



International  
Labour  
Organization



Regional Initiative  
Latin America and the Caribbean  
Free of Child Labour

# MAPPING OF GOOD PRACTICES

on **CHILD LABOUR** and **GENDER**  
in Latin America and the Caribbean



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First published 2022

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## Fundamentals

*Mapping of good practices on child labour and gender in Latin America and the Caribbean* / International Labour Organization, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS), Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. Lima: ILO, 2022.

ISBN: 978-92-2036724-7 (Web PDF)

Also available in Spanish: *Mapeo de buenas prácticas sobre trabajo infantil y género en América Latina y el Caribe*.

ISBN: 978-92-2036725-4 (Web PDF)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication was elaborated by Marta Carballo de la Riva, Consultant, for the ILO and coordinated by Ana López Castelló from FUNDAMENTALS Lima Office.

Funding for this ILO publication is provided by the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID) within the framework of the project to support the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RLA/19/06/ESP), and by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) within the framework of the project to support the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RLA/19/04/ESP).

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Photocomposed by Angélica Mori, Lima, Peru

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# 01.

## Introduction

Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the regions that has made the most progress in eliminating child labour in the last 20 years. The joint work by governments, employers' and workers' organizations, civil society and international cooperation has significantly reduced by 11.3 million working children and adolescents between 2000 and 2020. However, the region still faces the figure of 8.2 million children and adolescents (BGA) aged five to 17 who continue to be engaged in child labour. These BGA are putting at risk their health and safety, limiting their access to and stay in school, and compromising their opportunities to access decent jobs in the future (ILO-UNICEF, 2021). This situation calls for strong coordination to ensure this group of people is included in the future of work we want. On the other hand, achieving Target 8.7 implies advancing in a coordinated manner in, at least, 35 other targets of 2030 Agenda, since they are closely linked with reducing child labour (UN, 2015).



The current context derived from the COVID-19 health emergency demands additional efforts from countries to prevent setbacks in the positive trend of the last years and accelerate child labour figures (ILO-UNICEF, 2021). This work, however, cannot be achieved separately, as it must include key approaches to address child labour and the realities it interconnects with. In this regard, it is essential that the design and implementation of policies, programmes, initiatives, and so on, acknowledge the existence of gender inequality and their influence in the characteristics and different conditions for child labour.

Gender inequalities have an influence on the increased or decreased presence of children and adolescents in economic sectors or in the labour activities they carry out with the different risks these imply (Regional Initiative-ILO, 2020; ILO-ECLAC, 2018). Thus, we verify that the sex-based distribution of activities in child labour is pursuant to the roles and stereotypes operating in the labour market: socially assigning women mainly to unpaid housework and caregiving work from the private reproductive scope and men to paid jobs in public spaces (Amorim, Murray, and Rai, 2004; Montaña and Milosavjlevic,

2009). Girls and adolescent women do activities mostly in the household scope, such as housework and caregiving work<sup>1</sup> –either paid or not –; even being victims of the worst forms of child labour, such as sexual exploitation, forced or bonded labour. The characteristics of all these activities make their identification, quantification and monitoring very complex for authorities, remaining invisible in statistics and reports (Regional Initiative-ILO, 2020; ILO, 2019).

Within the framework of the work developed by Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (Regional Initiative), the gender mainstreaming is a priority; for that reason, this mapping is framed in this line of work and contributes to the implementation of the *Gender Strategy of the Regional Initiative* (EGIR).<sup>2</sup> In turn, said strategy is the result of the political will of the actors integrated in the Regional Initiative: their alignment with the 2030 Agenda, ILO's gender policy, the gender policies of member countries and organizations, as well as their strategic partners. EGIR is based on the Principles and Fundamental Rights gathered in the Charter of the United Nations (UN, 1945) and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948), and its general objective is as follows:



*To contribute to improve the conditions so that girls, boys and adolescents have the same opportunities of access and exercise of rights and development of their life project, promoting the visibility and recognition of gender inequalities that affect them in the field of child labour and acting accordingly (Regional Initiative - ILO 2021, p.29).*

To achieve this, the strategy develops five strategic axes and poses different measures in each of them. Strategic axis 3 on Knowledge generation and management<sup>3</sup> frames the current *Mapping of good practices on child labour and gender in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Also, this line of work is framed within the approaches posed in the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour (act, inspire, scale-up) and responds to the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 of the Regional Initiative regarding the exchange and transfer of knowledge within the framework of the South-South Cooperation (CSS).

According to EGIR, generation of knowledge is a distinct contribution and a basic asset of Regional Initiative; therefore, its use is essential to achieve its objectives. In this regard, data collection, research,

<sup>1</sup> It is estimated that 63 per cent of individuals younger than 15 years old who dedicate more than 21 weekly hours to caregiving work are girls (Regional Initiative-ILO, 2020).

<sup>2</sup> Said strategy shows the commitment of the tripartite platform (governments, workers and employers' organizations) to contribute with achieving equality as a necessary element for the development of the region and achieving the objective of eradicating all forms of child and adolescent labour.

<sup>3</sup> Its specific objective is to generate and manage the knowledge to let people know the structural causes defining gender relationships interacting with other dimensions and influencing child and adolescent labour.

storage, coding and knowledge dissemination activities are efficient to fight inequalities in child labour.<sup>4</sup> The Regional Initiative differentiates between data (facts, figures), information (contextualized and categorized data) and knowledge (understanding the data and information, experiences, perceptions) to influence decision-making on interventions to tackle the causes of gender inequality (Regional Initiative-ILO 2021).

This document also responds to conclusions 5 and 7 and the recommendations that arise from group assessment of support projects to Regional Initiative in 2021:



*Recommendation (2). Promote a higher exchange of experiences, mainly among Latin American and Caribbean countries, within the framework of the CSS.*

*Recommendation (3). Include gender in a more effective way in Regional Initiative intervention (ILO, 2021).*

This document is structured in six chapters, with three of them being essential: key elements in learning processes, methodology and selected good practices. In the chapter on learning, we dive into the concept made by the International Labour Organization (ILO) on good practices, and we explore their importance as key element in public and private management is explored. Thus defining the types of practices selected regarding *i*) their nature (private, mixed or public), *ii*) the sector they are located in (generic or specific: housework, agriculture, services, and so on), and *iii*) the instrument they are linked to (activity, programme, plan, strategy, policy, law, and so on). The following chapter addresses the developed methodology: definition, elements, limitations. Finally, the chapter on good practices shows the practices and lessons selected according to the previously defined criteria.

<sup>4</sup> ILO, 2007a, 2017

# 02.

## Key elements

### in learning processes, practices and lessons learned on gender-sensitive approaches to child labour

Child labour is one of the most serious manifestations of inequality and lack of decent job; it is an obstacle for the development of human talent and inclusive growth, and it constitutes a halt to reach a future of fair and sustainable work. Currently, it still represents a world problem in which, according to the latest global estimates, out of 160 million children – 63 million girls and 97 million boys –, 79 million of them are performing hazardous work (ILO-UNICEF, 2021). In Latin America and the Caribbean, although a significant reduction of 11.3 million working children and adolescents has been achieved between years 2000-2020, there is still 8.2 million people between ages 5 and 17 who are working; 5.5 million of which are performing hazardous activities, representing 4 per cent of the total for that population group.



To address this reality, the region is developing joint work between governments, employers and workers' organizations, civil society and international cooperation, developing several instruments that complement and enrich their actions. These efforts acknowledge the existence of complex systems which overlap with child labour and they try to include several approaches in their actions that address and acknowledge the different variables that operate on it. In this regard, the integration of the gender is a key aspect to address the gender inequalities present in societies and, therefore, in child labour.



Learning from the experiences derived from these operational, implementation and organizational practices is key to prevent future mistakes and adapt successful and replicable practices to improve both the efficiency and relevance of gender-sensitive interventions to address child labour. This acquired knowledge on processes and experiences is what we commonly call lessons learned. Identify, document and disseminate the promotion and applicability of the lessons learned from the experience developed by the countries that are part of the Regional Initiative is key in fighting child labour and in addressing this issue in the future. In certain contexts, systematizing these practices shall facilitate the identification of success factors (effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability); deficiencies existing in developed policies, strategies, programmes, projects, processes, methods and techniques; the potential solutions to reoccurring problems; and the potential solutions to replicate success, as well as potential actions to mitigate potential risks (IDB, 2008).

These lessons learned illustrate different practices that respond to the complexity of the problem they are designed for. Thus, we find the following: *i)* emerging practices, that randomly respond to reality; *ii)* innovative practices, that act in front of reality without a clear relationship of causes and effects; *iii)* best practices, that often respond to

logical cause and effect schemes; and *iv)* good practices, which analyse the complexity and start from analysing the causes to pose proper answers in order to obtain an effect (Snowden & Boone, 2007).

A gender-sensitive good practice is understood as any action implemented which operates to combat child labour, either totally or partially, and that contributes to the achievement of real equality between women and men, girls and boys. The practices should systematically address the needs of girls and boys, women and men through analysis and gender planning; and should be designed to allow equal participation of girls and boys and their equal benefit thereof (ILO, 2007b). These can be small or big, could be located at any level, and can be laws, policies, programmes, projects, processes, activities, and so on.

