



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour

Compliance Report

Strategic Plan

2018–2021

Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour
October 2021

Introduction

In 2018, members of the Regional Initiative Latin America and Caribbean free of Child Labour (RI), through the network of focal points, approved the 2018-2021 strategic plan that would guide phase II of the national RI oriented towards the National Response. The strategic plan included 5 results with their respective indicators.

This report includes a report on actions that governments, as well as employers' and workers' organizations, have taken in the 30 member countries of the region. Through the Network of Focal Points and the Technical Secretariat (TS), data referring to the different indicators of each Result of the Plan were collected.

In order to report on compliance with the indicators and, consequently, the results of the Plan, in 2020, the Monitora 8.7 online platform was implemented, through which information by actor was collected. The information-gathering exercise was closed on September 30, 2021, in order to have a full report to present to the 7th annual meeting of the Network of Focal Points, scheduled for October 26-29, 2021.

Data collected

The range of informants was made up of the 45 focal points and the technical secretariat of the IR. Finally, responses were accumulated from 24 organizations, each corresponding to a focal point (FP).

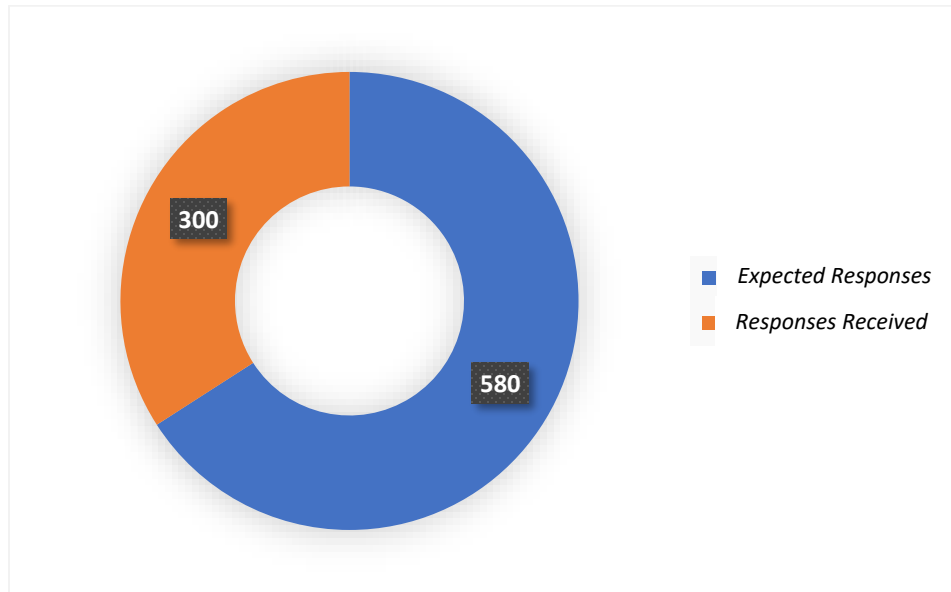
TABLE 1. Cumulative responses by type of informant

	FP Government	FP Workers	FP Employers	TS	TOTAL
FP pending responses	31	7	7	1	46
Responses received cycle 2021	16	3	1	1	21
TOTAL, Cumulative responses in MONITORA 8.7	18	3	2	1	24
% of FP with responses	58%	43%	29%	100%	52%

Source: Compilation based on responses in Monitora 8.7.

For the battery of indicators of the Network of Focal Points and the Technical Secretariat, comprised of 15 and 10 indicators respectively, 580 responses were expected and 300 were received, representing 52% of the expected responses.

GRAPH 1. Expected versus received responses



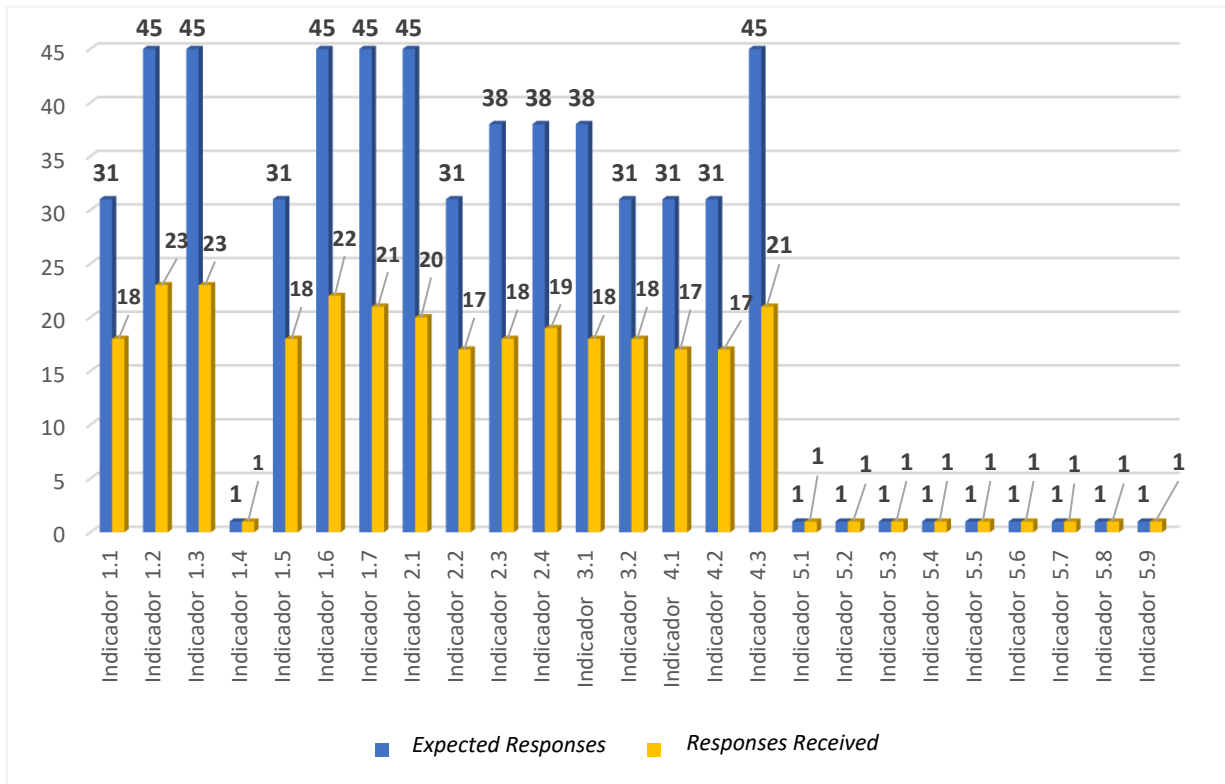
Source: Author's own compilation with information from Monitor 8.7, based on the number of responses programmed and received in Monitor 8.7.

The breakdown of responses received is as follows:

- FP Government: 465 responses expected, 259 received, which represents 56% corresponding to 18 FP.
- Employer FP: 56 expected responses, 11 received, which represents 20% corresponding to 2 FP.
- FP Worker: 49 responses expected, 20 received, which represents 41% corresponding to 3 FP.
- Technical Secretariat: 10 responses expected, 10 responses received, represents 100%.

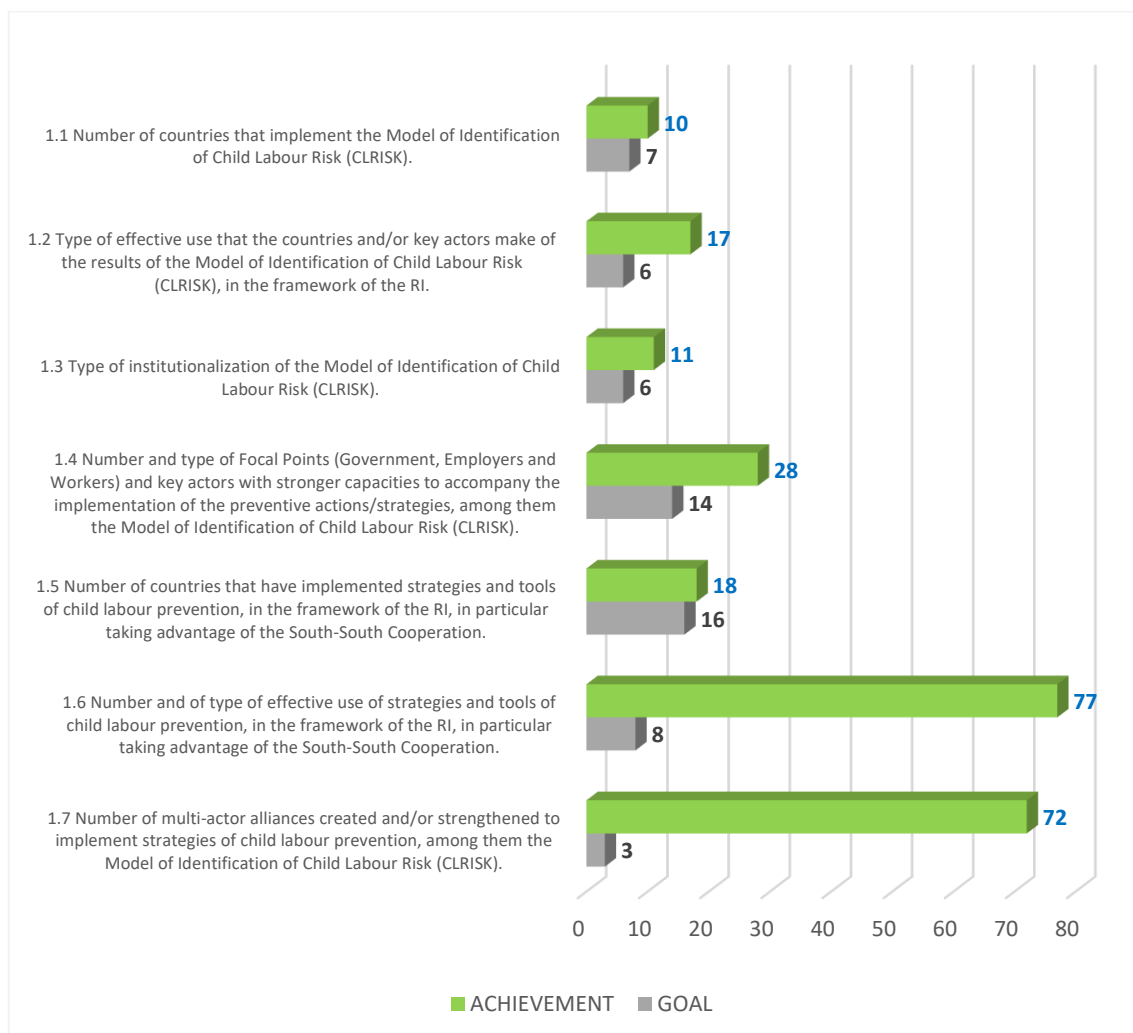
Of the 300 responses received, there are 25 that have not been considered in the final report because they are not relevant to the corresponding indicator. This represents 8% of the total responses received.

GRAPH 2. Expected versus received responses



Source: Author's own compilation with information from Monitora 8.7, based on 300 responses (259 from GOB's FP, 11 from EMP's FP, 20 from Worker's FP and 10 from the TS).

RESULT 1. Countries strengthen the preventive approach to child labour



Source: Author's own compilation with information from Monitora 8.7, based on 125 responses (109 from GOB's FP, 6 from EMP's FP, 9 from TRAB's FP and 1 from ST).

Summary of valid responses

1.1 Number of countries that implement the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).	
MPT/Argentina	Yes. Argentina implemented Phase I. The product was presented in November 2019. Phase II is in process.
MTEO/Bolivia	No
MC/Brazil	No
MTECO/Colombia	Yes, the process of application and standardization of the model has been carried out, the determination of the CLRISK as a targeting tool in the Public Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Integral Protection to AT-2017-2027, as well as in the National Development Plan 2018-2022.

	Progress is being made in the application of Phase II by updating the model to 2020 figures and integrating the coefficients with the bases of the Sisbén IV Survey.
MTSS/Costa Rica	<p>Yes. On January 25, 2020, the results of the application of the Phase I of the indicator model. At present, Phase II is in the process of implementation, for this, through a consultancy, the characterization of the cantons of Limón and Talamanca, in the province of Limón, Caribbean Region, was carried out, where the pilot plan will be executed.</p> <p>Currently, 2021, Phase II of the "Child Labour Risk Indicator Model", a pilot plan is being developed in the province of Limón, Limón canton. The first product of this second phase is the "Characterization of child labour".</p> <p>This Phase II is specifically implemented in the Valle de la Estrella district of the central canton of Limón and in the canton of Talamanca.</p>
MINTRAB/Guatemala	<p>Yes. B) Guatemala is implementing Phase II of CLRISK:</p> <p>a) The territory and the mapping of social programs and projects have been characterized;</p> <p>b) The child care protocol for the eradication of child labour is being developed; and</p> <p>c) The commemoration of the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour has been launched.</p>
STPS/Honduras	No
STPS/Mexico	<p>Yes. On May 31, 2018, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare publicly presented the CLRISK I applied in its four stages, and in which 32 state information sheets were developed that identify the risk factors of child labour in each federal entity and municipality of the country.</p> <p>The federative entities independently request directly from the ILO the training or technical support to run their own models, without the intervention of the federal STPS.</p> <p>Phase II of the Model has been applied in the municipality of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, and in the municipality of Villa Victoria, State of Mexico.</p>
MITRADEL/Panama	No
MTESS/ Paraguay	Yes. The IVTI is in Paraguay in Phase I. Resolution MTESS N ° 4455/19 has been issued: By which the Technical Sub-Commission for the implementation of the CLRISK is created.
MTPE/Peru	<p>Yes. Phase I was completed: after the development of CLRISK in the country, with the support of the IR and ECLAC, Peru had a Country Sheet and Regional Files of the departments on which the statistical analyses were carried out. Likewise, in order to have a better position in the State, promote the use of its results, and guarantee its sustainability over time, the CLRISK calculation methodology was approved to obtain the probability of risk of child labour at the national level, regional and district, through Ministerial Resolution No. 152-2021-TR, of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (MTPE).</p> <p>2. After the institutionalization of the CLRISK, in August 2021, Peru assumes the responsibility of starting the second phase. 3. For Phase II, the MTPE coordinates, mainly, with two regions at the national level: La Libertad and Piura, to develop, respectively, a project for the comprehensive approach to child labour and to implement the Municipal Model of Detection and Eradication of Work Childish.</p> <p>The Ministerial Resolution that approves the CLRISK as an instrument of national public policy has been published in the official newspaper "El Peruano", on August 21, 2021.</p>
MT/Dominican Rep.	Yes (but there is no clarification, and write No).
ML/Suriname	No
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	No
MTSS UR/Uruguay	Partly. The answer "in part" is due to the fact that opinions were exchanged, there were rapprochements, but it did not come to fruition. As for touring the country and providing training, it was carried out, so Phase I would be concluded.
MPPTSS/Venezuela	No
MLSS/Jamaica	Yes. In 2017, interest was expressed in the CL Risk Identification Model. 2. With additional assistance from the ILO and USDOL, a Model National Profile (CLRISK) was developed for Jamaica, and the counties (Cornwall, Middlesex and Surrey) developed vulnerability maps.
MLSS/Barbados	No

1.2 Type of effective use that countries and/or key actors make of the results of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK), within the framework of the RI.	
ANDI/Colombia	The local tripartite committees (CIETIS) for the eradication of CL and the SIRITI tool (Integrated Information System for the Registration and Eradication of Child Labour and its Worst Forms) have been strengthened.
CAMAGRO/Guatemala	Based on the (CLRISK), the business sector has begun to target territories for priority interventions; strengthen national advocacy actions; strengthen inter-institutional, inter-sectoral and intergovernmental action and cooperation; and promote public-private partnerships. The CLRISK has been analysed and is taken into account for updating the Private Sector strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour through the Business Network for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour "Boys and Girls at School". ANACAFE identified the coffee-growing municipalities and identified them according to their degree of vulnerability to child labour, using CLRISK information as a basis.
CGT/Argentina	In the case of Argentina, the CLRISK has been presented in its Phase I at the end of 2019 with data taken from the last Census of 2010, others from 2017 and the closest in time, from the Permanent Household Survey, among others. At this stage, Phase II is being developed in a decentralized manner by the provinces, which is in preliminary execution due to difficulties in economic and technical resources in a pandemic framework. There have also been binational cooperation actions Argentina-Peru and Argentina-Paraguay between governments without summons from the sectors.
CTRP/Panama	The CLRISK has not been implemented.
CATP/Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus territories for priority interventions. - To promote local policies on IT (national, regional and local). - Promote binational (border) cooperation processes. - To strengthen inter-institutional, inter-sector and intergovernmental action and cooperation.
MPT/Argentina	From the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security we are implementing the National Program to Strengthen the COPRETI, which aims to consolidate the technical capacities of the provincial commissions. In this process, the CLRISK is being used as a key work input for the design of provincial work plans and intervention protocols.
MTEO/Bolivia	The country has not applied the model yet.
MC/Brazil	They do not apply the CLRISK.
MTECO/Colombia	<p>Currently, in Colombia and at the head of the DNP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CLRISK is used mainly as a targeting tool that allows identifying in which municipalities there are greater probabilities of child labour, as well as estimating the weights of various risk indicators in the municipalities. • It is used as a measurement tool that achieves estimates at a lower level of territorial disaggregation, including child by child, georeferenced, using existing statistical information in Colombia.
MTECO/Colombia	It is used to focus prevention actions in those cantons and communities that present the highest risk of minors entering work. 2021: The Risk Vulnerability Index that was implemented in CR. It has served to focus actions in those cantons with the highest risk indices of increasing the employment rate of minors. The Municipality of Puntarenas prepared the registry of minors who work in the Central Canton of Puntarenas. OATIA assisted the entire population that was detected as workers and activated the protection system, incorporating them into support programs for vulnerable populations. On the other hand, actions were incorporated in coordination with INCOPECA in the Work Plan of the Agricultural Sector 2021-2022. Project for the prevention and eradication of child labour and dangerous adolescent work with the indigenous population of the Tayñi Territory, Valle de la Estrella, Limón. In addition, coordination of actions is carried out with: INA, UCR, CONAI, ADI Tayñi. IMAS, INDER, MAG, DINADECO, TEC and Biomercado (Agroindustrial Association of the Southern Caribbean). With INDER and MAG, actions were incorporated into the work plan with the Agricultural Sector (SEPSA) 2021-2022.
MINTRAB/Guatemala	Beginning of Phase II, municipalities with risks of child labour have been identified, which has led to strengthening inter-institutional, inter-sectoral and intergovernmental cooperation and coordination for the follow-up of actions in this Phase. With institutions in the educational, health, and women's sectors, etc., in which information on childhood and adolescence is shared.
STPS/Honduras	Does not apply, the model is not being implemented in the country.
STPS/Mexico	Within the framework of the Inter-secretarial Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of Adolescent Workers of Permitted Age in Mexico (CITI), the Critical Path of the 2019-2024 Work Plan was adopted, which develops strategies and lines of action based on the use of CLRISK, to strengthen the instances and monitoring mechanisms to combat child labour and its worst forms. In this sense, it is established "to integrate into the calendar of local and federal inspections, the criterion of the level of risk of child labour, in accordance with the CLRISK in order to improve the effectiveness of the inspection process on the matter. It has been of political incidence to know the risk of child labour by localities for specific actions such as the diffusion of the

