General Comment on Child Rights and the Business Sector were:

1. Child rights due diligence: State parties should develop regulatory framework for the protection of children's rights that are impacted by the business sector – including stringent child rights due diligence processes that are holistic, in the best interest of the child, prevent and respond to the violations.
2. Transparency and accountability: State parties should promote strong transparency and accountability frameworks, including integration of the independent voluntary business practices with the state labour and welfare mechanisms
3. Implementation and enforcement: State parties should develop implementation and enforcement mechanisms, including the reporting of the General Comment regarding child rights and business sector in their regular reports to the CRC. The implementation and enforcement of the General Comment should be mandatory by the state parties.

Forum on Business and Human Rights

The UN Human Rights Council decided to establish a Forum on Business and Human Rights under the guidance of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises to: “discuss trends and challenges in the implementation of the Guiding Principles [on Business and Human Rights] and promote dialogue and cooperation on issues linked to business and human rights, including challenges faced in particular sectors, operational environments or in relation to specific rights or groups, as well as identifying good practices.”

The Forum was open to all relevant stakeholder groups, including States, the wider United Nations system, intergovernmental and regional organisations, businesses, labour unions, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, and affected stakeholders, among others. The first Forum was held in Geneva on 3-5 December 2012 and attracted around 1,000 participants from more than 80 countries. This first Forum focused on taking stock of implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights to date, highlighting challenges to implementation for States, business, and civil society, and identifying and discussing good practices.

Global March received an invitation to participate in the Forum and was represented by the Governing Board member Virginia Murillo. Global March also made an official submission to the Forum.

The key recommendation of the submission were:

- Addressing child rights/human rights in the informal economy
- Increased transparency and accountability
- Strengthening extraterritorial jurisdiction of States for transnational businesses' impacts on child rights/human rights



Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education

Global March continued its participation and engagement with the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education.

The year 2012 saw a number of developments that suggest that there remains significant interest in efforts to build greater connection between work on child labour and efforts to promote education for all. This interest could open up new opportunities to move forward with inter agency cooperation. Some recent developments of interest were:

- The UN Secretary General's Education First initiative that identified child labour as a significant barrier to enrolment and completion, and one that requires attention
- The UN Special Envoy on Global Education raised the profile of child labour in recent messages on access to education and the report
- Beyond the UN, Education International recently brought together representatives of education unions in an international Conference to look at the role that education unions can play in addressing child labour
- Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture by the Global March that brought the education unions, trade unions and child rights organisations to work towards this neglected form of child labour and the role of education in eliminating child labour
- Looking forward, an international Conference on child labour will take place in Brazil in October 2013, and among other things will look at the experience of how social protection interventions have boosted access to education and reduced child labour

Global March remained critical of the insufficient attention and resources invested by the participating UN agencies in the Global Task Force, and the overall waning interest in abolition of child labour worldwide.

Global March again brought the issue of reaching the hardest to reach children and that this would require special focus and resources. The design of policy interventions requires data which can help to ensure effective targeting and impact of interventions. Whilst there is already significant research which points to the education disadvantage facing working children, the question remains whether the data and knowledge available can be used to help shape education interventions with a view to reaching those in child labour.

While the intention has been for the Global Task Force to have a "light" structure, mainly playing a coordinating role rather than leading programme work, it remains the case that developing any significant role for the Global Task Force in areas of advocacy or knowledge sharing may depend on having the possibility of a full time Secretariat position to support its work. Global March has been constantly advocating the need for a strong Global Task Force Secretariat that would provide the opportunity for a greater focus on regular networking with partners which in turn would assist in the identification of strategic opportunities for work, development of strategies and follow up, thereby, enhancing the effectiveness and visibility of the Global Task Force.

Global March Chairperson also during the meeting with the ILO Director General and the representatives of the UN agencies present in the Global Task Force articulated the need for a stronger, effective, resourced and strategic secretariat.

Links to Education For All and Global Campaign For Education

The role of Global March in the EFA arena, particularly the GCE and the access this provides to high-level political fora and discourse, cannot be under-estimated. It ensures that the movement can continue to contribute to highlighting the challenges still facing working children and those at-risk in terms of their ongoing exclusion from education and from EFA-related initiatives. The plight of the children and education of children in armed conflict was highlighted in this year's EFA Global Monitoring Report (GMR) as explained below which validated the long-term policy position of the Global March on the need to emphasise on the countries in and emerging from armed conflict, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and the fragile states at the brink of civil disorder to re-look the real prospects of achieving the goal of universal primary education, especially education for child labourers and those in the worst forms like child soldiers, child slaves, trafficked children and children in hazardous work.

Global March has been focusing on these hard-to-reach children and the need to remove the barriers to education for the child labourers, including children in armed conflict, child slaves, trafficked children, children in hazardous work, and girls overall, through its advocacy and communication.

These messages continue to be directed towards education fora by Global March and its members and partners and the impact of this long-term advocacy action are now beginning to show results on which further improvements and expansion can be built.

EFA Global Monitoring Report 2012

In September 2012, the EFR GMR 2012, titled Youth and Skills: Putting Education to Work, revealed that worldwide 71 millions adolescents of lower secondary school age were out of school in 2010. This number has stagnated since 2007 causing much concern. Three out of four out-of-school adolescents live in South and West Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, leaving millions of young people to face life without foundation skills they need to earn a decent living. One of the main challenges in child labour is how to substitute hazardous child labour into decent youth employment, particularly in informal work, so that young people remain in employment, earning decent wages and learning skills.

The combination of a 'youth bulge' and failures in education represent a risk of conflict and the uprisings among the unemployed and underemployed youth coupled with rising food costs in some countries is a reflected of a deeper problem and needs to be addressed in the post-2015 development agenda.

<http://www.globalmarch.org/content/10th-efa-gmr-launched-focus-putting-education-work>

YOUTH AND SKILLS Putting education to work



Education for All

High Level Panel on Education

A High Level Panel on Education was formed in 2010 that included the leaders on education. It has Gordon Brown, Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah of Jordan, Kofi Annan, Jan-Peter Balkenende, Graça Machel, Sarah Brown, Kjell Magne Bondevik, Kevin Cahill, Angelique Kidjo, Ida Odinga, Therese Rein, Sue Smalley, Paul Martin, Hiu Ng, Kevin Wall and Kailash Satyarthi. It has Carol Bellamy Global Partnership for Education (erstwhile Fast Track Initiative for EFA) as a special invitee.