These can be considered as elements of good practices:

- **Gender analysis**
- **Gender planning**
- **Adequate resources**
- **Institutional change**
- **Relevant experience in gender**
- **Specific gender actions**
- **Sensitive-to-gender monitoring**
- **Knowledge exchange**

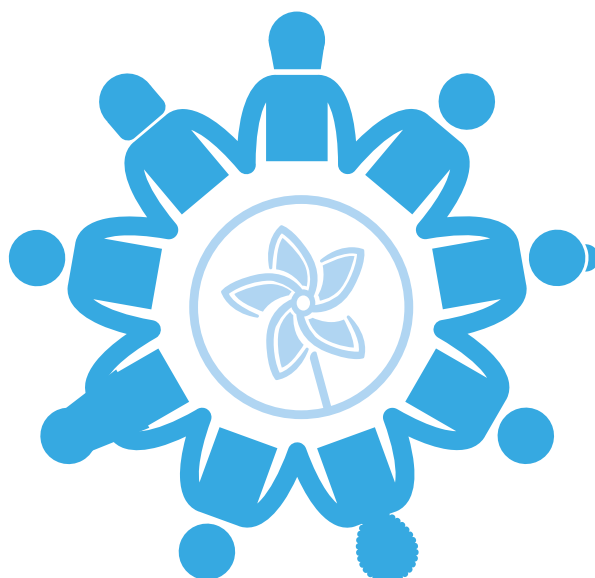
Good practices may be, for example, an action that includes questions related to child labour and their differentiated impact in household surveys; various actions that add means for teachers of a rural environment to integrate considerations on child labour and gender in the curriculum; or an innovative legal clause in law enforcement (ILO, 2001, 2003, 2013).



We consider good practices those that have been proven and demonstrated they work, being fundamental criteria (ILO, 2003, 2007b, 2013, 2020) for their consideration:

- **innovation;**
- **efficiency and impact;**
- **replicability;**
- **sustainability;**
- **relevance, and**
- **ethical impulse – which is ethical and sensitive – in the use of resources (human, financial or material) for its implementation.**

Also, according to ILO's methodologies (2001, 2007b, 2013, 2020) for the classification of good practices, three levels of good practices are defined depending on their degree of substantiation and the number of different situations in which it has been applied on practice: innovative practices, practices proven successful and replicated practices.



# 03.

## Methodology

This initial mapping aims to offer a first approximation to the type of practices that work well in terms of actions against child labour and which fully or partially implement gender. For its proper development, work has been done in close coordination with the child labour regional team of ILO's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, as Technical Secretariat of the Regional Initiative, based in Lima and San Jose.



From the definition of practices set out by the ILO and the previously cited criteria (innovation, efficiency and impact, replicability, sustainability, relevance and ethical impulse), we have tried to define those integrating gender and assist in the elimination of gender inequality among children and adolescents.

### Practices and the delimitation proposal

The selected practices have contributed, in greater or lesser degree, to the elimination of discrimination situations and gender inequality present in child labour and have favoured equal treatment and opportunities between women and men, girls and boys. For this purpose, several aspects have been considered, such as the effects on gender equality, empowerment, access, use and enjoyment of the resources of the action, equal participation, deconstruction of roles and stereotypes, and transformative change, the presentation of disaggregated information, and so on. We have also tried to identify practices addressing the multi-causal matters present in child labour which mainstream gender as a key element in its elimination, as well as practices that eliminate discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, indigenous identity and/or disability, among others. Furthermore, the existence of practices shown elements such as innovation in objectives, methodologies or resources used; the usage and design of follow-up and assessment methodologies with gender indicators; replicability and sustainability have all been considered.

To execute this mapping, we started from a thorough literature review that contributes to the identification of practices and, in this process, several sources of information had been taken into account: primary, previous research, assessments, reports, existing compilations on the subject of study and, especially, numerous documents on multilateral, regional, national and local public policy. Also, contemplating studies, research articles in scientific journals, censuses, national modules and surveys, campaigns and documentation, codes of conduct, experiences of working children’s movements, national child labour infographics, materials on intervention methodologies, cooperation projects, resource guides, participation tools, experiences with enterprises, labels “free of child labour”, registration systems, legislation, among other sources.

With mapping in several stages – planning, search, selection, organization and disposal of information sources for their treatment; organization, analysis and interpretation of information; and document production and results submission – the documentation has been chosen and analysed following the ILO’s criteria published in 2020 to capture the emerging lessons learned and good practices:

### Key elements

| Lessons learned   | Good practices  |
|---|---|
| A lesson learned is based on a positive or negative experience on the part of a project or programme.                     | An emerging good practice should demonstrate consistent, successful results and measurable impact.  |
| A lesson learned should specify the context from which it is derived, and within which it may be relevant for future use. | An emerging good practice implies a mapped logic indicating a clear cause-effect process through which it is possible to derive a model or methodology for replication.   |
| A lesson learned explains how or why something did or did not work.   | An emerging good practice is supported by documented evidence of sustainable benefit.   |
| A lesson learned should indicate how well it contributes to the broader goals of the project or programme.                | An emerging good practice has an established and clear contribution to ILO policy goals and demonstrates how that policy or practice aligns, directly or indirectly, to the needs of relevant beneficiaries or targeted groups. |

Source: ILO, 2020, p.3

Also, these specific actions and measures addressing the prevention and eradication of child labour can be divided based on their nature: private, mixed and public. Private ones, for example, can be actions developed by the corporate network: protocols, education, awareness actions, positive action measures, conciliation measures, that promote the achievement of equal opportunity. Mixed ones are the different actions developed by actors of different status – both public and private – such as education programmes with gender developed by civil society organizations with public support, public actions with international support, and so on. Finally, public ones are actions developed by

government bodies of different status – such as intervention services for children and adolescents with a mainstreaming approach towards the person – and actions developed, modules or surveys – such as household labour – to influence the development of public policies.

In turn, this variety of actions and practices can be classified into two additional categories: based on their specific sector (mining, construction, agriculture, waste, household labour, trafficking, debt bondage, forced recruitment of children and adolescents with economic exploitation purposes, and so on); and on the type of instrument they are associated with (activity, programme, plan, strategy, policy, law, and so on).

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**Each country has taken into account those regulations, strategies, plans, programmes, projects, initiatives, and so on, regarding the subject of study, both in the public and private scope.**

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## Country samples

The selection of country samples has been conducted in coordination with the Focal Point Network of the Regional Initiative and following the institutional criteria of such instrument, as well as the information obtained from the analysis of primary and secondary sources. The selected practices have also followed the criteria of geographical representativeness, existence of practices that have mainstreamed gender perspective in child labour, and the existence of commitment and political will regarding child

labour. Each country has taken into account those regulations, strategies, plans, programmes, projects, initiatives, and so on, regarding the subject of study, both in the public and private scope, according to the tripartite nature of the Regional Initiative.

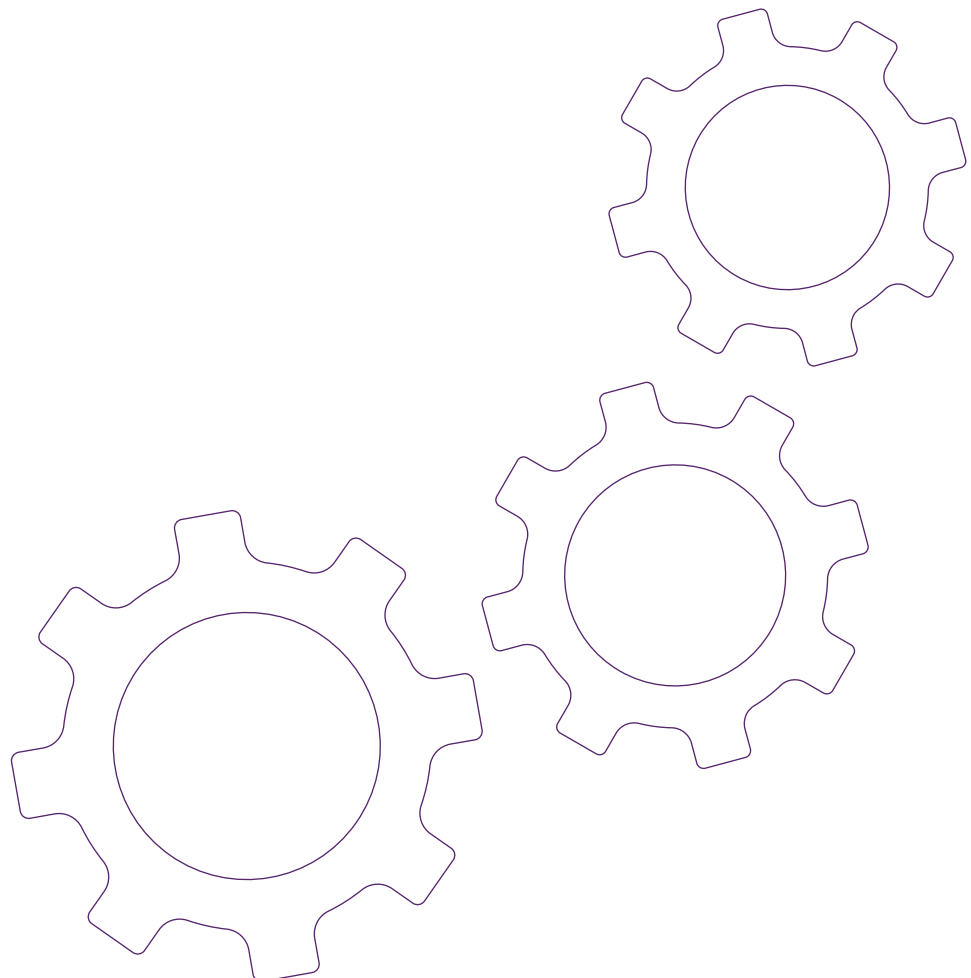


## Limitations

A number of limitations have been found for the preparation of this mapping, essentially quantitative-type ones. After a thorough search of practices of various ranges that had been included, from their design, gender perspective as an essential variable to take into account when facing child labour, most of them were identified as neutral towards gender. This means that practices may acknowledge gender inequalities and show awareness to it, but they do not have defined actions on them. A limited number of practices have been identified to: *i)* be gender-positive (that is, namely, by acknowledging the gender regulations interacting in all the existing elements when addressing child labour); *ii)* consider the specific needs of children and adolescents; *iii)* be

gender transforming; and *iv*) act and transform gender relationships and regulations, the roles assigned to men, women, girls and boys since they are born.