	<p>radio spot "Radio campaign to raise awareness about child labour" on local stations and community radio stations from November 18 to 22, 2019 .</p> <p>That said, the CLRISK has been a fundamental tool to apply both to the use of numbers. 1 (targeting territories for priority intervention); 3 promote local policies; 6 strengthen political advocacy actions, and 7) strengthen inter-institutional action and cooperation.</p>
MITRADEL/Panama	<p>Panama does not use the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK) or the Child Labour Vulnerability Index (IVTI), however, through the Effective Policies Against Child Labour Project, 8 territories have been targeted to develop the Districts strategy. Free from Child Labour. Support in the decentralization of national policy, through leadership, commitment, articulation and led by the Ministry of Labour and Labour Development, facilitated that other public institutions, employers' organizations, workers and NGOs, were allies and key actors in the fight against child labour. In order to promote local policies on IT (state, municipal, regional, provincial, etc.), in this sense the strategy developed consisted of strengthening the capacities of local public actors to improve their effectiveness in the withdrawal process of children and adolescents. of child labour.</p>
MTESS/Paraguay	<p>In accordance with the National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Work 2019-2024, the institutions that make up CONAETI and other technical institutions of the State for the analysis of data at the national level, with the Child Labour Vulnerability Index. In addition to targeting the territory, the decentralization process of the child labour eradication policy is accompanied by the formation of the Departmental Commissions for the Eradication of Child Labour established in Resolution MTESS N °: 3316/2019.</p>
MTPE/Peru	<p>1. Focus territories for priority interventions. 3. To promote local policies on CL (national, regional and local). 4. Promote binational (border) cooperation processes. 7. To strengthen inter-institutional, inter-sectoral and intergovernmental action and cooperation.</p>
MT/Dominican Rep.	Does not apply.
ML/Suriname	The model is not in use, but all 9 types of interventions are in use.
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	The country has not made a formal request to implement the model.
MTSS UR/Uruguay	Due to the pandemic, no inspections, awareness, or training have been carried out at the borders, but they have been carried out before this year.
MPPTSS/Venezuela	Not applicable, as the model has not been implemented.
MLSS/Jamaica	1 Focus territories for priority interventions. 5 Promote awareness actions and social mobilization. 6 Strengthen advocacy actions. 7 Strengthen inter-institutional, inter-sectoral and intergovernmental cooperation actions, and 8 To promote public-private partnerships. (It does not explain, it only adds numbers of the questions).
MLSS/Barbados	Does not apply. While Barbados has not implemented the CLRISK or the Vulnerability Index, prevention strategies targeting key stakeholders have been implemented to educate on the issue of child labour.
INDICATORS	1.3 Type of institutionalization of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).
ANDI/Colombia	There is no concrete answer. It explains general aspects of use, such as: Colombia included the CLRISK in the public policy for the prevention of eradication of child labour.
CAMAGRO/Guatemala	<p>Yes. The National Coffee Association-Anacafé and its social arm, the Foundation for Coffee Production for Rural Development – Funcafé, with the support of CLRISK, created its own risk map in the coffee sector and has shared it with decision-makers so that efforts are redoubled in the most vulnerable areas. To monitor the CLRISK, the business sector provides support through the Thematic Table for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Departmental Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour-Codepeti de San Marcos, tripartite spaces, which implies resources and financing invested in the application of CLRISK results.</p> <p>Likewise, Anacafé and Funcafé have allocated resources to support the implementation of programs and projects on the prevention of child labour. Since last year (2020), efforts have been made to expand the coverage of these programs and an internal Anacafé-Funcafé committee has been created to address the issue of Child Labour Prevention.</p>
CGT/Argentina	Yes. In the case of Argentina, as stated in point 2, the CLRISK is in the process of updating, in Phase II in charge of the provinces, which compromises resources. In the case of Chile, Phase I was developed with difficulty due to the social context and outdated national data, but Phase II is under development in the Aysén region and the Río Ibañez commune. It is inferred that resources have been assigned to carry out the task.
CTRP/Panama	No
CATP/Peru	<p>Yes. It has been contemplated to update the CLRISK based on the statistical information available from Peru.</p> <p>b) No, it is only subject to the Institutional Budget of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion, without incurring additional expenses to the Public Treasury, the Draft Law of the</p>

	<p>General Budget of the Republic is currently being discussed, we hope an increase in that sense will be considered .</p> <p>c) With regard to technical resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Phase I of the CLRISK, we had the support of a consultant from ECLAC and ILO. - For Phase II of CLRISK, there are staff from DPPDFL and DISEL, both from MTPE.
MPT/Argentina	No. c) The Child and Adolescent Labour Observatory (OTIA), through its technical and human resources, participated in the implementation process of Phase I and participates in monitoring the actions. He is currently participating in the design of Phase II.
MTEO/Bolivia	No
MC/Brazil	x
MTECO/Colombia	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) The Public Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Comprehensive Protection of Adolescent Workers in Colombia (2017-2027) and the National Development Plan 2018-2022 consider CLRISK as a targeting tool for identification, prevention and eradication of child labour in the country.</p> <p>Currently, as a measure of updating the model, we are working on the integration of the CLRISK coefficients with the bases of the Sisbén IV Survey.</p>
MTSS/Costa Rica	<p>Partly.</p> <p>B) It has been coordinated with the employment observatory of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, in addition, it has been exposed and coordinated with different Government Institutions, mainly with the Ministry of Social Development in order to incorporate or articulate the CLRISK with the SINIRUBE. There are specialized personnel for its application.</p> <p>2021: It has been considered to update the CLRISK, however, due to the health and economic crisis that the country is facing due to COVID-19, it has not been possible.</p>
MINTRAB/Guatemala	<p>Partly.</p> <p>B) Finalized version of the documents "Characterization of Child Labour in San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos, of Phase II of the CLRISK" and of the "Mapping of Supply of Programs and Social Services likely to differentially address child labour in San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos".</p> <p>The execution of Phase II, commitments are created with local authorities of San Pedro Sacatepéquez and cooperation, for Phase II of the CLRISK, with the assignment of technical personnel and consultants to follow up on the actions defined in the CLRISK.</p>
STPS/Honduras	x
STPS/Mexico	<p>Yes. It has been considered to update the CLRISK with the results of the 2019 National Child Labour Survey, which was published in December 2020, and gives continuity to the generation of information on the evolution of child labour in Mexico. The ENTI 2019 offers updated information on the measurement of child labour in illegal occupations and economic activities, as well as in domestic activities in unsuitable conditions, in order that users deepen their analysis and that public policy designers have data updated for the development of actions aimed at its eradication. Staff from the General Directorate of Labour Research and Statistics of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare carry out the work, so no extra resources are provided for it.</p>
MITRADEL/Panama	No
MTESS/Paraguay	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) Technical resources have been assigned by the technical sub-commission of the National Eradication Commission that has been formed by Resolution MTESS N °: 4455/2019. In Paraguay, the Child Labour Vulnerability Index has been chosen.</p>
MTPE/Peru	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) a) It has been contemplated to update the CLRISK, based on the statistical information available in the country.</p> <p>b) The updating, dissemination and promotion of the CLRISK is financed from the institutional budget of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion without incurring additional expenses to the Public Treasury.</p> <p>c) Technical resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Phase I, we had the support of the consultant from ECLAC and ILO. • For Phase II, there are staff from the DPPDFL and the DISEL of the MTPE.
MT/Dominican Rep.	No. Does not apply.
ML/Suriname	No
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	<p>Partly</p> <p>B) The National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour has been established to conduct research on child labour. These data will guide the development of a child labour policy.</p> <p>Based on the research data, this Committee will determine whether the country will formally request the implementation of the Model.</p>

MTSS UR/Uruguay	No
MPPTSS/Venezuela	No. Does not apply.
MLSS/Jamaica	Yes B) Training of MLSS and STATIN personnel. Future financing to be identified.
MLSS/Barbados	No other: Technical assistance received: Barbados collaborated with the ILO Caribbean Office in December 2020 to organize a seminar for key stakeholders.
INDICATORS	1.4 Number and type of Focal Points (Government, Employers and Workers) and key actors with strengthened capacities to accompany the implementation of preventive actions / strategies, including the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).
Technical Secretariat	28 B) Total breakdown: 22 FP Government 2 FP of Employers 4 PF of Workers More detail about each session: 1. In the thematic meeting on "Socio-economic crisis associated with COVID-19 and its potential impact on child labour: Context and proposals for action", participated: 21 Government FPs, 2 Employers FP and 4 Workers FP. 2. Course "Certification on Design of ITC-ILO Projects", for this course the ST financed a total of 6 FP: 4 FP from Government and 2 FP from Workers. 3. Course "Strengthening capacities to mobilize public funds on child labour", here participated: 12 Government FPs, and 3 Workers FPs, there was no participation of any Employers FP. * Note that in the case of Government FPs, the accounts are made by country, and in the case of employer and worker FP the accounts are made for each FP.
INDICATORS	1.5 Number and type of effective use of child labour prevention strategies and tools, within the framework of the IR, in particular taking advantage of South-South Cooperation.
MPT/Argentina	Yes B) For the design of Phase II, we held different meetings with Mexico in order for them to share their experience with us. In these, we also have the presence of ILO authorities and the Regional Initiative.
MTEO/Bolivia	Yes B) No, the country has implemented and / or strengthened specific strategies and tools on the prevention of child labour, without using South-South Cooperation. There are no reported experiences in this regard.
MC/Brazil	Partly. No, we previously kept the strategies active.
MTECO/Colombia	Yes B) Yes, strategies and tools for the prevention and eradication of child labour have been implemented and strengthened, but South-South Cooperation has not been used.
MTSS/Costa Rica	Yes B) Through South-South Cooperation, an exchange was coordinated and carried out with Ecuador, basically for the formation of the Network of Companies against Child Labour. In addition, an exchange was held with Peru, Brazil, El Salvador, Panama regarding vocational training for adolescents and matters related to hazardous work. Exchange with Chile and El Salvador regarding follow-up and monitoring systems in the care of underage workers. 2021. In order to strengthen and implement strategies for the prevention and care of child labour, with the support of the Regional Initiative, an exchange was held with several countries: 1. Mexico and Costa Rica, requested by Costa Rica with the purpose of knowing the good Mexico's practice and experience in the implementation of the Child Labour Free Agricultural Company Distinction (DEALTI). 2. Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica, requested by the Dominican Republic in order to know the management system for the registration of persons of minors (SÍGUEME) that the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Costa Rica has.

	<p>3. Peru and Costa Rica. Through the bilateral cooperation of the RIAL, Costa Rica raised the request for the exchange in order to know the application of the Child Labour Free Seal (SELT) in Peru in order to obtain inputs that strengthen the implementation of the Social Recognition System in matter of eradication of child labour developed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Costa Rica. The proposal was accepted, and currently with the support of the Regional Initiative and a consultancy, the exchange process between the two countries is being carried out.</p>
MINTRAB/Guatemala	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) There has been an exchange of experiences for the eradication of child labour, mention is made in the experience of Panama in the production of sugar cane in formal mills.</p>
STPS/Honduras	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) Yes, through exchanges of good practices between the Ministry of Labour of Colombia and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Honduras on successful practices of PREVENTION and WITHDRAWAL OF CHILD LABOUR IN THE COFFEE AGROINDUSTRY in 2018 and in 2020 between Honduras, Costa Rica and Mexico, to learn about the “Distinctive Agricultural Company Free of Child Labour (DEALTI)” model developed by Mexico.</p>
STPS/Mexico	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) In order to strengthen and expand South-South Cooperation among IR member countries, from October 2020 to January 2021, the government of Mexico, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (STPS), provided as offering country, cooperation assistance and exchange of good practices for the prevention and eradication of child labour, to Costa Rica and Honduras. Within the framework of this technical cooperation, Mexico shared with Costa Rica and Honduras, as a good practice, the Distinctive Agricultural Company Free of Child Labour (DEALTI), so that in said countries they implement, based on their context and national priorities, focused actions to eradicate child labour in companies and workplaces, through the certification and recognition of companies committed to promoting actions with a view to eliminating child labour.</p>
MITRADEL/Panama	<p>Partly. South-South Cooperation has been used to implement and / or strengthen preventive strategies and tools in the first phase of the Project Construction of Effective Policies against Child Labour:</p> <p>a) Specifically for the study of the modification of the List of Dangerous Works.</p> <p>b) In the preparation of risk assessment sheets: physical, chemical, mechanical, ergonomic, and psychosocial.</p> <p>c) The Technical Guides that determine the procedure to be followed in the face of the different economic activities and are the product of the Risk Data Sheets and constitute a protocol so that the key actors can take corrective actions in dangerous tasks where possible, also allow an awareness process on the proper use of tools.</p> <p>d) Local care route for the identification, direct care and referral of children and adolescents in child labour situations for the restitution of their rights.</p>
MTESS/Paraguay	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) Paraguay has launched the National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Work 2019-2024, proposed by the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI) and approved by Resolution No. 1/19 of the National Council for Children and Adolescence.</p> <p>Through the projects, a consultant has been hired to compile the work carried out by CONAETI with the support of tripartism, civil society organizations and the ILO.</p>
MTPE/Peru	<p>Yes</p> <p>Peru has developed the following exchanges, within the framework of South-South Cooperation, under the modality of virtual forums:</p> <p>(Country Date Topic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brazil, 02/29/2021, System for the protection of children and adolescents and territorial coordination. - Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, 04/14/2021, Child labour in the value chain with special emphasis on child labour in agriculture. 04/22/2021, Prevention and eradication of child labour in the value chain. - Paraguay, 08/24/2021, Exchange of experiences on the implementation of Monitor 8.7 for the follow-up of actions for the prevention and eradication of child labour.
MT/Dominican Rep.	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) There was an exchange of experience between the Ministry of Labour of the Dominican Republic and the National Superintendence of Labour Inspection (SUNAFIL), of Peru, to learn about the approach to Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in those two countries with the support of the International Labour Organization (ILO).</p>
ML/Suriname	<p>Yes. B) No, all measures are executed in the national context through the implementation of the new Child Labour Law of 2018, the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (intergovernmental, with the University of Suriname and also the Cabinet of the Presidency) and the implementation of the National Plan of Action Child Labour (2019-2024). This Action Plan is now</p>

	being disseminated in several annual action plans, the first over 15 months (October 2021-December 2022).
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	Yes. Following South-South Cooperation with Brazil, the country has established the National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour that will carry out research on child labour to guide the development of a Policy and Plan of Action on Child Labour.
MTSS UR/Uruguay	Yes B) Yes, the "AECID" project allowed updating the list of hazardous jobs, officials were trained throughout the country, and various departments were reached. There is also coordination between the MTSS and INAU inspections to be more effective in control.
MPPTSS/Venezuela	Yes. There are important alliances in the area of social plans that serve to strengthen families, especially in the context of the blockade imposed by unilateral coercive measures. There are important alliances in terms of social plans that serve to strengthen families, especially in the context of the blockade imposed by unilateral coercive measures.
MLSS/Jamaica	Yes. B) In 2018, Jamaica, Guyana and Barbados benefited through South-South Cooperation by conducting a weeklong labour inspection training for labour inspectors with the support of Brazil. In addition, a training manual for the MLSS inspection was also developed. Development of technical knowledge capacities at the Global South-South Expo in New York 2018.
MLSS/Barbados	Partly. Barbados proposes to conduct training sessions to strengthen prevention efforts by enhancing the skills of key groups to identify and address situations that may lead children to engage in child labour.
INDICATORS	1.6 Number and type of effective use of child labour prevention strategies and tools, within the framework of the IR, in particular taking advantage of South-South Cooperation.
CAMAGRO/Guatemala	1 (Extensive detail in MONITORA).
CGT/Argentina	0 (Discursive information).
CTRP/Panama	THERE IS NO NUMERICAL ANSWER. There is discursive information.
CATP/Peru	THERE IS NO NUMERICAL ANSWER. There is discursive information.
MPT/Argentina	4 B) Argentina permanently implements strategies related to the four categories presented.
MTEO/Bolivia	7 B) 1. Agro-industrial Certification "Triple Seal" by which sugar mills in the harvest sector of the department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, certify that their production is free of child labour, forced labour and discrimination. In force as of 2012, with the support of UNICEF. 2. "CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENCE FRIENDLY MARKETS" PROGRAM. 3. Comprehensive Program for the Prevention and Protection of Girls, Boys and Adolescents, which includes a component for the prevention of child labour, applicable to the Department of Santa Cruz. 4. Educational Program for Working Girls, Boys and Adolescents (NNAT'S) "The school is the legitimate place of work for girls, boys and adolescents", in force as of the 2015 administration. 5. Program for the granting of study scholarships to Working Children, Adolescents, effective as of 2016, having granted 30 scholarships in 2018 and 49 in 2019. 6. Program "Integrated care to the continuum of the life course". 7. Social protection program for girls, boys and adolescents in work activity "Wawa Jarqana".
MC/Brazil	There is no quantity. The Child Labour Eradication Program encourages the production of municipal inter-sectoral diagnoses, in addition to recommending the use of the ILO Child Labour Observatory tool and the Public Ministry of Labour.
MTECO/Colombia	9 B) Training strategies aimed at strengthening capacities of key actors 2018-2021, which are used: 1. Aimed at Labour Inspectors and officials of the Territorial Directorates of the Ministry of Labour. 2. Directed to the members of the Inter-institutional Committees for the prevention and eradication of child labour and the protection of minor workers. No South-South Cooperation. Communication strategies aimed at raising awareness, influencing and mobilizing key actors and / or society in general 2018-2021: 1. Aimed at awareness days for students, adolescents, boys and girls from grades 8 to 11 of educational institutions and teachers. 2. Directed to the Members of the Departmental Subcommittees of Salary and Labour Policies, trade union organizations, employers or economic unions, government officials, employers and society in general. 3. Campaigns through audio-visual media. No South-South Cooperation. The ICBF has developed 3 strategies for the prevention of child labour, as follows: • Training oriented to strengthen capacities of key actors: 1. Technical Assistance Strategy. 2. Social mobilization and awareness campaigns (2021). 3. Offer for prevention. 4. Generations 2.0 Program - Shake yourself off (2020).

