



# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2011

FROM EXPLOITATION TO EDUCATION



# Contents

Institutional, governance and programme developments 3

Building public awareness and thematic activities 7

Programmes, advocacy and campaigns 20

# Institutional, governance and programme developments

A number of fundamental steps were required to enable Global March to advance further in its finalisation of a strategic development and a plan of implementation. A key element of this was the hiring of an Executive Director in 2010. The Executive Director Mr Nicholas Grisewood was driving the new agenda of Global March forward till mid-October 2011, when he left Global March to take up a new opportunity at ILO Amman office. In this event, the Governing Board decided to make Ms Priyanka Ribhu, the Policy Advocacy Coordinator of the Global March the interim Officer-in-Charge till a new Executive Director is hired.

## Governing Board Meetings

Regular virtual meetings of the Governing Board of the Global March were facilitated through conference calls year-round on strategy, resource mobilisation, organization of the World Assembly and the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture.

## 5-year strategic plan

The strategic objectives and actions drafted by the Secretariat was presented to the Governing Board for discussion.

### Strategic Objective 1

By 2016, Global March will have compiled and disseminated an authoritative body of knowledge, making the organisation an international reference point on child labour.

### Strategic Objective 2

By 2016, Global March will have brought together a range of stakeholders to build and strengthen a coherent worldwide movement to eliminate child labour.

### Strategic Objective 3

By 2016, Global March will have had a clear and measurable impact on key policies and programmes relevant to child labour through advocacy activities carried out in partnership with stakeholders.

### Strategic Objective 4

By 2016, Global March will have contributed significantly to meaningful and positive social change in favour of children's rights through informed awareness-raising in partnership with stakeholders.

# FROM EXPLOITATION TO EDUCATION

## Priority programme areas

Discussions covered issues from resource mobilisation to key activities. The issue of resource mobilisation is closely connected to a vital membership drive needed to maintain the relevance and strength of Global March as it implements its strategic plan leading up to 2016. Other areas of discussion included consideration of campaign activities around the proposed Domestic Workers Convention by ILO 2011 and World Day Against Child Labour Commemorations for 12 June 2011. There was also more detailed consideration of the implications of a World Assembly in terms of documentation preparation, timing, location and elections. Further discussions then focused on the follow-up to the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016, the garment project and resource mobilisation.

The profile of Global March has been enhanced through increased activities and communications in 2011 and the commitment to host 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 2011, including:

- Roadmap 2016 and its follow-up, year round;
- Global Action Week and World Day Against Child Labour, April and June 2011;
- International Consultation “Roadmap 2016 and Garment-manufacturing sector”, May 2011;
- Campaign for the adoption of the ILO Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers, May–June 2011.

In its strategic plan of action for the future, Global March will need to address the lack of established institutional structures for the regions which will include supporting regional resource mobilisation efforts to assist in this process. The issue of strengthening regional presence and action will remain a key priority of Global March going into 2012 and beyond.

## Regional coordination programme and funds

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. 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, and the regional grants for 2010 were built around dialogue between the international secretariat and the Governing Board members from the regions resulting in signed MOUs. Among the key aims were to initiate membership drives in each region, targeting the tripartite members, and to map some of the key needs and expectations of organisations on the issue of child labour. The outcome of these activities would assist in strengthening the regional aspects of the strategic plan of action, particularly in terms of strengthening the roles and responsibilities of civil society and trade union organisations in the implementation and monitoring of national plans of action on child labour and Roadmap 2016. It was also hoped that the issue of regional resource mobilisation would be explored further.

Against this backdrop, Regional Coordinators conducted a range of activities in their separate regions guided by the level of the regional fund, priorities and capacities in 2010, however, this was not carried forward for 2011.

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.

## Strategic mission and objectives development

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 will be able to be completed following the Governing Board meeting in 2011. The postponement of the World Assembly to an undetermined date in the future further complicated the adoption of the strategic plan of action.

Previous strategy documents were more inclined to focus on broad areas and less specific tangibles which make it more difficult in terms of defining concepts and proposals for donor organisations or in the development of an overall donor profile for wider dissemination. Therefore, it was important to focus more specifically on what would be regarded as the future added value of Global March for its members, partners and for achieving the child labour elimination goals. The strategic plan of action is therefore 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. 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.

The key themes discussed were:

- Inter-linkages between child labour and education
- Child labour in agriculture
- Child domestic labour
- Child trafficking
- Child labour in trade related activities
- National Action Plans and the Roadmap 2016



## Enhanced trade union involvement in Global March

In 2011, Global March build upon the urgent need to remobilise the trade union partners and explored collaborations with the Global Union Federations as well as the national trade unions in Europe and Americas. In August 2011, the Executive Director was invited to Sweden by the trade union, LO-Sweden to initiate strategic discussions for the future, examining the priorities and their on-going commitment to child labour issues, especially within the trade related issues. A meeting was also organised with the Building and Wood Workers International (BWI) to discuss opportunities for future collaborations.