This evidence expresses the need of taking one more step in mainstreaming, from acknowledgement to action. Not only is it necessary to raise awareness about the differentiated reality of children and adolescents, but also to undertake actions that attempt to remedy these inequalities.



# 04.

## Good practices

The practices shown below offer results on gender mainstreaming – from the design of the actions up to their application and further measurement – and the transformations and impacts in gender role changes, stereotypes and inequalities present in child labour. These practices draw from a prior diagnosis where the gender variable has been taken into account for the design after the interventions, and these have aligned with the targets of the ILO policies and with the needs of the relevant target groups. Also, according to the targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, specifically, the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 and Target 8.7, the selected practices address child labour interlinking with other goals present in the SDGs, such as those related to SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being, SDG 4 Education and SDG 5 Equality.

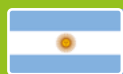




The good practices selected<sup>5</sup> respond to the double target of contributing to the eradication of child labour and the elimination of discrimination situations and gender inequality present in it. Thus, these good practices combine several methodologies that provide important results to make progress in the proposed targets.

<sup>5</sup> In this mapping, good practices in Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia and Uruguay have been selected.

# Good practice N.1



Study on the gender perspective in child labour in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires, Argentina



## Country, year of creation and duration

Argentina, Metropolitan Area of Buenos Aires (AMBA)<sup>6</sup>, 2021

## Responsible institution

ILO

## Brief description of the good practice

This study seeks to understand, from a gender perspective, how the living conditions of families, how the employment trajectories of adults and the sexual division of labour in households affect the associations that children and adolescents establish with labour, and how they affect the construction of expectations and imaginaries with respect to their future labour opportunities.

The study applied a qualitative methodological strategy to analyse the interviews conducted of adults, children and adolescents of AMBA households in 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic began (Aspiazu & Labrunée, 2021). The results have been generated by the ILO as part of the Measurement, Awareness-Raising and Policy Engagement Project to Accelerate Action against Child Labour and Forced Labour (MAP16 Project) within which this report is framed.

The interpretive paradigm was used as the basis of the study, which allows an in-depth approach and greater flexibility in the research process – taking childhood studies as a background information – to address child labour (Rausky and Fatou, 2017), by considering the point of view of children and adolescents in social research.

<sup>6</sup> AMBA is the common urban area composed of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA) and 40 municipalities of the suburbs of the province of Buenos Aires that are located around CABA.

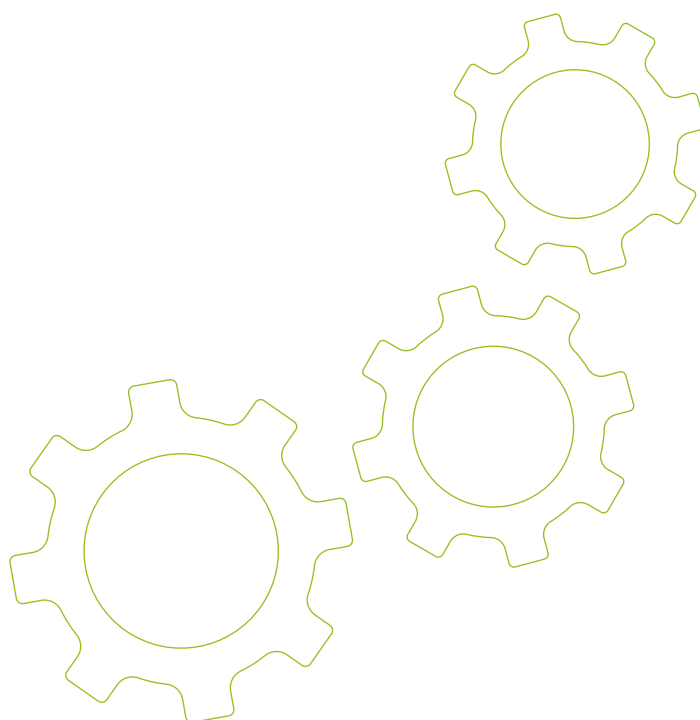


The studies conducted by Arza, 2020; Ernst and López Mourelo, 2020; Poy, 2021, show how this pandemic context has deepened socio-cultural inequalities; especially, the less visible ones such as the distribution of domestic and care tasks, and their impact on gender and intergenerational inequalities. It also considers the analyses conducted during 2020 on the impact of Social, Preventive and Mandatory Isolation (ASPO) due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, the studies by Muñiz Terra, 2015; Zibecchi, 2014 and Rausky, 2021 are used as benchmarks.

### Relevant conditions and context

The study delves into how the gender dimension and how labour insertions and the professional careers of adults have an influence on the presence of child labour and on the expectations of children regarding their futures in the working world. It specifically takes into account how the pandemic and the related restrictions impacted the economy, employment and social reproduction of the households interviewed. Recent studies describing the impacts of the pandemic on children and adolescents are shown as background information; such studies depict the situation bluntly. One of them is the Survey on People's Perceptions and Attitudes. Impact of COVID-19 on Families with Children and Adolescents, developed by UNICEF and conducted in AMBA in April 2020.

With regard to its applicability, it is important to consider the methodology. As mentioned above, the unit of analysis were households in a situation of socio-economic vulnerability in which there was at least one child and/or adolescent from 13 to 17 years of age who performed productive work in AMBA. As references, we use the Activity Survey of Children and Adolescents (EANNA) 2016-2017, and literature from which we drew certain findings with respect to the narratives, practices, experiences and customs of families, which highlight gender inequalities and lead to the early introduction of children and adolescents into work for the market and/or domestic work.



## Gender perspective in child labour, 2021



### Typology

- Gender-sensitive research on child labour
- Qualitative methodology
- Public nature



### Combating child labour

- The study is based on a critical analysis approach to child labour. It compiles narratives and perceptions of child labour, as well as how labour insertions and employment trajectories have an impact on their expectations.
- Child labour situations are analysed from a constructivist approach, considering historical, political and cultural factors.



### It contributes to achieve real equality

- It identifies needs and perceptions through gender analysis and planning.
- It was designed to allow boys and girls to participate and benefit equally by collecting their perceptions of labour participation, generalized trajectories and gender-sensitive policy recommendations.



### Items

- Gender analysis
- Gender planning
- Adequate resources
- Recommendations for institutional change (in public policy)
- Relevant gender experience
- Gender-specific actions in public policies and in actions with employers



### Relevant contributions

- It makes visible gender inequalities in the labour market, labour insertions and employment trajectories, and the sexual division of labour in households.
- It provides an understanding of gender socialization, the reproduction of stereotypes and roles and how these influence the training and labour development of children and adolescents, as well as how it determines their gender-differentiated future.
- Equal participation of boy, girls, and adolescents, women and men, applying a disaggregated qualitative methodology, makes gender inequalities visible and understandable.



### Fundamental criteria

- Innovation: research that combines child labour and a gender perspective from its planning phase.
- Replicability: a methodology that can adapt to different contexts.
- Relevance: adds complexity by including the gender variable and its results.



### ILO Classification

- Innovative practice
- Replicable practice



### Cause-effect relationship

This study can be viewed as a contribution to understanding the reality of child labour through a gender-based analysis. It examines the relationship between gender and child labour in order to better understand its effects. Research could help to understand, and subsequently transform, gender relationships, patterns and roles.



### Measurable impact

The study is conducted in the context of a pandemic that has had a significant impact on the situation of children and adolescents. This research is different in that it includes gender variables from the design stage. Therefore, it collected information on the impacts by gender in variables such as conditioning factors, meanings and motivations for child labour; tasks performed, gender roles and stereotypes, expectations and trajectories. It also collects disaggregated data on the impact of gender on labour insertion and the family economy, employment trajectories and the reconciliation between paid and unpaid work. There is also a section on education. These results can inform public policies and keep this gender-differentiated impact.



### Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries: there were 46 in-depth interviews of various members of 17 households in a situation of social vulnerability in which there was at least one child and/or adolescent who performed productive and/or reproductive tasks in AMBA. These members were, as applicable, children and/or adolescents from 13 to 17 years of age, their mothers, their fathers, their grandfathers and/or their grandmothers. Hence, if methodology criteria keep the sample representative, it would be possible to extrapolate findings to other similar places in Argentina, aiming to cover the entire Argentinean population between 13 and 17 years of age who work under the conditions described in this study.

### Replication and transfer potential



This study ponders on child labour as a reality constructed historically, culturally, politically. Here gender relations play an important role both in families' decisions to promote the early inclusion of children and adolescents in the labour market and in the tasks they carry out, the space and conditions in which they perform them and the expectations regarding their link to education and their future work and life trajectories. Thus, inquiring into these issues makes them replicable and transferable. In doing so, bear in mind that this specific research uses a precise methodology targeting a specific context in which families are in a situation of social vulnerability and economic hardships, and precarious labour insertion. These facts influence the results.

### Other relevant comments



The research has a section of policy recommendations highlighting possible actions to be taken by the State. This policy aims at improving the quality of life of children and adolescents and their families. It also suggests broadening their future perspectives and expectations while focusing on gender equality.



# Good practice N.2



Study on domestic work carried out by children and adolescents for third-party households in Plurinational State of Bolivia



## Country, year of creation and duration

Plurinational State of Bolivia, 2014

## Responsible institutions

ILO, National Federation of Waged Domestic Workers of Bolivia (FENATRAHOB), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MTEPS). This research was conducted by the Institute for Educational Research and Interaction, Department of Educational Sciences, Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA).