	5. Specific Risk Prevention Strategy (EPRE), (2018 - 2020). 6. Ethnic Generations with Well-being, (2018 - 2021). 7. Generation Explora (2021). 8. The Katúnaa modality (2021). 9. Strategy for Mobile Equipment for Integral Protection - EMPI - Child Labour. Strategy implemented in the 32 departments and in the capital city, from 2014 - 2021.
MTSS/Costa Rica	1 B) The exchange with Ecuador was used to create or found the Network of Companies against Child Labour, which to date works. 2021: The exchange carried out with Mexico was used to refine and strengthen the category of child labour in the Socio-Labour Recognition System (SIRELSO) built by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Costa Rica.
MINTRAB/Guatemala	3 B) Training meetings for departmental authorities from the virtual platform for the implementation of the second phase of the CL Risk Identification Model. A cooperation agreement has been signed with Panama for the exchange of good practices and experiences in the eradication of child labour in the production of sugar cane in formal mills. Informational stands in shops, municipal markets, workplaces and neighbourhoods, on the effects of CL.
STPS/Honduras	5 B) Year 2018, within the framework of the 11th Call for Bilateral Cooperation Activities of the OAS / RIAL. An exchange between the Ministry of Labour of Colombia and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Honduras on successful practices of PREVENTION and WITHDRAWAL OF CHILD LABOUR IN THE COFFEE AGROINDUSTRY. Review and reform of the Child Labour Regulations. The identification of activities that a young person can carry out in the coffee process was developed, as well as those that are considered risky and that should not be authorized for protected adolescent work. In 2020, Bilateral Cooperation is achieved within the RIAL 13th Call. Exchange of good practices in child labour, between Honduras, Costa Rica and Mexico, to learn about the model "Distinctive Agricultural Company Free of Child Labour (DEALTI)" developed by Mexico. From this experience it is expected to generate a process that will allow us to have a Child Labour Free Seal in the country.
STPS/Mexico	4 B) a) Formative: Within the framework of the Regional Initiative, the International Labour Organization (ILO), in coordination with the government of the state of Chiapas, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), carried out from October 6 to 29, 2020, a pilot course aimed at officials from six municipalities of Chiapas (Chiapa de Corzo, Villa Flores, Tapachula, Comitán de Domínguez, Cintalapa and San Cristóbal), involved in the design of preventive and eradication policies of child labour at the local level and interested in implement Phase II of CLRISK. B) Communicative: The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, during 2021 carries out dissemination campaigns on social networks on the 12th of each month in commemoration of the World Day against Child Labour, celebrated on June 12. This in coordination and collaboration with the ILO and the Regional Initiative c) Research: In April 2021, the ILO, in joint work with the municipalities of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, in Chiapas, and Villa Victoria, State of Mexico, published the "Guide to design and implement local surveys to identify children and adolescents at risk or in child labour in the territories indicated by the CLRISK ", based on the experiences of the municipalities of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas and Villa Victoria, State of Mexico, municipalities where the implementation of Phase II of the CLRISK has been carried out. In December 2020, the government of Mexico, with the advice and support of the ILO, published the results of the National Survey of Child Labour, 2019.
MITRADEL/Panama	3 B) R-The tools or strategies implemented for the eradication and prevention of child labour are three, from which they are derived: • The national strategy for the elimination of child labour in the country called the Roadmap to make Panama a country free of child labour and its worst forms. • Government Direct Action Program, is in charge of coordinating, executing, monitoring the conditions of dangerous and prohibited child labour as well as the comprehensive protection of adolescent workers throughout the national territory. • Project Construction of Effective Policies against Child Labour aims to strengthen local capacities in two specific actions: (1) The construction of Local Care Routes against Child Labour. (2) The Child Labour Free Districts Strategy.
MTESS/Paraguay	7 B) There is a Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Work 2019-2024 prepared with the collaboration of the consultancy of the Paraguay OKAKUAA Project and

	<p>which would also be linked to the National Plan for Children and Adolescents 2019-2024. Also in the 2030 Agenda of Paraguay, it is within Objective 8.7 and the 20 Commitments with Children and Adolescents signed in 2018 by the President of the Republic of Paraguay.</p> <p>The trainings that have been given from the Regional Initiative such as the National Budget Incidence for the Eradication of Child Labour, in addition to Risks of Rural Child Labour, have been used, analysed and included taking into account what has been learned. In addition, the communication resources prepared by the IR are used to raise awareness in the campaigns and trainings at the national level.</p> <p>In the development of the CLRISK, through the technical support of the Decent Work in the Cotton Chain Project, actions have been developed with an impact on the Coop. South-South. Everything can be found on the CONAETI page, whose institutions have been updated in Decree 4019/20.</p>
MTPE/Peru	<p>13</p> <p>Since the end of 2020, the Cotton with Decent Work Program, of the South-South Cooperation with Brazil, and the Clear Cotton Project, carried out actions with the MTPE.</p> <p>For the CPETI:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document of guidelines for the preparation of Annual Operational Plans (AOP) of the CPETI and support in the implementation of the AOP of the CPETI, validated with the regional teams between the months of February and March 2021. 2. POA of the CPETI, prepared with technical assistance provided through a consulting team, in the month of December 2020. 3. Document analysing the rules that regulate the operation of the CPETI and reform proposals, prepared by a consulting team and delivered in July 2021. 4. Website, which has a version since April 2021. 5. CPETI institutional logo, approved by this Committee in February 2020. 6. Communication pieces available for dissemination from June 2021. 7. Inter-sectoral Monitoring System of the CPETI POA - Monitoring Platform 8.7, implemented since the second semester of 2020. 8. Study "Child labour in Peru. Recent trends and characterization of households, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic", presented at the national level, before the D / GRTPE and CDRPETI, in June 2021. <p>For CDRPETI, DETAIL ON MONITOR</p>
MT/Dominican Rep.	<p>2</p> <p>B) These initiatives are carried out by the Ministry of Labour and South-South Cooperation has not been used in such activities to date.</p>
ML/Suriname	<p>0. So far, no use has been made of South-South Cooperation.</p>
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	<p>7</p> <p>B) 1. Collaboration between key stakeholders has been strengthened.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour was established. 3. The Committee will guide research on child labour. 4. The Committee will develop a Child Labour Policy. 5. The country has implemented a series of campaigns to raise awareness about child labour. 6. The Committee has begun to develop a list of light and dangerous work. 7. Labour inspectors have been trained to develop the capacity to monitor and investigate child labour.
MTSS UR/Uruguay	<p>2</p> <p>B) Training and awareness-raising instances were carried out. The AECID project (Support for public policy aimed at eradicating child labour and hazardous work) of 2018 and 2019, involved South-South Cooperation.</p>
MPPTSS/Venezuela	<p>1</p> <p>Multiple direct care strategies have been used for children and adolescents, as well as the family group to guarantee fundamental rights and services such as education and health within the framework of South-South Cooperation.</p>
MLSS/Jamaica	<p>4</p> <p>a) Training aimed at strengthening the capacities of key actors with NASTOCL, labour officials and social workers, Jamaica Police, workers' representatives and employers' organizations.</p> <p>b) Communications aimed at sensitizing, influencing and mobilizing key actors and / or society in general, consultations / workshops throughout the island, radio interviews, audio-visual products, animation, brochures, brochures, essay contests and posters.</p> <p>c) Research to improve knowledge about specific aspects of child labour, publication on child labour and the decent employment deficit in Jamaica, through the Under the Children's Work project.</p>

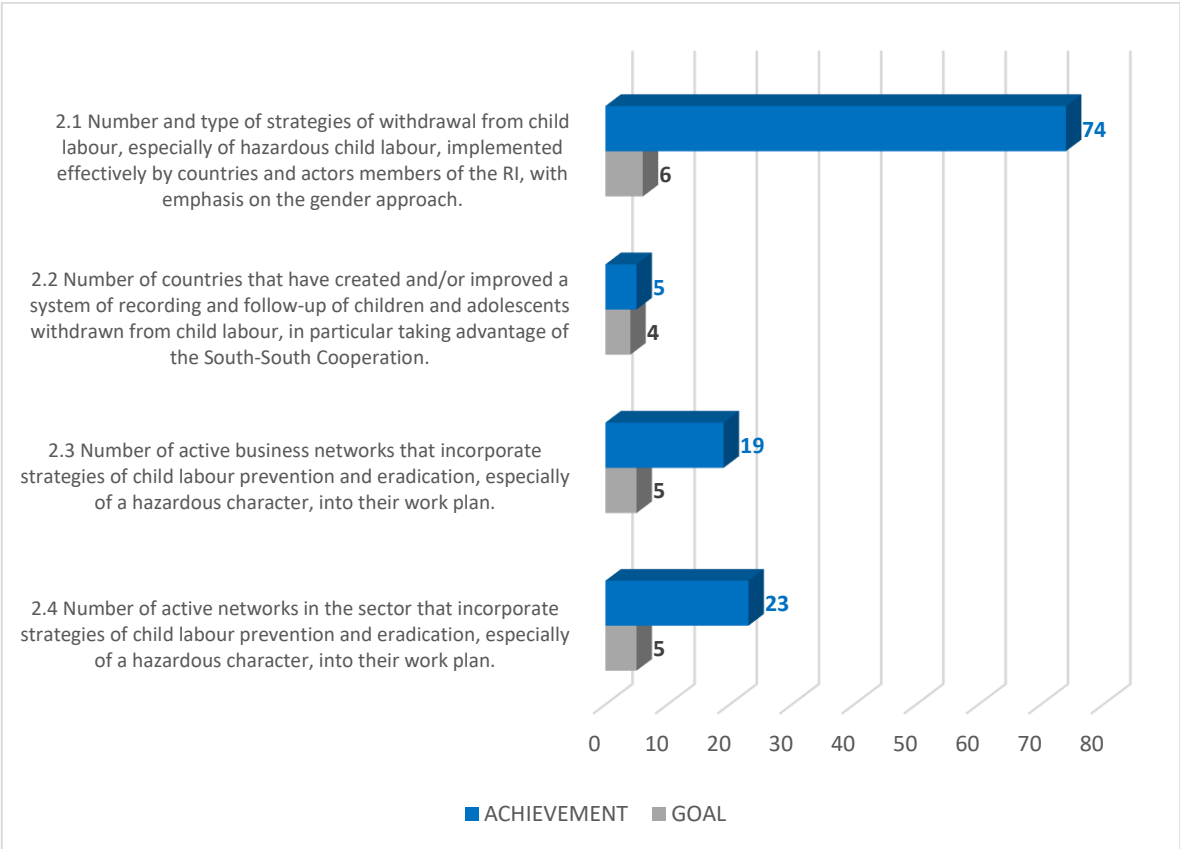
	<p>Study carried out on children who live and work on the street.</p> <p>d) Direct care to offer services to children and adolescents, families and communities. Various social assistance supports provided to families and children through the programs of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, such as the Promotion Program through Health and Education (PATH), as well as subsidies.</p>
MLSS/Barbados	<p>2</p> <p>Barbados has implemented training and communication strategies. It is expected to build on the recommendations emanating from the National Seminar on Child Labour held in December 2020. Increase training efforts for key stakeholders and raise awareness among the general population.</p>
INDICATORS	1.7 Number of multi-stakeholder alliances created and / or strengthened to implement child labour prevention strategies, including the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).
CAMAGRO/Guatemala	<p>6</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PETI Business Network is formulating the update of the business sector strategy for the prevention and eradication of child labour in Guatemala, programming 2021-2025. 2. Agreement "Strategy for the School Permanence of the Migrant Student Population and the Prevention of Child Labour in the Agricultural Sector", signed on September 26, 2017 an institutional cooperation agreement in alliance with the MNTRAB. 3. Participation of the business sector in the national institutional instance that addresses the problem of child labour, Thematic Table for Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and (17) Departmental Committees for Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour. 4. Entrepreneurs for Education / Teacher Award 100 Points. The 100 Points Master Award was first launched in Guatemala in 2006. 5. Monitoring school days. Since 2013, Empresarios por la Educación y Mejoremos Guate, as a social audit project. 6. Latin American Network for Education (REDUCA) is made up of organizations from 15 Latin American countries.
CGT/Argentina	0. Discursive information. It is impossible to quantify alliances.
CTRP/Panama	THERE IS NO NUMERICAL ANSWER. There is discursive information.
CATP/Peru	THERE IS NO NUMERICAL ANSWER. There is discursive information.
MPT/Argentina	<p>3</p> <p>B) CONAETI Decentralization policy - COPRETI Business Network Against Child Labour (National) 3 Business Networks against Child Labour (Provincial)</p>
MTEO/Bolivia	<p>7</p> <p>B) Globally: 1. International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour - IPEC 2. Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour</p> <p>At the national level: 1. Sectorial and Inter-sectoral Coordination Council for issues of children and adolescents created by virtue of the Children and Adolescent Code, made up of authorities representing the central, departmental and municipal levels, assuming decisions that will be binding on all public and private institutions. It has national coverage. 2. Sub-Council for Sectorial and Inter-sectoral Coordination for Girls, Boys and Adolescents in work activity, nationwide, with representatives from different Ministries, Autonomous Municipal Governments and civil society. 3. National Commission for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labour - CNEPTI, a body that develops strategies for promotion, prevention, supervision and direct attention to the issue of child labour, assigning the leadership to said area.</p> <p>At regional level: 1. Sub-commission CEPTI (Commission for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labour) at the departmental level in Potosí. 2. Sub-commission CEPTI (Commission for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labour) at the departmental level in Santa Cruz.</p>
MTC/Brazil	No. We do not apply the Risk Model. In the case of Social Assistance, we have invested in articulations with the social learning policy with the Ministry of Labour.
MTECO/Colombia	<p>13</p> <p>* Informal alliance National Planning Department DNP - ILO, for the development of the CLRISK model. (2018-2021)</p>

	<p>* Alliances with tools or models aimed at pre-identification purposes such as the CLRISK model. (2018-2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In strategic axis 3 called "Quality and coverage of care", Line of action "A". <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In strategic axis 5, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active search strategy. Articulation between the Ministry of National Education and Social Prosperity, 2020-2021. -Alerts Route. 2019, 2020-2021. <p>The ICBF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Federation of Coffee Growers; businesspersons and workers' centrals, strengthening actions regarding the updating of the list of dangerous jobs. 2. The Human Rights Council in coordination with the Directorate of the SNBF and UNICEF. 3. Ministry of Agriculture: an offer aimed at promoting rights will be implemented in 2021 in high-risk areas where there is illegal production of panela by ASOCAÑA in the department of Cauca. 4. Ministry of Labour: Peru - Colombia Binational Cabinet, binational strategy aimed at caring for girls and boys at risk or in a situation of child labour, in the Colombian-Peruvian border area (Amazonas and Putumayo). 5. Ministry of Mines: Colombia - Ecuador Binational Technical Commission to combat illegal mining in the border area, especially in the departments of Nariño and Putumayo. 6. Articulation with the ILO, within the framework of the exercise of participation of girls, boys and adolescents, in relation to the prevention of child labour in the country, promoting this exercise in three territories that, for the duration, are promoted for development of the Talking Strategy In. 7. We are Treasure: 2015 - 2020 8. Colombia Avanza Project: 2019 - 2021 9. Pillars Project: 2017 - 2020 10. Alliance with the Higher School of Public Administration (ESAP), implemented 2018 - 2020. 11. Binational alliances in the framework of the Binational Cabinet Peru - Colombia, a binational strategy aimed at the care of girls and boys at risk or in situations of child labour, in the Colombian-Peruvian border area (Amazonas and Putumayo), 2019-2021. 12. Agreement with the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, implemented in 2017 - 2018. 13. Alliance with the Ministry of Mines and Energy in the strategy of articulation and strengthening of training on the Normative Coordination Tools for the Control of the Illicit Exploitation of Minerals, 2019 - 2020
<p>MTSS/Costa Rica</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">13</p> <p>B) There are strategic alliances with: IMAS, PANI, CCSS, Ministry of Health, MEP, MAG, Employers (Mainly with all those who make up the NETWORK of Companies against Child Labour), Rerum Novarum, SEC, National Migration, Foundation Paniamor, Local Governments, INCOPESCA. In Costa Rica, the Vulnerability Index has already been applied. It is being used for the action of strategic alliances. Costa Rica was accepted by Alliance 8.7 as a pioneer country and we are in the process of building the programming through the implementation of sectoral workshops.</p> <p>2021. The aforementioned is maintained. In addition, it has sought to formalize and strengthen alliances between different strategic actors through the signing of collaboration agreements such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. – Inter-sectoral Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Confederación de Trabajadores Rerum Novarum (CTRN) and the Union of Workers of the Costa Rican Education (SEC), presents: SINDICAL DIAGNOSTIC OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE CTRN AND THE SEC FOR THE PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR AND THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKING ADOLESCENT PERSON. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-institutional Cooperation Agreement between the MTSS and the Comprehensive Agricultural Marketing Program (PIMA) through which both institutions undertake to develop the "Project for the Prevention of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Workers: at the National Centre for Supply and Distribution of Food: CENADA." - Inter-institutional cooperation between the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Mixed Institute of Social Assistance (IMAS), through the granting of a Conditional Cash Transfer (TMC 1019) aimed at working people under 18 years of age. - Cooperation agreement between the PANIAMOR Foundation and the MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY to carry out actions regarding the protection of adolescent work.
<p>MINTRAB/Guatemala</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement of intention between the Mintrab and the National Association of Municipalities of Guatemala, for the creation of Comprehensive Care Centres for the Eradication of Child Labour in the main prioritized municipalities. 2. In Alliance with the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of the Interior, the Diploma on Prevention and Combat of Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons, as Worst Forms of Child Labour, is implemented for agents of the National Police Civil. Creation of the Petit Committee as part of inter-institutional coordination and with a tripartite approach, employers, workers and the Public Sector, to follow up on the commitments of the State