The panel was initiated by GCE to bring education to the fore of the global political agenda. Its members will work independently and together to lobby world leaders and international forums on the current state of emergency under which global education is suffering. With forecasts clearly indicating that the 2015 target to achieve universal basic education will go unmet – condemning generations to a lifetime of poverty – there has never been a more urgent need for the additional support that the members of the panel will bring to this cause, as well as to the work of thousands of campaigners all around the world.

The panel will also work to develop innovative approaches to both campaign and the resolution of the global education crisis. Gordon Brown as the UN Special Envoy for Global Education is strategically placed as the co-chair of the High Level Panel with Kailash Satyarthi, Chairperson of Global March and founder of Global Campaign for Education also on board.

The High Level Panel in 2012 initiated action on:

- Creating the Global Business Coalition for Education (now being legally registered)
- Initial work to create the Global Faiths Coalition for Education
- Setting up Education Without Borders to provide education even when public services have broken down
- Pioneered the South Sudan project to get 1 million children to school.

Furthermore, it brought out the following reports:

1. Education for All: Beating Poverty, Unlocking Prosperity - a major report on education and growth
2. Delivering on the Promise, Building Opportunity: the Case for a Global Fund for Education
3. Out of Wedlock and Into School: Combating Child Marriage Through Education

Global March was able to impress upon the High Level Panel and the UN Special Envoy for Global Education on the need to focus on a report on the interlinkages between child labour and education. Global March provided support, review and feedback for the report Child labour and education disadvantage – breaking the link, building opportunity. The report was released on 10 December 2012, and acknowledges the contribution of the Global March towards elimination of child labour.

The report is available at: http://educationenvoy.org/child_labor_and_education_US.pdf



Global Partnership on Education

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) started as the small Education for All - Fast Track Initiative (EFA FTI) in 2002. Global Partnership for Education - communicates the strength, scope and purpose of the organisation and the joint responsibility that should be shared to achieve education for all children.

Global March has participated in the GCE's discussions for the reforms in the GPE. Its focus has been primarily on access and inclusion to education for the hard-to-reach children, especially the child labourers, children in conflict areas and girls education.

The Global March participated in the consultative process for the Global and Regional Activities Program (GRA). GRA is a new program, which will provide support for global and regional initiatives and programs that address the GPE thematic areas. GRA will be aligned with other activities of the GPE and will seek to leverage rather than duplicate efforts and areas of expertise of other GPE partners.

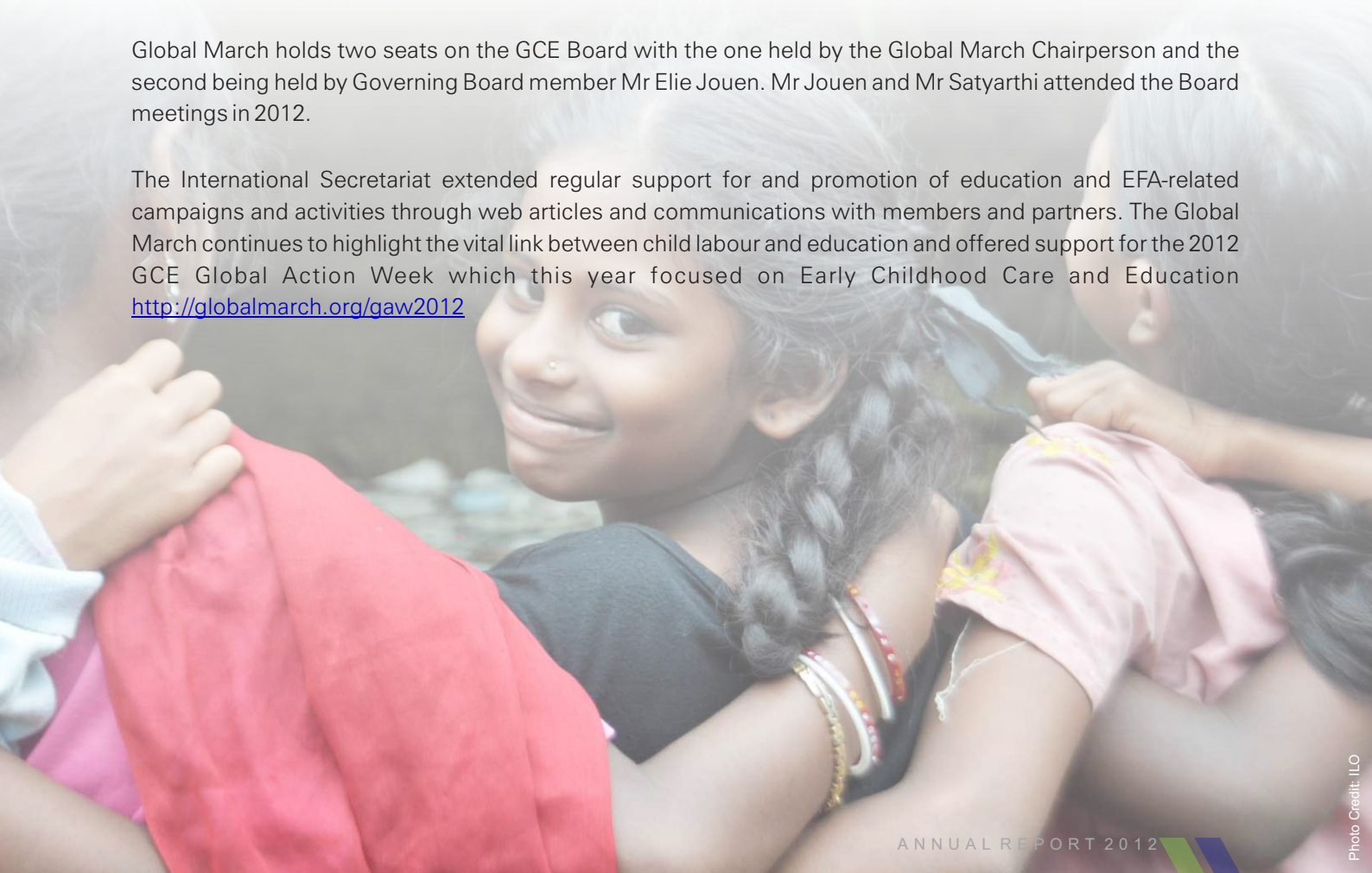
Global March was invited to the GRA stakeholders meeting on January 23-24, 2012 in Washington DC to discuss partners roles within the GRA.

