



Roadmap for Pioneer Country

2023-2025



Ministry of Labour,
Employment and Social Security
Argentina

ALLIANCE





Roadmap for Pioneer Country

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Executive summary

Child labor and forced labor pose a global problem that hinders countries' path towards sustainable development and jeopardizes people's well-being and the effective enjoyment of their rights, especially those of children. Therefore, and given the complex nature of these crimes, the eradication of forced labor and child labor requires a joint effort by the international community with a permanent dialogue between States, actors from the world of work and society as a whole.

In this framework, and under the commitment to comply with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, the Alliance 8.7 is a multi-stakeholder space for international cooperation aimed at the rapid achievement of Target 8.7 on the eradication of forced labor and child labor in all its forms. Argentina assumes the role of vice-chair of this space from the beginning (2017), being the host of the IV Global Conference on the sustained eradication of child labor, including the issue of forced labor in accordance with the United Nations goal.

Argentina has a long history of work on the issue, highlighting public policies and an institutionalized social dialogue, resulting in an enriching experience for Alliance 8.7. Therefore, in March 2022, the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security of the Nation has expressed its interest in being part of the group of Pioneer Countries of the space and cooperate with other countries to achieve the goal.

Since the beginning of the process, the Ministry of Labor has coordinated the actions with two strategic workshops being held to define priorities and draw up a roadmap to mark the way forward. The first one was held on July 26, 2022 in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. During the workshop, national priorities were validated and the parameters were established for the preparation of the roadmap to address child labor, forced labor and human trafficking in the country. The construction of the roadmap determined objectives, measures and actions for the fulfillment of Target 8.7 of the SDGs. For the preparation of the roadmap, the corresponding consultations were carried out with strategic stakeholders, in compliance with the multi-stakeholder approach that characterizes Alliance 8.7. The second workshop was held on October 12, 2022 at the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. On this occasion, the validation of the roadmap was carried out with the participation of strategic areas of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security, representatives of the Ministry of Transport, Education, Security, the Anti-Trafficking Committee, social actors representing workers and employers, ILO, the United Nations System and representatives of civil society.

The result of this process has resulted in an instrument that will guide actions at the national level and their representation in Alliance 8. 7, framed in international instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, the Declaration on Multinational Enterprises, the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the recent Durban Declaration resulting from the V Global Conference on Child Labor (2022); as well as in Conventions such as Convention 138 (ILO) on minimum age, Convention 182 (ILO) on the worst forms of child labor, Convention 29 (ILO) on Forced Labor and its Protocol 2014, among other international standards.



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Context and background

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly approved the agenda “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. It constitutes an action plan in favor of people, the planet and prosperity. Among its objectives, it seeks to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The Plan has 17 Goals and 169 targets that are integrated and indivisible and combine the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Among the Goals is Goal 8 which states: “promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. Within this, Target 8.7 proposes: “Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end contemporary forms of slavery and human trafficking and ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025, end child labor in all its forms”.

Argentina undertook the commitment to implement this development agenda, carrying out a process of adjustment of the instrument to the national reality, promoting Target 8.7 and boosting actions towards its rapid fulfillment by 2030.

In this sense, in order to encourage the Member States of the United Nations to comply with what was proposed, the multi-stakeholder space “Alliance 8.7 of the SDGs” was created with the objective of “achieving a significant reduction in the number of people in child labor and forced labor”. The Argentine Republic exercises the role of the Vice-Chair of the space since its creation in 2017.

Reinforcing its commitment, the Alliance creates the group of “Pioneer Countries”, a category that distinguishes States that adopted legislation and established policies, coordination mechanisms and renewed their political will to promote new approaches. Thus, it includes countries willing to do more and act faster to achieve Target 8.7, with the intention of paving the way and inspiring other countries facing similar problems, leaving no one behind, to end child labor by 2025 and modern slavery by 2030.

Our country has been exercising leadership on the issue, which was demonstrated in the organization of the IV Global Conference on the Eradication of Child Labor, by sharing good national and regional practices, such as the Regional Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in MERCOSUR, the participation in the Regional Initiative in Latin America Free of Child Labor, in the Inter-American Network for Labor Administration (RIAL) and the role as vice-chair of the Alliance 8.7 have been fundamental in order to highlight Argentina's place at the international level.

In this context, the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security considers that being part of the Pioneer Countries of the Alliance will collaborate in sharing our experience with all members and thus strengthen actions at a global level.



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**Strengthening actions
towards the eradication
of Child and Forced Labor**

Argentina has been implementing a series of initiatives related to Target 8.7 at the international, regional and national levels:

Actions at the international and regional level

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Vice-Chair of Alliance 8.7

Holding the position of the Vice-Chair of the Alliance since 2017 is of utmost relevance for the country's profile, as it can be the platform that drives actions in pursuit of the eradication of forced labor and child labor. On the other hand, it is an opportunity to obtain leadership in the field at the regional level.

Organization of the IV Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labor (November 2017)

It led to the Buenos Aires Declaration on Child Labor, Forced Labor and Youth Employment, which aims not only at the universal ratification of the fundamental ILO Conventions, including the 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labor Convention (1930), but also the relevant Human Rights instruments and protocols of the United Nations, as well as the Conventions adopted by countries worldwide.

In addition, 96 pledges were recorded aimed at the adoption of measures for the prevention and eradication of child labor by governments, trade unions, businesses and regional groups.

Regional Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in MERCOSUR

It is worth noting the commitment made by the countries that are members of MERCOSUR regarding the Regional Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor, signed in 2006, which aims to develop a regional policy with the participation of the region's social actors.

Regional Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Forced Labor and Human trafficking for Purposes of Labor Exploitation in MERCOSUR

It is worth highlighting the commitment made by the countries that are members of MERCOSUR regarding the Regional Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Forced Labor and Human Trafficking for purposes of labor exploitation, signed in 2019, which aims to develop a regional policy with the participation of social actors in the region.