The Chairperson undertook a visit to Europe in September 2011 and meet 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.

Three Global Union Federations in particular are important partners going forward: Union Network International (UNI) and the Garment and Textile Workers International (ITGLWF) for activities in the garment and retail sectors, and the Agricultural and Plantation Workers International (IUF) in terms of child labour in agriculture. Global March is involving these organisations in future activities, particularly the International Consultation on "Roadmap 2016 and the Garment Manufacturing Sector" in New Delhi in May 2011 and the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture in 2012.

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

# Building public awareness and thematic activities

Objective 2 of the Global March Project focuses on the broad issue of 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. These are reported below.

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. It should be noted that all of the online campaigns conducted were completed within the project budget supported by Oxfam-Novib and Bread for the World which limits the key issue of action-oriented follow-up, while the web site design was supported by other funding. To support thematic campaign specific work, especially through the internet, Global March has been seeking support additional resources to ensure that advocacy becomes more meaningful and substantive and contributes to constructive and inclusive dialogue.

## Communications and campaigns

The Global March web site, [www.globalmarch.org](http://www.globalmarch.org), features as one of the top sites on child labour on Google search. In terms of statistics, in 2010, there were over 72,500 visits to the Global March web site and 85 per cent of these were new visits. In 2011, the number of visits grew to around 90,000 and 85 per cent of these were new visits. The International Secretariat will continue to focus on enhancing the web presence of the Global March and improving and updating the web site. A new web site design and layout was commissioned in October 2011 and the target is to make this operational in 2012. In addition, the Facebook cause "Global March Against Child Labour" has more than 700 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. In addition, the Secretariat will be conducting a survey 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 terms of news items alone, in 2008, there were 21 news articles published on the Global March web site. In 2009, there were 14 news articles published on the Global March web site, and the number increased to 70 and covered a broader content range in 2010. In 2011 it expanded to 72 on a range of topics in English and Spanish and, efforts will continue to focus as much on quality of communications as quantity.

# FROM EXPLOITATION TO EDUCATION

## 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, Governing Board members Mr Elie Jouen, Mr Cleophas Mally and Ms Ana Vasquez Gardini, and Former Executive Director Nick Grisewood. participated in the fourth General Assembly of the Global Campaign for Education (GCE) was held in Paris, France, from 22 to 25 February 2011 at an important time in terms of significantly reduced funding and momentum to achieve the Education For All (EFA) goals and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2 and growing challenges regarding education quality and the impact of civil conflict and natural disasters on education provision as highlighted by this year's Global Monitoring Report.

Global March Chairperson Kailash Satyarthi stepped down from the Presidency of the GCE, a position he has held since the creation of GCE in 1999 and Ms Camilla Croso (Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education, CLADE) was elected as President. Global March still holds 2 positions in GCE board members.

## Global Action Week “The Big Story”



During the Global Action Week (GAW) on “Women and Girl Education” from 22 to 29 April 2011. The action for GAW 2011 focused on the traditional practice of “story telling”, narrating personal examples and experiences. It is aimed to encourage women who have benefited from education to share their story and the difference education has brought about in their lives in comparison to girls and women who have been denied education. It also encouraged others to tell their stories, including boys and men. However, stories will focus on women's experiences, highlighting the importance for them to realise their right to quality

education. Information was disseminated to the members and activities were conducted and reported to GCE accordingly.

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://www.globalmarch.org/events/gaw2011.php>



## International Consultation on Roadmap 2016 and the Garment-Manufacturing Sector

The consultation, "Roadmap 2016 and the Garment Sector", was held in New Delhi on 11 May 2011, 12 months after the acclamation of the Roadmap on 11 May 2010 ([http://globalmarch.org/events/May\\_Consultation\\_2011/](http://globalmarch.org/events/May_Consultation_2011/)). The one-day event was open to participation of all stakeholder groups, including relevant government departments, domestic and international manufacturing and retail companies, trade unions, civil society organisations, certification and social compliance initiatives, UN agencies and relevant international organisations. The objective was to bring together all the different interest groups to discuss a way forward in tackling child labour and promoting the application of core labour standards at all levels of the supply chain in garment manufacturing.

In organising the consultation, Global March felt that it was important for the two main stakeholder groups – industry and non-industry actors – to benefit from a facilitated discussion based on relevant perspectives, concerns, needs and expectations for the future. Therefore, two working groups were held involving in-depth exchanges and discussions not only on the range of issues raised during the panel discussion, but on other areas of interest as well, and to begin to identify solutions that could address key challenges. Initial discussions also took place on the next steps to move the child labour elimination agenda forward.