	<p>of Guatemala as a Pioneer Country, and to coordinate the strategic planning workshop as a starting point for the fulfilment of the commitments assumed.</p>
STPS/Honduras	<p>5</p> <p>Ø From mid-2017 to 2021 we have worked together with the staff of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, specifically the General Directorate of Social Security, with managers, partners and workers of the Cooperativa Agropecuaria Regional Unión Chinacla Limitada CARUCHIL, (CARUCHIL), Arenales, Chinacla, La Paz, in the pilot project "PREVENTIVE PROGRAM OF CHILD LABOUR AND LABOUR RECONVERSION FOR ADOLESCENTS IN RURAL AREAS".</p> <p>Ø In 2019 the Swearing in by the Delegation of the Presidency of the National Commission was carried out, a total of 87 Committees for the Prevention of Child Labour in the Departments of Atlántida, La Paz, Intibucá, Choluteca, Valle and Cortés, organized by World Vision through the Bright Futures project.</p> <p>Ø Since 2020, the State of Honduras is part of the global initiative "Alliance 8.7: for a world free of forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour", with the Government sector, Private Enterprise, Workers' Centres and Society Civil to respond as a country and accelerate the fulfilment of goal 8.7 through purposeful and achievable actions.</p> <p>Ø From the Technical Council against Child Labour:</p> <p>Ø The International Labour Organization (ILO), the Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE) and the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP) are executing the project: "Addressing Child Labour in the Coffee Supply Chain in Honduras".</p>
STPS/Mexico	<p>2</p> <p>B) In September 2019, within the framework of the Strategic Planning Workshop "Accelerating the commitment to eradicate child labour, human trafficking and forced labour" in which Mexico materialized its commitment as a Pioneer Country of Alliance 8.7, and that it counted on the collaboration of various government agencies and union and employer organizations to generate multi-stakeholder alliances. A Roadmap was adopted that concluded with the identification of lines of action and the adoption of commitments to prevent and eradicate child labour. On March 31, 2021, the Secretariat of Labour and Social Welfare of Mexico participated in the event to Launch the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour in Africa, organized by the African Union and the ILO Regional Office for Africa. During this event, Mexico reaffirmed its commitment to cooperate and work together at the international and regional level to eradicate child labour in accordance with Target 8.7, and share its experience as a Pioneer Country of Alliance 8.7 and a member country of the Latin America Regional Initiative and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.</p>
MITRADEL/Panama	<p>3</p> <p>B) - Panama has not applied the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK) or the Child Labour Vulnerability Index (IVTI).</p> <p>However, it does participate in alliances that include the prevention of child labour as a first line of care.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CETIPPAT, with the support of the ILO/IPEC, is the main protagonist in the preparation of the National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour. 2. Agreement with Active Club 2030. 3. Agreement with Casa Esperanza.
MTESS/Paraguay	<p>10</p> <p>B) The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security coordinates the technical commission for the implementation of the CLRISK, where the 10 institutions cooperate and through the South-South Cooperation Project: Decent Work in the Cotton Chain, with the support of the ILO, A consultant has been hired to collect the data with all the actors involved, opting for the Child Labour Risk Vulnerability Index.</p> <p>In addition to strengthening CONAETI, consultants have been hired to help CLRISK work with members.</p>
MTPE/Peru	<p>4</p> <p>B) For the development of the CLRISK, there was the cooperation of key international actors, such as the Regional Initiative (ILO) and ECLAC, and for the validation of the methodology by other institutions of the and for its implementation in the territory, It has been essential to strengthen the links between the institutions of the Peruvian State.</p> <p>The MTPE has coordinated with the Presidency of the country's Council of Ministers, in order to incorporate the CLRISK maps into the GEOPERÚ geo-referencing platform.</p> <p>Along these lines, in 2020, 3 sessions of "Presentation of the CLRISK methodology" were held, in which 12 D / GRTPE (Ayacucho, Callao, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Junín, La Libertad, Loreto, Moquegua, Pasco, Piura, Tacna and Ucayali), in charge of child labour issues and the management of the CDRPETI.</p> <p>In 2021, different spaces for the exchange of knowledge have been created to strengthen the CDRPETI, in which the CLRISK has been presented and the way in which its results can be used. Similarly, the CLRISK has been presented to regional and local authorities [governors of La Libertad and Moquegua, vice-governors of Huancavelica and Tacna, and district mayors of Umachiri (Puno)</p>

	and Andaymarca (Huancavelica)], who are ready to employ the results of CLRISK in the design of public policy interventions on child labour.
MT/Dominican Rep.	1 B) We belong to the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour
ML/Suriname	1 B) No.
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	2 B) 1. Establishment of the National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour, which brings together 14 government agencies, 2 NGOs, and academia. 2. Signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Unit to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Ministry of Labour to investigate cases of human trafficking and forced labour, including trafficking in children.
MTSS UR/Uruguay	0 B) There were no alliances recently.
MPPTSS/Venezuela	0 B) Does not apply.
MLSS/Jamaica	3 B) NASTOCL Regional Initiative on Child Labour of the ILO

RESULT 2. The countries intensify the application of their strategies to withdraw children and adolescents in child labour below the minimum age, with special attention to those in situations of hazardous child labour (HCL)



Source: Author's own compilation with information from Monitora 8.7, based on 74 responses (66 from GOB's FP, 3 from EMP's FP and 5 from TRAB's FP).

Summary of valid responses

INDICATORS	2.1 Number and type of withdrawal strategies from child labour, especially hazardous child labour, effectively implemented by countries and members of the IR, with an emphasis on the gender approach.
CAMAGRO/Guatemala	THERE IS NO RESPONSE.
CGT/Argentina	0. Discursive information. It is impossible to quantify alliances.
CTRP/Panama	THERE IS NO NUMERICAL RESPONSE. There is discursive information.
CATP/Peru	<p>NO NUMERICAL DATA.</p> <p>B) According to the documentation that the MTPE of Peru has and the information reported in the CPETI, the following strategies were carried out to withdraw child labour, especially dangerous 3:</p> <p>2) School reintegration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model of Tutorial Secondary Educational Service in the Rural Environment of Regular Basic Education, whose objective is to improve access, permanence and timely completion of secondary education for students in rural areas. <p>4) Labour Reconversion. In 2018, four agreements were signed for the implementation of the Labour Reconversion Program for Adolescents in rural areas:</p> <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of the Seal Free of Child Labour
MPT/Argentina	<p>5</p> <p>B) Argentina permanently implements strategies related to the categories presented: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8.</p>
MTEO/Bolivia	<p>8</p> <p>B) "My first decent job"</p> <p>Juancito Pinto Bonus that promotes school reintegration and prevents school dropout.</p>
MC/Brazil	<p>0 ---5---</p> <p>B) There is no quantity</p> <p>1. In the case of Social Assistance, there is a program that operates at the national level with various actions, including the removal of children and adolescents from this situation and the Unified Social Assistance System has various support services for women. families</p> <p>2. Strengthening of family ties;</p> <p>3. School reintegration;</p> <p>4. Income transfer;</p> <p>5. Educational and recreational activities with children and adolescents.</p>
MTECO/Colombia	<p>11</p> <p>Other</p> <p>COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES (2018-2021). OTHERS / SIRITI (2018-2021)</p> <p>The Ministry of Education has three tools to monitor the permanence of students and to prevent school dropouts:</p> <p>MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE PREVENTION AND ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS SIMPADE. This tool has been recording information since 2017.</p> <p>OBSERVATORY OF EDUCATIONAL TRAJECTORS.</p> <p>PERMANENCE PLANS. Permanence plans have been built since 2013. As of 2021, the specific component of child labour is incorporated.</p> <p>2018</p> <p>Families in Action Program</p> <p>United Strategy</p> <p>2019</p> <p>Families in Action Program. Scope: For 2019, with the Families in Action Program, incentives were given to 2,301,937 families of 3,761,458 children and adolescents. Sector: Sector of Social Inclusion and Reconciliation.</p> <p>Coverage: national level that reaches beneficiaries in the 1,103 municipalities of Colombia.</p> <p>2020</p> <p>Families in Action Program</p> <p>It is a program of conditional cash transfers to households in poverty and vulnerability with boys and girls from zero to 18 years of age.</p> <p>Unconditional cash transfer programs</p> <p>2021</p> <p>Families in Action Program</p> <p>Sector: Sector of Social Inclusion and Reconciliation.</p> <p>Coverage: The Familias en Acción Program is a nationwide program that reaches beneficiaries in the 1,103 municipalities of Colombia.</p> <p>Unconditional cash transfer programs</p>

	MECHANISM FOR DETECTING POSSIBLE CASES OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS FOR FORCED LABOUR PURPOSES. 2021.
MTSS/Costa Rica	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>B) Costa Rica has a country strategy called: National Strategic Plan Roadmap to Eliminate Child Labour and its Worst Forms: The actions are: Reintegration in the Educational System, Support through specific conditional cash transfer for working minors in order to that they keep studying and retire from work, Economic and technical support programs for their families aimed at strengthening capacities. Training for public officials, employers, workers, unions, Civil Society Organizations, in order to support the detection and care of underage workers, policies and programs to combat poverty. Social responsibility programs. They are national and local strategies.</p>
MINTRAB/Guatemala	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>B) 1. Accompaniment and coordination in processes of school strengthening for children and adolescents, in Comprehensive Care Centres, to eradicate child labour. 2. The Mintrab Working Adolescence Protection Unit develops training programs on the minimum age for employment and labour rights and obligations of adolescent workers. 3. Capacity-building for public officials through virtual and face-to-face meetings, to accompany project proposals for Comprehensive Care Centres for the Elimination of Child Labour and a Grant for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour.</p>
STPS/Honduras	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>B) Ø Protocol of Action of the General Labour Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in the matter of Child Labour. Ø Strengthening the capacities of public operators (labour inspectors, justice operators, Municipal Councils for Child Guarantees). Ø Development of Business Models for a Better Life of Returned Migrants, benefiting 40 entrepreneurs (returned emigrants) by improving their business skills. They received technical assistance at a trade fair held in the Central Park of Tegucigalpa. Ø Approved Law 145-2018 to Support Micro and Small Businesses "My Online Business", a total of 2023 companies nationwide have benefited from adhering to the law. Ø The National Service of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Law (SENPRENDE) has been approved, it seeks to strengthen the financial inclusion of the population excluded from conventional credit services, through access to resources and programs, projects and trusts, under conditions appropriate to the profile of the participants. Ø The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock within the framework of the "Improvement of Competitiveness through Field Schools" project, has prioritized interventions for young people in the second and third year of the Technical Agricultural Baccaulaureate located in 7 departments nationwide.</p>
STPS/Mexico	<p style="text-align: center;">01</p> <p>B) The Government of Mexico wishes to highlight that it has implemented strategies on "strengthening the capacities of public operators, social partners (strategy No. 6). Regarding this type of strategy, the Government of Mexico highlights that it launched the creation of the National Network of Local Commissions to prevent and eradicate child labour and the protection of adolescent workers, within which it is taught, in conjunction with the Save the Children Mexico association, the Training Program on Child Labour and the Rights of Girls, Boys and Adolescents, given to public officials appointed by the Local Commissions to prevent and eradicate child labour, as well as eight federal labour inspectors and administrative personnel of the Federal STPS. The scope is national, since although representatives of the federative entities are in the course, the information is about the national and international normative framework, concepts of child labour and its worst forms, phases of the development of girls, boys and adolescents, as well as your rights and actions of the inspection of federal attribution. SUNAFIL - SUNAFIL – FP Government, Peru.</p>
MITRADEL/Panama	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>B) 1. Verification of the permits granted in compliance with the standard (it is verified on site if the protection standard is being met). 2. Transfers to families (all boys and girls who are part of the Direct Action Program receive an economic benefit of B / .420.00 per year, B / .35.00 per month). 3. Reintegration to the educational system (it is a requirement to issue a work permit to adolescents). 4. Within the employment contract for adolescents of legal age to work, the schedule must be written (6 hours a day and not overtime), otherwise it will be sent to correct the contract. 5. Training adolescents between 14 and 17 years old in vocational courses at the National Institute of Professional Training and Training for Human Development (INADEH), as part of the Sowing Values Program. 6. The monitoring and follow-up in conjunction with the Police for Children and Adolescents, the National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and the Family on behalf of CETIPPAT, are carried out in</p>

	<p>order to verify that there are no minors carrying out activities without the authorization of MITRADEL, child labour, WFCL. The tours that take place are day, night, and weekends, in the harvest season. All the actions carried out by the Directorate against Child Labour are carried out at the national level; in the same way, the children who are approached can be referred from any productive sector.</p>
MTTESS/Paraguay	<p>5</p> <p>B) The ABRAZO program, a conditional cash transfer for children in hazardous child labour, mainly in street situations at the national level, from the Ministry of Children and Adolescents. Within the National Service for Professional Promotion of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, the Protected Labour Training Program for adolescents in vulnerable situations operates, where they carry out work practices with a view to effective labour insertion. The TEKOPORA program of the Ministry of Social Development is for conditional cash transfers for families in extreme poverty based on the Quality of Life Index. Training in Child Labour Eradication Strategies, which is carried out virtually from the platform of the National Professional Promotion Service.</p> <p>Reconversion of SINAFOCAL and SNPP courses for adolescents from 15 years of age.</p> <p>The projects of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security: SAPEA of rural youth employability that includes adolescents, which seeks to improve their employability through training or opt for entrepreneurship with access to competitive funds.</p> <p>The Paraguay OKAKUAA Project to Combat Child Labour focused on two Departments, which worked in protected spaces for boys and girls in indigenous communities.</p>
MTPE/Peru	<p>3</p> <p>2) School reintegration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model of Tutorial Secondary Educational Service in the Rural Environment of Regular Basic Education, whose objective is to improve access, permanence and timely completion of secondary education for students in rural areas. <p>4) Labour Reconversion</p> <p>In 2018, four agreements were signed for the implementation of the Labour Reconversion Program for Adolescents in rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-institutional Agreement between the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion, the Provincial Municipality of Chanchamayo and the Centre for Development and Self-Management. • Inter-institutional Agreement between the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion, the Provincial Municipality of Concepción and the Centre for Development and Self-Management. • Inter-institutional Agreement between the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion, the District Municipality of Pichanaki and the Centre for Development and Self-Management. • Inter-institutional Agreement between the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion, the District Municipality of Villarrica and the Centre for Development and Self-Management. <p>9) Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of the Seal Free of Child Labour <p>Recognition granted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion to legal entities that do not use child labour in their production process and who in turn carry out practices that contribute to the implementation of the policy of prevention and eradication of child labour.</p>
MT/Dominican Rep.	<p>3</p> <p>B) Transfers to families are implemented by the Social Policy Cabinet of the Dominican Government throughout the country; the Committees to Combat Child Labour, spread throughout the national territory, achieve School reintegration. The capacity building of public operators, social partners, etc., is carried out through the institutions that make up the National Steering Committee for the Fight against Child Labour.</p>
ML/Suriname	<p>3</p> <p>B) 3: 1, 6, 8.</p> <p>1. Some households receive cash transfers if they consider themselves poor. Cash transfers to poor households with working children are mandatory according to article 13 of the new 2018 Child Labour Law.</p> <p>2. 6</p>
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	<p>6</p> <p>B) 1. Cash transfers to vulnerable children and their families</p> <p>2. Training of child ambassadors to be advocates of child labour</p> <p>3. Making a list of light and dangerous jobs</p> <p>4. Campaign on social media to raise awareness</p> <p>5. Printing and distribution of information brochures</p> <p>6. Training of inspectors</p>
MTSS UR/Uruguay	<p>2</p> <p>B) List of hazardous work and operator training.-</p>
MPPTSS/Venezuela	<p>2</p> <p>B) Multiple training and job retraining strategies for adolescents are being implemented within the framework of the national strategy called "Great Youth Chamba Mission", which includes the gender perspective in its programmatic bases.</p>