Regional Initiative and others

Similarly, this goes in line with the spirit of the Regional Initiative, which is an advanced response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, moreover, an innovative instrument of intergovernmental cooperation created by 30 countries in the region that also has the commitment of employers' and workers' organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

International cooperation and technical assistance

The Ministry of Labor has become a leading institution in the region for providing technical assistance on public policies related to the eradication of forced labor and child labor, through participation in international spaces such as the Inter-American Network of Labor Administrations (RIAL) of the Organization of American States and bilateral relations.

Actions at the national level

Participation in the Advisory Board of the Report on Child and Forced Labor in Supply Chains of Alliance 8.7

Argentina is the only country in Latin America that was invited to be part of the Council that evaluates and cooperates with the Report of the International Labor Organization, carried out within the framework of the Action Group on Supply Chains.

Participation in the Technical Commission of the Social Policy Coordination Council

In terms of adaptation, implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda, as well as reporting, at the national level.

SDGs and Business

Participation in support to the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies in its area of implementation of the 2030 Agenda by companies. This action contributes to strengthening our national tools in the fight against child and forced labor in supply chains.

National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Adolescent Labor 2018-2022

This plan is designed on the basis of six guiding principles that define the parameters and orientations of its objectives. These principles, in turn, are related to some of the different Sustainable Development Goals and their respective targets. It is a long-term strategic plan that coordinates public policies at the national level between national ministries and social actors. It is structured in three main lines of action: Prevention, Restitution of the exercise of rights and cross-cutting actions aimed at improving public policies and state capacities. At the same time, the Plan is divided into 6 objectives with lines of action, expected products and specific goals.

Tripartite social dialogue

The National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (CONAETI) has been operating successfully for over 20 years. Likewise, there is always room for convergence of the government, trade unions and employers' sectors, with the support of international organizations.

Territorial decentralization and federal work

The decentralization policy describes the approach to the problem of Child and Adolescent Labor in our country, which implies designing local policies in accordance with our federal system of government and, on the other hand, providing a better response based on a deeper and more complete territorial treatment.

Each province has a Provincial Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (COPRETI), which is assisted by the national level and has an articulation relationship, and it also participates in the national dialogue table (CONAETI) by means of its representatives.

Good Harvest (“Buena Cosecha”) Program

The Good Harvest (“Buena Cosecha”) Program is a specific tool in the fight against child labor, through which it promotes the creation and strengthening of spaces for care and containment for the children of rural workers, providing flexible resources that adapt to the needs of each territory. Another of its objectives is to improve the labor skills of agricultural workers, or those who work in seasonal jobs or in establishments far from their real homes with children and adolescents in their care.

Public-private articulation

The Network of Companies against Child Labor, as a space for dialogue, with 12 years of experience, implements good practices in the value chain of companies with the aim of raising awareness of the problem. It also carries out communication, dissemination and community intervention tasks, constituting a model whose experience is shared in international environments.

Information System

The Child and Adolescent Labor Observatory (OTIA) generates quantitative and qualitative information, a crucial input for the elaboration of public policies. As part of this space, the National Survey of Activities of Children and Adolescents 2016/2017 was generated, together with the National Institute of Statistics and Census.

Inspections

The Directorate for the Inspection of Child, Adolescent and Indications of Labor exploitation (DITIAEIEL) former Coordination of Inspection of Child and Adolescent Labor (COODITIA), carries out the task of specifically inspecting issues related to the problem and is responsible for strengthening the inspection through continuous training to inspectors and agents linked to the inspection.

Executive Committee for the Fight against Human Trafficking and Exploitation and Assistance to Victims.

Under the objective of promoting and strengthening public policies on the subject, carried out by the National State, it fosters the coordinated work of all the actors involved and jointly prepares plans that enable strategies which allow an effective access of the population to the prevention circuit, and of the victims, to the protection and assistance systems. It is integrated by the Ministries of Labor, Employment and Social Security; Social Development; Security; Justice and Human Rights; and Women, Gender and Diversity.

Federal Council for the Fight against Human Trafficking and Exploitation and for the Assistance to Victims

It is a permanent area of action and institutional coordination for preventive tasks, punishment of the crime and assistance developed by the different provincial agencies, the three branches of the National State and representatives of civil society.

Unified Protocol of Articulation

It sets out the articulation of inter-institutional work, across the entire circuit, which goes from the moment of the complaint to the assistance to the victims.

It establishes the coordinated action of government agencies with the Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) and the Federal Justice, which is the competent jurisdiction in matters of human trafficking.

Inspection Protocols

Labor inspection for the detection of non-compliance with labor, social security and forced labor and child labor regulations, with the capacity to detect and denounce throughout the country. The national labor inspection has a unified Procedure that contains specific actuary Instruments for data collection and has continuous training for labor inspectors and agents linked to the inspection.

Biennial National Plan for the fight against Human Trafficking and Exploitation and for the protection and assistance to victims

Implemented through the Executive Committee. Its design is based on three strategic axes (prevention, prosecution and assistance) and a cross-cutting one (Institutional Strengthening and Articulation). The MTEySS has fulfilled (to date) 86 % of the actions committed.

Creation of the Coordination for the Fight against Human Trafficking and Forced Labor and for the Assistance to Victims

By Resolution MTEySS 145/21, the Coordination for the Fight against Human Trafficking and Forced Labor and for the Assistance to Victims was created within the scope of the Undersecretariat of Policies for Inclusion in the World of Work, in order to strengthen the policies that the Ministry of Labor carries out for the eradication of Human Trafficking and Forced Labor and for the assistance to victims, and whose objective is to coordinate and articulate efforts for a sustained and effective public policy.

National Program for the Reparation of Rights and Strengthening of Labor Skills for those affected by the crimes of Human Trafficking and Exploitation

Within the scope of the Undersecretariat of Policies for Inclusion in the World of Work, through Resolution 391/21, the National Program for the Reparation of Rights and Strengthening of Labor Skills for those affected by the crimes of Human Trafficking and Exploitation was created. This Program, in compliance with Law No. 26,364, was created specifically to assist persons rescued as a result of having been victims of the crimes of Human Trafficking or Forced Labor, with the purpose of providing them with formal labor insertion or reinsertion through the Ministry of Labor, working in coordination with the agencies in charge of the primary assistance to this group.