## FROM EXPLOITATION TO EDUCATION

The non-industry working group included representatives of governments, non-governmental organisations and trade unions, while the industry group included retailers, buying agents, manufacturers, social audit firms and consultancies. Following the rich and often animated exchanges within the working groups, report back sessions took place involving all participants and the main outcomes of these were summarised by the consultation rapporteur Mr Peter McAllister, Executive Director, Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) as follows:

- The garment sector as a whole echoed the expectation that business would comply with national law and international conventions.
- All stakeholders recognise that child labour is a complex problem, but all agree it has no place in the garment supply chain.
- The industry group recognised the limitations of stakeholders working alone and highlighted the need for effective partnerships. In a similar vein, the non-industry group proposed strengthening and expanding existing multi-stakeholder initiatives as an effective and efficient way forward. Both groups issued a cautionary note about the need to build trust and confidence for effective collaboration which further reinforced the call for building on existing initiatives

While the non-industry group called for greater focus further down the supply chain, below tier 1, and greater transparency, the industry group wished to explore how responsibility would be shared down the supply chain, particularly at lower tier levels where problems become a mix of workplace and societal issues. Nevertheless, it was agreed that there should be greater collaboration between industry and non-industry below tier 1 to support effective and sustainable change, for example in particular areas of risk, such as home-workers.

There was common agreement on the need to share knowledge and ensure key concepts and issues are understood to promote collaboration, communications, coherence and knowledge management. An example was given of joint programmes between industry and non-industry partners that promote awareness, understanding and learning. These partnerships benefit from relationships built on confidence, trust and mutual respect between stakeholders. It was felt that it would be beneficial to advance efforts in the short-term to strengthen and deepen the scope of these joint programmes, particularly that focusing specifically on child labour, at the national level in India and with a medium-term view to future scaling up to the regional level across Asia.

It was suggested that there should be an increased role of advocacy for remediation of child labourers found working in the supply chain in line with the expressed need to engage with the government recognising their unique role in implementing the legal and policy framework and providing relevant public services, including education, social protection and health.



## World Day Against Child Labour 2011 “Warning Children in Hazardous Work – 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 2011: Warning! Children in hazardous work – End child labour. The information and the activities were promoted on the web site, providing coverage to the related initiatives.

Global March urged members and partners to consider the following possible areas of action in respect of hazardous child labour to mark the year's World Day:

- To find out if a list of hazardous child labour has been established by the government and social partners and whether this list is up-to-date or needs to be revised. This information can be obtained from the government, from trade union confederations and through National Steering Committees on Child Labour where these exist. If the list needs to be revised, advocacy action could be organised to ensure that this review is undertaken as soon as possible and that the hazardous list is disseminated throughout the country for follow-up.
- To assess national and international resources and programmes dedicated to tackling the incidence of hazardous child labour and working towards its reduction and ultimate elimination. Armed with this data, members and partners could develop and implement advocacy and related action to either mobilise further resources to target hazardous child labour and/or to assess impact and sustainable change.
- To develop and implement awareness-raising campaigns on hazardous child labour, targeting different stakeholder groups and the general public, particularly those communities at risk of child labour.
- To recognise and support the important work of trade unions in conjunction with employers and state labour inspection systems in ensuring that working conditions meet ILO health and safety standards.
- To develop advocacy campaigns to call on governments to acknowledge the cross-cutting nature of child labour and to ensure a coherent, well-resourced and multi-faceted child labour elimination programme that promotes education for all, decent work and adequate social protection as a minimum.
- To ensure that children below the minimum age of employment are in school and benefiting from free, good quality public education and that youth of legal working age are working in safe conditions that meet occupational safety and health standards.

Global March partners supported the World Day call and the activities can be seen at [http://globalmarch.org/events/wdac12011-partner\\_activities.php](http://globalmarch.org/events/wdac12011-partner_activities.php)

## Decent Work For Domestic Workers

Domestic work has been a major element of the growing phenomenon of migration, particularly in respect of women who, in 2000, represented just fewer than 50 per cent of all international migrants. There is considerable concern for undocumented women migrants in informal, unprotected, hidden and unregulated labour markets, including domestic workers. It was in order to tackle the problems resulting from the informal nature of the domestic work sector in many countries that, after many years of lobbying, it was finally decided to develop an appropriate international standard to protect these workers. The first round of discussions on a new Convention and Recommendation took place in June 2010 at the ILO's annual conference.

Most girls and women who are trafficked end up as domestic workers and are trafficked within and across state borders by organised traffickers. Girls and women from various Asian countries, for example, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia are often trafficked into countries in the Middle East and Gulf states, while those from African and East European countries may be trafficked into Western Europe to work as maids, nannies and housekeepers. Girls and boys are trafficked into India from Nepal and Bangladesh to work as domestic workers.

Traffickers usually source the victims in groups, with false or altered documents, and often lie about the destination countries and what they will actually do when they arrive. Poorly educated parents or guardians are often ignorant of the dangers of trafficking and are too trusting of agents who visit their homes to propose a better life for their children elsewhere. Agents take advantage of the ignorance and extreme poverty of parents or guardians and pay an advance sum as a sign of their "good" intentions. Those trafficked are often not in possession of legitimate contracts and identity documents and are therefore completely at the mercy of the traffickers and their eventual employers.