Primary objectives of the meeting are (1) Discuss and finalise partner roles within the GRA, (2) Discuss and finalize method for ensuring GRA activities are demand driven at the country level, and (3) map out which Partner(s) is best fit to carry out proposed GRA activities and to submit a Request for Results Partnership proposal for financing.

GCE-related activities

Global March holds two seats on the GCE Board with the one held by the Global March Chairperson and the second being held by Governing Board member Mr Elie Jouen. Mr Jouen and Mr Satyarthi attended the Board meetings in 2012.

The International Secretariat extended regular support for and promotion of education and EFA-related campaigns and activities through web articles and communications with members and partners. The Global March continues to highlight the vital link between child labour and education and offered support for the 2012 GCE Global Action Week which this year focused on Early Childhood Care and Education <http://globalmarch.org/gaw2012>

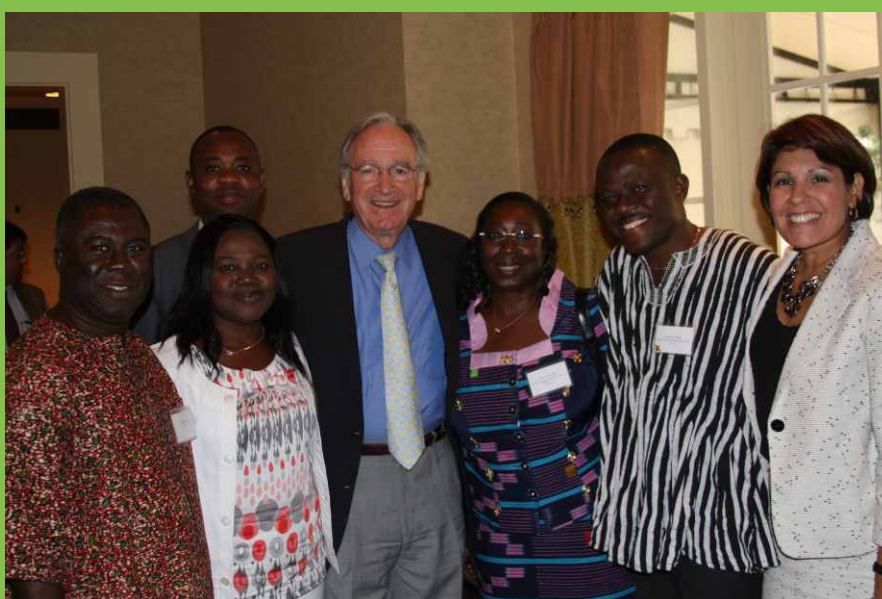


Child Labour in Agriculture



Statistics show that globally around 215 million children aged between 5-17 years from poor and vulnerable backgrounds work in harsh and unhealthy conditions to produce and provide a range of goods and services that we use. Agriculture represents a sector wherein majority of these child labourers, i.e., around 60 per cent or 129 million girls and boys can be found (International Labour Organization, (ILO) 2010).

The International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture



Recognising that firstly, agricultural child labour is a multi-faceted problem, among others a manifestation of the poor state of rural areas in terms of poverty, inadequate public infrastructure, etc. and the marginalisation of farmers, workers and their families in the agricultural supply chain due to weak and fragmented farmer's organisations, trade unions, etc.; and secondly the need to address the issue of agricultural child labour on a priority basis for the timely attainment of the targets laid out in the Roadmap

2016 for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Global March Against Child Labour organised a multi-stakeholder International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture in Washington DC from 28th-30th July, 2012. Towards catalysing meaningful and constructive action for protection of children from exploitation and elimination of child labour in agriculture, the International Conference aimed at achieving the twin objectives:

- High level advocacy for elimination of child labour in agriculture; and
- Empowerment, knowledge sharing, engagement and networking of civil society organisations to accelerate actions at grassroots and national levels.

The International Conference was attended by 160 representatives from governments, international labour and development organisations, trade unions, employers' organisations, corporations, multi-stakeholders initiatives, NGOs and others from around 40 countries. At the start of the International Conference, participants were explained the procedure for preparation of the outcome document – an advocacy tool for elimination of child labour in agriculture. Participants were encouraged to give concrete and concise suggestions for tackling agricultural child labour around the following twelve key messages which indicate a way forward:

Message 1: Mainstream trafficking, forced and bonded labour and slavery across actions to eliminate child labour in agriculture

Message 2: Transforming hazardous child labour into decent youth employment

- Message 3: Make workplaces safe and healthy for all and increase workplace cooperation
- Message 4: Ensure labour right and standards for all agricultural/rural workers
- Message 5: Dialogue and cooperate with farmers' organisations and their national, regional and international bodies to eliminate child labour, especially in contract farming supply chains
- Message 6: Dialogue and cooperate with agricultural cooperatives and their national, regional and international bodies to eliminate child labour, especially in supply chains
- Message 7: Dialogue and cooperate with agricultural trade unions and federations to eliminate child labour, especially in supply chains
- Message 8: Increase NGOs' role in creating and implementing hazardous work lists
- Message 9: Right to adequate food means ending child labour
- Message 10: Overcome the urban/rural and gender education gap
- Message 11: Multinational enterprises should ensure that their agricultural product supply chains are child labour free
- Message 12: Promote rural strategies and programmes aimed at improving rural livelihoods, and mainstreaming of child labour concerns into agricultural policy and programme making

The two-and-half days of discussions and deliberations at the International Conference encompassed a range of topics such as the challenges in the elimination of child labour, education, right to food, finding solutions, sharing experiences and good practices, etc.