4

**Strengthening actions
towards the eradication
of Child and Forced Labor**

The latest statistical data available on child and adolescent labor were developed by the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security together with the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC), based on the Survey of Activities of Children and Adolescents 2016-2017(EANNA).

The main results of the survey show that in Argentina 763,544 children between 5 and 15 years old carry out at least one productive activity, that is, 1 in 10 children in Argentina works in some of the modalities surveyed in the study¹.

In urban areas there are 556,909 children, representing 8.5% of the urban population in that age range, whereas in rural areas 206,635 children are engaged in productive activities, which represents about 20% of the rural population aged 5 to 15.

1. The operational definitions of each of the forms/modalities of child labor refer to work for the labor market (production of goods and services for the market), self-consumption (production of goods or services for the household's own consumption) and intense domestic activities (cleaning of the home and/or care of its members based on an hourly dedication that competes with play and education).

Participation in each of the activities is as follows:

- 291,335 children are engaged in labor market activities (3.8%).
- 227,497 children are engaged in activities for self-consumption (3.0%).
- 367,569 children are engaged in intense domestic activities (4.8%).

428,581 adolescents aged 16 and 17 are engaged in at least one productive activity, that is, 3 out of every 10 adolescents work. In urban areas there are 344,034 adolescents, representing 29.9% of the population in this age range, whereas in rural areas 84,547 adolescents are engaged in productive activities, representing 43.5% of the rural population aged 16 and 17.

The data referred to the group of children and adolescents (NNyA) between 5 and 17 years of age surveyed by the EANNA show that 1,192,125 children and adolescents between 5 and 17 years of age are engaged in at least one productive activity, that is, 13% of the total of this age group works in some of the modalities surveyed in the study.

In urban areas there are 900,943 children and adolescents, representing 11.6% of the urban population in this age range, whereas in rural areas 291,182 are engaged in productive activities, which represents about 23.5% of the rural population between 5 and 17 years of age.

The participation in each of the activities of children and adolescents between 5 and 17 years of age is as follows:

- 533,519 of children and adolescents engaged in labor market activities (5.9%).
- 322,777 children and adolescents who carry out activities for self-consumption (3.6%).
- 545,596 children and adolescents who carry out intense domestic activities (6.1%).

Participation in productive activities is differentiated by gender; boys are more involved in commercial and self-consumption activities, while girls participate to a greater extent in intense domestic activities, reflecting cultural patterns of sexual division of labor from a very early age. For this reason, public policy must be conceived from a gender perspective, since these trends are even more pronounced during adolescence.

In the northwestern (NOA) and northeastern (NEA) regions of Argentina, there is a higher proportion of child and adolescent labor, while the Patagonia region has the lowest rates.

Nearly 7 out of 10 children engaged in labor market activities, do so by helping their parents or other relatives. More precisely, in urban areas, 67.7% and in rural areas, 65.2% of working children. The prelude to child labor is sometimes produced by the absence of care spaces for children when parents go to work and have no one to leave them with. In addition, accompaniment and cooperation with parents or responsible adults tend to occur when adults work informally. Among adolescents, salaried and self-employed jobs are more relevant, however, 4 out of 10 adolescents work helping their parents and/or relatives.

Educational inclusion of children between 5 and 15 years old in Argentina is almost universal (98.7% in urban areas and 96.6% in rural areas), however, child labor—in any of its forms—negatively affects school attendance and educational pathways:

- In urban areas, while 1.3% of children and youth do not attend school, among those who engage in labor market activities, the proportion rises to 5.7% of those who work and do not attend school.
- In rural areas, 2.6% of children and adolescents do not attend school, but this proportion rises to 10.9% among children and adolescents who engage in labor market activities and do not attend school.

Among adolescents aged 16 and 17, difficulties in educational pathways and school non-attendance rates are more significant. There is a strong correlation between adolescent work and school dropout:

- In urban areas, while 12.6% do not attend school, among those adolescents engaged in some productive activity, the proportion practically doubles, reaching 22.7% of the urban population of 16 and 17 year-olds.
- In rural areas, 1 out of every 4 adolescents does not attend school (23.6%); this proportion rises to 40% among adolescents who work for the market and do not attend school.

The conditions and characteristics of the homes where children and adolescents live operate as protection or risk factors for child labor. The vulnerability of households, associated with precarious housing conditions, increases the likelihood that a child or adolescent will work. On the other hand, the educational climate of the household operates as a protective factor.

The EANNA data show a higher proportion of households with a medium and high educational climate that do not include child and adolescent labor as part of their life strategies. These data are consistent with other studies, including work carried out by the Child Labor Observatory team based on the EANNA 2004² and the Module of Activities of Children and Adolescents (MANNyA) 2012³, which found that one of the main determinants of child labor is the educational level of the parents, mainly that of the mother (Waisgrais, 2007; Aizpuru, Pregona, Paz, Schleser, van Raap, 2015). Likewise, based on the EANNA 2016/2017, the results of the Child Labor Risk Identification Model indicate that if the head of household has completed secondary education or higher, the children and adolescents in that household are less likely to work.

According to data published by the National Program for the Rescue and Accompaniment of Persons Affected by the Crimes of Human Trafficking and Exploitation of the Ministry of Justice of the Nation, from 2008 to July 30, 2022, this Program has rescued and/or assisted a total of 17,907 persons.

From January 1 to July 31, 2022, the number of people rescued or assisted was 598 people, out of which 333 were trafficked for labor exploitation purposes.

However, it should be noted that these data can give us an approximation of the characteristics of the phenomenon in our country, but they do not constitute an instrument that can be used to fully classify it. This is because there are multiple situations in Argentina that make the construction of a national database a difficult task.

