

ALEXMUN

# ILO LEVEL 2



**“We share a  
common  
destiny. We  
can master it  
only if we  
face it  
together”**

**THE ERADICATION OF FORCED  
CHILD LABOUR IN LATIN  
AMERICA.**

**TOPIC A**

## **International Labour Organization**

Dear delegates

As the Committee of the International Labour Organization, we welcome you to the 9th edition of Model United Nations of Alexander Bain Irapuato.

We would like to remind the committee, that the topic in the discussion has shown a lot of controversy over the years, due to lack of understanding from the part of the Latin community, thus, we ask you to remain as neutral and diplomatic as possible.

As representatives of the Chair, we expect that you have a great time in ALEXMUN 2020, as well as you get to develop completely your potential as a delegate including abilities such as communication, leadership, teamwork, reflection and analysis, discipline, courage, risk-taking, among others you will discover during the time the debate progresses.

During the three days of debate, you will be debating on the topic “The eradication of forced child labor in Latin America”. In the following document, you will find relevant information about the topic, hoping that it will help you in your development during the model, also material that hopefully will allow you to expand your understanding of the topic and the committee capabilities over it.

We as part of the committee appreciate that you chose to work inside this committee of ILO, likewise, we would like to inform you that if you have any doubts regarding, protocol, academic or logistics, please do not hesitate to either approach or contact us.

We hope you enjoy your time in ALEXMUN 2020, we wish you the best of lucks!

**COMMITTEE GENERAL INFORMATION:**

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a specially designed agency of the United Nations whose focal point is to improve labor conditions and living ideals all through the world. The committee was established in 1919, involving 187 member states that work together to set new labor standards, develop policies, and programs promote decent work for women and men.

**MISSION:**

"The International Labour Organization (ILO) is dedicated to promoting social justice and internationally identified human and labor rights, pursuing its establishing mission that social justice is essential to universal and lasting peace".

**FUNCTIONS:**

Full employment and rising standards of living

Ensure employment, in which workers are in should get satisfaction.

Facilities for training and transfer of labor migration.

Policies with wages, hours and condition of works.

Protection of life and health of workers

Provision for child maternity protection

Provision for adequate nutrition

Assurance of equality of education and vocational opportunity

**HOW DOES ILO WORK:**

The international labor organization search the cooperation between the employers, workers and the governments to improve social and economic progress

**MAIN BODIES**

ILO works with three main bodies, these bodies represent governments, workers, and employers.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE:** sets the International labor standards and the broad policies of the ILO. Is a forum of discussion of key social and labor questions.

**GOVERNING BODY:** This is the executive council of ILO. where ILO decisions about policy, establish the program and the budget.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE:** Is the permanent secretariat of the International Labor Organization, is the main point of ILO of supervision of activities.

### **THE GOVERNING BODY**

The Governing Body is the administrative body of the International Labour Organization. It was established to have three obligatory meetings a year, the months of March, June and November, where decisions on ILO's policies and agenda of the International Labour Conference are taken, as well as the adoption of the draft Programme and Budget of the Organization for submission to the Conference, and elects the Director-General.

The governing body of ILO is made of 56 titular members and 66 deputy members.

## **TOPIC: A**

### **“The eradication of forced child labor in Latin America”**

#### **GENERAL CONTEXT**

ILO's available information on the eradication of forced child labor over the Caribbean and Latin American region shows that despite the progress done, there is still a lot of work to be completed. “According to numerical data, only at the region, there are still de 1,8 million people submitted to forced labor.”

Forced labor constitutes a meaningful violation of human rights and the fundamental rights of labor.

“Globally there are 21 million victims that currently suffer from enforced work whose exploitation generates earnings that reach 150000 billion dollars, where for the most part 99000 billion dollars come from commercial sexual exploitation.”

The International Labour Organization describes enforced labor to the international rights as «every work or service demanded to an individual under the threat of any penalty and for which said individual does not volunteer»

Forced labor is the term used by the international community to describe situations in which the people involved - women, men, girls, and boys - have to work against their will, bound by their contractors or employers, through, violence and threats of violence, or more subtle measures such as the accumulation of debts, retention of identity documents or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities.

Forced labor constitutes a serious violation of human rights and a restriction of personal freedom.

#### **CURRENT SITUATION**

Action against forced labor in Latin America

Brazil has taken the lead in addressing the problem of forced labor through the adoption of its National Action Plan for the Eradication of Slavery, adopted in March

2003. When the roots of forced labor lie deep in a continent's social, economic and ethnic structure, multiple strategies are needed to eradicate the problem.

Brazil's multiple strategies to combat forced labor includes the raising of massive awareness, coordination of government activities, promotion of a new law with stronger sanctions against offenders, interventions of mobile police units, and a steady increase in prosecutions. The achievements of the campaign against slave labor in Brazil are reflected in the remarkable increase in workers freed from forced labor over recent years.

"Brazil is a model. Some people may argue that the main cause of forced labor is poverty, but we say that the real problem is impunity. We have to combat impunity...", comments Roger Plant, head of the ILO's Special Plan of Action to Combat Forced Labour.

### **Decent Work and the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development**

The 2030 Agenda reaches the three dimensions of sustainability: economic, social and environmental. It is constituted by 17 objectives of Sustainable Development that will be based on the progress achieved through the Millennium Development Goals. This agenda has been adopted by the workshop leaders who reunited on a Special Summit of the United Nations.

The 2030 Agenda concentrates on the people and the planet while providing the international community the strength it needs to work unified to work on approaching the huge challenges humanity faces, including those related to the labor work.

### **Key questions**

What is the number of forces in labor in your country?

In what way does your country is involved in forced labor?

What are the measures that the International Labor Organization has taken that remain viable for the resolution of the conflict?

What actions is your State taking to eradicate this issue?

What are the possible solutions that your country can comunicate to the committee?

What measures does ILO have to take before? and how these measures can be modified to have a better impact on the countries with the most percentage of forced labor?

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS:**

1. Saudi Arabia
2. Algeria
3. Canada
4. Comoros
5. French Republic
6. Federal Republic of Germany
7. Israel
8. Japan
9. Libya
10. Pakistan
11. Republic of Iraq
12. Repubblica Italiana
13. Republic of Yemen
14. Somalia
15. Socialist Republic of **Vietnam**
16. Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic Of India
17. The Federative Republic of Brazil
18. The People's Republic of China
19. The Russian Federation
20. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
21. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
22. The State of Kuwait
23. The Kingdom of Bahrain
24. The Republic of Kenya
25. The Syrian Arab Republic
26. The Arab Republic of Egypt
27. The Islamic Republic of Iran

28. The Republic of Burundi
29. United Arab Emirates
30. United States of America.

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