The discussions and deliberations at the International Conference as well as the specific suggestions on tackling child labour in agriculture solicited from the participants for preparation of the outcome document – all culminated in the drafting and adoption of the Framework of Action. The Framework of Action – the outcome document of the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture was unanimously approved by all the participants. The Framework entails the collective commitments of all the stakeholders for action towards tackling child labour in agriculture. The Framework also supports in the build-up and preparation of the next Global Child Labour Conference which is to be held in Brasilia, Brazil in 2013. An open invitation for the 2013 Global Conference was received from the Government of Brazil that was presented by a representative from CONTAG, Brazil



Ratification Campaign

Campaign against child labour in India

In spite of being one of the founder members of the ILO, India has yet not ratified ILO convention 138 on minimum age of employment (1973) and 182 on worst forms of child labour (1999). The latter is the fastest and the most widely ratified convention of ILO. India has already ratified United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) (1990) which makes it binding for the Govt. of India to respect and ensure the given rights to each child "defined as a person below the age of 18 years" within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind. Global March as a worldwide movement of trade unions, teachers' Unions and child rights' organizations endeavours to strengthen international efforts for protecting and promoting the rights of all children with a special emphasis on their freedom from economic exploitation and their right to full-time quality basic education has time again been spearheading campaigns and lobbying with Govt. of India for speedy ratification and implementation of ILO conventions 138 and 182. Global March has been regularly coordinating and advocating with the various national governments, ILO and its social partner – the trade unions and employer organisations, for effective implementation and monitoring of the ILO's child labour conventions.

Through "Campaign Against Child Labour in India" Global March aims to bring together the various civil society actors – the trade unions, teacher's organizations and child rights organizations for providing necessary impetus to the Government of India to ratify the child labour conventions at the earliest. Consensus of various stakeholders (towards ratification of ILO conventions 138 and 182 and associated amendments in the national laws) involved in the fight against child labour in India is being envisaged through a process of mutual consultation between key stakeholders and coherent advocacy efforts. The discussions initiated/facilitated by Global March between various state agencies responsible for labour, child protection and education, and the pro-active interventions by the judiciary are aimed at galvanizing the efforts for eliminating child labour in a time bound and systematic manner.





Regular liaison with Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE), Government of India: Global March held regular meetings with MOLE to impress upon the government the necessity and urgency of amending the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 (CLPA) and aligning it with Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 (JJ Act) and Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 (RTE Act) to bring conformity in the various federal laws for eliminating child labour and promoting education. Global March contended that amendments in CLPA would pave way for the ratification of ILO conventions 138 and 182 thereby upholding the state's commitment to ILO and other UN Agencies.

Strategy notes/ policy briefs for supporting Govt. of India's case for ratification of conventions 138 and 182: This paper was prepared by GMACL to bring to the fore the comparison of the ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 with the present Indian laws, such as the Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act and the Indian Penal Code, 1860, as well as the Government of India's ratification of UN Child Rights Conventions 1989. The paper further elicited that the ratification of the ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, is in line with the existing domestic legislations and will be a constructive step towards the realization of human and children rights in India

Networking with stakeholders: Global March maintained sustained correspondence with key Indian civil society actors (trade unions, teachers' unions and child rights organization with an objective to arrive at a consensus on the issue of blanket ban on child labour (a topic which attracts divergent views from various actors thus making the discussion on child labour incoherent, inconsistent and weak). E-mails and letters were written to the stakeholders invoking a systematic deliberation on the subject.

Child Labour Free India Campaign: Global March and its partner in India Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) have always been strongly advocating for total elimination of child labour in a progressive and sustained manner. Under the project "Campaign against child labour in India" BBA re-invigorated its child labour free India campaign where former child labourers along with senior representatives knocked the doors of the parliamentarians petitioning them for strong anti-child labour legislations. Over 1,26,000 citizens of India signed the e-petition to make India child labour free. Famous Bollywood celebrities like Salman Khan, Sonam Kapoor, Mahima Chaudhary, Boman Irani, Deepti Naval and sportspersons like Adam Gilchrist were roped in and they overwhelmingly lent their support to this campaign.

Children's Parliament: As a pivotal component of child labour free India campaign, BBA with the support of Global March organised the Bal Maha Panchayat (Children's Parliament) where former child labourers undergoing rehabilitation put forth their charter of demands for the perusal of Minister of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India to consider while amending the existing child labour law.

2- Day National Consultation on Child Labour Free India: Global March organised a two-day National Consultation on Child Labour Free India at New Delhi on 11th and 12th May 2012 in order to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue among the government representatives from various states, trade unions, teachers and child rights organisations, child representatives from 13 states, academicians, UN agencies in an endeavour to move towards a concrete plan for child labour free India including changes in the child labour laws and policy-

programme convergence. The specific objectives of the consultation were:

- Broadening understanding and increased ownership among various stakeholders for ending child labour;
- An assessment of CLPRA for improved convergence between different legislations; and
- Fostering efforts towards efficient policy coherence and program convergence

The consultation was inaugurated by Mr. Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India. At the event, the minister announced that India is gearing towards complete abolition of child labour. The charter of demands was presented to the minister by former child labourers. Responding to the demands of the children and the children's charter, Minister Kharge said that the progress towards fulfilling demands put forward by children has been slow, but Govt. of India has been working towards those demands and is seriously considering taking proactive measures concerning all the demands. Minister further emphasized upon the fact that for right to education to be successful, child labour must be eradicated completely. He called upon all stakeholders to work together for achieving the aforesaid objective.

Political mobilisation and advocacy in support of amendments in the child labour law and ratification of ILO's child labour conventions: In order to sustain the momentum of the re-invigorated fight against child labour, Mr. Kailash Satyarthi, Chairperson of Global March wrote letters soliciting support from Dr. Manmohan Singh Hon'ble Prime Minister of India; Mrs. Sonia Gandhi Chairperson, United Progressive Alliance (the coalition that is currently ruling at the Centre); Mrs. Sushma Swaraj, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha (the Lower House of Indian Parliament) and to leaders of major political parties in order to strengthen the child labour law. The demands that were put forth in the letters were as under:

- a. All forms of employment should be prohibited for children up to the age of completion of education in accordance to the Right to Education Act;
- b. Employment of children up to 18 years of age in any hazardous occupation or processes or any economic activity which is dangerous for children must be prohibited in conformity with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000;
- c. Child Labour should be made cognizable and non-bailable offense under law and punitive actions against offenders should be made more stringent and time-bound;
- d. An effective national programme with sufficient resource allocation for comprehensive rehabilitation of child labourers and also for clear monitoring and accountability framework must be in place;
- e. India should reiterate its new role as a leader in global economy by immediately ratifying ILO Conventions No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour and the No. 138 on the minimum age of employment at the earliest.