## Brief description of the good practice

The study aims at promoting the generation of knowledge and raising awareness among government authorities, employers and workers, and the general population about the status and/or situation of children and adolescents who are engaged in domestic work for third-party households, as well as to carry out a gender-sensitive analysis (Institute for Educational Research and Interaction, Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, 2014).

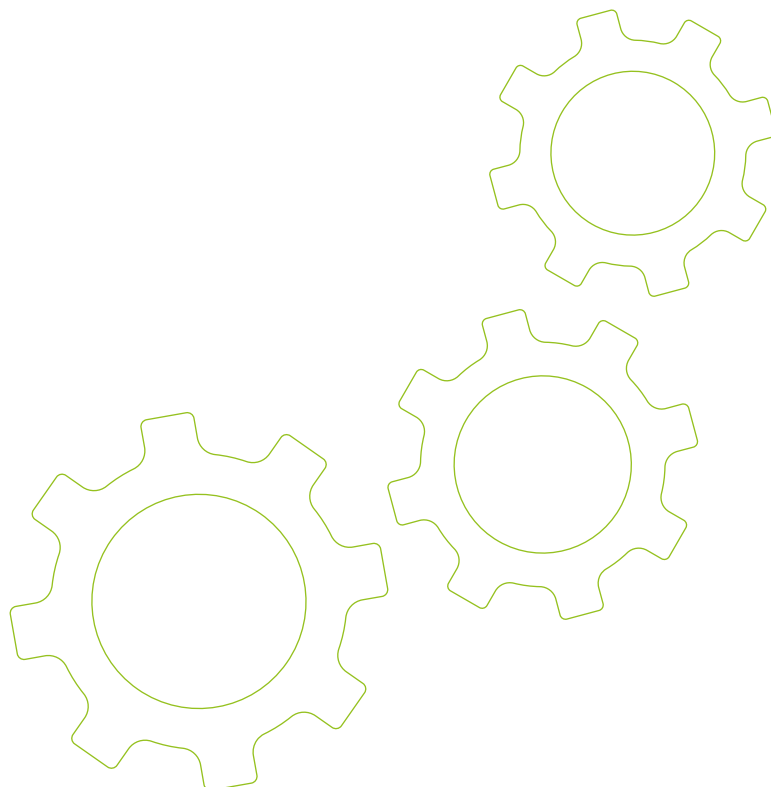
The results of the study reflect the social characteristics of children and adolescents in child domestic work: origin, working conditions, activities and working hours, links to educational programmes, and so on. The study reveals situations of bondage and provides worrying data on exploitation, violence and violations of educational and health rights.

### Relevant conditions and context

The situation of child labour in Plurinational State of Bolivia is complex. It is a reality combining situations of survival, poverty, migration, culture, family disintegration, violence, and so on. In many cases, these factors drive and force children and adolescents to enter the labour market at an early age, thus making them invisible as subjects of rights. Thus, this group is in a situation and/or condition of high vulnerability since many of them work in the informal sector.

In this context, child domestic work is a high-risk job involving long working hours and domestic chores that, in most cases, are accompanied by psychological abuse and different forms of violence: verbal (shouting, insults, threats and obscene language, racism and discrimination), physical (hair pulling, physical punishment, deprivation of food and outings) and economic with salary deductions, among the most frequent facts. Sexual harassment and violence are also present exceptionally.

The information drawn from primary sources including surveys and testimonials make it possible to provide relevant responses to the needs of children and adolescents. It also informs the design of public policies so that they may improve their living conditions, guaranteeing their full development.



## Study on the domestic work of children and adolescents in third-party households in Plurinational State of Bolivia, 2014



### Typology

- Child domestic work research
- Quantitative and qualitative methodology
- Public-private nature



### Combating child labour

- It promotes the generation of knowledge about child domestic work carried out in or for third-party households and how serious the situations are. In some cases, children and adolescents are faced with situations of violence and bondage.
- It defines child domestic work and makes visible situations that are legally permitted and those that violate rights, with an emphasis on children under the minimum age for admission to employment (under 14 years of age).



### It contributes to achieve real equality

- It identifies needs through gender analysis and planning and analyses power relations in child domestic work. Domestic work is perceived as non-productive work, easy to do, lacking intellectual and creative value, and undervalued because it does not conform to the male breadwinner standards.
- It includes a gender approach that analyses the feminization of domestic work. It includes a human rights and children's and adolescents' rights approach and an intra and intercultural approach.



### Items

- Gender analysis
- Gender planning
- Adequate resources
- Institutional change
- Relevant gender experience



### Relevant contributions

- The study shows that the work of girls and adolescent in or for third-party households is framed within a form of labour overexploitation: wages below the national minimum wage, no rest periods, verbal contracts and violence. In addition, they have no information on their labour rights.
- The strategy simultaneously gathers different information: quantitative information (statistical information) and the perceptions of children and adolescents involved in the problems analysed (qualitative information).

- It notes traditional gender roles associated with girls and female adolescents in domestic work persists and remains as a job option for them. Thus, leading to mistreatment, discrimination and violence.
- It makes a very important contribution to the debate on and establishment of public policies, programmes and plans aimed at preventing and eradicating child and adolescent domestic work in or for third-party households, particularly in the areas of education, health and social protection.

#### Fundamental criteria



- Innovation: it puts child labour in domestic work on the public agenda in order to add new policy recommendations. Its mixed method has made it possible to develop a strategy of collecting valid, reliable, quantitative and qualitative data simultaneously. As a result, it is possible to undertake a comprehensive analysis and have a full grasp of the problem.
- Replicability: it can be used in other contexts and areas of the country and in other countries.
- Relevance: it makes previously non-existent data visible.



#### ILO Classification

- Innovative practice
- Replicable practice



#### Cause-effect relationship

This study shows the complex social, cultural and economic reality in the country, and demonstrates how this affects the development of domestic work carried out by children and adolescents in or for third-party households. The intention of generating knowledge and raising awareness of the situations and violations suffered by children and adolescents through gender analysis can be translated into gender-sensitive resolutions and transformations.



#### Measurable impact

The study shows how this situation impacts their education, health, integral development, projects, expectations and opportunities for future employment. Child and adolescent domestic work in or for third-party households denotes inadmissible situations because of the age at which it begins, according to the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), or because of the circumstances in which it takes place, according to the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

About 64 per cent of the girls surveyed started working in domestic work in or for third-party households before the age of 14, thereby putting them at a higher risk of rights violations and labour exploitation. 71 per cent of the girls and adolescent women surveyed reported having suffered abuse and humiliation, punishment, physical and verbal violence; these seems to be strongly linked to domestic work in or for third-party households. 23 per cent have dropped out of school. 60 per cent of them pay their health expenses, only have verbal contracts and are exposed to dangerous objects during their work activities.



### Beneficiaries



The study was prepared on the basis of an initial diagnosis for which a total of 1,900 surveys were conducted in the municipalities of La Paz (La Paz city and El Alto), Cochabamba (Cochabamba city), Sucre (Sucre city) and Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz city), that is, namely 380 surveys per city. Key informant interviews, personal interviews and life histories of children and adolescents working in or for third-party households, as well as of former or adult workers associated with the National Federation of Waged Domestic Workers of Bolivia (FENATRAHOB) were also interviewed. Therefore, this sample can be considered representation of the urban population in this situation.

### Replication and transfer potential



This study can be replicated in contexts where child labour in domestic work in or for third-party households is a reality, regardless of whether data is available to provide certain information. Urban and rural samples can be considered in order to contribute to the debate and to establish public policies, programmes and plans aimed at preventing and eradicating child and adolescent labour in domestic work. Such policies should particularly focus on areas such as education, health and social protection.

### Other relevant comments



The study draws some important recommendations for further monitoring and efforts to comply with national and international regulations, with particular concern for working conditions, age at which they start working and exposure to work hazards.



# Good practice N.3



Procedure to deliver services with a Child Protection Team (*Equipo Móvil de Protección Integral, EMPI*) for Child Labour, Colombia



## Country, year of creation and duration

Colombia, 2013-2021

## Responsible institution(s):

National Family Welfare System (SNBF)<sup>7</sup> and Zonal Centres<sup>8</sup> for the restoration of rights

## Brief description of the good practice

The general objective is to promote the reinstatement of the rights of girls, boys and adolescents who are in a situation of child labour, or who permanently live on the streets or spend most of their time on the streets, by promoting psychosocial interventions for families, and coordinating with SNBF officials and Zonal Centres for the reinstatement of rights. This objective was envisaged in the light of the peculiarities of urban and rural contexts regarding access to education, services and economic dynamics.

<sup>7</sup> It is the set of players, coordination bodies, and existing relationships among them in order to comply with the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents and strengthening families at national, departmental, district and municipal levels.

<sup>8</sup> The Zonal Centres are ICBF service points, which are located in different municipalities of the country.

This action is to be undertaken by ICBF, whose mission is to promote the development and comprehensive protection of children and adolescents, and to build the capacities of young children and their families. The latter considered key actors in fostering protective environments and key players in driving social transformation. All of this is implemented from the Protection Department through programmes and strategies leading to the reinstatement and guarantee of their rights. In 2013, the Protection Department and the Reinstatement of Rights Office proposed implementing a Child Protection Team (*Equipo Móvil de Protección Integral, EMPI*) on Child Labour<sup>9</sup>. The Team would implement actions aimed at recognizing, guaranteeing and reinstating the rights of children, including preventive actions. These actions would fall within the integral protection of the child and adolescent theme and would follow national and international rules. Professionals working on strategy and management would work with SNBF agents to carry out such plans.

### Relevant conditions and context

Each EMPI-Child Labour comprises a multidisciplinary work team; professionals from different disciplines are called depending on the characteristics and peculiarities of the territory. The approaches used by the professionals were those considered by the ICBF in the Differentiated Approach Model, those established in public policies related to children, adolescents and their families, and those defined in the guidelines<sup>10</sup> approved by the ICBF.