	The direct transfer of financial support, guidance and attention to basic needs to families, articulated through the Great Mission Hogares de la Patria, which directly serves a majority of women with family responsibilities.
MLSS/Jamaica	<p>4</p> <p>B) 1. Transfers to families Assistance provided to families through various government programs.</p> <p>2. School reintegration through the Ministry of Education, Youth and Information.</p> <p>3. Capacity building of public operators, social partners, etc. through NASTOCL and other government agencies such as the Social Development Commission that operates at the community level.</p> <p>4. Advocacy strategy - International associations such as the ILO and the United States Department of Labour. National collaboration with the National Working Group against Trafficking in Persons (NATFATIP).</p>
INDICATORS	2.2 Number of countries that have created and / or improved a system for registering and monitoring children and adolescents withdrawn from child labour, in particular taking advantage of South-South Cooperation.
MPT/Argentina	<p>Partly.</p> <p>B) Work is being done on the construction of a single nominal register (RUN).</p>
MTEO/Bolivia	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) The Information System for Girls, Boys and Adolescents-SINNA was created by the Girl, Boy and Adolescent Code, through Law No. 548, of July 17, 2014, which registers and contains specialized information on the rights of the girl child, child and adolescent, as well as data referring to work activity or work carried out on their own or someone else's, in accordance with specific regulations, suitable for the adoption and monitoring of public policies. This system is administered and updated by the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency and the National Institute of Statistics-INE. The country has not used South-South Cooperation for the creation and / or improvement of this system.</p>
MC/Brazil	Yes. B) No, they existed before.
MTECO/Colombia	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) Missionary Information System - SIM</p> <p>The ICBF has the Missionary Information System - SIM, software developed to meet the information needs that originate in its processes, which includes within its modules that of Beneficiaries, related to the registration of girls, boys and adolescents whose rights they are reported as threatened or violated. Said registry includes the reestablishment measure adopted by the administrative authority, the official who carried out the action and the term of the process. To date, South-South Cooperation has not been used for the creation or implementation of the system.</p>
MTSS/Costa Rica	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) The system is called SÍGUEME, which is a management system for underage workers where all those who are detected and treated from the MTSS are registered, whether they are referred by other institutions or public or private entities, in said system Socio-demographic characteristics, educational, employment and other status are incorporated, as well as the type of care provided and to which instances they refer to be included in support programs aimed at populations in conditions of vulnerability. South-South Cooperation has not been used for this system. It is a system that was built with the support of the Computer Science School of the National University of Costa Rica.</p> <p>2021. We continue with the FOLLOW ME. MTSS Informatics has been requested to carry out some modifications to speed up the system.</p>
MINTRAB/Guatemala	<p>No</p> <p>B) There is no accurate information on the number of children and adolescents withdrawn from child labour.</p>
STPS/Honduras	No
STPS/Mexico	<p>No</p> <p>B) There is no system for the registration and monitoring of children and adolescents withdrawn from child labour.</p>
MITRADEL/Panama	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) Yes, there is a registration system for children and adolescents.</p> <p>The Child Labour Monitoring System (SMTI): Electronic platform, in which information on cases of child labour is registered, consulted and organized.</p> <p>The monitoring system is a virtual tool that serves for the registration, detection, referral, follow-up and removal of children and adolescents in a situation of child labour. It is closely connected with the local Care Route, which allows for greater strengthening of actions and the periodic review of the provision of services that will be required to eliminate the situation of child labour.</p>

	The monitoring system is complemented with an application for smartphones that use the Android® system; the Ministry of Labour and Labour Development administer it. In 2019, an adaptation was made to the platform of the child labour monitoring system in which the access codes are being designated and the users are created, who will be the representatives of institutions or organizations on the part of CETIPPAT.
MTESS/Paraguay	No B) The ABRAZO program, aimed at the protection of children and adolescents in a situation of hazardous child labour, the prevention and reduction of the risk inherent to it, with an emphasis on child labour in the street, urban solid waste recycling activities, labour children in the production of sugar cane and participation of child labour in the artisan production for commercial purposes of bricks and other ceramic materials for construction. Through South-South Cooperation, the design and adaptation has been carried out.
MTPE/Peru	No B) Between 2015 and 2017, the Child Labour Attention Registry Model was implemented, which consisted of: - The design of a self-application questionnaire in schools - A computer application for the registration of information - Three printed booklets aimed at teachers, parents and the general public
MT/Dominican Rep.	No
ML/Suriname	No B) No, no South-South Cooperation has been used, but technical assistance is needed for the introduction of such a system.
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	No B) Discussions have begun for the development of a registration and monitoring system.
MTSS UR/Uruguay	No B) We do not have a record of the situation of the nature that arises.
MPPTSS/Venezuela	No
MLSS/Jamaica	B) Does not apply. Partly. B) There is a National Registry of Children under the Ministry of Education, Youth and Information; however, they are being discussed to create synergy with other child protection databases.
INDICATORS	2.3 Number of active business networks that incorporate strategies for the prevention and eradication of child labour, especially of a hazardous nature, in their work plan.
ANDI/Colombia	1 B) Colombia Network Against Child Labour It is a local platform aimed at identifying and managing the risks and impacts of child labour and promoting respect for the rights of children and adolescents, within the company and its supply chain. ANDI, linked as a founding strategic ally, has played a close and active role through the exchange of experiences, the dissemination of the results and initiatives of the Network in order to replicate good practices in the sector, facilitating meetings with affiliates to communicate what the Network does, encouraging adherence to the Network among affiliates and supporting the events held by it.
CAMAGRO/Guatemala	1 B) Business Network for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in Guatemala "Boys and Girls at School" Created by the Cámara del Agro in alliance with Entrepreneurs for Education in 2015. It brings together business organizations from the private sector, Business Chambers that make up the Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations - CACIF, including members of the Chamber of Agro, the organization of Corporate Social Responsibility in Guatemala CentraRSE; the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education, the ILO and FAO. Its objective is to promote the prevention and eradication of child labour and implement actions that promote compliance with the Law, a zero tolerance policy for child labour in companies and social monitoring to strengthen the primary and secondary education system.
MPT/Argentina	4 B) 1 Network of Companies against Child Labour (national) 3 Networks of companies against Child Labour (provincial)
MTEO/Bolivia	2 B) 1. "Tripartite Seal" is an initiative made up of the employer sector of the chestnut harvest (Beni and Pando), the worker sector and the Government, through which a seal is issued to the producing companies of chestnut, which indicates that its production is free of child labour.

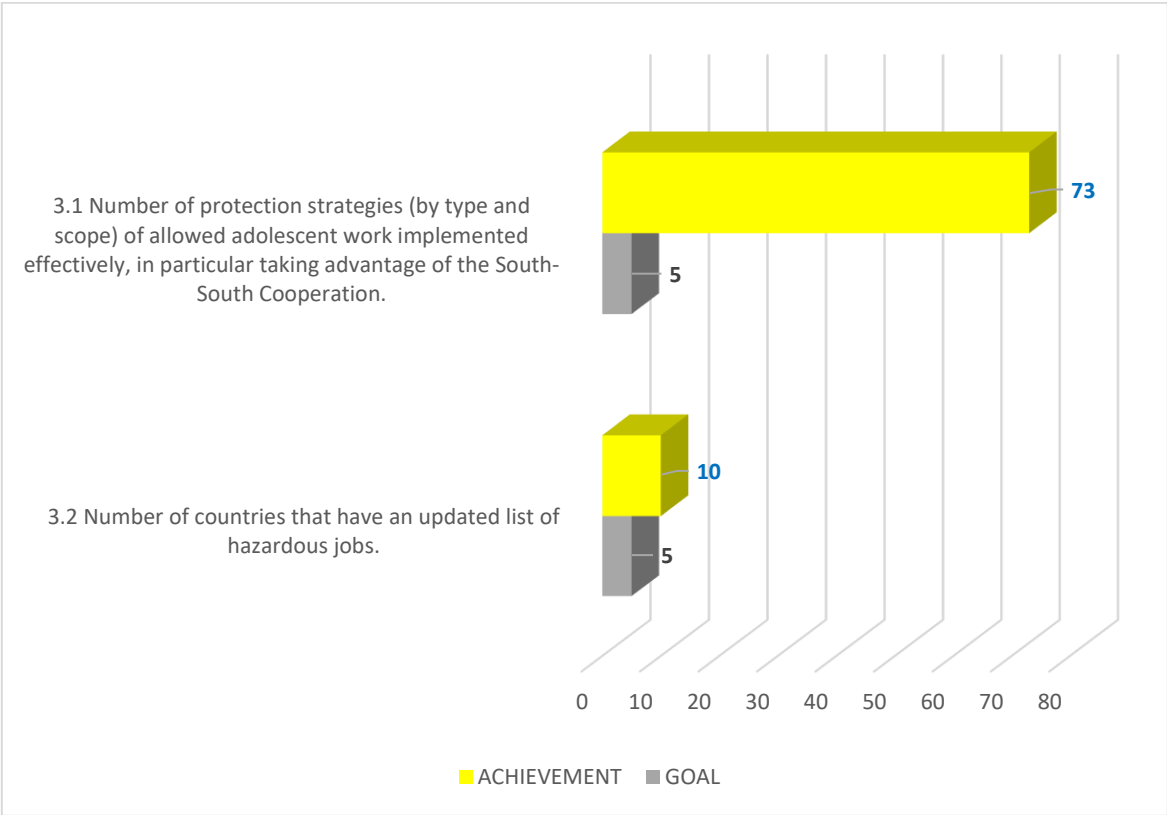
	2. "Triple Seal" is an initiative of the Government of Santa Cruz, the Bolivian Institute of Foreign Trade (IBCE) and the sugar mills of the department of Santa Cruz, through which companies that are free of child labour are certified, forced labour and discrimination. The implementation of this initiative was carried out in coordination with UNICEF. The network is local.
MC/Brazil	Such an answer is beyond the competence of Social Assistance.
MTECO/Colombia	1 B) RED Colombia against Child Labour (2018-2021) It was born from the transformation of the Table of Principle 5 of the Global Compact Red Colombia. It was created in 2014 within the framework of a public-private partnership. The Network is coordinated and led by the Ministry of Labour and Global Compact Red Colombia. It currently has 44 member companies and 19 strategic allies (educational institutions, government, entities of the United Nations System, among others) that seek to promote the rights of children and adolescents. Its coverage is national and is active.
MTSS/Costa Rica	1 B) Network of Companies against Child Labour, national coverage. Its objective is: To contribute to the prevention and eradication of child labour and dangerous adolescent work in Costa Rica, in alignment with goal 7 of goal 8 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in accordance with national and international regulations ratified by the country. . 2021. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security through the Office of Attention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of the Adolescent Worker (OATIA) provides advice and technical support to the Network of Companies against Child Labour, made up of a group of 22 companies committed to the defence and promotion of the rights of the underage working population, especially the right to education, health and integral development.
MINTRAB/Guatemala	1 B) In Guatemala there is a Business Network for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour, "Boys and girls to school." In which the majority of private entities participate, but also with representation from the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Education. The Petit Committee is created, with a tripartite approach; employers, workers and the Public Sector. Success, difficulties and lessons learned.
STPS/Honduras	1 B) Honduran Council of Private Enterprise, has representation in the National Commission for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of Child Labour, addresses with its affiliated companies the issue of prevention and awareness to ensure that companies and farms do not have the presence of children and girls working, inspections and internal audits are carried out. It has nationwide coverage. This is a network on another topic, not exclusively a network of companies against child labour, but within their policies and actions, they address the prevention of child labour.
STPS/Mexico	00 B) No action to report on business networks. However, the creation of the National Network of Local Commissions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of Adolescent Workers is reported on June 12, 2020, made up of 30 links from 32 Local Commissions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour. The objective of the network is to improve communication between the Federation and the federative entities regarding child labour.
MITRADEL/Panama	0 B) The country does not yet have business networks.
MTESS/Paraguay	3 B) The Federation of Production, Industry and Commerce; The Paraguayan Industrial Union and the Rural Association of Paraguay, which have been part of CONAETI since 2002, work at the national level to eradicate child labour. In addition to the aforementioned associations, the "Unión Industrial Paraguaya Joven" also works on lines of Corporate Social Responsibility on the prevention of child labour.
MTPE/Peru	5 With the Child Labour Free Seal Recognition (SELT), a network of 7 organizations has been formed (1 company, 5 cooperatives and 1 association) that have incorporated the approach of prevention and eradication of child labour in their production processes. On the other hand, it is necessary to mention that in the country a series of business institutions that concentrate different unions take place, and that, in their work plans, framed in the codes of ethics and international mandates, they promote actions to strengthen the regulatory framework of its associates, favour education in the country, as well as the prevention and eradication of child labour. Among these networks are mentioned: 1) National Confederation of Private Business Institutions (CONFIEP), 2) National Society of Industries (SNI), 3) Association of Exporters (ADEX), 4) Association of Small and Medium Industrials of Peru (APEMIPE), and 5) Lima Chamber of Commerce (CCL).
MT/Dominican Rep.	0 B) Does not apply.

ML/Suriname	0
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	1 B) Employers Consultative Association Incorporate child labour into another topic National coverage
MTSS UR/Uruguay	0 B) It has not been implemented in Uruguay.
MPPTSS/Venezuela	0 B) Does not apply.
INDICATORS	2.4 Number of active networks in the sector that incorporate strategies for the prevention and eradication of child labour, especially of a dangerous nature, in their work plan.
CGT/Argentina	0 THEY ADD AN EXPLANATION.
CTRP/Panama	DOES NOT PROVIDE NUMERICAL DATA. What I can mention about business networks is that I know, since they are part of Cetipatt, it has its own activities.
CATP/Peru	6. B) According to information from the MTPE, there are 6 networks in the sector, which incorporate strategies for the prevention and eradication of child labour in the country: - Both the SELTI organizations (7) and the business networks, which, although their central objective points, on the one hand, to the production of agricultural crops and, on the other, to the strengthening of the associated business associations, have contemplated in their plans of action interventions that promote the prevention and eradication of child labour, as well as the continuity and improvement of educational access and quality in the country. - In the case of SELTI organizations, they have incorporated actions for the prevention and eradication of child labour in their corporate social responsibility plans, including the dangerous work that they may carry out, or that the adolescent population carries out in the framework of family agriculture. In this sense, information is provided to producer families on prohibited activities, supplies and tools for adolescents, explaining the reasons and the effects that they could have, in the short, medium or long term, with their practice and use. - Regarding business networks, they seek to strengthen their internal supervision and control mechanisms, in order to ensure that adolescents are not hired, under any of their forms, to carry out dangerous activities or work.
MPT/Argentina	4 B) Network of Companies against Child Labour (National) 3 Business Networks against Child Labour (Provincial)
MTEO/Bolivia	2 B) 1. "Tripartite Seal" is an initiative made up of the employer sector of the chestnut harvesting harvest, the worker sector and the Government, through which a seal is issued to the chestnut producing companies, indicating that their production is free of child labour, as long as they meet the requirements and foreseen supervision. 2. "Triple Seal" is an initiative of the Government of Santa Cruz, the Bolivian Institute of Foreign Trade (IBCE) and the sugar mills of the department of Santa Cruz, through which companies that are free of child labour are certified, forced labour and discrimination. The implementation of this initiative was carried out in coordination with UNICEF.
MC/Brazil	Such an answer is beyond the competence of Social Assistance
MTECO/Colombia	2 B) • Creation of the Protegerlos es Conmigo Network, within the framework of the National Inter-Institutional Committee of Law 1336 of 2009. This strategy seeks to advance in the construction of a common agenda between the National Government and the territorial entities to implement the actions arranged in the different strategic and transversal axes of the Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Girls, Boys and Adolescents (2018 - 2028). With the formation of this network, progress is made in the management of the Public Policy Line (2020 - 2021). • Mobile Equipment for Integral Protection - EMPI. The EMPI strategy carries out the technical strengthening of the SNBF agents in the territory responsible for comprehensive protection, on issues related to the promotion of rights, prevention of threats, child labour and their reporting and attention routes. Implemented in the 32 departments and in the capital city (2014 - 2021).
MTSS/Costa Rica	1 2021. It is made up of companies from all productive and service sectors. The signatory founding companies are the following:

	<p>- Telefónica / Movistar and Fundación telefónica-Nestlé-Automermercado-UCCAEP-RECOPE-Asociación Coordinadora Nacional Comercio Justo Costa Rica-FIFCO-TICO-FRUT-PROCOMER-BAC-CREDOMATIC-LAICA-AED-Bufete NBB: Nieto Bulgarelli and Borge-Banco Nacional -Amusement park</p> <p>- Subsequently, in June 2017, to commemorate the World Day against Child Labour, through an addendum to the voluntary agreement, the following companies join the network: PIMA, CENADA, MUCAP, DOLE</p> <p>- On August 16, 2018, the company Corporación de Desarrollo Agrícola del Monte S.A. joined the Network of Companies against Child Labour.</p> <p>On June 12, 2019, 16 companies join.</p> <p>In the year 2021, Fyffes and the Costa Rican Coffee Institute (ICAFE) join together, and the public policy instruments implemented.</p>
MINTRAB/Guatemala	<p>1</p> <p>B) The 2 meetings were for the exchange of information, the companies participating in the virtual meeting via Zoom were:</p> <p>1. Chamber of Agro, 2. Funcafé, 3. CECOMS, 4. CENTRARSE, 5. Grepalma</p> <p>6. National Coffee Association -ANACAFE- and Foundation of Coffee Production for Rural Development</p> <p>-FUNCAFE-, 7. Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations, -CACIF-, 8. Association of Coffee Exporters, 9. Businessmen for Education, 10. Guatemalan Association of Exporters, AGEXPORT, 11. Business Chamber of Commerce and Services, 12. Chamber of Industry. The employer sector indicates that its actions include not hiring child labour. Likewise, they comment that the employer sector has had a Business Network to prevent child labour since 2016, which implements 3 strategies guided in the roadmap in dimension 5:</p> <p>a) Compliance with the law, training and awareness</p> <p>b) Support for education policy</p> <p>c) Support for health policy</p>
STPS/Honduras	<p>1</p> <p>B) Through the National Commission for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of Child Labour and its operational arm the Technical Council, made up of different government institutions, Employers, Workers and Civil Society, through its strategic planning actions are carried out aimed at the prevention of child labour.</p>
STPS/Mexico	<p>01</p> <p>B) Within the framework of the National Network of Local Commissions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour, the Training Program on Child Labour and the Rights of Girls, Boys and Adolescents has been developed jointly with the Save de Children Mexico association..</p>
MITRADEL/Panama	<p>0</p> <p>B) The country does not have business networks formed</p>
MTESS/Paraguay	<p>5</p> <p>B) In addition to CONAETI, Departmental Commissions for the Eradication of Child Labour (CODETI) have been created at the departmental level, which depend on the Regional Labour Directorates of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security with the support of tripartism.</p> <p>Also in Paraguay, CONTRAFOR carries out the Prevention of Forced Labour.</p>
MTPE/Peru	<p>6</p> <p>B) Both the SELTI organizations (7) and the business networks, which although their central objective points, on the one hand, to the production of agricultural crops and, on the other, to the strengthening of the associated business associations, have contemplated in their plans of action interventions that promote the prevention and eradication of child labour, as well as the continuity and improvement of educational access and quality in the country.</p> <p>In the case of SELTI organizations, they have incorporated actions for the prevention and eradication of child labour in their corporate social responsibility plans, including the dangerous work that they may perform, or that the adolescent population performs within the framework of family farming. . In this sense, information is provided to producer families on prohibited activities, supplies and tools for adolescents, explaining the reasons and the effects that they could have, in the short, medium or long term, with their practice and use.</p> <p>Regarding business networks, they seek to strengthen their internal supervision and control mechanisms, in order to ensure that adolescents are not hired, under any of its forms, to carry out dangerous activities or work, but rather, in the event of incorporating an adolescent to work, this is carried out within the framework of the provisions of national regulations (Code of Children and Adolescents, Supreme Decree No. 018-2020-TR, on the Procedure for Authorization of Adolescent Work, ENPETI 201 -2021, General Labour Inspection Law, among others).</p>
MT/Dominican Rep.	<p>0</p> <p>B) Does not apply.</p>
ML/Suriname	<p>0</p>

MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	1 B) Employers Consultative Association Incorporate child labour into another topic National coverage
MTSS UR/Uruguay	0 B) None in Uruguay.
MPPTSS/Venezuela	0 B) Does not apply.