Union Cabinet approved the amendments in CLPRA: In line with the commitment made by the Minister of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India to eliminate child labour and strengthening the existing child labour law, the Union Cabinet on 28th August 2012 approved the amendments in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

The highlights of the amendments included

- blanket ban on child labour up till the age of 14 years;
- ban on employing adolescents (i.e. people above 14 and below 18 years) in hazardous occupations;
- the offences under the proposed Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition) Act have been proposed to be cognizable
- violators would be punishable with a maximum of 3 years of imprisonment or penalty up to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 (i.e. \$900) or both
- accountability mechanism with the District Magistrates office

These proposed amendments are in sync with the 5 demands that Global March had put forth to the government, opposition and leaders of prominent political parties.

It is hoped that the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition) Bill will be placed in the Parliament in the winter

session of Parliament from November 21 to December 21, 2012. Upon being approved the new law will replace the CLPRA.

Roundtable on Child Labour Free India - Advocacy related to strengthening the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme: Under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, special schools are sanctioned to the NCLP Society headed by the district collector/deputy commissioner who in turn select/identify the eligible NGOs for running these special schools. As on date 7311 special schools are in operation in 266 districts of the country. Under the NCLP, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. This is the flagship scheme under Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India for rehabilitating the rescued child labourers. Once the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition) Act comes into force, more number of children will have to be rescued, which would require better and efficient rehabilitation policies.

Global March convened a roundtable on Child Labour Free India at New Delhi on 21st September 2012. This roundtable brought together senior bureaucrats from Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Home Affairs; National Legal Services Authority, (NALSA), National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), Council of Indian Employers, representatives from the labour department of Delhi, representatives from ILO, UNICEF and UNESCO, representatives from child rights organisations (national and grassroots) in India and eminent social scientists.

The roundtable discussion was organised for the key and strategic stakeholders of the civil society to brainstorm and provide concrete suggestions to the Ministry of Labour and Employment and other relevant ministries for a comprehensive and convergent child labour rehabilitation and education policy in light of the Union cabinet's approval for amendments in the child labour law, making child labour a crime and banning all forms of child labour till 14 years, and prohibiting the employment of adolescents between 14–18 years in hazardous work. This roundtable discussion was a natural progression of the two-day National Consultation on Child Labour Free India held in New Delhi on 11-12 May 2012 inaugurated by Minister of Labour and Employment Mr. Mallikarjun Kharge.

The following key suggestions emerged during the roundtable:

- a. The implementation of a comprehensive child labour rehabilitation and education system must respond to the realities on the ground and socio-economic inadequacies;
- b. Strong linkages with the Right to Education Act and realising the provisions of the RTE;
- c. Recognising that there are constraints of the labour inspectorate system, the Union Cabinets' approval for bringing child labour into the criminal perspective by making it a cognizable offense would equip the police to respond promptly to the violations;
- d. A robust accountability strategy backed by a strong monitoring and evaluation mechanism which addresses the loopholes on the existing schemes;
- e. Improving the quality of the child labour rehabilitation and education scheme through better identification mechanisms, training of teachers, school infrastructure, etc.;
- f. Strengthening education for children under 14 years and promoting skills development for the children between 14-18 years;
- g. Emphasising social protection for vulnerable families and promoting access and inclusion in government entitlements;
- h. Improving the delivery of the legislative provisions in the proposed amendments;
- i. Ensuring convergence with all the relevant ministries, department and governments schemes to ensure prevention, protection, rehabilitation and education of child labour.

Following the intensive advocacy by the Global March, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill 2012 was proposed and tabled in the Upper House of the Indian Parliament on 4 December 2012. This is a remarkable achievement of the Global March and considers all the demands put forward to the government during the campaign were incorporated in the proposed Bill.

Not Made by Children: Child Labour in Garment Manufacturing



Since 2009, Global March has been focusing on child labour in the garment-manufacturing sector, first with the support of the Royal Netherlands Embassy in New Delhi till 2011 and then from March 2011 scaling up the activities through the UKAid's Responsible and Accountable Garment Sector (RAGS) Challenge Fund.

The programme "Not Made by Children" by Global March is aimed towards strengthening the efforts against child labour and trafficking for forced labour through improvement of inspection and monitoring processes in garment supply chains, providing comprehensive remediation of victims and promoting decent work for adults. Five specific objectives of the project are as under:

- a. Scaling up the existing activities through the "Multi-stakeholder Garment Steer Group on Child Labour" coordinated by Global March, to strengthen sector wide efforts to implement improved workplace and business practice.
- b. Strengthening the Labour Inspectorate's capacity to inspect and monitor violations of child labour in the garment supply chains through training materials/programmes.
- c. Generate awareness of core labour standards across supply chains through outreach initiatives and dialogue with workers and sub-contractors, including trade union organising and collective bargaining.
- d. Remediation plan for withdrawal of child labourers from supply chains, transitioning them through the state education system and skills training programmes as appropriate.
- e. Development of a comprehensive toolkit based on the learnings from the project and guide multi stakeholder sector wide approaches for sustainable solutions to eliminate child labour, forced labour and promoting decent work.

Additional activities that have been included are:

- a. Macro-analysis of shifting/ changing geographies of garment units out of Delhi and Bangalore region.
- b. Creating a model child labour free hub to tackle child labour and labour violations in the informal segment of the garment supply chain.
- c. Raising awareness of garment consumers in UK and India for promoting ethical consumerism and action with regard to child labour elimination and promotion of decent work agenda.