Additionally, the team reviewed the estimations by National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)<sup>11</sup>, the impact of child labour on children and adolescents, and their increased participation in the rate of child labour in household work (15 or more hours weekly). Based on their findings, the team decide to observe gender-related matters in their interventions to be conducted under the strategy.

<sup>9</sup> Pursuant to art. 7 of Law No. 1098 (2006), Child Protection, affirmative action for children and adolescents shall be developed: recognizing, guaranteeing and reinstating the rights of children, implementing preventive actions. Professionals working on strategy and management would work with SNBF agents to carry out such plans.

<sup>10</sup> The specific areas addressed by the technical-administrative-mission guidelines are: political, legal, and administrative; organizational management: intra, inter-institutional and intersectoral linkages; socio-cultural and historical background; paradigmatic fields; epistemological aspects; theoretic and conceptual notions; methodological practices: attention models and techniques; and regulations and standardization.

<sup>11</sup> Since 2001, DANE has been researching on child labour and collected data for specific indicators. This data is crucial to develop policies targeting children and adolescents in the country. The Protection Department reports the indicator to DANE (household works).

## Procedure to deliver services with a Child Protection Team for Child Labour, 2013-2021



### Typology

- Strategy based on a diagnostic procedure and psychosocial intervention implemented within the national public policy
- Public nature



### Combating child labour

- Identify problems of children and adolescents associated with child labour situations, or those who permanently live on the streets or spend most of their time on the streets; taking into account their specific characteristics and peculiarities; coordinating actions with the local entities and other SNBF officials.
- Identify and intervene families to provide psychosocial guidance; strengthening them, overcoming disregard, threats or violations, and following up on family and territorial commitments agreed upon.



### It contributes to achieve real equality

- Describes needs identified by conducting analysis and gender planning, incorporating a comprehensive, gender-sensitive diagnosis to avoid any type of discrimination.
- Enables to influence complex situations resulting from the intersections among situations, conditions and vulnerabilities of the population it works with.
- Proposes a differential approach which intends to improve institutional response capacity to address the intersections involving the target population by identifying specific discrimination vulnerabilities such as being an indigenous child or adolescent, having functional diversity or other specified characteristics. It will implement actions on the basis of these realities in order to generate protection factors.



### Items

- Gender analysis
- Gender planning
- Adequate resources
- Institutional change



### Relevant contributions

- The differential approach on rights is a tool to define the responsibility and guarantee mechanisms for equality, non-discrimination and participation, as well as to empower traditionally excluded and marginalized groups.
- Provides interdisciplinary work to integrate practical experiences on service delivery acquired in different programmes regarding these (specially vulnerable) groups. It will implement actions on the basis of these realities in order to generate protection factors.
- Acknowledges the diverse population and the rights which protect them in order to make visible, further delve into or adjust the programme offer and harmonize it with public policies aimed at the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents and to strengthen family. It promotes equity and non-discrimination under the principle of shared responsibility of the State, communities and families aiming at impacting the organizational culture of the ICBF and SNBF as coordinators of the institutions they represent.

### Fundamental criteria



- Innovation: given its objectives, methodologies and resources.
- Replicability: its effective in reinstating the rights of children and adolescents by conducting diagnosis and interventions, and addressing the psychosocial intervention of families.
- Relevance: it seeks to eliminate discrimination based on race, gender, ethnicity, indigenous identity and disability. It emphasizes on the need to mainstream territorial complexities and the approaches on rights, gender, and infancy through differential approaches.



### ILO Classification

- Innovative practice
- Replicable practice



### Cause-effect relationship

This procedure entails undertaking a transformative practice which addresses the territorial complexity of Colombia through different dimensions: political, economic, and cultural (among others). It also influences the realities of children, adolescents and their families. Address them from the outset with approaches that take into account such diversities can lead to obtaining inclusive and coherent results in the Colombian context. If successful, this may also trigger transformation in gender relationships and their intersectionality.

### Measurable impact



Regarding the reported impacts, children and adolescents have been withdrawn from child labour and families are stronger at fostering protective environments.

SNBF staff has improved their technical skills and abilities in those territories and are better ready to provide comprehensive protection of children and adolescents and to strengthen their families. There has also been inter-institutional support for the implementation of social projects.

### Beneficiaries



Based on data reported by ICBF Regional Departments, as of May 2021 and considering 2020, here are some figures: 7018 families were provided Assurances and Assessments services (AAF); 1772 Reports of Threats and Violation of Rights (RAVD); and 482 Requests for the Reinstatement of Rights (SRD). Since 2017, a total of 19,306 children and adolescents have been identified in 604 municipalities; 203 teams and professionals have held 4,616 sessions (source the ICBF Protection Department).

### Replication and transfer potential



EMPI is a good practice which could be replicable in other contexts of the region, adapting the resources and interventions based on the territorial specifications of the population and more precisely considering the structure of the protection and welfare systems. Certainly, the interventions guidelines in this practice are precise and are mainstreamed because these start from the bodies directing the action plans. Conscientious work is requires to implement the procedure together with coordination with different political local, regional and State players. All this without forgetting to reinstate the rights of children and adolescents in situations of child labour and their high prevalence and street life and to conduct interventions with multidisciplinary staff to the families.

### Other relevant comments



The ICBF has been developing actions that contribute to building peace in Colombia. The EMPI strategy contributes with the advancements on the Peace Agreement in the territories, specifically point 1 of the Agreement related to "Towards a New Colombian Countryside: Integral Rural Reform": 1.6. Agricultural production and solidary and cooperative economy; 1.6.7 Eradication of child labour.

# Good practice N.4



II National Plan for the Eradication of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. 100 agreed actions, Uruguay



## Country, year of creation and validity

Uruguay, 2016-2021

## Responsible institution

National Committee for the elimination of the commercial and non-commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (CONAPEES)<sup>12</sup>

## Brief description of the good practice

Contribute in raising awareness and transforming the production and reproduction conditions of commercial sexual exploitation through the promotion of the rights of children and adolescents, and the development of comprehensive systems that allow securing them (National Committee for the elimination of the commercial and non-commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, 2016).

In the last decade, actions have been taken regarding the issue of commercial and non-commercial sexual exploitation. Some of them were developed within the scope of public policies sponsored by CONAPEES, while others were performed by governmental bodies and civil society organizations.

<sup>12</sup> Interinstitutional body, created in 2004, which prepares, poses and coordinates public policies regarding the social issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. It is presided by the National Institute for Children and Adolescents of Uruguay (INAU); composed of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Office of Planning and Budget of the Presidency of the Republic, the National Administration of Public Education and the National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ANONG); and advised by the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN-OAS) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In addition, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), the Attorney General's Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE) were invited.

The first Plan dealing with these issues was drafted in 2007 and replanned in 2011 and will remain in force until 2015. Also noteworthy is the work of systematization of learning and consultation that resulted in the publication of INAU's Model of care for situations of commercial sexual exploitation of children and trafficking of children and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation (2012).

### Relevant conditions and context

As a result of the inter-institutional work between various state bodies, civil society organizations and international cooperation agencies, a process of participatory construction and commitment to confront commercial and non-commercial sexual exploitation has been generated. Knowledge and practices accumulated during the last twelve years are critically identified to prevent children and adolescents to become objects circulating in the sex market.

Framed in a gender, human rights and generational perspective, and in the principle of the best interests of children and adolescents, this Plan aims at materializing, through sub-programmes and actions, a national public policy to guarantee their rights.

A qualitative methodology was used throughout interviews, participatory workshops and validation and deepening meetings with bodies and individual participating in CONAPEES in order to validate the Plan in question.





## II National Plan for the Eradication of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (2016-2021). 100 agreed actions



### Typology

- National public policy
- Qualitative methodology
- Public nature



### Combating child labour

- It generates a framework of protection whereby sub-programmes and actions are designed to implement a national public policy aimed at guaranteeing rights and combating *i)* the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, its modalities and *ii)* the factors of production and reproduction that imply the conception of children and adolescents as objects of consumption, standardising and legitimising violence towards them.



### Combating child labour

- It contains a human right perspective that integrates territorial specificities; generational, gender, sexual diversity, disability and ethnic-racial perspective. Unequal relationships of power between the sexes, supported in a culture that privileges men over women, are considered. Gender approach allows searching the results obtained point towards more equality between women and men.
- It considers a questioning generational approach, based on the idea that children and adolescents are subjects of law, as active right-holders; and not objects that require protection and custody. From this approach, it is necessary to consider the responsibilities of adults towards children and adolescents, putting their best interest first.



### Items

- Gender analysis
- Gender planning
- Adequate resources
- Institutional change
- Relevant gender experience
- Specific gender actions



### Relevant contributions

- It adds both the gender-sensitive perspective and the generational perspective to consider interpersonal relational constructs from the perspective of the guarantee of rights.
- It raises awareness on a contrasted social issue that violates the rights of children and adolescents, generates psychological, social and physical consequences and promotes higher levels of vulnerability; it, thus, should make part of the public agenda.
- It generates agreements, liaisons and actions at a local, national and regional level with interinstitutional network to favour better and more effective elimination practices linked to the violence and sexual violence issue, as well as tripartite partnership or South-South agreements.
- It coordinates institutional bodies, civil society, cooperation sector, courts and child protection bodies to promote and ensure the rights of children and adolescents regarding commercial sexual exploitation.



### Fundamental criteria

- Innovation: addressing some of the worst forms of child labour – such as commercial and non-commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents – and for the contribution of concrete actions.
- Replicability: it has the political will, and coordinates different players involved in the issues to be addressed.
- Relevance: it performs social and political advocacy.
- Ethical sensitivity: it develops the promotion and protection of children and adolescents in particularly demeaning situations.