Domestic workers in many countries are excluded from labour legislation and their working conditions remain unregulated. Their employment situation is not considered to “fit” the general framework of existing employment laws since most of their work is generally invisible as it takes place in private households, which are not considered as work places, of private persons, who are not considered as employers. As a result, they are not normally considered as “workers” or “employees” and their work is undervalued. In other countries, labour legislation comprises discriminatory provisions for domestic workers and they may even be denied the right to organise in trade unions.

Women migrant domestic workers therefore suffer from three levels of discrimination. Firstly, as women workers; secondly, many of them are undocumented in the recipient country; and, thirdly, they can be a special category of “worker” within a household that no labour inspector or any other type of service can monitor. Indeed, there has been a growing number of international media reports in recent years of terrible abuse of domestic workers – one of the most recent being an Indonesian worker who had pins inserted into her body by her employer.

With little or no pay, without proper documentation, such as a visa, or a work contract, domestic workers may find themselves in a situation of debt bondage, moving from one exploitative employer to another. Others may be groomed for commercial sexual exploitation.

The Domestic Workers Convention 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.

- **Legislation:** making sure that labour legislation provides the same rights and protection to domestic workers as any other workers and does not include any discriminatory clauses.
- **Policy development:** ensuring that migration-related policy recognises labour market demand for domestic workers and opens up legal channels of migration for them.
- **Monitoring:** introducing some form of monitoring of working conditions in the work place.
- **Abuse:** forbidding, for example, the withdrawal of identity documents of domestic workers.
- **Prosecution:** enforcing prosecution in the case of recruitment agents and employers/sponsors identified as having violated their contractual obligations and having committed abuses.
- **Flexibility:** increasing flexibility for domestic workers in changing employers (without imprisonment and deportation) in cases of complaints of abuses.
- **Legal protection:** as a minimum, domestic workers should have legal protection on clearly defined daily hours of work and rest periods; night work and overtime, including adequate compensation; clearly defined weekly rest and leave periods; minimum wage and payment of wages; standards on termination of employment; and, social security protection.

Global March welcomed the adoption by the ILO of the Convention 189 for protection of the domestic workers, accompanied by a set of Recommendations today at the International Labour Conference (ILC) in Geneva, Switzerland. Global March called upon all the ILO members to quickly ratify and implement the new Convention to ensure that the entire spectrum of labour and social rights of domestic workers will be respected, including minimum age and protection of young domestic workers from hazardous work.

## FROM EXPLOITATION TO EDUCATION



Global March launched 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.

In 2004, the World Day Against Child Labour focused on the plight of child domestic workers globally. In its own campaign on this issue, Global March, its members and partners advocated for strong state measures to make underage child domestic labour illegal. This convention is a great victory of Global March partners and their efforts on bringing the change in the lives of domestic workers. A follow-up campaign on child domestic labour was also done in 2006 to re-focus attention on the plight of the 'invisible' child labourers.



## Universal ratification and implementation of ILO Child Labour Conventions Campaign

At the end of 2011, 174 countries ratified the ILO Convention 182 on Worst Form of Child Labour and 164 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.

In respect of the situation in India, this country is one of the ILO member States that has still not ratified the Child Labour Conventions. The International Secretariat presented a submission calling for these ratifications to be made to the Minister of Labour and Employment, Mr Mallikarjuna Kharge, in 10 June 2011 at Geneva with the ILO and participated in a discussion with the Ministry on the issue along with Governing Board member Mr Nitte Adyanthaya. On 24 August 2011, the Indian government issued a statement stating that the government is focused on multi-pronged strategy for the eradication of child labour. The International Secretariat will continue to lobby the Indian government for these ratifications to be made.

## 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 2011 and the web link can be found at: [www.globalmarch.org/events/WCGFTT.php](http://www.globalmarch.org/events/WCGFTT.php).



## FROM EXPLOITATION TO EDUCATION

### Global March joins UN Global Compact

On 12 August 2011 the Global March joined the register of participants of the United Nations Global Compact. The UN Global Compact is the world's largest voluntary corporate citizenship initiative. Participants join because they share the conviction that business practices rooted in universal principles contribute to a more stable and inclusive global market and help build prosperous and thriving societies. As of September 2010, the Global Compact claimed more than 6,000 participating companies from 135 countries, as well as 2,300 non-business participants, emerging as a truly global initiative with a strong presence in both North and South.