Global March has already trained 49 Labour Officials from Govt. of



Photo Credit: BBA



Karnataka in August 2011 on the subject of child labour and trafficking of children for forced labour and a refresher sensitisation workshop will be held in May/June 2013.

During the year ended 31 Dec 2012, partner organisation DISC's Garment Workers' Union (GWU) reached out to 4,800 garment workers out of which 4,760 are women. 752 new members (749 women) were inducted to the GWU during the second year of the project. 100% of the workers in the incremental membership base were reported to have been receiving the minimum wages. It was also observed that 77.12% garment workers were working overtime and also receiving corresponding remuneration as stipulated in The Factories Act 1948.

In the process of reaching out to the workers, they were sensitised about the harms of child labour in perpetuating poverty and illiteracy. The organisers also explained about the negative repercussion that prevalence of child labour casts on the bargaining capacity of the Union with the management of garment manufacturing units.

Garment Workers' Union has come up with a unique idea of forming a **Sub-Contractors' Association**. The primary objective of the Association is to give impetus to the sub-contractors in terms of their bargaining and negotiation abilities with their buyers. It has been commonly observed that in this extremely competitive market where supply clearly overtakes the demand, the buyers compel the subcontractors to agree to extremely low manufacturing costs. With all other input costs remaining constant, it is the labour cost that takes the ultimate hit. This in turn results in labour rights' violations in supply chain and employment of child labourers. Under the umbrella of the proposed association, the subcontractors can collectively bargain for fair and uniform market rates and terms and conditions with the buyers. 37 subcontractors have enrolled themselves in the association which is affiliated to Garment Workers' Union. This association is expected to go long in instituting decent working conditions and eliminating child labour. The Association would be registered very soon. With time the membership base of this Association of Garment Subcontractors will increase and gain substantive toe-hold to influence more and more members of their fraternity to join the group for upholding the negotiation rights of subcontractors and eliminating child labour from the garment subcontracting units of Bangalore. On 19th May 2012, this Association was formed in a congregation organised by Garment Workers' Union.

Since March 2011, in the project 525 child labourers were rescued/withdrawn from the garment manufacturing sector of the pilot areas. Although 3018 child labourers were identified working in the garment manufacturing sector in the pilot areas between till 31 December 2012. All these child labourers were in the age group 7-17 years. Since the onset of project in March 2011, 190 release certificates have been issued to bonded child labourers till 31 December 2012. Additionally, 81 employers were arrested and 38 FIRs were registered. In total 61 garment factories were sealed as well that were found to be employing child labour. These directions to make employment of child labourers a socio-economic and legal deterrent were given by Delhi High Court in a petition filed by partner organisation Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

During the year ended 31 December 2012, partner organisation, Bachpan Bachao Andolan identified a zone in South Delhi namely Khanpur for the community based intervention and skills training towards making it a child labour free hub. Discussions were initiated with other child rights organizations in the region for identifying out of school children and subsequently efforts were made to enrol them into schools. Meetings were organised with the parents of out of school children to understand the reasons behind their abstention from education. Similarly, meetings took place with school principals of all government run schools that fall within the three kilometre radius of the locality.

35 home based garment workers (all women) were also identified for the skill enhancement programme to be delivered in association with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), which is the premier Institute of Design Management and Technology under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. NIFT has consented to provide training to 35 women identified through the baseline survey. This training will comprise of 36 classes spread over three months. This training will be provided at NIFT centre in Delhi and at the end of the training participants would receive certification of completion. This skill enhancement module will augment the capabilities of the home-based garment workers to make quality garments in the competitive market. The trainings had started at the time of writing of the report.

To raise awareness in the trafficking prone areas, Global March and BBA in conjunction with National Legal Services Authority (and State Legal Services Authorities of Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram) and the Government of Assam organised **March Against Child Labour and Trafficking** from Guwahati to Dhubri (Assam) from 08 to 11 December 2012. This march marked the beginning of a month long campaign against child labour and trafficking in the state and was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, Justice Mr. Altamas Kabir. The four-day long physical March marked the first phase of a month long awareness campaign which was later led by Mukti Caravan. The March traversed 300 kilometer through the length and breadth of five districts of Assam including Guwahati, Nalbari, Barpetta, Bongaigaon and Dhubri. Directly and indirectly, the March reached more than five lakh people. The March resulted in receiving of several complaints on missing children, child labour and trafficking. During the month long campaign in Assam, the Mukti Caravan came across several cases of trafficking of children for forced labour and in the process received 127 written complaints.

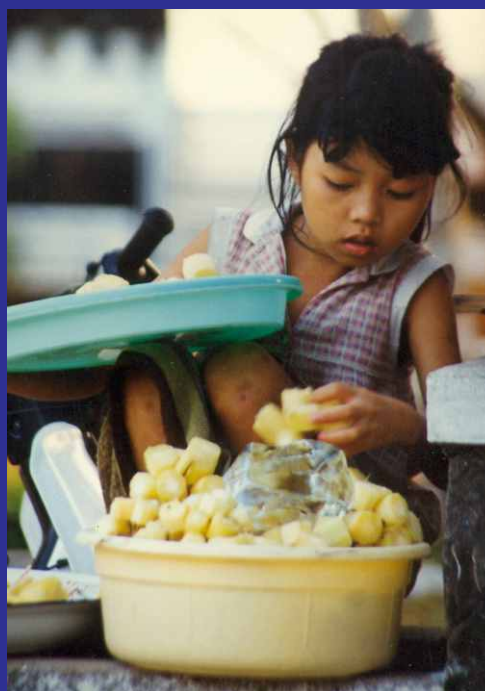


Child Domestic Labour



ILO Convention on the Domestic Work Sector

Since February 2010, Global March when it made contact with the domestic workers' initiative of the IUF², the International Domestic Workers' Network (www.domesticworkerrights.org) seeking further information and collaboration in efforts to support the campaign for a new ILO Convention on the domestic work sector, has focused on closer collaboration with the IUF. The new convention on decent work for domestic workers in 2011 helped in launching global efforts to unravel the challenges of this sector. Clearly, any improvements to the informal nature of and exploitation in this sector will have a positive outcome for the millions of children caught up in domestic work. As regulation emerges and proper inspection and working conditions are eventually established, then child domestic labour can be tackled in a more systematic and effective way and millions of exploited women and children can ultimately be helped.