### ILO Classification

- Innovative practice
- Replicable practice



### Cause-effect relationship

The Plan responds to the need of providing concrete actions with gender-sensitive and generational perspective that denaturalise – and, therefore, transform – the various power relationships and ensure the rights of children and adolescents before the violation situations generated by commercial sexual exploitation and several forms of expression of violence, which produce and reproduce the discrimination and inequality system, and consider the bodies of boys, girls and adolescents as merchandise.

### Beneficiaries



Within the actions offered in this Plan we can highlight *i)* promotion of rights, *ii)* prevention, *iii)* protection, and *iv)* institutional and communicational strengthening; this means that a phase of awareness is also developed regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. It encompasses the aforementioned population as the direct beneficiary and also other populations who participate in the preparation of the Plan or receive the expansive effect of interventions. However, we outline that, besides the staff that makes part of the responsible bodies or participants, there is an estimation of persons to be reached; officials, policemen, staff of the INAU system, people of the CONAPEES' organizations, attorney general's office staff, staff of the tourism sector, civil society organizations, staff of justice, health, education, social workers, trained persons, teachers, and so on.

### Replication and transfer potential

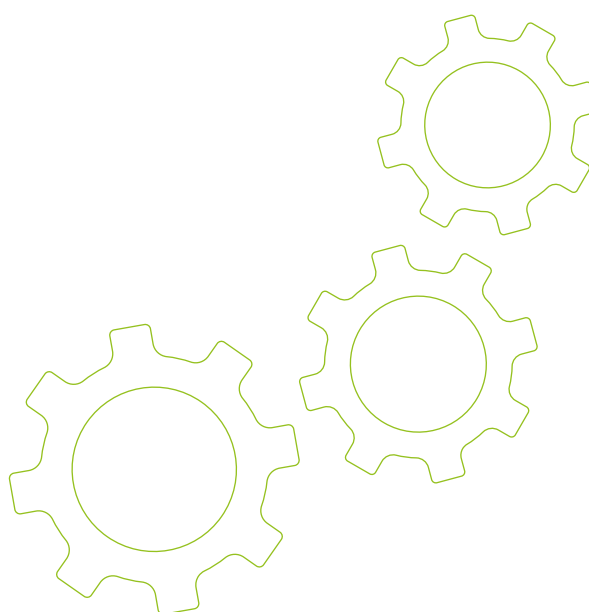


This is a potentially replicable practice that should be allocated resources to carry out a diagnostic process, with a qualitative methodology and a review of documentary sources, involving different players related to the issues that address the problem of commercial sexual exploitation.

### Other relevant comments



In this practice, the existence of breaches between the regulations in force and current inequalities has been acknowledged. As a reference, we quote the Convention No. 182 of the ILO, art. 3: "the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances".



# 05.

## Lessons learned

This section explains experience-based practices from which relevant lessons can be drawn on how to identify gender-based inequalities in child labour. In this sense, practices which can be described as “evidence-generating” have been selected; they provide insightful data and descriptions of situations where child labour remains invisible in private areas, such as children and adolescents in hazardous –paid or not– domestic work. This set of practices includes, for example, the National Child Labour Survey or the Child Labour Modules in the National Household Surveys which include specific questions aimed at evidencing the existence of domestic work. As we know, child labour is defined by the effect it has on children, not by the activity itself. By including questions aimed at exposing this reality, we contribute to identifying children and adolescents working in jobs they are too young for and/or jobs which, due to their nature or circumstances, can be detrimental to their health, safety and development.



These practices follow the guidelines approved in both the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS, 2008) on child labour statistics, and in the 20th ICLS Resolution on child labour (2018), which includes the framework on the forms of work adopted by the 19th ICLS. In the future, when a critical mass of household surveys apply the new statistical recommendations, estimations with shared criteria in new areas will be produced.

The 20th ICLS adopted Resolution IV: Resolution to amend the 18th. ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of child labour, in its paragraphs 8 and 9, pursuant to ILO Convention No. 138 and the Convention on the Rights of Children, state that “a child should be defined as an individual under the age of 18 years, and the target population for measuring child labour for the purpose of the present resolution comprises all persons in the age group from five to 17 years”. Paragraph 11 states that



*The broadest concept relating to the measurement of child labour is children in productive activities, that is, children engaged in any activity falling within the general production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2018. This comprises all children under 18 years of age engaged in any activity to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use.*

For these measurements, child labour means work children are too young to perform, and/or the work that, given its nature or circumstances, can be detrimental to their health, safety or moral. With the exception of *i)* light work, which is allowed for children within the age range specified for light work, and *ii)* work not classified among the worst forms of child labour. Broader definitions include hazardous unpaid domestic services, commonly defined as hazardous household work.

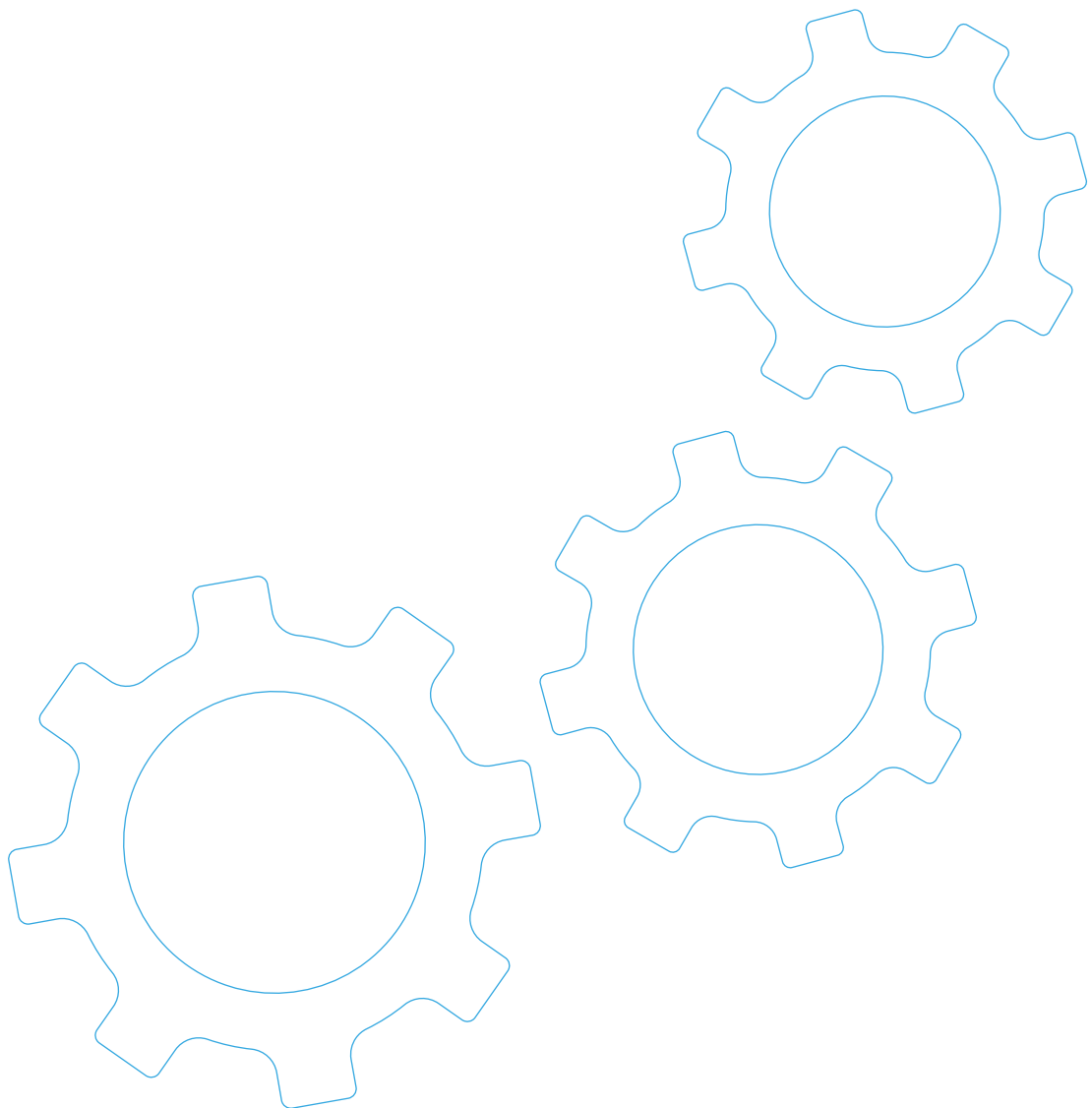
In this surveys unpaid household work<sup>13</sup> or domestic work is usually referred to as the services which children and/or adolescent provide with no payment for their own households – taking care of family members, cleaning, making house repairs, cooking and serving food, washing and ironing clothes, and driving or accompanying family members to work or school –.

Hazardous unpaid household services<sup>14</sup> imply prolonged schedules, unsanitary environments, insecurity in equipment and/or machinery or heavy loads and/or dangerous places. For statistical measurement, when domestic work is included within the child labour calculations, hazardous household works are referred to those made by children younger than the minimum employment admission age during 21 or more hours weekly. Household services are different from domestic work, which is made – whether paid or not – for an employer person alien to the household of the child or adolescent.

<sup>13</sup> Although this domestic works are a form of “non-economic” production, these are excluded from the considerations of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). The SNA is a statistic framework which provides a set of complete, coherent and flexible macroeconomic accounts for policymaking, analysis and research.

<sup>14</sup> “Hazardous unpaid household services”, paragraph 37 of the 18th and 20th ICLS resolution.

This evidence-generating practices have been implemented in different countries of the region, updating and incorporating gender-based approach as the premise to value its evolution. All of these are ruled by the national and international guidelines of child labour and contain measurement elements which enable gender-sensitive researching, as well as to expose household work in inappropriate conditions. It actually needs to be prioritised in the agenda for child labour prevention and eradication in order to be addressed.