In the first place, since Argentina is a federal country, the crime of Human Trafficking for purposes of Labor Exploitation is defined in our Penal Code as a crime to be judged by federal judicial bodies, while the crime of Forced Labor is of an ordinary nature and therefore subject to provincial judicial jurisdictions. This situation makes it difficult to count the number of existing judicial cases for the possible commission of these crimes.

Apart from this, within the Executive Power, there are multiple Ministries with some kind of powers to act in the face of the problem: the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Nation, which is responsible for the National Program for the Rescue and Accompaniment of the victims of the crimes of Human Trafficking and Exploitation; the Ministry of Security of the Nation; the Ministry of Social Development of the Nation;

2. 2004 Survey of Activities of Children and Adolescents conducted between INDEC and MTEySS.

3. Module of Activities of Children and Adolescents attached to the 2012 Annual Survey of Urban Households conducted by INDEC and MTEySS.

the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security of the Nation and the Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity of the Nation. The above-mentioned Ministries make up the Executive Committee for the Fight against Human Trafficking and Exploitation and for the Assistance to Victims, under the scope of an Operational Directorate in the Office of the Chief of Cabinet of Ministers. It is from this inter-ministerial space that work is being done, with the support of the International Labor Organization, on the design of a National Database that gathers the information on Procedures, Rescues and Assistance to victims of the crime held by the different Ministries for having intervened in some stages of the process.



5

The Path Towards “Pioneer Countries”: Definition and Validation of Priorities.

Development of the 1st Strategic Workshop

Following the declaration of interest, our Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security has identified a series of 9 (nine) priorities to work on within two years, which aim to undertake actions to achieve, in an accelerated manner, Target 8.7 of the SDGs.

In line with the long tradition of social dialogue, which is fundamental for our country, and with the support of the ILO Country Office, we were able to validate our goals in a tripartite workshop, where all stakeholders in the world of work were able to make contributions and build a tripartite document that will guide our roadmap to meet the goals.

According to a basic document that set out the vision of the Ministry of Labor on the priorities to be fulfilled, the workshop gave way to discussions and contributions from the tripartite actors, which were collected and incorporated into the document, creating a final, consensual version that expanded and enriched the original proposal.

The Strategic Workshop to establish priorities in the path to position Argentina as a pioneer country of the Alliance 8.7, took place on July 26, 2022, at the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security headquarters and was attended by representatives of the CGT, the CTA T, the CTA A and the UIA.

The first part of the workshop was addressed by the authorities, who emphasized the importance of the regulatory framework for the eradication of forced and child labor, and the federalization of actions to achieve the proposed goals. The ILO Country Office also highlighted Argentina's work as Vice-Chair of the Alliance and the importance of our country being able to contribute its experience to the group of pioneer countries.

After reviewing all the necessary components to be able to face the task of being a pioneer country, the work of Validation of Priorities was carried out in a tripartite manner. In this regard, the proposed priorities were analyzed and validated. They were finally established as follows: Strengthening of federalization for the development and promotion of policies on the eradication of child labor; prevention and eradication of child labor in value and supply chains; prevention and eradication of forced labor in value and supply chains; information systems for decision-making; strengthening of actions for the eradication of child labor in critical sectors of economic activity; Deepening of actions for the eradication of forced labor in critical sectors of economic activity; reparation of rights and strengthening of labor competencies for people affected by human trafficking and forced labor crimes; strengthening of international cooperation; promotion of actions within the framework of Alliance 8.7. All priorities were discussed in a tripartite manner, where each representative was able to make contributions to each priority, as well as suggest modifications.

The document resulting from the exercise, with the incorporations that arose during the workshop, was circulated and validated in formal consultation with the social actors, giving way to the preparation of the roadmap.



6

**Argentine priorities for the
group of Pioneer Countries**

The priorities defined and validated by the tripartite group are the basis of the commitments that will be the objectives of the roadmap proposed to be implemented in the period 2023-2025.

1) Strengthening federalization for the development and promotion of policies on the eradication of child labor

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The decentralization policy characterizes the approach to the problem of Child and Adolescent Labor in our country, which implies designing local policies in accordance with our federal system of government and, on the other hand, providing a better response based on a deeper and more complete territorial treatment.

Respecting provincial autonomy and the homogeneity of the problem in each territory, each province establishes a Provincial Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (COPRETI), which is assisted by the national level and has a relationship of articulation, and also participates in the national dialogue table (CONAETI) through its representatives.

2) Prevention and eradication of child labor in value and supply chains

The eradication of child labor is a fundamental requirement for achieving sustainable development at the global level. Likewise, the promotion and protection of Human Rights by companies is a commitment that our country has assumed both locally, regionally and internationally. Under this priority, Argentina will continue and deepen its actions on supply chains.

3) Prevention and Eradication of Forced Labor in value and supply chains

In line with the previous priority, forced labor and human trafficking in value and supply chains undermine compliance with fundamental labor rights and hinder the possibilities of fair trade. For this reason, our country will continue and deepen its actions to eradicate forced labor and human trafficking in value and supply chains.

4) Information systems for decision-making

The importance of consolidating a comprehensive information system based on quantitative and qualitative data on child labor is based on the need to have a useful tool to guide, readjust and evaluate public policies. Likewise, and in order to achieve a comprehensive approach to such policies, cross-cutting issues such as the effect on vulnerable groups, migration, gender and diversity, etc., will be taken into account.

Argentina has developed the Child and Adolescent Labor Observatory, which contributes to the construction of this system on a permanent and sustained basis, as a center for information, technical assistance and research, addressing the issue of child and adolescent labor in its greatest complexity and in a comprehensive manner.

5) Deepening of actions for the eradication of child labor and labor exploitation of children and adolescents in critical sectors of economic activity

Just as federalization is necessary to address the problems with greater precision in the territory, the different industries and services also contemplate differential particularities. Sectorization will make it possible to understand the needs of each sector in order to eradicate these crimes.

It should also be noted that since Argentina is a country with an economy heavily based on agriculture, actions to eradicate these crimes will be a priority. Along these lines, specific programs designed for this industry will be considered, as well as the strengthening of labor inspection and institutionalized spaces for social dialogue.