At the time of writing this report, Global March with the support from ILO was undertaking an advocacy campaign in 3 pilot countries (namely Indonesia, Panama and Togo) to enhance the capacity of local civil society partners to understand and address child domestic labour and call upon the Governments for ratification of ILO Convention 189 on Decent work for domestic workers.

A collective initiative wherein Global March and Human Rights Watch in collaboration with 8 other international child rights organisations has sent signed letters to labour ministers across several countries to push for ratification of Convention 189 has been a the kick start for the global advocacy campaign. This news shared by Global March amongst its network. For details and the letter, please see here: <http://globalmarch.org/campaign/page/whats-new>

Partners for pilot action in 3 countries have been identified and engaged with. The partners are JARAK (Network of Non-Governmental Organisation for Elimination of Child Labour) in Indonesia, IDEMI (Instituto para el Desarrollo de la mujer y la infancia) in Panama and WAO-Afrique in Togo. Through individual discussions and communications, partners have been oriented about the global campaign and the country activities. The country activities have been finalised and the partnership agreements have been signed for all partner.

The plan and design of the sub-website on child domestic labour for supporting and running the online campaign has been drafted. While this is being finalised, the preparation of the content is under progress. <http://globalmarch.org/event/world-day-against-child-labour-2013>

Mapping of the relevant (secondary) resource materials on child domestic labour for the sub-website is in progress and will be completed shortly.

2. The International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) is an international federation of trade unions representing workers employed in agriculture and plantations; the preparation and manufacture of food and beverages; hotels, restaurants and catering services; and all stages of tobacco processing (www.iuf.org).

Partnership Building

United States (US) Department of Labour and US State Department

The Global March deepened its discussions, knowledge and information sharing with the US Department of Labor and State Department during 2012, particularly in light of the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture that was organised in Washington DC.

The conference was inaugurated by US Senator Tom Harkin and saw the participation of Special Representative of the US State Department Barbara Shailor and Under Secretary Eric Biel of the US Department of Labor, as well as the Advisor of the Office of Trafficking in Persons of the State Department and Director of the International Office on Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking.

Regular liaison and communication was maintained with the US Department of Labor and State Department to further US focus on elimination of child labour and trafficking of children for forced labour.

International Cocoa Initiative Board

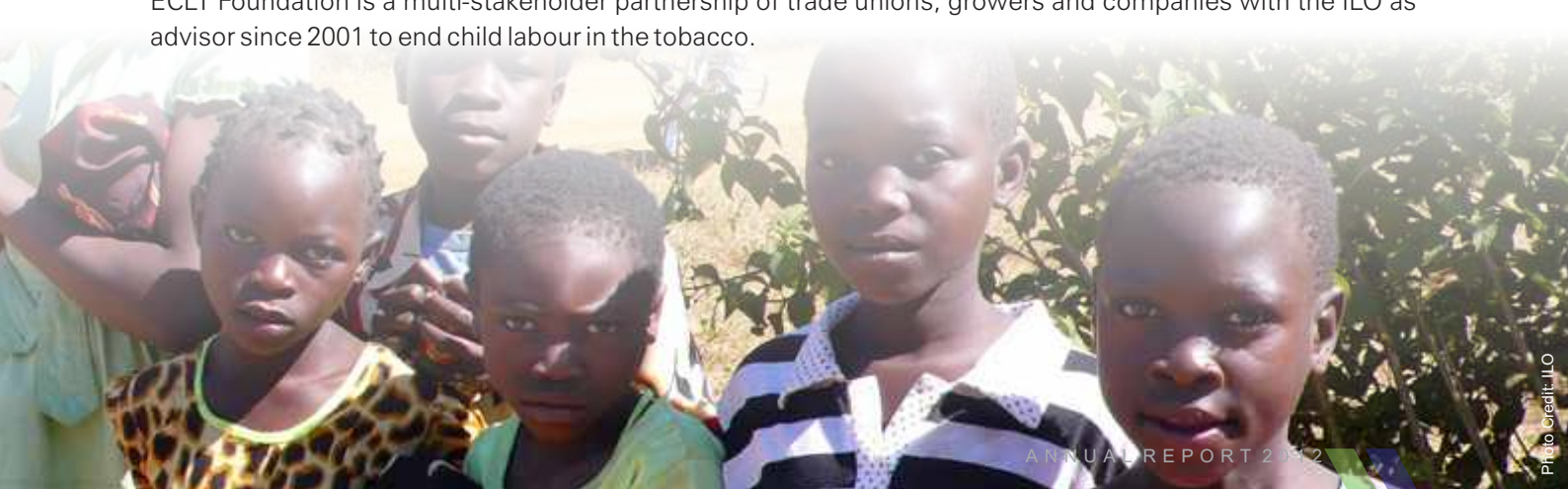
The Global March, through Chairperson Kailash Satyarthi, is a member of the Board of the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) based in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition, one of the Co-Presidents of the Board is Mr Cleophas Mally in his capacity as the Director of WAO-Afrique in Togo. In practice, the Board meets twice a year and Global March was represented at these meetings.

There has been a resurgence of interest and investment in the cocoa-growing sector since 2010, particularly by the USA and also in light of the political changes in Ivory Coast with the new President. The US Department of Labor (USDOL) provided financial support for a major new project in West Africa that includes a strong component on the cocoa sectors in Ghana and Ivory Coast. In addition, there are commitments of further funds for the sector running into millions of dollars, partly from industry and partly from government, and this is on top of existing CSR programmes of multinational confectionery companies which source cocoa from these two countries and, of course, the work of the ICI itself which is funded by membership fees from the industry.

ICI participated in the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture in July 2012, and sponsored the participation of two representatives from Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana respectively.

End Child Labour in Tobacco (ECLT) Foundation

ECLT Foundation is a multi-stakeholder partnership of trade unions, growers and companies with the ILO as advisor since 2001 to end child labour in the tobacco.