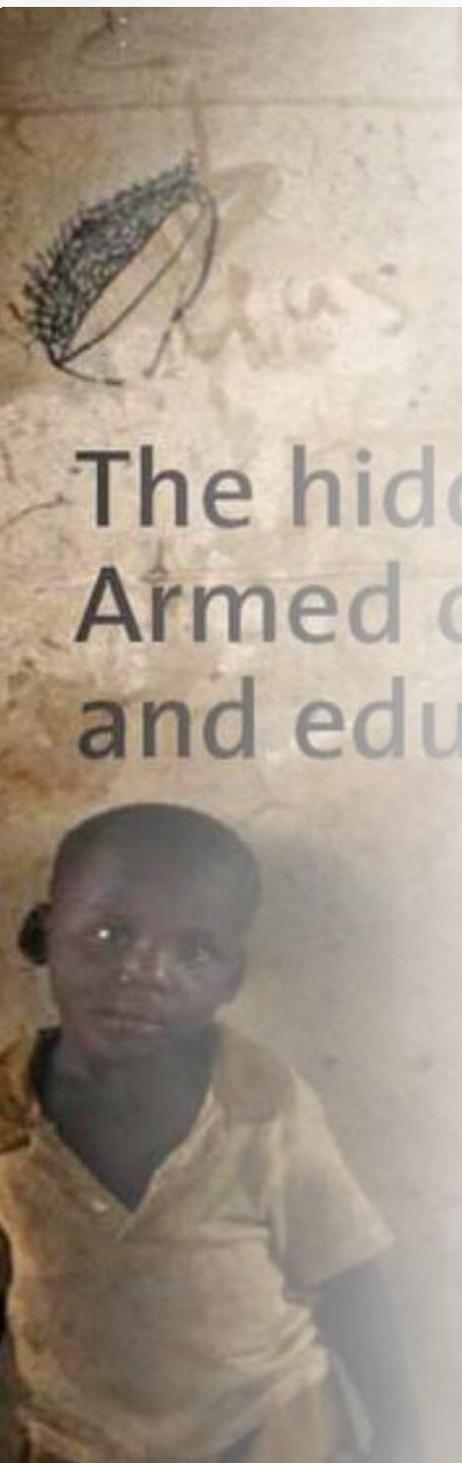


### Links to Education For All and Global Campaign For Education

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.

While efforts have seen marked advances in primary school enrolment, the pace of advance in uneven – and it may be slowing. When the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All (EFA) was adopted there were around 106 million children out of school. By 2008, it had fallen to some 67 million, lead by strong drive in India, South and West Asia. However, some 43% of out-of-school children live in sub-Saharan Africa and another 27% in South and West Africa, and nearly half live in only 15 countries. Around 28 million children of primary school age in conflict-affected countries are out of school. With 18% of the world's primary school age population these countries account for 42% of the world's out-of-school children. 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 through its advocacy and communication.

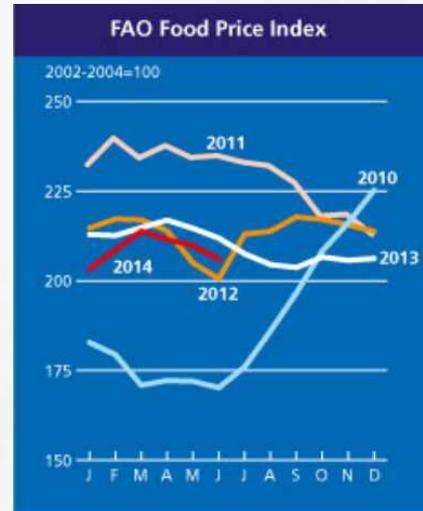
These messages continue to be directed towards education fora by Global March and its members and partners and the impact of this long-term advocacy action are now beginning to show results on which further improvements and expansion can be built.



## EFA Global Monitoring Report 2011

In February 2011, the Global March Chair was invited to the Working Group on EFA to highlight the focus on access and inclusion of hard-to-reach children in the EFA framework. The GMR, entitled *The Hidden Crisis- Armed Conflict and Education*, warned that conflict continues to blight the lives of million of the world's most vulnerable people, especially children and their access to basic services including education. Over 40% of out-of-school children live in conflict-affected counties, with some of the largest disparities in gender and lowest literacy levels in the world. Furthermore, the financial crisis has impacted on the humanitarian aid, with education receiving only 2% of humanitarian aid and there is an urgent need for putting education at the centre of the humanitarian aid effort.

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, as demonstrated by the Arab Spring. <http://www.beta.globalmarch.org/news/090211.php3>



## 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, Graça Machel, Jan Peter Balkenende, Kofi Annan, Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah of Jordan, Angélique Kidjo, Belinda Stronach, Sarah Brown, Kevin Cahill, Paul Martin, and Kailash Satyarthi. It has Carol Bellamy, Fast Track Initiative on 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. The panel announcement was made in tandem with the launch of Panel Co-convenor Gordon Brown's new report, 'Education for All: beating poverty, unlocking prosperity'. This is the first in a two-part report which identifies the positive impact of universal education on promoting growth in developing countries.

# FROM EXPLOITATION TO EDUCATION

## Global Partnership on Education

The Global Partnership for Education 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 our organization and the joint responsibility we share to achieve education for all children.

Global March has participated in the GPE's discussions for the reforms in the FTI and the movement towards 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. From 2011 to 2014, three new strategic directions of GPE will ensure that more children enroll in school and receive a better education.



### 1. Increase support for fragile states

Why is it essential? Over 40% of the 67 million out-of-school children currently live in conflict-affected or fragile states and are at higher risk of being marginalized.