6) Deepening of actions for the eradication of forced labor in critical sectors of economic activity.

As in Priority 5), the aim is to advance in a greater sectorization and definition of critical sectors of activity related to Forced Labor and Human Trafficking in order to design Public Policies that contemplate differential actions for each activity, which will allow for greater effectiveness in the eradication of these crimes.

7) Reparation of Rights and strengthening of labor capacities for people affected by the crimes of Human Trafficking and forced labor

It is a key objective of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security to mitigate and reduce the unfavorable consequences of situations of labor vulnerability that affect the victims of human trafficking and exploitation and to promote, facilitate, support and accompany their labor inclusion and their insertion or reinsertion in formal labor activities.

8) Strengthening international cooperation

Argentina has become one of the main providers of international cooperation for the Americas and the Caribbean, thanks to its programs and policies in this area. As path finder, it will be a priority to cooperate in the exchange of best practices and the search for joint solutions.

9) Promotion of actions within the framework of Alliance 8.7

This priority encompasses awareness-raising, dissemination and training actions on the issues, training of trainers and links with strategic partners.



7

**Construction of the
2023-2025 Roadmap**

Based on the validated priorities, the technical teams of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security identified the actions needed to materialize these priorities in order to establish a concrete proposal of initiatives, plans and programs under the responsibility of the Ministry that could accelerate the fulfillment of Target 8.7. However, a comprehensive approach to public policies would require an expanded vision of other State portfolios, as well as, once again, of the actors in the world of work and civil society.

For this reason, a new formal consultation was held concerning the roadmap, which included not only the tripartite actors, but also all the agencies of the national public administration and civil society actors. The comments received were analyzed and incorporated into the document, creating a final version to be validated in a second expanded workshop.

The second workshop was held on October 12, in a face-to-face and virtual format and was attended by the authorities and technical teams of the Ministry of Labor, representatives of the Ministries of the National Public Administration, representatives of Workers' and Employers' organizations, and Pampa 2030, a civil society organization that brings together labor associations, NGOs and faith-based organizations, aimed at monitoring the 2030 Agenda, with a strong national and international presence.

The event was opened by the Ministry of Labor, the ILO Country Office Directorate and the Technical Secretariat of Alliance 8.7, giving space for a cooperative dialogue among all participants, where each point of the document was elaborated and validated.

Roadmap 2023-2025

Objective 1: Strengthening federalization for the development and promotion of policies on the eradication of child labor

Action 1.1 Carry out actions to strengthen the Provincial Commissions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (COPRETI).

Action 1.1.1 Review the status of the COPRETI.

Action 1.1.2 Disseminate and implement the COPRETI Strengthening Plan.

Action 1.2 Carry out actions to promote the creation of municipal roundtables and strengthen those that already exist.

Action 1.2.1 Review the status of the municipal roundtables by province.

Action 1.2.2 Provide assistance in the formation of new municipal roundtables.

Action 1.2.3 Design and implement a new edition of the Federal Strengthening Program for the Eradication of Child Labor.

Action 1.3 Carry out actions to strengthen labor inspection for the prevention and eradication of child labor.

Action 1.3.1 Carry out actions to strengthen provincial labor administrations for the prevention and eradication of child labor.

Action 1.3.2 Provide technical assistance to labor inspection in an integrated manner to address the problems.

Action 1.3.3 Train labor inspectors in the area of child labor inspection.

Objective 2: Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in value and supply chains⁴

Action 2.1: Identify the sectors of the economy that may be considered most vulnerable to the risk of child labor and/or unprotected adolescent labor in their value chain.

4. Just as federalization is necessary to address the problems with greater precision in the territory, the different sectors of the economy contemplate differential particularities: the approach by sector will allow understanding the risks of child labor and/or unprotected adolescent labor within each economic activity. In the country as a whole, 10.0% of children aged 5 to 15 years old perform at least one productive activity, with a higher incidence in rural areas (19.8%) (EANNA of 2017). Therefore, the implementation of programs and actions targeting sectors considered critical in the economy is a priority, as well as the strengthening of institutionalized social dialogue spaces to eradicate and prevent child labor.

Action 2.1.2: Record the most efficient actions/programs of the private sector in monitoring and reviewing their value chain.

Action 2.1.3: Raise awareness and disseminate information on the issue of child labor and the protection of adolescent labor to companies and their value chain.

Action 2.1.4: Generate, support and provide technical assistance to intervention programs, plans and projects for the prevention and eradication of child labor.

Action 2.2: Strengthen coordination with trade unions to promote early detection in the sectors.

Action 2.2.1: Cooperate in the development of protocols in the trade union sphere to strengthen detection.

Objective 3: Prevention and Eradication of Forced Labor in Value and Supply Chains

Action 3.1: Raise awareness of labor stakeholders on due diligence and forced labor.

Action 3.1.1: Create spaces for tripartite social dialogue for capacity building of governments, employers and workers on responsible business conduct for the eradication of forced labor.

Action 3.1.2: Identify critical sectors of the economy where forced labor is presumed to exist for the creation of tripartite dialogue roundtables.

Action 3.1.3: Generate guidelines for good practices in the value chain for the exercise of due diligence on forced labor.

Action 3.2: Coordination with trade unions to promote early detection in the sectors.

Action 3.2.1: Cooperate in the development of protocols in the trade union sphere for workers to strengthen detection.

Action 3.3: Strengthening of inter-institutional coordination for the approach with provincial administrative agencies for the approach and restitution of rights.

Action 3.3.1: Review of provincial approach mechanisms.

Action 3.3.2: Systematization of good practices in the detected mechanisms.

Action 3.3.3: Consolidation and proposal of a single assistance mechanism to be adhered to by all jurisdictions in the country.

Objective 4: Information systems for decision-making.

Measure 4.1: Production of quantitative and/or qualitative information in specific sectors of activity and/or at the local level where child and adolescent labor is present.

Action 4.1.1: Deepen existing specific methodologies designed to adequately address the issue of child and adolescent labor.