RESULT 3. The countries strengthen their strategies for the protection and / or retraining of adolescents of legal age for work (C182 art. 3. d)



Source: Author's own compilation with information from Monitor 8.7, based on 36 responses (35 from GOB's FP and 1 from EMP's FP).

Summary of valid responses

INDICATORS	3.1 Number of protection strategies (by type and scope) of permitted adolescent work effectively implemented, in particular taking advantage of South-South Cooperation.
CAMAGRO/Guatemala	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>The Guatemalan Business Sector implements strategies for the protection of adolescent work allowed through training for adolescents; capacity building of public operators, social partners, etc.; corporate social responsibility programs in various productive sectors; and, as an advocacy strategy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sectorial:</p> <p>GAN Guatemala: The GAN Guatemala network is a local network derived from the Global Apprenticeship Network, with its headquarters in Switzerland.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- National Coffee Association Anacafé / Funcafé:</p> <p>This year ANACAFÉ / FUNCAFÉ redoubled efforts to increase the coverage of educational programs and especially programs related to the prevention of child labour in the coffee zone with a high risk of child labour.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerated Alternative Education Program Elementary and Basic Level 2. Baccalaureate in Coffee Growing <p style="text-align: center;">Guatemalan Sugar Association Asazgua / Fundazúcar:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ASAZGUA Study Opportunities Program 2. Generation 15-30 Program
MPT/Argentina	<p style="text-align: center;">6 B) 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9</p>
MTEO/Bolivia	<p style="text-align: center;">7</p> <p>B) 1. Bonus Juancito Pinto, a conditional cash transfer program that is established as an incentive for the enrolment, permanence and completion of the school year for boys and girls at the primary level (Type of transfers to families).</p> <p>2. Protocol for the incorporation of students, daughters and sons of circus workers to Educational Units of Initial, Primary and Secondary Education of the Regular Education Subsystem implemented by the Ministry of Education (School Reintegration).</p> <p>3. Protocol for the registration and / or authorization of adolescent work (14 to 18 years old) approved by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Welfare through Ministerial Resolution No. 532/19, of June 12, 2019, applicable throughout the Bolivian territory, to authorize the permitted work of the adolescent between 14 to 18 years of age (Type of control).</p> <p>4. Educational Program for Working Girls, Boys and Adolescents (NNAT's) "The school is the legitimate place of work for girls, boys and adolescents", implemented by the Ministry of Education (Type via adolescent training).</p> <p>5. "Child and adolescent friendly markets" program to prevent and eradicate child labour in supply centres and their surroundings in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. (Type of corporate social responsibility program in the union sector and via adolescent training).</p> <p>6. Comprehensive Program for the Prevention and Protection of Girls, Boys and Adolescents, which has the Area for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour implemented in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and whose goal is to eradicate child labour by 2025 (Type of advocacy strategy, supervision and via adolescent training).</p> <p>7. Social protection program for girls, boys and adolescents in work activity "Wawa Jarqana" implemented in the department of Potosí, through which training is offered to children and adolescents in work activity regarding their fundamental rights.</p>
MC/Brazil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is an apprenticeship law for adolescents in Brazil, its application is still very focused on labour policy. Social Assistance does not yet have a specific answer to this problem. 2. The adolescent needs to be enrolled in school; 3. The apprentice receives professional and citizenship training; 4. Companies have the duty to hire between 5 and 15% of apprentices according to the number of workers; 5. There is a specific inspection of companies carried out by public servants.
MTECO/Colombia	<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p>Others: AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN FOR THE PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR AND THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR (2018-2021): Campaign for the prevention and eradication of child labour and the worst forms of Child labour: Outreach audio-visual media campaign national, regional and local. Without participation of South-South Cooperation.</p> <p>School Feeding Program. Program implemented in terms of 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.</p> <p>Complementary School Day. It is a permanence strategy implemented by the Secretariats of Education in coordination with the Family Compensation Funds, implemented in terms of 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.</p>

	<p>School transportation. It is a strategy implemented by the Certified Territorial Entities (ETC), which contributes to guarantee the access and permanence of boys, girls, adolescents and young people in the educational system, implemented in terms of 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2018</p> <p>Strategy for School Permanence and Comprehensive Protection of the rights of children and adolescents. Scope: 30 municipalities, Sector of Social Inclusion and Reconciliation. Protocol for the Identification and Reporting of cases of children who present risk, threat, non-observance or possible violation.</p> <p>In coordination with the municipal mayors, the certified health and education secretariats, and the territorial administrative authorities, the following processes were carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to the Thematic Tables of Education and Health in 1,001 municipalities of the country. • Construction of 28 joint territorial work plans between Certified Education Secretariats, the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare and Social Prosperity. • Within the framework of the harmonic transit route, the effective enrolment of 299,332 five-year-old boys and girls was achieved to enter preschool in the educational system. • 2,095 cases related to desertion and withdrawal from the school system of children benefiting from Familias en Acción were addressed at the Municipal Education Thematic Tables. • 336 cases were identified in the Familias en Acción program and 1,350 boys and girls. Sector: Sector of Social Inclusion and Reconciliation. Coverage: 1,103 municipalities. <p style="text-align: center;">2019</p> <p>Strategy for School Permanence and Comprehensive Protection of the rights of children and adolescents. Scope: 30 municipalities. Social Inclusion and Reconciliation Sector. Coverage: 30 municipalities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2020</p> <p>Strategy for School Permanence and Comprehensive Protection of the rights of children and adolescents. Sector: Sector of Social Inclusion and Reconciliation. Youth in Action Program.</p> <p>It accompanies young people in their technical, technological and / or professional training with the delivery of conditional cash transfers in order to improve their capacities and opportunities for social mobility and well-being conditions. Scope: Sector of Social Inclusion and Reconciliation. Coverage: National.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2021</p> <p>Strategy for School Permanence and Comprehensive Protection of the rights of children and adolescents. Scope: Families and officials of the territorial entities. Social Inclusion and Reconciliation Sector. Coverage: 1,103 municipalities Youth in Action Program. Scope: 427,815 Youth in Action in 2021. Social Inclusion and Reconciliation Sector. Coverage: National. The program reaches beneficiaries across the country.</p>
<p>MTSS/Costa Rica</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>B) Costa Rica has a regulatory framework that protects adolescent workers, where labour rights are clearly specified. In addition, vocational training programs are articulated, harmonizing work with study as a responsibility of the working adolescent. Reintegration and permanence in the educational system, and others.</p> <p>2021. Through a cooperation agreement between the Mixed Institute of Social Assistance and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the 1019 program called "Conditional Cash Transfer for Minor Workers" is implemented, which aims to provide financial support to this population in order for them to remain in the education system. During the term of the Agreement, assistance has been provided to 1,219 underage workers.</p>
<p>MINTRAB/Guatemala</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>B) 1. Training on the minimum age for employment and labour rights and obligations of adolescent workers, in accordance with the fulfilment of Conventions 138 and 182 of the International Labour Organization.</p> <p>2. Coordination with public and private educational establishments to give virtual lectures on the rights, responsibilities and labour prohibitions of adolescent workers.</p> <p>3. A registry and database of adolescents of working age (15 to 17 years old) who request employment proof to start an employment relationship has been implemented.</p>
<p>STPS/Honduras</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">9</p> <p>B) 1. Protected Adolescent Labour Regulations. Posted on December 14, 2020.</p> <p>2. PROTOCOL FOR THE ORGANIZATION, TRAINING AND LEGALIZATION OF THE COMMITTEES FOR THE PREVENTION AGAINST CHILD LABOUR. Published on July 9, 2021.</p> <p>3. Agreement N. STSS-389-2019 Protocol for the Referral of Working Children to Government Social Programs, published on December 2, 2019. Inauguration of 87 Committees in 6 Departments of the country.</p> <p>4. Protocol of Action of the General Labour Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security on Child Labour.</p>

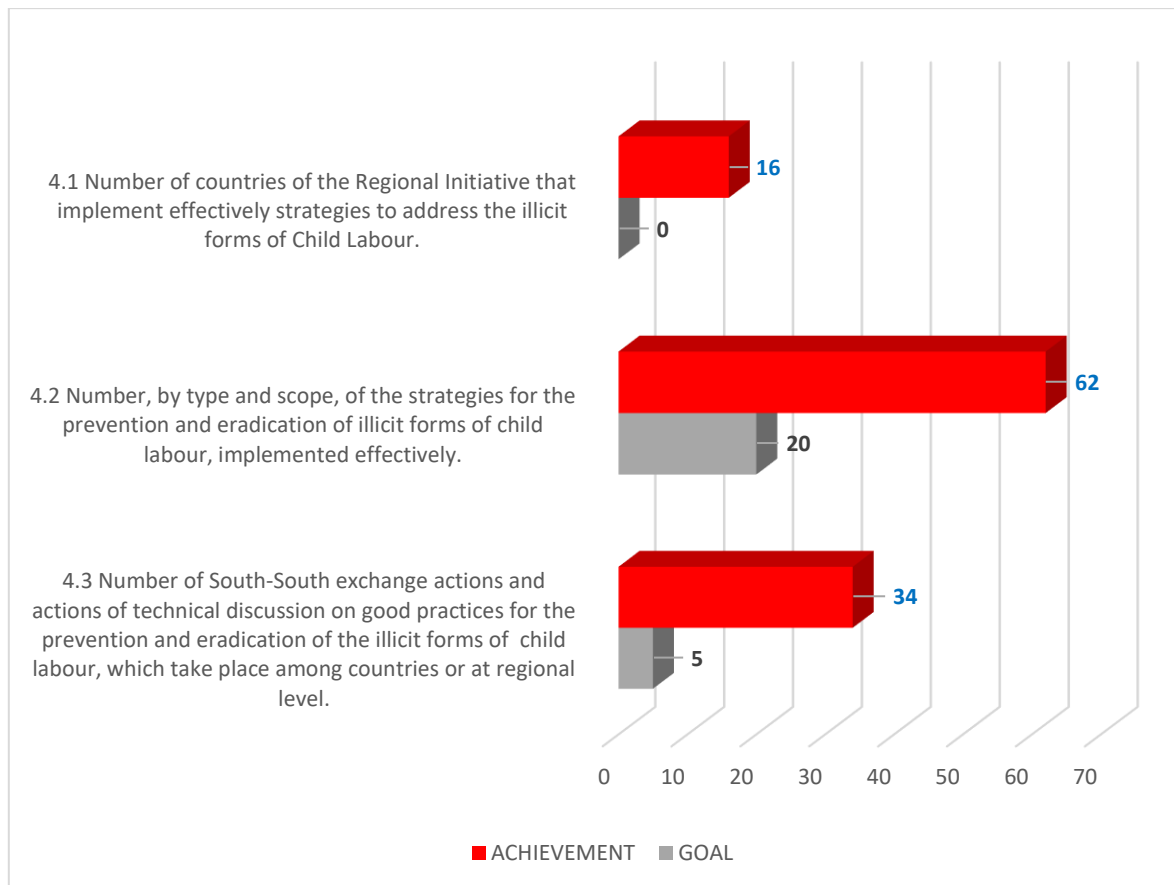
	<p>5. From mid-2017 to 2021 we have worked together with personnel from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, specifically from the General Directorate of Social Welfare, with managers, partners and workers from the Cooperativa Agropecuaria Regional Unión Chinacla Limitada CARUCHIL, (CARUCHIL), Arenales, Chinacla, La Paz, in the pilot project "PREVENTIVE PROGRAM OF CHILD LABOUR AND LABOUR RECONVERSION FOR ADOLESCENTS IN RURAL AREAS" (prevention of child labour in the coffee sector).</p> <p>6. Honduras approved the National Policy on child labour through executive decree PCM-011-2011 and the reformed PCM 056-2011 called "Roadmap to make Honduras a Country Free of Child Labour and its Worst Forms" and its Strategic Planning 2016-2020.</p> <p>7. List of Hazardous Child Labour by Conditions and Nature according to Agreement No. STSS-097-2008, on May 12, 2008, and 2017 Reform by addition of Article 8 of the Regulation on Child Labour contained in Agreement No. STSS-211-01, through Ministerial Agreement No. STSS-441-2016.</p> <p>8. Readjustment of the National Commission for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of TI through Decree PCM-17-98 and 2017 readjustment of the same through Decree PCM-025-2017.</p> <p>9. Labour orientation talks on child labour (and its worst forms), duties and labour rights offered to adolescent workers and their legal representatives.</p>
STPS/Mexico	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>B) The Government of Mexico wishes to highlight the following strategies implemented with a view to the protection of permitted adolescent work:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type of strategy: Advocacy strategy (8)</p> <p>In this regard, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare has the Labour Inspection Protocol regarding the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Permitted Adolescent Work. It is a public strategy, in charge of its implementation by the General Directorate of Federal Labour Inspection. It reaches out to boys, girls and adolescents from 5 to 17 years old, to guarantee that they do not carry out dangerous activities (15 to 17 years old) and / or of an illegal age (5-14 years old) in all productive sectors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Type of strategy: Capacity building (6)</p> <p>On the other hand, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, during 2021 has provided training to federal labour inspectors and officials of the National Network of Local Commissions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of Adolescent Workers, through the Program of Training on Child Labour and Rights of Girls, Boys and Adolescents.</p>
MITRADEL/Panama	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>B) Within the Government Direct Action Program, we have five strategies such as protection actions for adolescents in permitted work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verification of the permits granted in compliance with the standard. 2. Reintegration to the educational system (it is a requirement to issue the adolescent work permit). 3. Verification of compliance with the rule for adolescents of legal age to work (6 hours a day and no overtime). 4. Training for adolescents between the ages of 16 and 17 in vocational courses at the National Institute of Professional Training and Training for Human Development (INADEH), as part of the Sembrando Valores Program. 5. Monitoring and follow-up is carried out through the child labour verification and prevention tours, in conjunction with the Police for Children and Adolescents, the National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and the Family on behalf of CETIPPAT.
MTESS/Paraguay	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>B) Within the framework of the Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Work 2019-2024, within the protection of adolescent work, training for adolescents as non-formal education has been foreseen, which operate in Paraguay.</p> <p>Within the Audit Framework, the Inspection Guide for cases of Child Labour has been launched, where adolescent work is made visible and a resolution has been promulgated approving the Inspection and Summary for cases of child labour or adolescents in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>Online training on Child Labour Eradication Strategies and reconversion of courses for adolescents.</p> <p>Protected Adolescent Work Course on the virtual platform of the National Professional Promotion Service for civil servants.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Apprenticeship contracts that include adolescents.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The dual training modality.</p>
MTPE/Peru	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p style="text-align: center;">School reintegration</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model of Tutorial Secondary Educational Service in the Rural Environment of Regular Basic Education, whose objective is to improve access, permanence and timely completion of secondary education for students in rural areas. 4) Labour Reconversion 8. Political advocacy strategies • National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour 2021-2021. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents - PNAIA 2012-2021. • National Multi-sectoral Policies for Girls, Boys and Adolescents by 2030 - PNMNNA. 9. Inspection • “Protocol of Action of the Specialized Group of Labour Inspectors on Forced Labour and Child Labour of the National Superintendence of Labour Inspection”. 10. Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of the Seal Free of Child Labour <p>Recognition granted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion to legal entities that do not use child labour in their production process and who in turn carry out practices that contribute to the implementation of the policy of prevention and eradication of child labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promulgation of the new administrative procedure for prior authorization for adolescents who perform work for others or in a dependency relationship, in order to provide a regulatory framework for adolescents who work for others or in a dependency relationship, with the objective to prosecute permitted adolescent work within the parameters established in the Code of Children and Adolescents.
MT/Dominican Rep.	0 B) Does not apply.
ML/Suriname	4 B) 1. Some households receive cash transfers if child labour is the result of poverty. This assistance is compulsory according to article 13 of the new 2018 Child Labour Law. 6, 8 and 9 MLA - Ministry of Legal Affairs, Public Security and Labour - FP Government, Antigua & Barbuda.
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	7 B) 1. Collaboration between key stakeholders has been strengthened. 2. The National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour was established. 3. The Committee will guide research on child labour. 4. The Committee will develop a Child Labour Policy. 5. The country has implemented a series of campaigns to raise awareness about child labour. 6. The Committee has begun to develop a list of light and dangerous work. 7. Labour inspectors have been trained to develop the capacity to monitor and investigate child labour.
MTSS UR/Uruguay	2 B) Training routes and hazardous work lists (AECID).
MPPTSS/Venezuela	1 B) Both the Child and Adolescent Protection System and the Integrated Labour Inspection System are aimed at the detection and comprehensive care of adolescents at risk of being exposed to hazardous work, establishing personalized measures at the time the exposure is presumed.
MLSS/Jamaica	2 B) 1. On-the-job learning through the National Training Agency HEART NSTA / Trust. 2. The Housing Opportunities Production and Employment (HOPE) program, which is a combination of training and learning aimed at young people between the ages of 18 and 24.
INDICATORS	3.2 Number of countries with an up-to-date list of hazardous jobs.
MPT/Argentina	Partly. B) The TIP list is national in scope. It is working on its update.
MTEO/Bolivia	Yes B) Article 136 of the Girl, Boy and Adolescent Code, approved on July 17, 2014, offers a list of prohibited jobs according to their nature and condition, noting in this regard: “Work activities and jobs that by their nature are prohibited and condition are dangerous, unhealthy or attentive to the dignity of the girl, boy and adolescent, and those that put their permanence in the educational system at risk.” The provision is national in scope. The list is used to prohibit such jobs or activities, which are identified at the time of registering adolescent work (from 14 to 18 years old) or inspections carried out at the establishments where this type of work is located. South-South Cooperation has not been used for the design and / or improvement of this strategy.
MC/Brazil	Yes B) A - We use the list from ILO Convention 182. B - Currently, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics used the list of the worst forms of child labour in its national statistical surveys.