### 2. Improve learning outcomes and quality education

Why is it essential? 200 million children are currently in school but are learning very little.

### 3. Support girls' education

Why is it essential? 36 million girls are still out of school and their completion rates and learning levels remain low; their participation in upper secondary school, critical to reducing birth rates and improving child and maternal mortality, is low.

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.

[http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/GRA/GMACL%20submission%20to%20EFA-FTI%20Consultation%202\\_6%20August%202011.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/GRA/GMACL%20submission%20to%20EFA-FTI%20Consultation%202_6%20August%202011.pdf)



## GCE-related activities

Since February 2011, when the Global March chair stepped down from the GCE Presidency, there has been a marked decrease in his roles and responsibilities during the reporting period, giving time to fulfil and re-focus strategy and attention toward the Global March. Some of the meetings the Global March Chair attended a number of meetings related to his role and responsibilities as the GCE President and later as a GCE Board member:

- Middle East Regional Pre-Assembly Meeting, January 2011, Jordan
- GCE World Assembly, February 2011, France;
- GCE Board meeting June 2011, Denmark.

Global March holds two seats on the GCE Board with the second being held by Governing Board member Mr Elie Jouen. Mr Jouen attended the Board meetings in 2011 and was also accompanied by Ms Ana Vasquez, Governing Board member for South America and Mr Nick Grisewood, Executive Director, to attend the World Assembly in February 2011 in Paris, France.

The International Secretariat maintained 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 2011 GCE Global Action Week which this year focused on Women and Girls Education. <http://www.globalmarch.org/events/gaw2011.php>

The Global March also supported in highlighting the issue of child labour and the barriers to education especially for the girls in the GCE publication Make it Right: Ending the Crisis in Girls' Education. The Executive Director and the Policy Advocacy Coordinator provided text for inclusion in the report on child labour and education linkages. [http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/makeitright/MakeItRight\\_Report\\_07.pdf](http://www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/makeitright/MakeItRight_Report_07.pdf)

The International Secretariat prepared and circulated statements and press releases on G8, concern over child labour in agriculture in USA, Global Trade Union Alliance to Combat Forced Labour and Trafficking, resources for public education and health eaten by global corporations, child labour in Ivory Coast, etc.

# Programmes, advocacy and campaigns

## NOT MADE BY CHILDREN

### Multi-stakeholder Initiative in the Garment Manufacturing Sector of India

Since 2009, the Global March has been coordinating a project on the garment manufacturing sector in India, funded by the Embassy of the Netherlands in India, which was elaborated based on the numerous incidences of child labour in the garment supply chains, particularly the handwork component. The garment sector is the second largest employer after agriculture in India. The project emerged after more than a year of discussions with all the major stakeholder groups in the garment supply chain. During these exchanges, a common understanding evolved that there was need for a common and collective approach to the problem and to move beyond just tier 1 and 2 into the chain of sub-contracting units itself, ensuring engagement with all levels of the supply chain. As there are already a large number of social compliance and auditing initiatives in this sector in India, an important step will be to enhance knowledge sharing and in mapping other initiatives.

As a first step, a draft stakeholders' skeletal framework for the elimination of child labour in the garment sector was drawn up at the end of 2009 which focuses on two main areas: firstly, examining accountability involving inspection, monitoring, reporting, remediation and independent audit, through mapping, registration, internal/external monitoring and awareness creation; and secondly, rehabilitation of the child labourers identified in the supply chains, involving government, NGOs, industry and teachers in awareness creation, education, skills development and vocational training and registration and tracking of children withdrawn from labour.

Established roles and responsibilities were defined on the nature of the stakeholder groups. For the industry partners, the focus is on the supply chains and promoting ethical trade practices, including mapping. Trade unions focus is on promoting decent work and supporting the formalisation of different parts of the sector. Civil society organisations have a role in assisting in the mapping, identification of children, monitoring, rehabilitation and awareness creation. Finally, UN agencies play a supportive role in the framework development and provide technical assistance. The project is being overseen by a Framework Committee, called the Multi-stakeholder Garment Steer Group on Child Labour, and Global March is the facilitator of this Steer Group with the ILO playing an advisory role.



A full Stakeholders' Forum was held in New Delhi on 19 February 2010 which brought all the major stakeholder groups together for frank and open discussions on the challenges faced in eliminating child labour from the garment supply chain. The forum also provided an opportunity for a brainstorming session on the need for a common action to address child labour in the sector. The event saw the participation of 12 brands/retailers along with their suppliers, manufacturers and sub-contractors.

An informal meeting of the member of the Multi-stakeholder Garment Steer Group was held on 11 May 2011 on the sidelines of the International Consultation "Roadmap 2016 and garment-manufacturing sector". The objective of this meeting was to take stock of the activities of the Steer Group and to reflect on next steps in the context of the outcome of the International Consultation which included a focus on the possible broadening and deepening of the Steer Group and the adoption of pilot action plans for implementation for a child labour free garment supply chain. This was discussed in the light of the outcomes of the International Consultation and the increasing interest from a range of existing and new stakeholders.