Action 4.1.2: Process, analyze information and prepare reports.

Action 4.1.3: Disseminate the results of studies through the web page of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security of the Nation.

Action 4.1.4: Participate in and generate meetings, workshops and seminars to share the results of the studies and promote the construction of agendas between the different levels of the State and actors in the world of work for the definition of joint actions.

Measure 4.2: Technical assistance and training

Action 4.2.1: Carry out technical assistance regarding information gathering methodology for different key actors responsible for research on child and adolescent labor.

Action 4.2.2: Provide training on statistics and studies on child and adolescent labor within the framework of programs or actions promoted by different key actors: CONAETI, COPRETI, trade unions, business networks, etc.

Measure 4.3: Development of participatory diagnostics.

Action 4.3.1: Development of participatory workshops to gather information from the perspective of local stakeholders and/or those related to specific productive sectors.

Action 4.3.2: Participation in the strengthening of local roundtables for the prevention and eradication of child labor.

Action 4.3.3: Systematization of results and preparation of reports.

Action 4.4: Contribute to the definition of indicators and the evaluation of actions, programs and/or policies aimed at the prevention and/or eradication of child labor and the protection of adolescent labor.

Action 4.4.1: Contribute to the definition of indicators within the framework of the National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Labor and for the monitoring of target 8.7 of the SDGs.

Action 4.4.2: Collaborate in the design of survey strategies on actions to prevent child labor and protect adolescent labor in the value chain of the companies that make up the Network of Companies against Child Labor.

Action 4.4.3: Design an evaluation proposal for the Good Harvest ("Buena Cosecha") Program: accompany the design of instruments for information gathering, systematization of results, preparation of reports and recommendations.

Action 4.5: Inter-ministerial coordination for the production of statistical data on human trafficking and forced labor.

Action 4.5.1: Participate and cooperate within the framework of the Executive Committee for the fight against trafficking in persons and forced labor and for assistance to victims in the development and implementation of an interministerial database to gather information regarding the detection of the crime and assistance to its victims.

Action 4.5.2: Encourage Provinces to join the database.

Action 4.5.3: Encourage the Judicial Branch to join the database.

Objective 5: Deepening of actions for the eradication of child labor and labor exploitation of children and adolescents in critical sectors of economic activity

Measure 5.1: Identify sectors that may be considered critical because—based on evidence—it is presumed that they may involve a significant amount of child labor, or involve forms of child labor that may be highly harmful to children.

Action 5.1.1: Define the sectors considered critical and register them.

Action 5.1.2: Carry out awareness-raising, dissemination and intervention actions in places where tasks related to these sectors are carried out.

Measure 5.2: Strengthen actions to detect child labor in critical sectors.

Action 5.2.1: Optimize detection and intervention protocols.

Action 5.2.2: Increase inspection tasks in establishments related to these sectors.

Action 5.3: Implement attention and care spaces for children and adolescents whose adults in charge of the minors are involved in activities related to these sectors.

Action 5.3.1: Implement the Good Harvest (“Buena Cosecha”) Program in critical rural sectors⁵.

Action 5.3.2: Convene different stakeholders (employers, workers, governments at different levels) to design and build spaces for attention and care focused on children whose families work in activities related to critical sectors in urban areas.

5. Just as the Program is based on the principle of associated management, a network is being built within the Ministry through which qualitative and quantitative information is generated and circulated to support and improve the management of the “Good Harvest” (“Buena Cosecha”), adopting all the objectives set forth in this Road Map.

Objective 6: Deepening of actions for the eradication of forced labor in critical sectors of economic activity

Measure 6.1: Identify critical sectors of activity.

Action 6.1.1: Define the parameters to be used to define critical sectors of activity.

Action 6.1.2: Identify critical sectors and carry out a register of these sectors.

Action 6.2: Plan and implement crime prevention policies in sectors considered critical.

Action 6.2.1: Carry out dissemination and awareness-raising activities on the subject in places where tasks related to sectors considered critical are carried out.

Action 6.2.2: Generate tripartite and federal links for the design and application of prevention and victim assistance policies aimed at each sector.

Action 6.2.3: Increase inspection tasks in establishments related to these sectors.

Objective 7: Reparation of rights and strengthening of labor skills for people affected by human trafficking and forced labor crimes

Measure 7.1: Expand the universe of beneficiaries of the National Program for the Reparation of Rights and Strengthening of Labor Skills for persons affected by the crimes of Human Trafficking and Forced Labor.

Action 7.1.1: Generate cooperation links with local actors in charge of primary assistance to victims of trafficking and forced labor.

Action 7.1.2: Generate cooperation links with the business sector, in order to achieve the formal labor insertion of the Program's beneficiaries.

Action 7.1.3: Strengthen work teams to achieve greater operational capacity for the massive implementation of the Program.

Objective 8: Strengthening international cooperation

Measure 8.1: Strengthening bilateral technical cooperation on child labor, forced labor and signs of labor exploitation.

Action 8.1.1: Promotion of actions, measures and technical knowledge of available public policies on child labor through the technical assistance program of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security.

Action 8.1.2: Promotion of available programs on forced labor and signs of labor trafficking exploitation through the technical assistance program of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security.

Action 8.1.3: Carry out technical assistance on the prevention and eradication of child labor through bilateral cooperation.

Action 8.1.4: Carry out technical assistance on the prevention and eradication of forced labor and signs of labor exploitation through bilateral cooperation.

Measure 8.2: Strengthening actions in regional areas.

Action 8.2.1: Promotion of available programs on Child Labor and Forced Labor through RIAL (OAS).

Action 8.2.2: Strengthening of actions agreed through the Regional Initiative.

Action 8.2.3: Strengthening of actions agreed upon in MERCOSUR.

Action 8.3: Strengthening the territorial approach in border areas.

Action 8.3.1: Diagnosis of problems in border areas.

Action 8.3.2: Creation and strengthening of roundtables on child labor and forced labor in border areas.