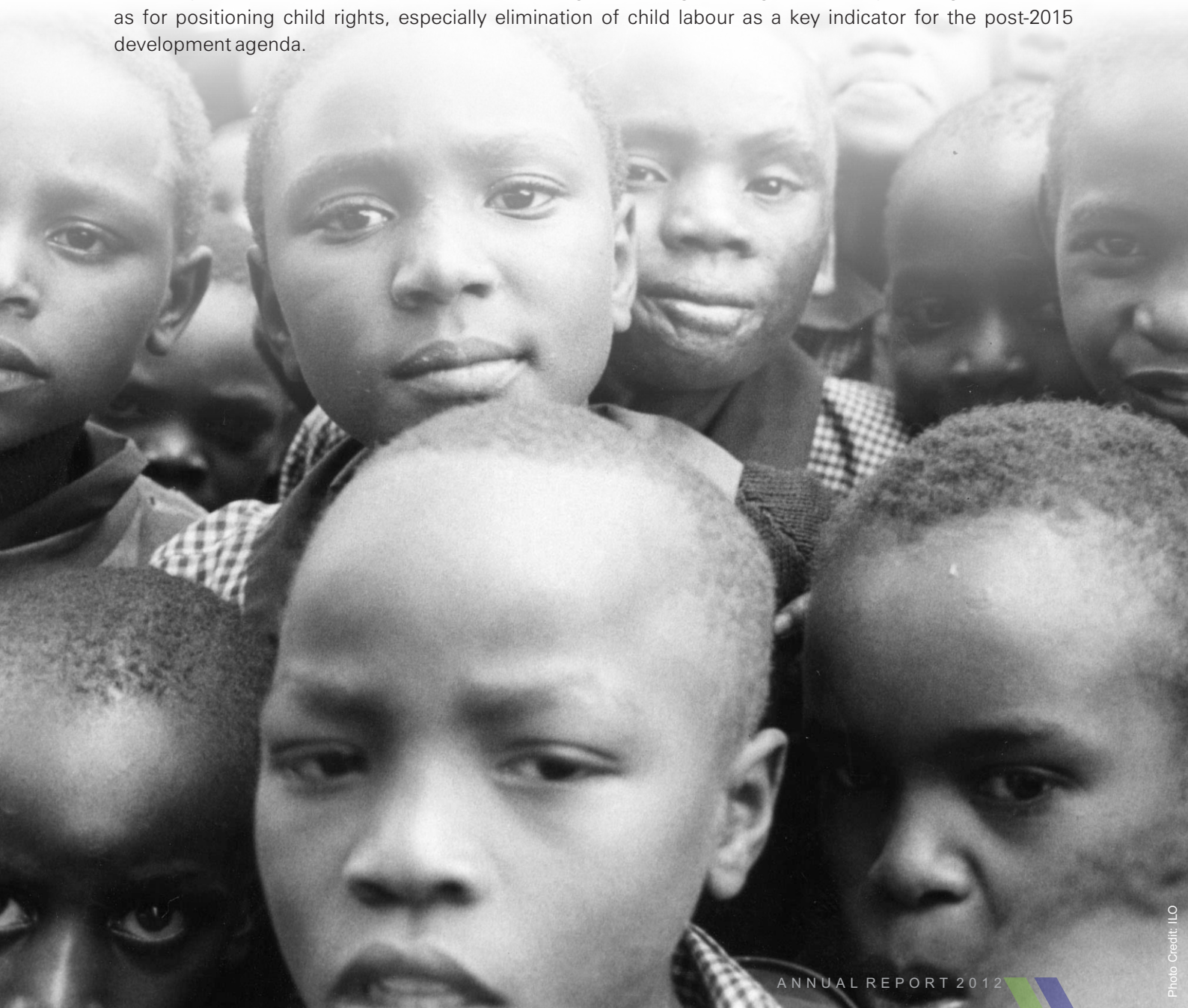
Global March maintained its relations and communication with the ECLT Foundation and with the new Executive Director Ms Sonia Velazquez.

In 2012 during the mission to USA, Global March Governing Board members initiated discussion with WorldVision US for partnership. The discussions were fruitful and the WorldVision US supported the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture.

Furthermore, participants from WorldVision Philippines project on child labour in agriculture also participated in the conference and presented their intervention.

Discussions continued with the WorldVision US for a common advocacy plan for putting children at the heart of the post-2015 development agenda during the year.

During the year, Global March also established strong relations with the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Children, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, the UN Special Envoy for Global Education and the Education First! Initiative of the UN Secretary General to embed child labour across a range of child rights and global development agenda, as well as for positioning child rights, especially elimination of child labour as a key indicator for the post-2015 development agenda.



Concluding comments and future action

Since 2010, Global March has primarily focused on building on the commitments made towards ensuring progress of institutional, governance and structural issues. These efforts, linked to strengthening the communications activities of the organisation, are geared towards reinforcing and promoting the profile of Global March, not only to underpin resource mobilisation efforts in the near future, but also to reinforce the foundations of the worldwide movement against child labour.

Global March has focussed on one particular theme each year – for 2010 it was the Hague Global Child Labour Conference and the follow-up of the Roadmap for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016, in 2011 it was focused on child labour in the garment-manufacturing sector, the domestic workers campaign, new DFID RAGS Project and preparations for the International Conference on Child labour in Agriculture and in 2012 focus was on the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture and the follow-up of the conference as well as the ratification campaign for the ILO child labour conventions in India. The year 2012 occupied with enhancing the communications and campaigns activities around these themes and activities, and the resource mobilisation for the same, and igniting a global membership drive and resource mobilisation effort.

Developing a comprehensive and coherent 5-year strategic plan of action was central to much of the work in 2012, and it is acknowledged that developing this plan had occupied more time in terms of reflection, review, dialogue and learning than was anticipated. The final strategic plan of action provides clear milestones and activities framework for mobilising the resources as well as sustaining a robust and effective worldwide movement against child labour with an eye on the post-2015 development agenda.



GLOBAL MARCH

**Against Child Labour
Contra el Trabajo Infantil
Contre le Travail des Enfants**

Global March Against Child Labour
Rokin 38-I, 1012 KT, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Global March International Secretariat
L-6, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110 019, India
Tel.: (+91 11) 4921 1111
Fax: (+91 11) 4921 1138

info@globalmarch.org

www.globalmarch.org