#### Pilot Action Plan for the elimination of child labour from garment manufacturing sector

Global March initiated discussions to finalize the strategy towards pilot action plans. These pilot action plans were designed to enhance engagement between all stakeholders in the lower tiers of the garment supply chain in the pilot areas with the goal of creating a child labour free garment supply chain. The objectives of the pilot action plans adhered to the national legal framework and the standards set by ILO Conventions No. 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labour and No. 138 on Minimum Age of Employment and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

Global March as the facilitator of the Steer Group ahead of the third meeting of the group connected with all the stakeholders to seek their inputs on the pilot action plans. Based on these inputs a concept note was prepared by Global March and distributed to the stakeholders.

The third meeting of the Steer Group was convened on 09th September 2011 to further discuss about the concept note and the strategic objectives of the pilot action plan. Director, Child & Women Labour Division from the Ministry of Labour and Employment participated in the meeting on behalf of the government. The concept proposal outlining the pilot action plan prepared by Global March was finally endorsed by the stakeholders. The strategic objectives of the action plan are aimed to be achieved through a shared process of dialogue, engagement, coordination, communication and collaboration with and among stakeholders in the pilot areas where child labour is endemic in the garment-manufacturing sector.

The steer group discussed the strategies that could be employed for detailing the concept note, the activities, key performance indicators, the timeframe and the geographies for the roll out of the pilot action plan. A multipronged strategy was agreed upon that encompassed sensitization at the community level in source areas of child trafficking, capacity building of subcontractors in the identified geographies spanning through the informal sector, active participation of law enforcement agencies and engagement with other multi stakeholder initiatives working in the area of instituting decent working conditions in garment supply chains. The strategy entailed convergence of the compliance activities with the State Labour Inspectorate mechanism. Discussions for resource mobilization for the Steer Group were also initiated in the meeting. Broadening the stakeholder base of the Steer Group at the constituency level was also considered, so that the pilot action plan could be endorsed by more actors resulting in substantive and impactful intervention in selected geographies.

Subsequently based on the deliberations of the steer group, Global March prepared a detailed proposal for

# FROM EXPLOITATION TO EDUCATION

rolling out the pilot action plan activities and also drafted a budget required for implementing the activities after having several rounds of discussions with the chair and co-chair of the garment multi-stakeholder steer group. The detailed proposal and budget have been shared with the stakeholders. As soon as the budget will be endorsed by all the stakeholders and resource mobilization strategy for the steer group activities will be finalized, the pilot action plan will be rolled out.

## Sensitisation Workshops

A series of 4 sensitisation workshops were organised to be held between January and March 2011. These pilot workshops will include agents, contractors and sub-contractors as the first target groups. The pilot workshops will be conducted in the Okhla and Tirupur clusters, two per each location. It was agreed that the industry group active in each cluster would be responsible for identifying participants and would communicate names and details in a timely manner before each workshop. A sub-committee will be responsible for oversight of the sensitisation workshops, including a review of the training materials.

The first draft of the sensitisation materials was developed by Global March and circulated for consultation and review by the sub-committee. Global March will work with sub-committee members to ensure that adequate numbers of participants are identified and invited.

4 sensitization workshops were organized for the garment subcontractors and line managers of exporters companies of Okhla Garment and Textile Cluster (OGTC), Tirupur Exporters and Manufacturers' Association (TEAMA) and Tirupur Exporters' Association (TEA), wherein 125 participants were sensitized on the issue of child labour.

Research and map the range of ethical initiatives and auditing practices for elimination of child labour - Global March continued to collate information on various ethical initiatives and auditing practices in the garment sector for the elimination of child labour. It conducted a desk review of different social compliance standards in the garment sector.

Also, it undertook a study that revealed incidences of use of child labour in garment supply chains and below standard working conditions among the garment workers at the sub-contracting units in Bangalore. The study is published as 'Made in India: Child labour in garment sub-contracting units in Bangalore'. The gestalt view of the garment-manufacturing sector in Bangalore showed mainly women workers, and the same is reflected in



the garment sub-contracting units (lower tiers of the garment supply chains) where the study found 94% workers to be women. Children were often found working with their family members in these sub-contracting units, with the majority of them being girls. The study also revealed that working hours at these units are often beyond the standard 8 hours running even up to 13 hours in a day, with the workers earning on an average between US\$ 2–3 per day and children getting even lesser than the adults for the same work. 28 children were found at the sub-contracting unit, with the majority below 14 years of age. There was a clear skew towards the feminine gender. For every one boy working there were 5 girls working in these sub-contracting units. In most cases, the parent mainly the mother and the child had the same work profile. Although the piece rate was the same for child and adult workers, the daily rate for the children was half of the daily rate for an adult.