Objective 9: Promotion of actions within the framework of Alliance 8.7

Action 9.1: Federal dissemination of Alliance 8.7.

Action 9.1.1: Awareness-raising events in regions of the country on Alliance 8.7.

Action 9.2: Promotion of Alliance 8.7 communication campaigns.

Action 9.2.1: Dissemination of Alliance communication campaigns in the official media of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security.

Action 9.2.2: Dissemination of information to strategic stakeholders.

I. Report

II. Validation of priorities





ANNEXES

I. Report

Report of the 1st Workshop-Tripartite Validation of Priorities

The Workshop was opened by Gerardo Corres, Director of International Affairs, who thanked all the participants and representatives of each sector for their participation and mentioned the relevance of the regulatory framework. In this regard, he went through the normative framework, mentioning, firstly, ILO Conventions 29 (on forced labor) and 105 (on the abolition of forced labor), the 2014 Protocol to Convention 29 on forced labor, in relation to the international level; with regard to the regional level, emphasized the importance of the Regional Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in MERCOSUR and the Regional Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Forced Labor and Human Trafficking for purposes of Labor Exploitation in MERCOSUR; and, at the national level, on the one hand, Laws No. 26061 (on comprehensive protection of the rights of children and adolescents) and No. 26390 (prohibition of child labor and protection of adolescent labor) and, on the other hand, Law No. 26842 (on Human Trafficking) and Law No. 26364 (on the prevention and punishment of human trafficking and assistance to its victims), which imply an adequate institutionalization in this area. On the other hand, he emphasized the Alliance's priorities, such as supply chains and due diligence. But beyond the current regulatory framework, the focus should be placed on a transcendental issue such as the federalization of international labor relations.

Then, the floor was given to the Director of the ILO in Argentina, Yukiko Arai, who emphasized the leadership assumed by Argentina in the IV Global Conference on the Sustainable Eradication of Child Labor, as well as in other spaces, such as the Regional Initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labor and the role of Argentina as vice-Chair of the Alliance 8.7.

He mentioned the role that a pioneer country must assume, which must go further and faster with the commitments assumed. In this regard, he emphasized the relevance of the roadmap, which should contain in detail how we are going to achieve Target 8.7. That is why the objective of the workshops, carried out under this premise, should be to establish why Argentina is a pioneer country.

On the other hand, the importance of tripartite commitment must not be overlooked; there must be a broad alliance with actors and development partners, as well as other Ministries with the leadership of the Ministry of Labor and the commitment of the ILO. Cooperation and dialogue are key.

After the opening, Gustavo Ponce, focal point of the ILO Office for Argentina on the issues of child labor, trafficking and forced labor, made a presentation where he mentioned the components to face the task of being a pioneer country. He made an overview that was then detailed during his presentation. In the first place, he mentioned innovation and creativity, detailing the importance of learning from experiences and also from the background; from what has been sustained over time, what has been successful in terms of prevention and withdrawal. That is why it is necessary to establish what worked and what did not in order to learn from it. Furthermore, it is important for Argentina to learn from other countries and also from itself. Secondly, he spoke about clear and operative definitions, mentioning that it is necessary to take into account the normative definitions, the uses and customs, the statistical measures and the perceptions of society as a whole; it is important to harmonize these issues. He then mentioned the strategic vision. Here the challenge is to go beyond logic and establish guided, evidence-based actions. These actions must have a course of action and be sustained over time. On the other hand, he spoke of tools and resources. It is important to find resources in experience; there is enormous social capital here (three national plans on child labor, two biennial national plans to combat human trafficking, for example). There is also a solid regulatory framework. In addition, there are youth employment policies to be taken into account. He then mentioned the relevance of drawing a path, and here the roadmap as such emerges. It must be real in order to reduce the gap as much as possible. It is also important to strengthen partnerships. Finally, accountability and transparent policies; there must be a coalition to promote compliance. It is relevant to communicate progress, also, to monitor policies and share results. The exchange of experiences with pioneer countries and with those in the region is important.

After reviewing all the necessary components to be able to undertake the task of being a pioneer country, the work of validating priorities was carried out in a tripartite manner. In this regard, the proposed priorities were analyzed and validated. They were finally established as follows: Strengthening federalization for the development and promotion of policies on the eradication of child labor; Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in value and supply chains; Prevention and Eradication of Forced Labor in value and

supply chains; Information systems for decision-making; Deepening of actions for the eradication of child labor in critical sectors of economic activity; Deepening of actions for the eradication of forced labor in critical sectors of economic activity; Reparation of rights and strengthening of labor competencies for people affected by human trafficking and forced labor crimes; Strengthening of international cooperation; Promotion of actions within the framework of Alliance 8. 7. All the priorities were discussed in a tripartite manner, where each representative was able to make contributions to each priority, as well as suggest modifications.

The final document, with the additions that arose during the workshop, was circulated and validated in formal consultation with social actors, giving way to the preparation of the roadmap.

List of Participants

| | First and Last Name | Sector |
|----|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Gerardo Corres | Government |
| 2 | Pamela Ares | Government |
| 3 | Juan Conte | Government |
| 4 | Suyay Cubelli | Government |
| 5 | Natalia Ventosa | Government |
| 6 | María Victoria Ronchetti | Government |
| 7 | Daiana Méndez | Government |
| 8 | Sergio Díaz | Government |
| 9 | Silvia Kutscher | Government |
| 10 | Claudia Rodríguez | Government |
| 11 | M. Laura Ferrante | Government |
| 12 | M. Gabriela Castilla | Government |
| 13 | Edgardo Zuliani | Government |
| 14 | Anahí Aizpuru | Government |
| 15 | Yukiko Arai | ILO |
| 16 | Joaquín Alonso | ILO |
| 17 | Gustavo Ponce | ILO |
| 18 | Matías Crespo Pazos | ILO |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------|
| 19 | María Eugenia Figueroa | ILO |
| 20 | Luis Fujiwara | ILO |
| 21 | Verónica González | ILO |
| 22 | Pablo Sorondo | ILO |
| 23 | Viviana Doval (CTA-T) | Trade Unions |
| 24 | Hernán Ruggirello (CGT) | Trade Unions |
| 25 | Laura Giménez | UIA |

Report of the 2nd Workshop–Validation of the Roadmap

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The opening ceremony was in charge of Yukiko Arai, Director of the ILO in Argentina, who stressed the importance of Argentina's leadership at the international level. She also emphasized the relevance of South-South cooperation. It is important to accelerate efforts through actions and commitments generating a mechanism to strengthen synergy to eradicate child labor and combat forced labor based on the national regulatory framework. He also highlighted the wide relevance of Alliance 8.7 to meet the goals established in the Roadmap.