# Lesson learned N.1



National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), Mexico



## Project Title

National Child Labour Survey (NCLS)

## Country, year of creation and duration

Mexico, 2019

## Responsible institution(s)

National Statistics and Geography Institute (INEGI) in collaboration with the Work and Social Welfare Secretariat (STPS) and the ILO

## Brief description of the survey

The 2019 NCLS has the main objective of giving information on the labour and socioeconomic characteristics of children and adolescents working in Mexico, in both their prohibited occupations and economic activities, and in unpaid household activities in their own households. Its purpose is to provide information to design and follow-up on public policies aimed at eradicating child labour in the country, as well as to making available items for the exploitation of results and furthering knowledge on this phenomenon (INEGI, 2020).

Data collection of the survey dates back to the end of the nineties, with the setup of the child labour modules in 1997 and 1999. The immediate precedent of the survey is the child labour module set up every two years since 2007, which allowed to use regular information on the evolution of the phenomenon, having a population of 5 to 17 years of age as the study sample, and determining the representativeness by the size of the town and state.

## National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), 2019



### Typology

- Statistics to measure Child Labour in Mexico
- Quantitative methodology
- Public nature



### Combating child labour

The survey takes the national and international legislation in regard to child labour as a reference, highlighting:

- Convention No. 138 and Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (no. 146)
- Convention No. 182 and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 190)
- Convention on the Rights of Children, 1989
- Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (last reform, 08 May 2020)
- Federal Work Law (last reform, 02 July 2019)
- General Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (last reform, 17 October 2019)

Exposes information about prohibited occupations – such as hazardous work or those under the minimum age established – as well as household chores in inadequate conditions. In other words, it describes situations requiring institutional actions to design and comply with measures to eradicate the worst forms of child labour through public policies.



### Contributes to achieve real equality

It collects the needs through analysis and action planning, making a design which allows children and adolescents participate and benefit equally; separating all the categories by sex and age; influencing the types of occupations, prohibited economic activities and household activities in inadequate conditions; allowing the analysis of gender-sensitive results. Similarly, it exposes the sex-based occupational segregation in child labour.



### Items

- Gender analysis
- Action planning
- Adequate resources
- Recommendations for institutional change (in public policies)
- Relevant gender experience
- Gender-specific actions in public policies and actions with employers



### Relevant contributions

- Offers updated information on the scope of child labour, and the socioeconomic and labour characteristics of children and adolescents in child labour situations.
- Identifies the child population participating in unpaid household activities within their households.

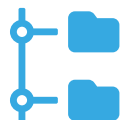


### Fundamental criteria



- National-level innovation (official statistics): allows to obtain information on children and adolescents at risk for their work conditions and their localization.
- Replicability: can be implemented in other contexts.
- Pertinence: contributes to achieve Target 8.7 of the SDGs.
- Relevance: provides information on the situation of children and adolescents in regard to hazardous work.

### ILO Classification



- Innovative practice
- Successfully proven practice
- Replicable practice

### Cause-effect relationship



Provides continuity in the statistical information regarding child labour with national coverage categorised by sex and age, and following a rights-based approach, to make use of evidence which guide and give continuity of programmes and public policies for the eradication of child labour, allowing to assess their impact.

### Measurable impact



To evaluate the impacts from a gender-sensitive approach, the statistical series can be used in order to gain comparability of the indicators in the last three surveys made, verifying of the actions taken to eradicate child labour have reduced this numbers. Some examples would be child labour rate by sex, permitted employment rate by sex, household chores in inadequate conditions rate by sex.

### Beneficiaries

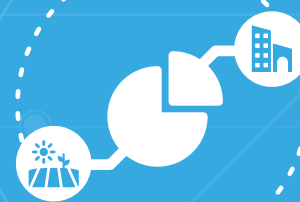


48,154 households were surveyed. They accounted for 82,888 persons from 5 to 17 years of age, which represent 28.5 million persons from that age group.

# Lesson learned N.2



Survey on the Activities of Children and Adolescents (EANNA), Argentina



## Project Title

Survey on the Activities of Children and Adolescents (EANNA)

## Country, year of creation and duration

Argentina, 2016-2017

## Responsible institution(s)

Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MTEySS), through the General Direction in Macroeconomic Studies and Labour Statistics, along with the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC), with the support of UNICEF, ILO and the World Bank

## Brief description of the survey

The 2016-2017 EANNA aimed at measuring and diagnosing the situation of child labour in the country. This data was used to generate updated statistical information on the topic and provide knowledge for the design and strategic planning of the public policy aimed at preventing and eradicating child labour (Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, and National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2017).

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It is a national survey with regional representativeness that includes total and differentiated results between<sup>15</sup> urban and rural areas (grouped or dispersed) with two independent field operations, innovating in the sampling frame, cartography and georeferencing. It covers distinct data analysing by sex, with the purpose of facilitating the understanding of the different roles children and adolescents play in their participation in the group of productive activities. These are also differentiated by age group, showing the results of children and adolescents between 5 to 15 years, and from 16 and 17 years of age. The collected information is based on the productive activities<sup>16</sup> made, including the nature and conditions in which these are done, as well as the duration of the participation in said activities.<sup>17</sup>

Its precedent is the EANNA of 2004<sup>18</sup>, which was the first survey with such characteristics in the country, yet it was not nationwide. It also highlights the implementation of the Module of Activities of Children and Adolescents (MANNyA, 2012) which resumes the methodological guidelines of EANNA, 2004. This module contained information on the participation of children and adolescents in household chores and in intensive household work within their homes. It accounts on the sex-based occupational integration, manifesting the sexual division of labour through gender roles and stereotypes when identifying the type of activity. It also accounts on the direct relationship of the educational attainment of parents, especially mothers, and the fact that children and adolescent work. It confirmed that gender and age gaps persist, with females prevailing in care work and cleaning chores. Care work is presented as a new element of the Welfare State which expands the State's duty to provide certain guarantees under a social policy approach such as social security.

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<sup>15</sup> Occasionally, these data refer to influences in certain regions.

<sup>16</sup> This means the economic and non-economic ones developed by children and/or adolescents which have not reached the 18 years of age. The approach undertaken is taken from the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA 2008), which offers a common reference framework and a conceptual base to classify the activities of children and adolescents, in general, and their participation in the production, in particular.

<sup>17</sup> Part of the complexity and difficulty regarding their measurement lies in the fact that specific activities concerning child labour are not viewed as such by the people making them or by its social environment, and are perceived as normal. Likewise, in other contexts, some work activities remain "hidden" from any measurement, as these are socially and legally punishable.

<sup>18</sup> First specific survey on child labour, conducted by the ILO, MTEySS and INDEC. Assuming an original conceptual and methodological design, it delved in the influence of productive (economic or non-economic) and non-productive activities for children and adolescents from 5 to 17 years of age in some sub-regions of the country.

## Activity Survey of Children and Adolescents (EANNA), 2016-2017



### Typology

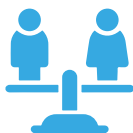
- Statistics to measure child labour in Argentina
- Quantitative methodology
- Public nature



### Combating child labour

The survey takes the national and international legislation in regard to child labour as a reference, highlighting:

- Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
- Convention No. 138
- Convention No. 182
- Law No. 26.390, 2008, which establishes the prohibition of child labour and special protection for adolescent labour
- Law No. 26.847 which incorporates art. 148 bis to the Criminal Law, establishing imprisonment to whoever takes economical advantage of a child's labour, violating the national rules prohibiting child labour
- Argentina undertakes to comply with Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



### Contributes to achieve real equality

- Collects the needs through analysis and action planning, making a design differentiated by sex, age, urban or rural residence, and by regions in all categories.
- Provides information which allows for the selection of differentiated instruments and tools for specific public policymaking which enable the tackling of the aforementioned issues.



### Items

- Gender analysis
- Action planning
- Adequate resources
- Institutional change with recommendations for public policies on the eradication of child labour



### Relevant contributions

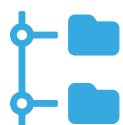
- In the country's total, 10 per cent of children and adolescents aged from 5 to 15 years make at least one productive activity, with more influence in rural areas (19.8 per cent) and intensifying between adolescents aged 16 and 17 years: 31.9 per cent of the country's total makes at least one of these activities, while 43.5 per cent do so in rural areas.

- Updates the information on the participation in productive activities by gender, this being differential: while males are associated with the development of market and self-consumption activities, females participate to a greater extent in intensive domestic activities, reflecting cultural patterns of sexual division of labour which tends to be replicated in such scope and which are verified in all regions of the country.
- There are differences between the type of activities done by male children, female children and adolescents depending on the urban or rural area, with tendencies confirming sexual division of labour.
- The labour income gap between female and male adults start from childhood and are furthered in adolescence: while female children, in both urban and rural areas, earn a mean salary 22 per cent lower than that of male children. The salary gap is intensified in adolescence. The mean salary of a female urban adolescent is 40 per cent lower than that of a male adolescent while their rural equivalents reach a gap of 58 per cent.
- Regardless if it is an urban or rural area, the expectations on the future show sex-based differences: female children and adolescents are more prone to just study, while male children and adolescents to just work when reaching 18 years of age.
- Households with at least a working child or adolescent earn more non-contributory income transfers from the State: 43.2 per cent in urban areas and 47.5 per cent in rural areas indicate receiving a Universal Child Allowance for Social Protection (AUH).



#### Fundamental criteria

- Innovation: provide official statistics, improving them in regards to those prior on a national level and including the urban and rural area differentiation.
- Replicability: can be implemented in other contexts.
- Pertinence: contributes to achieve Target 8.7 of the SDGs.