Global March initiated contact with various actors in the garment sector, notably, the Apparel Export Promotion Council, the apex body of garment exporters and manufacturers in India, under the Ministry of Textiles. It attended a consultation for stakeholder engagement that focussed on child labour, hours of work and wages in seeds industry and agriculture in July 2010 in Hyderabad organised by the Fair Labor Association and Bayer. It continued to build relations with fair trade organisations such as Fair Trade Forum India and International Resources for Fairer Trade for improving working conditions of the supply chain agents in the garment sector and creating awareness on the issue of child labour and trafficking of children for forced labour. It also initiated dialogue with different regional forum on social audit and compliance mechanisms, most of them focussing on small clusters such as Tirupur.

## Research the nature and extent of child labour and trafficking for forced labour in the cotton and cottonseed farming areas in India

A study was undertaken to research into the issue of child labour in cotton and cotton seed growing in India, especially since the situation has worsened with the introduction of BT technology and shift of production in hands of companies. Addressing the gaps in the researches conducted so far which have only been limited to examining the extent of the problem, the study aimed to specifically delve into the drivers behind child labour in cotton industry. The study also aimed to identify the supply and value chain dynamics in cotton and cotton seed growing and proposing recommendations on the analyses of these. The research commissioned to Jawaharlal Nehru University, covered 4 cotton and cottonseed farm intensive states of India – Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The study revealed shifting of BT cotton seed cultivation to impoverished areas to use cheap tribal labour/trafficked children from adjacent areas, insufficient awareness about child labour laws, etc among farmers and families of child labourers, high cost of BT technology, difficulty in switching from BT technology due loans taken to meet costs, etc as some of the drivers behind the use of children in the cotton industry.

The research study is published as 'Dirty Cotton: A Research on Child Labour, Slavery, Trafficking and Exploitation in Cotton and Cotton Seed Farming in India'.

## Consultation among the various actors in the garment supply chain

As has been reported earlier in the report, for ensuring greater coherence and solidarity among a wide range of actors in combating child labour and ensuring decent working conditions in the garment sector, an International Multi-stakeholder Consultation on Roadmap 2016 and Garment Sector was organised on May 11, 2011 which was attended by representatives from multinational garment corporations, social audit firms, garment manufacturers, trade unions, civil society, government agencies and the United Nations. The

## FROM EXPLOITATION TO EDUCATION

consultation had provided a unique opportunity for stakeholders to consider progress made to date and, in a context of engagement, responsibility and accountability, to discuss what still needs to be done and how to achieve the goals of Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016.

### Capacity building of the Labour Inspectorate



Additionally during 2011 Global March Against Child Labour as the lead implementing agency conducted capacity enhancement / child labour sensitization workshops for the Labour Officials of Bangalore Division of Labour Department, Govt. of Karnataka. In August 2011, 49 labour officials were sensitized about child labour and trafficking of children for forced labour. The resource manual for the sensitization workshop was prepared by reviewing the existing literature of ILO-IPEC, V V Giri National Labour Institute (under Ministry of Labour and employment on the subject. Simultaneously discussions were also initiated with Labour Department, Govt. of Delhi for sensitizing the 9 District Task Forces (comprising of Police, Labour officials, officials from the revenue department, education department, health department, women & child welfare department) exemplifying a collaborative approach for holistic rehabilitation of children under various acts and sections of the Indian Penal Code. It is expected that about 120 law enforcement officials will be sensitized in Delhi.

### Workers sensitisation and education on decent work standards to reduce child labour

Global March along with its partner organization, Developmental Initiatives for Social Causes (DISC) during 2011 enrolled 1555 garment workers in the Garment Workers' Union (GWU). The union is sensitizing workers on decent working conditions and fundamental rights at work. A baseline survey was also conducted to assess the awareness levels of workers about their rights. Global March also developed IEC material for the garment workers by reviewing the material of Central Board of Workers' Education and ILO.

## Child labour remediation and education

Global March and its partner organization Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) rescued/withdrew 203 children in the age group 7-17 from the garment manufacturing units of Delhi NCR, Punjab and Jaipur. Most of these children were trafficked from various districts of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. 112 children received their release certificates under the bonded labour system (abolition) act, 1976, during this year. The raid and rescue teams of BBA identified 1038 children working in the garment manufacturing sector of Delhi NCR and Punjab. BBA officials liaised with law enforcement agencies for streamlining the raid and rescue operations, expedite the process of conducting ossification test (for determining the age of the child labourer), expediting the issuance of release certificates to bonded child labourers. BBA's mobile troupe sensitized men, women and children about child trafficking in prone areas of Bihar and Jharkhand.

## Partnership building

The concept note focused on scaling up the activities of the existing garment manufacturing sector project, with particular focus on capacity-building of labour and factory inspectorates and trade unions to support organising activities and the promotion of decent work in the sector with emphasis on collective bargaining, involving close collaboration with the Garment Workers' Union in India and the Global Union Federation (GUF) for garment and leather workers' unions, the ITGLWF. The concept note also promoted sustainability through the integrating good practices and lessons learned into the elaboration of training modules and programmes.





## **GLOBAL MARCH**

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

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