	C - National scope; D - No.
MTECO/Colombia	Yes B) (2018-2021) The country has the list of dangerous activities updated by resolution 1796 of 2018 "By which the list of dangerous activities that due to their nature or working conditions are harmful to health and physical integrity is updated or psychological of the minors of 18 years and other dispositions are dictated ". The main use is that it serves the Labour Inspectors and the competent territorial authorities to examine and validate the trades of the applications submitted by users in order to grant the authorization of protected adolescent work and by exception of children. The scope of this provision is national in scope. South-South Cooperation was not used for its design.
MTSS/Costa Rica	Yes B) In Costa Rica, the first list was given by Decree No. 29220-MTSS of October 30, 2000, in force since January 10, 2001, called the Regulation for Labour Hiring and Occupational Health Conditions of Adolescents. Later in 2011, Law No. 8922 called "Prohibition of dangerous and unhealthy work for adolescents" gave a new list of jobs prohibited by their nature or conditions. 2021. Law proposals were prepared to include amendments to Law 8922 regarding the Prohibition of dangerous and unhealthy work for adolescents, regarding the participation of this population in fishing activities and public shows.
MINTRAB/Guatemala	No B) Currently, the Government Agreement 250-2006 is in force, which contains the list of dangerous jobs, it has not yet been updated.
STPS/Honduras	No B) A) The reform of Article 8 of the Child Labour Regulations of Honduras under Agreement NO. STSS-441-2016. B) Due to the condition and nature of the risk in economic activity according to the branch of activity. C) National This List is to be updated this year, for which technical support was formally requested from the ILO.
STPS/Mexico	Yes B) In May 2019, an update and amendment was carried out to article 176 of the Federal Labour Law (LFT), which contains the List of Hazardous Work for minors under 18 years of age. The Hazardous Work List is federally applicable.
MITRADEL/Panama	Yes B) Yes, Panama has a Dangerous Work List updated by Decree 1 of January 5, 2016. That modifies and adds articles to Decree 19 of June 12, 2006. a) The year of the last update was 2016. - In another sense, when conducting our technical evaluation we rely on the Decree that is constituted as a legal document, c) The scope of the Decree is at the national level, d) The List of Hazardous Work has not been carried out with South-South Cooperation.
MTESS/Paraguay	Yes B) Decree 4951/2005 contains the 26 Worst Forms of Child Labour. The TIP list, in addition to identifying prohibited activities for workers under 18 years of age, serves in the framework of criminal investigations for charges of labour exploitation from the criminal sphere. Regarding Hazardous Child Labour, specified in Decree 4951/2005, referring to Art. 4, where the authority was empowered to give authorization to work to adolescents from 16 years of age, it has been modified by the Law 5407/2015 of Domestic Work, establishing the minimum age for domestic work 18 years.
MTPE/Peru	Yes B) A) updated in 2010. On September 2, 2020. The CPETI approved the final draft of the List of Hazardous Works and on 06.09.2021, B) Prevent and eradicate child labour in its dangerous forms that affect the integrity of girls, boys and adolescents. C) National scope. D) South-South Cooperation was not used.
MT/Dominican Rep.	No B) Is not applied.
ML/Suriname	No B) 2010. B. For inspection purposes. C. National. D. No.
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	Partly. B) Work has begun on the development of a list of light and dangerous jobs.
MTSS UR/Uruguay	Yes B) The year of update was 2017. The use given was specifically for the inspections carried out and as a query from employers.
MPPTSS/Venezuela	Partly.

	<p>B) The Organic Labour Law for Workers, of 2012, regulates adolescent work. The list of works is in the process of review, establishing the work team for this purpose, with the goal of presenting the update for the year 2022.</p> <p>There is a list of prohibited jobs for minors under 18 years of age dating from 1973 in the Regulations on Health and Safety Conditions at Work, which together with other resolutions serves as the basis for updating.</p>
MLSS/Jamaica	<p>Yes</p> <p>B) A. Pending final approval by the government (2020). B. Compliance with labour inspection. C. National.</p>
MLSS/Barbados	No

RESULT 4. Countries strengthen their strategies for addressing the illicit forms of child labour [C182 art. 3. a), b) and c)]



Source: Author's own compilation with information from Monitora 8.7, based on 55 responses (51 from GOB's FP, 1 from EMP's FP and 3 from TRAB's FP).

Summary of valid responses

INDICATORS	4.1 Number of countries in the Regional Initiative that effectively implement strategies to address illicit forms of child labour.
CAMAGRO/Guatemala	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>The Guatemalan Business Sector implements exchange and technical discussion actions on good practices related to the effective approach to child labour through training / education and online / face-to-face discussion.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Second Meeting of Codepetis <p>The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare held on November 21 and 22, 2019, the "Second Meeting of Departmental Committees for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Webinar "The Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour is Everyone's Task", June 12, 2020. 3. Webinar: "Boys and Girls to School: A Shared Commitment", February 17, 2021. 4. Virtual Congress of National Coffee Growing 2020, held on August 12, 13 and 14 5. Virtual Congress of Coffee Growing 2021 "Innovating, Transcending and Impacting the Coffee of Guatemala." It was held from August 4 to 6, 2021. 6. The Latin American Network of Civil Society Organizations for Education (REDUCA) is made up of organizations from 15 Latin American countries, which work towards a common objective: to guarantee all children and young people in the region the right to an inclusive, equitable and quality public education.
MPT/Argentina	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>B) In Argentina, all child labour is illegal.</p>
MTEO/Bolivia	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>B) "Comprehensive Multi-sectoral Development Plan for the fight against human trafficking and smuggling" that covers the 2016-2020 period, has a national scope and has guidelines for the protection of girls, boys and adolescents in work activity.</p>
MC/Brazil	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>B) There are specific actions especially against sexual exploitation, with assistance aimed at the victims and their families. On slave labour, they follow general policy guidelines to combat slave labour and human trafficking.</p>
MTECO/Colombia	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>The Inter-Institutional Committee implemented 2 National Strategies to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which contemplate, among others, the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour or services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons. 2016-2020 - Order 1036 of 2016. National Strategy for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons. 2020-2024 - Order 1818 of 2020. 2. Strategy "Join me - Protection environments for children and adolescents", for the implementation of the Policy Line for the prevention of recruitment, use, use and sexual violence of children and adolescents by organized armed groups (GAO) and organized criminal groups (GDO) at the territorial level.
MTSS/Costa Rica	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>B) There is a country strategy to address human trafficking and smuggling. To this end, a Technical Secretariat was created, which is located in the General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners, of the Ministry of Public Security.</p> <p>Regarding the sexual exploitation of minors, there was a strategy for several years to address the problem, then it stopped working. At present, the National Children's Trust is coordinating and promoting attention to this issue again by creating a Technical Secretariat.</p> <p>2021. In order for these illegal issues to be made visible and addressed, the OATIA of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security has continued with the training of Personnel from Public Institutions in Prevention, Detection, Reporting and Comprehensive Attention to Victims' Cases Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Child Labour and Dangerous Adolescent Work in Costa Rica through which 1,220 officials of the CCSS, Ministry of Health and MTSS were trained in 2020.</p>
MINTRAB/Guatemala	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p> <p>B) In 2019, an inter-institutional cooperation agreement was established between the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Judicial Branch, which aims to incorporate and integrate girls, boys and adolescents into programs and projects of the Ministry of Labour and the exchange of non-</p>

	confidential information, of the processes of protection measures resolved in courts for children and adolescents on child labour and its worst forms.
STPS/Honduras	Yes B) The Inter-institutional Commission against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (CICESCT), implementation of the Strategic Plan against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons 2016-2022, which contains actions for Coordination, Prevention, Comprehensive Attention to Victims, the Persecution and Punishment of Crimes; It has Local Committees for the implementation of regional actions.
STPS/Mexico	No B) Based on information provided by the General Directorate of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, there are no strategies to address illicit forms of child labour.
MITRADEL/Panama	Yes A- In the country, everything related to tackling illicit forms of child labour in all its forms is automatically referred to the Public Ministry, since it is classified as a crime. Executive Decree No. 464 of 2012 is approved, which establishes the National Plan against Trafficking in Persons 2012 - 2017.
MTESS/Paraguay	Yes B) The irrefutable worst forms of child labour are sanctioned by criminal laws. In addition, the Inter-institutional Human Trafficking Table has worked on the National Plan to Combat Comprehensive Human Trafficking, which has been approved by Decree.
MTPE/Peru	Yes B) There are preventive strategies on trafficking in minors for the purposes of sexual / labour exploitation and commercial sexual exploitation, and forced labour. Likewise, there is a preventive strategy to control the transfer of girls, boys and adolescents by land transport, to prevent human trafficking.
MT/Dominican Rep.	Yes B) In 2003, the 2006-2016 Dominican Republic Action Plan to Eradicate Commercial Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Boys, Girls and Adolescents was finalized. This plan establishes the responsible institutions and the actions to be executed, as well as the budget for implementation.
ML/Suriname	Yes B) The Strategy is incorporated into the National Action Plan on Child Labour 2019-2024, developed with technical assistance from the ILO Regional Initiative.
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	Yes B) The Occupational Health and Safety Agency monitors and investigates hazardous child labour. The Anti-Trafficking Unit monitors and investigates cases of child trafficking and forced labour. The Child Protection Unit monitors and investigates children involved in illegal activities: drugs, weapons and ammunition, pornography.
MTSS UR/Uruguay	Yes B) Inspections and sanctions to companies when minors are found at work and made known to the corresponding bodies. An action protocol is being drawn up for the interventions of the General Labour Inspectorate and the National Institute for children and adolescents.
MPPTSS/Venezuela	Yes B) The issue of the eradication of trafficking in persons has been relaunched, with updating of the inter-sectoral commission on the issue and coordination with multilateral organizations to raise awareness among national actors linked to the issue, as is the case of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
MLSS/Jamaica	Yes B) Human trafficking There is an active National Action Plan for Trafficking in Persons that expires in 2021. National action plan for a comprehensive response to children and violence.
INDICATORS	4.2 Number, by type and scope, of strategies for the prevention and eradication of illicit forms of child labour, effectively implemented.
MPT/Argentina	0 B) In Argentina, all forms of child labour are illegal. There is no specific approach or strategy for the cases indicated.
MTEO/Bolivia	1 B) The country implemented the "Comprehensive Multi-sectoral Development Plan to combat human trafficking and smuggling" that covers the 2016-2020 period, which has active strategies in the following modalities: a) Trafficking in minors for the purposes of sexual / labour exploitation, and b) Commercial sexual exploitation The Plan is national in scope.
MC/Brazil	NO NUMERICAL DATA. B) Yes, with specific aid, campaigns, social movements, legislation, etc. B - Ditto C - No

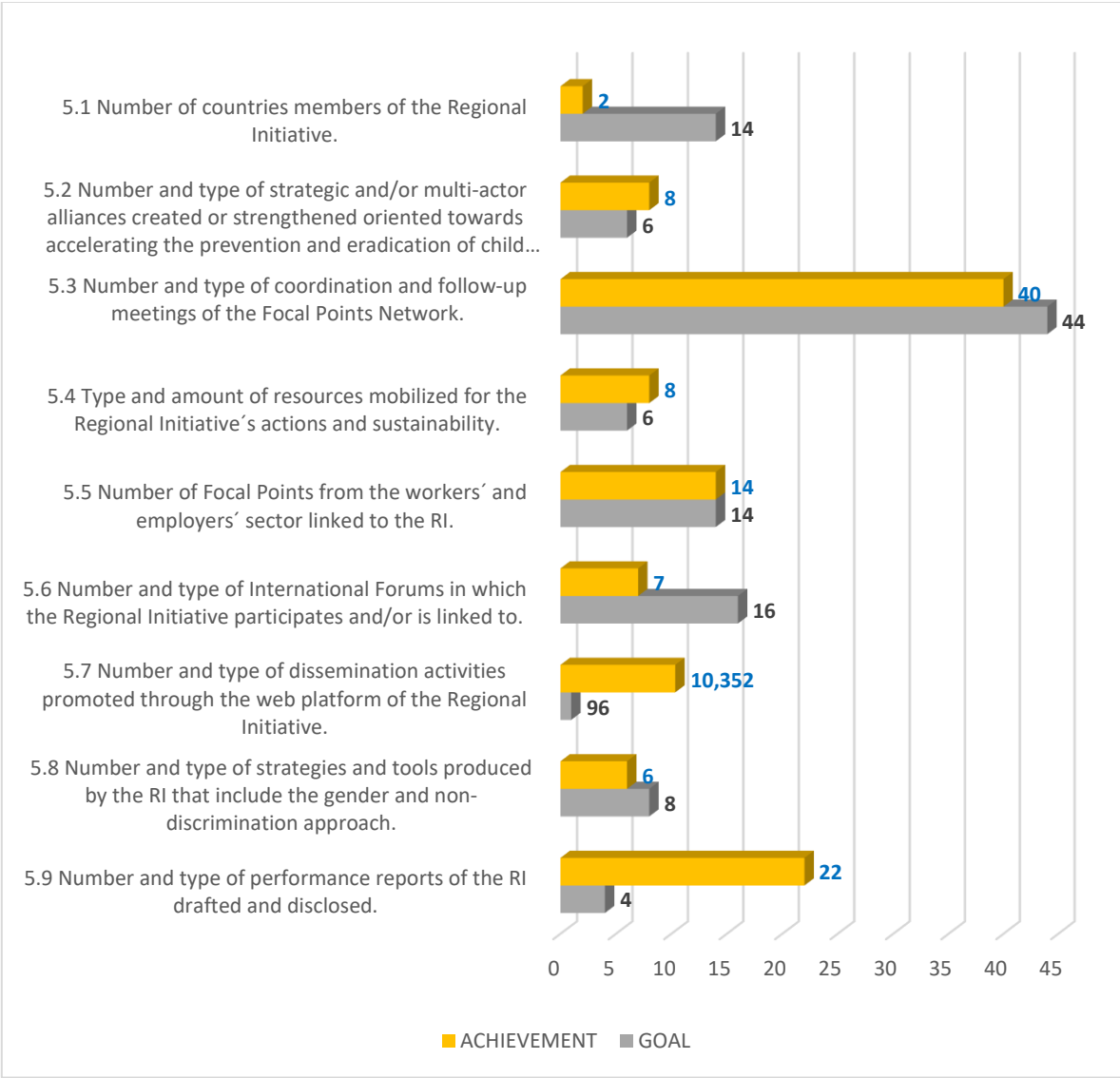
	<p>D - Yes, through labour policy</p> <p>These strategies are national.</p>
MTECO/Colombia	<p>14</p> <p>The Inter-Institutional Committee implemented 2 National Strategies to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which contemplate, among others, the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour or services:</p> <p>2016 - 2020: Decree 1036 of 2016. 2020 - 2024: Decree 1818 of 2021.</p> <p>Prevention campaign #ZeroComplicidadconlaTrata, target audiences for children and adolescents. Social Crime Prevention Program "Futuro Colombia". 2018-2021 National strategy #EsoEsCuento. 2018 -2021 Strategy "Join me for me - Protective environments for children and adolescents". 2020 "Open your eyes" program (2010-2021)</p> <p>Commercial sexual exploitation. In 2019, within the framework of the National Inter-Institutional Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Girls, Boys and Adolescents, a common strategy was designed and implemented to intervene in the Bogotá - Medellín highway corridor. For the 2020 term, the Ministry of Labour in the first quarter of the year, strengthened the Strategy for the Prevention and Attention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Boys, Girls and Adolescents.</p> <p>Also in development of the strategic axes and lines of action of the policy line for the prevention and eradication of CSEC, Triple Border Table for the Protection of children and adolescents against trafficking and sexual exploitation. 2018</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. #EyesOnAllparts Strategy 2. Specific risk prevention projects - EPRE (2019 - 2020) 3. Social mobilization 4. Articulation with the private sector, seeking to promote interest in girls in professional careers that break gender stereotypes. (2020) 5. Katünaa care modality 6. ICBF - UNODC Cooperation Agreement: The ICBF in coordination with the United Nations against Drugs and Crime (2020 - 2021) 7. Guide for the strengthening of capacities of professionals and collaborators of the ICBF (2021) 8. Binas Strategy for specialized care for victims of gender violence (2019-2020) 9. Strategy to strengthen the capacities of teams of ICBF collaborators, territorial entities and International Cooperation professionals in North Santander and Arauca <p>MORE DETAIL ON MONITORA.</p>
MTSS/Costa Rica	<p>4</p> <p>B) Both on the issue of sexual exploitation and trafficking, country strategies have been implemented that have facilitated the detection and care of the victims of these crimes, as well as the arrest of the perpetrators. They are subjects that have legislation in the criminal sphere, as they are crimes. Currently, through a project of: Training of personnel of public institutions in prevention, detection, reporting and comprehensive care of cases of trafficking, sexual exploitation, child labour and dangerous adolescent work in Costa Rica, so that they are capable of multiply the basic contents of the Manual for Inter-Institutional Attention to Minors Victims of Exploitation: Sexual, Human Trafficking, Child Labour and Dangerous Adolescent Work, within their institutions, with users and the general population related to their functions and thus facilitate the detection and immediate attention of the victims of these crimes.</p> <p>2021. The country has active national strategies on the issues of trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation and dangerous or forced labour. These crimes mentioned, plus points c and d, are dealt with by criminal means. In addition to the training processes implemented by OATIA on the issues of trafficking, sexual exploitation, child labour and dangerous adolescent work. As mentioned in the previous question, it is important to mention that the CONACOES is reviewing and updating the protocol of attention to victims of sexual exploitation.</p>
MINTRAB/Guatemala	<p>1</p> <p>B) There is follow-up in the construction of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of the Adolescent Worker, which has a first proposal for a Strategic Framework document, for the construction of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and its worst forms and Protection of the working adolescent person, with a schedule for 2021-2025.</p>
STPS/Honduras	<p>3</p> <p>B) Strategic Plan against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking 2016-2022. Law against Human Trafficking in Honduras and its regulations.</p>
STPS/Mexico	<p>3</p>