The floor was then given to Gerardo Corres, Director of International Affairs, who mentioned Argentina's long history in different areas, such as the vice-chair of Alliance 8.7, MERCOSUR regional plans, the international commitments assumed by the country, and the development of provincial and local roundtables. But it is important to move on to the next stage: development in the field. To this end, the action carried out through the roundtables on border areas aimed at eradicating child labor and combating forced labor, as well as federalization, are relevant. Results need to be visible, assuming commitments in accordance with the context. He also mentioned the 2014 Protocol and the effectiveness of the measures that have been taken. In relation to South-South cooperation, through the Durban Conference for the eradication of child labor, such commitment has been assumed, specifically with Africa. It is also important to recall Argentina's role, mentioning as a precedent the last conference on child labor held in our country. Argentina's entire history revalidates its position as a pioneer country.

After the introduction, Cristina Maldonado, who is part of ILO Fundamentals, made a presentation where she mentioned what it means to be a Pioneer Country. It is important to make a more effective use of resources. Being a pioneer country starts with the intention of interest and the assignment of a national focal point, as well as the organization of strategic planning workshops for priorities and the preparation of the roadmap, which must be validated.

After the validation of the roadmap, it is important to implement and monitor it through an annual progress report (in April), where the scope of the pioneer country's roadmap will be specified.

The participation of actors such as the different Ministries of the National Public Administration, representatives of workers' and employers' organizations and civil society at all stages is relevant.

The opportunity of being a pioneer country offers the possibility of accessing the experiences and knowledge of other countries as well as its own. It also allows for a more efficient use of resources and South-South cooperation.

Finally, the objectives established in the roadmap were validated. Each technical specialist in the corresponding topic, who have been working on the preparation of the roadmap, read out the specific objective and its subsequent development, receiving contributions from the participating actors for its subsequent validation.

First, Sergio Díaz, Senior Analyst of the Coordination of Policies for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Adolescent Labor, read **Objective 1: Strengthening federalization for the development and promotion of policies on the eradication of Child Labor**. Then, **Objective 2: Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor in value and supply chains** and **Objective 3: Prevention and Eradication of Forced Labor in value and supply chains**, were presented by Suyay Cubelli, Head of the Department of International Cooperation and Technical Management of the Directorate of International Affairs. **Objective 4: Information systems for decision-making**, was presented by Vanina Van Raap, Senior Analyst of the Directorate for Employment Promotion. **Objective 5: Deepening of actions for the eradication of child labor and labor exploitation of children and adolescents in critical sectors of economic activity**, was addressed by Claudia Rodriguez, Head of the Department of Child and Adolescent Labor of DITIAEIEL and Edgardo Zuliani, Coordinator of the Good Harvest ("Buena Cosecha") Program. **Objective 6: Deepening of actions for the eradication of forced labor in critical sectors of economic activity** was also presented by Claudia Rodriguez. **Objective 7: Reparation of rights and strengthening of labor skills for people affected by the crimes of human trafficking and forced labor** was presented by Gabriela Castilla, Technical Analyst of the Coordination for the Fight against Human Trafficking and Forced Labor and for the Assistance to Victims **Objective 8: Strengthening of international cooperation** was presented by Suyay Cubelli and **Objective 9: Promotion of actions within the framework of Alliance 8.7** was presented by Natalia Ventosa, Technical Analyst of the Directorate of International Affairs.

Each objective was validated, with its respective measures and actions, by all the stakeholders present at the workshop.

List of Participants

| | Nombre y Apellido | Sector |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Gerardo Corres | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 2 | Joel De Rosa | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 3 | Suyay Cubelli | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 4 | Natalia Ventosa | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 5 | María Jimena García Delgado | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 6 | Gabriela Castilla | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 7 | Vanina Van Raap | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 8 | Sergio Díaz | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 9 | Claudia Rodríguez | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 10 | Edgardo Zuliani | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 11 | Gustavo Riccombeni | Government (Ministry of Labor) |
| 12 | Evelyn Rivollier | Government (Ministry of Security) |
| 13 | Edith Leiva | Government (Ministry of Security) |
| 14 | Celeste Eloriaga | Government (Ministry of Security) |
| 15 | Micaela Cova | Government (Ministry of Education) |
| 16 | Cecilia Fonticelli | Government (Ministry of Education) |
| 17 | Facundo Lugo | Government (Committee for the Fight against Human Trafficking) |
| 18 | Daniel Güerci | Government (Ministry of Transport) |
| 19 | Yukiko Arai | ILO |
| 20 | Joaquín Alonso | ILO |
| 21 | Gustavo Ponce | ILO |
| 22 | Matías Crespo Pazos | ILO |
| 23 | María Eugenia Figueroa | ILO |
| 24 | Luis Fujiwara | ILO |
| 25 | Cristina Maldonado | ILO |
| 26 | Fulvia Farinelli | SNU |
| 27 | Andrés Larisgoitía (CTA-T) | Trade Unions |

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------|
| 28 | Viviana Doval (CTA-T) | Trade Unions |
| 28 | Hernán Ruggirello (CGT) | Trade Unions |
| 30 | Rosario Hasperué (CTA-A) | Trade Unions |
| 31 | Florencia Suau | UIA |
| 32 | Martina Báez | Civil Society |

II. Validation of priorities

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Ministry of Labour,
Employment and Social Security
Argentina

ALLIANCE