	<p>The strategies for the prevention and eradication of child labour recently implemented in Mexico have focused on the prevention of trafficking and forced labour, through actions and measures for training officials and institutional strengthening, such as those described below:</p> <p>The Attorney General's Offices for the Protection of Girls, Boys and Adolescents, both Federal and Federal entities, of the National System for the Integral Development of the Family (SNDIF) provide training to public servants, to prevent and care for working girls, boys and adolescents. In that sense, from January to December 2019, it gave 11 trainings, in which 404 people participated. During 2020, two trainings were carried out through videoconference, one of them directed to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of the State of Puebla and another to the DIF Tlaxcala System.</p> <p>In 2019, six trainings were held called "Risks Faced by Girls, Boys and Adolescents Agricultural Labourers Workers." In 2020, derived from the health contingency caused by the Coronavirus, the Federal Prosecutor's Office for the Protection of Children and Adolescents continues to offer training for World Vision Mexico, in which various public and private actors participated. In April 2020, the Online Course "Risks faced by girls, boys and adolescents agricultural day labourers" was held, with the participation of 244 people.</p> <p>On the other hand, from April 2020 to April 2021, the National Migration Institute (INM) trained 641 public servants in matters of awareness, identification, care and respect for the human rights of foreign persons and migrants who are victims of trafficking in persons.</p> <p>The scope of these actions and strategies are national in scope.</p>
MITRADEL/Panama	<p>1</p> <p>In the country, addressing illegal forms of child labour in any of its forms is automatically referred to the Public Ministry, since it is classified as a crime, if these were detected by MITRADEL during its visits, since they are carried out jointly with the Secretariat for Children and the Police for Children; it is also referred to the corresponding instance since it is classified as a crime.</p> <p>Executive Order No. 464 of 2012 is approved, which establishes the National Plan against Trafficking in Persons 2012 - 2017.</p>
MTESS/Paraguay	<p>3</p> <p>B) Paraguay has the National Plan for Comprehensive Human Trafficking, which includes forced labour and trafficking for the purposes of sexual and labour exploitation, approved by Decree 4473/2020.</p> <p>It also has a National Strategy for the Prevention of Forced Labour and the Mercosur Regional Plan for Trafficking for the Purposes of Labour Exploitation and Forced Labour.</p>
MTPE/Peru	<p>8</p> <p>Trafficking in minors for the purpose of sexual labour exploitation.</p> <p>There are two (2) active strategies against the crime of human trafficking typified in article 129-A and its forms of exploitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy against Human Trafficking and its forms of exploitation by 2030, national in scope. • National Plan against Trafficking in Persons 2017-2021, national in scope, and the Regional Plans against Trafficking in Persons in 23 regions of the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Commercial sexual exploitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication strategy "Connect without Risks", whose objective is to inform adolescents, mothers, fathers, guardians and caregivers, so that they identify the dangers that exist in virtual environments, and acquire resources and skills that allow them to prevent them and (self) protect oneself (year 2020). • Tools on the sexual exploitation of Girls, Boys and Adolescents - ESNNNA. • National Multi-sectoral Policies for Girls, Boys and Adolescents by 2030 - PNMNNA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 "Reduce the risk of vulnerability of girls, boys and adolescents", d) III National Plan to Combat Forced Labour 2019-2022, stipulates the strategy on forced child labour. <p>Action Protocol on Forced Labour, approved by Superintendence Resolution No. 174-2020-SUNAFIL.</p>
MT/Dominican Rep.	<p>1</p> <p>B) The country has a Special Prosecutor for Trafficking and Trafficking in Persons and a Special Prosecutor for Children and Adolescents with National Jurisdiction.</p>
ML/Suriname	<p>1</p> <p>B) All modalities but implementation is very weak.</p>
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	<p>5</p> <p>B) Trafficking of minors for the purpose of sexual / labour exploitation</p> <p>Commercial sexual exploitation</p> <p>Forced recruitment (gangs and illicit activities)</p> <p>Forced labour</p> <p>Hazardous child labour</p>
MTSS UR/Uruguay	<p>5</p> <p>B) In addition to the aforementioned, two laws have been drawn up regarding this issue: Trafficking Law 19,643, which creates the National Trafficking Council, which has power and work on the indicated issues and is an inter-institutional system for prevention, protection and prosecution of the actors for being an illegal (full arrival of the situation). In addition, law 19,747 of October 2019,</p>

	Protection of threatened or violated rights of girls, boys and adolescents, which modifies the Code of Children and Adolescents. There is also the Comprehensive System for the Protection of Children and Adolescents against Violence (SIPIAV). An inter-institutional protocol is also being drawn up for these issues (National Council for Trafficking and Exploitation).
MPPTSS/Venezuela	1 B) National and sub-regional
MLSS/Jamaica	3 B) a) Trafficking in minors for the purpose of sexual / labour exploitation - National Action Plan for Trafficking in Persons b) Commercial sexual exploitation - NATFATIP National Action Plan c) Forced labour - NATFATIP National Action Plan
INDICATORS	4.3 Number of South-South exchange actions and technical discussion actions on good practices for the prevention and eradication of illicit forms of child labour, carried out between countries or at the regional level.
CGT/Argentina	0 THEY ADD AN EXPLANATION.
CTRP/Panama	THEY DO NOT PROVIDE NUMERICAL DATA. Our activities and actions are marked on the roadmap. We have an exchange of experience with other sectors.
CATP/Peru	0 B) There is no knowledge about it.
MPT/Argentina	0 B) In Argentina, all forms of child labour are illegal. There is no specific approach or strategy for the cases indicated.
MTEO/Bolivia	0 B) There are no experiences reported in the framework of South-South Cooperation in relation to good practices on the prevention and eradication of illicit forms of child labour.
MC/Brazil	THEY DO NOT PROVIDE NUMERICAL DATA. All the exchanges of experiences were carried out in the framework of the IR meetings.
MTECO/Colombia	00 B) The Cooperation Offer Directorate of the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia, APC-Colombia, has not followed the SSC processes within the framework of the aforementioned initiative.
MTSS/Costa Rica	7 B) The exchange has corresponded to an exchange visit, training and online training, face-to-face training / training, technical assistance from experts. 2021. Due to the pandemic, the actions have been training and online training. As well as exchanges of experiences through participation in virtual seminars.
MINTRAB/Guatemala	1 B) There has been an exchange of experiences of good practices, with the Ministry of Labour of Panama, on the issue of eradication of child labour in the cutting of sugar cane, which Panama has eradicated. Guatemala has presented the procedures that are currently in place to address the issue.
STPS/Honduras	1 B) The CICESCT is part of the Regional Coalition against Smuggling of Migrants and Human Trafficking, a multilateral space from which strategies and work guidelines are developed to prevent and combat crime.
STPS/Mexico	00 B) No evidence or action to report.
MITRADEL/Panama	1 B) • Participation in exchange, through a cooperation agreement drawn up by the ILO designed to carry out a knowledge visit in the initiative that Colombia implements for the prevention of Child labour, in particular the Network against Child Labour; in Bogota Colombia. Specific objectives: • Conduct interviews with key actors of the Colombia Network against Child Labour. • Compile documentation from the Colombia Network against Child Labour. • Recommendations for the strengthening of the Network of Companies against Child Labour in the countries. • Learn about USDOL projects on child labour in Colombia.
MTESS/Paraguay	3 B) Illicit forms of child labour such as trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual and labour exploitation have been contemplated in the National Plan for Children and Adolescents in addition to the National Plan for Comprehensive Human Trafficking. Regarding child sexual exploitation, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security is part of the Child Pregnancy Prevention Board, which also includes a National Plan and an Intervention Route with UNFPA.

MTPE/Peru	0 B) We do not have articulation within the framework of South-South Cooperation, for this reason there is no information to add.
MT/Dominican Rep.	0 B) Does not apply.
ML/Suriname	0
MLSED/Trinidad & Tobago	3 B) Technical training of experts 2 virtual training instances
MTSS UR/Uruguay	4 B) There have been exchanges of Mercosur experiences, expert technical assistance and international training.
MPPTSS/Venezuela	1 B) Actions have been developed for the eradication of human trafficking with Caribbean countries.
MLSS/Jamaica	4 B) In 2020, two (2) knowledge exchanges were carried out with Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados on the composition of NASTOCL, lists of light and hazardous work, as well as the development of the National Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour in Jamaica. Brazil's technical team trained labour inspectors in Jamaica, Barbados, and Guyana in 2018. Global South-South Forum in New York, 2018.

RESULT 5. The Regional Initiative advances in its consolidation and has an effective management to accelerate the eradication of child labour



Source: Author's own compilation with information from Monitor 8.7, based on 9 responses from the TS.

Summary of valid responses

INDICATOR	RESPONSE
5.1	<p>00</p> <p>B) In 2018, countries # 29 and # 30, Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis, were incorporated. Since that date, no more countries have joined. The countries of the region that are not yet part of the IR are: Belize, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Dominica.</p>
5.2	<p>8</p> <p><i>B) With UN:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECLAC, for result 1 of the implementation of CLRISK in Phase I in 5 countries - OIM, to generate knowledge about migration and IT <p><i>With Civil Society Organizations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global March, to promote regional campaign for education and child labour - With Alliance 8.7, for technical assistance and accompaniment to pioneer countries in LAC <p><i>Strengthened / Reactivated:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With FAO, for protected adolescent labour issues in rural contexts - With OAS-RIAL: to strengthen the participation of the countries in the experiences of exchange and SSC on the subject of child labour <p><i>New:</i></p> <p><i>Ibero-American Program for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation, with the objective of exchanging experiences and improving coordination between the Ministries of Labour and the Public Cooperation Agencies of the member countries of the RI</i></p>
5.3	<p>38</p> <p>B) 2018</p> <p>Face-to-face meetings: 1</p> <p>Virtual meetings: 10, of which 2 were thematic meetings, meeting # 8 on the American Regional Meeting of the ILO and meeting # 9 on Gender and child labour.</p> <p>2019</p> <p>Face-to-face meetings: 1</p> <p>Virtual meetings: 9, of which 2 were thematic meetings, meeting # 4 on Hazardous child labour from the perspective of safety and health at work and meeting # 7 on Implementation of Phase II of the Work Risk Identification Model Childhood: The Experience of the Municipality of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, State of Chiapas, Mexico.</p> <p>2020</p> <p>Face-to-face meetings: 0</p> <p>Virtual meetings: 12, of which 3 were thematic meetings, meeting # 6 on the socioeconomic crisis associated with COVID-19 and its potential impact on child labour, context and proposals for action and meeting # 9 on Presentation of the report on hazardous work listings, and Presentation of the start of the 2020 external evaluation of IR support projects and meeting # 10 on the 2020 external evaluation methodology of IR support projects</p> <p>2021</p> <p>Face-to-face meetings: 0</p> <p>Virtual meetings: 7 to August, until that date there have been no thematic meetings.</p> <p>Total face-to-face meetings 2018-2021: 2</p> <p>Total virtual meetings 2018-2021: 38, of which 7 were thematic meetings.</p> <p>The results of these meetings is to follow up on the strategic plan of the IR, as well as to give visibility to the processes and / or products that are carried out at the regional or national level, and in the case of the thematic meetings they focus on topics of interest and regional news.</p>
5.4	<p>8 RI support projects were approved, for a total of: \$ 3,550,924.95 dollars</p> <p>In 2021 a total amount of: \$ 418,924.66 dollars</p> <p>In 2020 a total amount of: \$ 433,371.94 dollars</p> <p>In 2019 a total amount of: \$ 1,839,642.22 dollars</p> <p>In 2018 a total of: \$ 858,986.13 dollars</p>
5.5	<p>For the employer sector, there are 7 Focal Points, for the worker sector there are 7 Focal Points.</p>

5.6	In 2018, the number of PF representatives of employers and workers was expanded to a total of 7 each, prior to this date there were 5 representatives for each sector.
5.7	<p style="text-align: center;">10352</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B) The general breakdown of the 10,352 shares are:</p> <p>On Twitter, in 2018, 4,122 posts were made and 354 new followers were added On Twitter, in 2019, 2,170 posts were made and 432 new followers were added On Twitter, in 2020, 994 posts were made and 609 new followers were added On Twitter, in 2021, 1,128 posts were made and 379 new followers were added</p> <p>Posts include: tweets, retweets, tweet quoting, allied tweet likes, public comment response, internal message response, follow-up of other profiles, post formats are: banners, infographic, GIF, video, news, link diverse (articles, opinion columns, web pages, editorial publications)</p> <p>On Facebook, in 2018, 456 publications were made and 1,346 new followers were added On Facebook, in 2019, 245 posts were made and 445 new followers were added On Facebook, in 2020, 823 posts were made and 375 new followers were added On Facebook, in 2021, 352 publications were made and 1,486 new followers were added</p> <p>Posts include: posts, comment response, and internal message response, post formats: banners, infographic, GIF, video, news, miscellaneous link (articles, opinion columns, web pages, editorial posts)</p> <p>On YouTube, in 2018, 8 videos were uploaded On YouTube, in 2019, 3 videos were uploaded On YouTube, in 2020, 14 videos were uploaded On YouTube, in 2021, 39 videos were uploaded</p> <p>Motions graphics, seminars, campaign pieces, testimonials, among others, are uploaded in the videos.</p>
5.8	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toolbox on Gender and Child Labour. <p>Database that collects a wide identification and selection of resources on the subject, with the aim of making them available to improve action on child labour in countries and actors that are members of the IR, as well as in broader publics committed to the thematic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide for the incorporation of the gender perspective in RI. <p>Technical document that provides guidelines for incorporating the gender perspective in RI action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert: Do not leave girls behind. <p>Information document on the gender inequality that affects girls and adolescents and that renders them invisible due to the type of child labour they carry out. The field of domestic work and the worst forms of child labour are highlighted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Thematic Conversation 2: Gender and child labour. Child labour from a gender perspective in the context of crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean. <p>Interagency discussion that aimed to analyse how gender inequality affects child labour. UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and ILO participated, addressing different faces of gender discrimination that affect girls and adolescent girls in their journey towards child labour, as well as what criteria and key elements can strengthen effective inter-sectoral policy responses government for the prevention and care of child labour with a gender perspective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IR gender strategy. - Gender analysis of IT regulations in Latin America and the Caribbean.
5.9	<p style="text-align: center;">22</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B) A/17/11/ESP - 3 reports, 2018, 2019 y 2020</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RLA/17/01/ESP 1 IN 2019</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RLA/15/51/ESP 2 IN 2018</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RLA/16/02/ESP 1 IN 2018 Y 1 IN 2019 and 1 in 2020</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RLA/16/03/ESP 1 IN 2018 and 1 IN 2020</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RLA/17/01/ESP 1 IN 2018</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RLA/17/07/ESP 1 IN 2019</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RLA/18/11/ESP 1 IN 2020 and 1 IN 2021</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RLA/18/12/ESP 1 IN 2020 and 1 IN 2021</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RLA/19/04/ESP 1 IN 2021</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RLA/19/06/ESP 1 IN 2021</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GLO/19/09/ESP 1 IN 2021</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 PROJECT TECHNICAL REPORTS, 2 evaluations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2018: 6 - 7 includes 1 evaluation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2019: 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2020: 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2021: 5 - 6 includes 1 evaluation</p> <p>All the reports highlight the achievements obtained throughout the implementation of the IR support projects, and also include steps to follow and in the case of the 2 independent evaluations carried out in this reporting period, they give improvements to the implementation and the RI performance.</p>