#### ILO Classification

- Innovative practice
- Successfully proven practice
- Replicable practice



#### Cause-effect relationship

Considering the statistical background, EANNA 2016-2017 improves the information on the topic expanding the coverage to a national scale and collecting specific profiles such as the rural and urban areas, and regions within them; in addition to giving continuity to the already considered age and sex variables. The goal is to keep having measurement evidence which contributes with orientations on the actions to be taken regarding child labour.

### Indicate measurable impact

The surveys establish data categorised by sex, which allows to establish some gender-sensitive analysis which are complicated not only by the lack of total data, but also by the age groups and the urban and rural area.



Furthermore, comparisons are established with EANNA 2004 in many indicators, showing an important decrease in the influence of child labour between the years 2004 and 2016-2017, verifying decreases which endorse the actions taken<sup>19</sup> to eradicate child labour. The data reduces the child labour rate from 17.1 per cent to 9.4 per cent. Regarding intensive household labour, there was a decrease from 8.1 per cent to 5.5 per cent for both periods.

To evaluate gender-based impacts, the comparability of such survey with the following one is proposed to prove the evolutions regarding the eradication of child labour in household labour, among others. As all indicators are categorised by sex, it is not necessary to specify any of these in particular.

### Beneficiaries



The target population<sup>20</sup> of the survey covers children and adolescents between 5 and 17 years of age which lived in private households located in towns with approximately 2,000 citizens (in case these were done in urban or rural areas respectively) in 2017. 38,165 urban households and 11,833 rural households were selected for the sample.

### Other relevant comments



The survey combined three questionnaires: the first one registers the characteristics of the housing where the household resides; the second collects information on the basic sociodemographic aspects of all household members, adding questions on the perception of different income transfer programmes, specially the AUH; and the third is applied to the household member aged 5 to 17. The first two questionnaires were answered by an adult member of the household.

Another interesting element is the way the rural sample was formed. In setting up the groups, the influence of the disperse rural population was considered and two categories were set up: blocks of grouped population and blocks of disperse population, with 359 blocks distributed in the 23 provinces of the country.

<sup>19</sup> This could be due to the passing of laws and establishment of institutions against child labour (including the prohibition for persons under 16 years of age to work as of 2008), family income policies such as the Universal Child Allowance, the compulsory high school education, and the concept from families and educational communities that child labour can hamper the development of children and adolescents.

<sup>20</sup> National Census on Population, Housing and Households, 2010

# Lesson learned N.3



Module on child and adolescent labour included in the National Household Survey (ENAHO), Costa Rica



## Project Title

Module of Child and Adolescent Labour included in the National Household Survey (ENAHO)

## Country, year of creation and duration

Costa Rica, 2016

## Responsible institution(s)

National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) and Ministry of Labour and Social Security

## Brief description of the survey

The Module on Child and Adolescent Labour (2016) aims at offering updated quantitative information through statistical analysis as the basis for the generation of attention, prevention and promotion of programmes and projects to better the conditions for working children and adolescents (National Institute of Statistics and Census, and Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2016).

It contains the scope and characteristics of productive activities<sup>21</sup> (economic or non-economic) done by children and adolescents from 5 to 17 years of age in Costa Rica, and information related to their socioeconomic and labour characteristics. The statistics are categorised by region, urban and rural area, sex and age, and by age groups: from 5 to 14 years, and from 15 to 17 years of age, with some exceptions from 5 to 11; from 12 to 14; and from 15 to 17 years.

In Costa Rica, four Modules of Child and Adolescent Labour have been applied. The first one was conducted in 1998 in the Survey on Households and Multiple Purposes (EHPM). The others were included in the National Survey on Households (ENAHO) conducted in the years 2002, 2011 and 2016.

<sup>21</sup> On the field of activity and occupational group

## Module on Child and Adolescent Labour, 2016



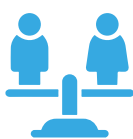
### Typology

- Statistics to measure Child Labour in Costa Rica
- Quantitative methodology
- Public nature



### Combating child labour

- Costa Rica undertakes to achieve Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which undertakes to adopt immediate and effective measures to eradicate child labour, emphasizing in the worst forms. The child and adolescent labour module allow to visualize information about prohibited occupations, such as work in unhealthy and hazardous conditions. The data shows that 48 per cent of the adolescent sample aged from 15 to 17 works under unhealthy and hazardous conditions.



### Contributes to achieve real equality

- The module allows for gender analysis collecting disaggregated information regarding the occupations and permitted economic and non-economic activities, as well as showing the differences in the household areas, where there is an increased presence of female children and adolescents.
- Exposes other variables which contribute to intersectional analysis, such as age, region of origin and urban or rural area. Allows to work on recommendations in public policies, reflecting this diversity.



### Items

- Gender analysis
- Action planning
- Adequate resources
- Institutional change



### Relevant contributions

- 50 per cent of heads of households have a primary or lower education level, and 37.7 per cent of heads of households are women.
- In household labour, female children and adolescents not only are more systematically involved in house duties, but also devote more hours a week than male children and adolescents to such activities, with the most notable differences being in the 15 to 17 age group, rather than in the 5 to 14 age group.
- The age to start labour activities is 13.33 years of age.
- There is an important relation between education and child labour, with a school assistance rate of 61.1 per cent for children and adolescents who labour, and a school tardiness rate of 75.2 per cent for ages 15 to 17, and 33 per cent for ages 5 to 14. School non-attendance is considerably more pronounced with residents of rural areas.



- Family income is critical. The percentage of employed children and adolescents decreases as home income increases.

#### Fundamental criteria



- Innovation: continues providing official statistical information on children and adolescents who labour; categorised by sex, age, religion, and rural and urban area.
- Replicability: can be applied in other contexts.
- Pertinence: contributes to achieve Target 8.7 of the SDGs.
- Relevance: provides information on the situation of children and adolescents in regard to hazardous work.



#### ILO Classification

- Innovative practice
- Successfully proven practice
- Replicable practice



#### Cause-effect relationship

Intends to make use of statistical evidences which contribute information to continue the national lines of action to eradicate child labour, contemplating the aforementioned variables to focus on specificities.

#### Measurable impact

According to the Modules on Child and Adolescent Labour<sup>22</sup> conducted in 2002, 2011 and 2016, a decreasing tendency in child labour are observed. The data shows a decrease in the employment rate of 12,000 people, from 4.3 per cent (ENAH0, 2011) to 3.1 per cent (ENAH0, 2016). From this data, the 1.1 per cent of employment in the age group from 5 to 14 years stands out.



In regards to gender-based impact, if we look at the data in ENAH0 2011 and 2015, we can highlight the decrease in the employment rate in children and adolescents, as in female children and adolescents, to 0.9 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively. It is also worth mentioning that the employment of children and adolescents increased between 2011 to 2016, from 2.6 per cent to 3.1 per cent respectively. In other words, there are more children and adolescents working, and there is a further decrease in female children and adolescents.

Hence, the measuring these impacts can be further expanded with the result of successive measurements. In addition to conducting gender-based analysis in the different indicators, they can report impacts by region, rural and urban area. This allows to reach conclusions on the tendencies and the impact that public policies are generating.

<sup>22</sup> With methodological, conceptual and sampling specificities in each of these.



### Beneficiaries

The Module on Child and Adolescent Labour of ENAHO 2016 was applied to 13,440 households in total: 70.6 per cent in urban areas and 29.4 per cent in rural areas. In addition, the survey is completed with demographic and socioeconomic information drawn from national censuses. Maps are also used to locate, structure and stratify the scope, based on the specific requirements of every survey. Thus, such module intends to benefit the group of Costa Rican children and adolescents aged from 5 to 17.



# Lesson learned N.4



National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Module on Child Labour, 2003-2021, Colombia



## Project Title

National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Module on Child Labour

## Country, year of creation and duration

Colombia, 2003-2021

## Responsible institution(s)

Ministry of Social Protection and the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF)

## Brief description of the survey

DANE conducts follow-ups<sup>23</sup> to the child labour indicators applying a child labour module since 2003, with a two year frequency, which is included in the Large Integrated Household Survey (GEIH), with the purpose of informing the characteristics of the population aged between 5 and 17 years<sup>24</sup>, their academic status, the scope of child labour and their participation in different jobs in Colombia. Since 2012, an annual follow-up is conducted presenting results for the national total corresponding to the annual October-December quarter.

<sup>23</sup> Through agreements entered with the Ministry of Social Protection and the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, and with the institutional assistance of the National Department of Planning (DNP). Thus, an example of this coordination is the good practice (reflected in this document), *Procedure for attention through child protection teams (EMPI), Child Labour*, which reports DANE with differential approach indicators, which update data on child labour.

<sup>24</sup> Age ranges from 5 to 14 years, and 15 to 17 years.

Two large surveys on child labour had been conducted in 2001 and 2011. The programme on statistics and monitoring information is conducted since 2001. Initially, it was conducted with the ILO SIMPOC and the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour and the protection of young workers (IPEC), and then continued with the Plans on the Eradication and the Conventions with DANE, ICBF and the Ministry of Social Protection.

The statistics have national coverage, reflecting data by geographic domain<sup>25</sup>, and are categorised by sex.

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<sup>25</sup> National coverage enables the obtainment of results for seats and populated areas and disperse rural areas, cities and metropolitan areas.

## National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), Module on Child Labour, 2003-21



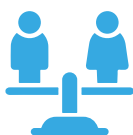
### Typology

- Statistics to measure Child Labour in Colombia
- Quantitative methodology
- Public nature



### Combating child labour

In cooperation with other bodies, the work conducted by DANE contributes different outputs which generate updated information on the situation of child labour in the country, emphasizing in the approach on rights and remembering the compliance of ratified guidelines which advocate for the eradication of the worst forms of child labour. That way, activities deemed as harmful and hazardous are exposed, established in Resolution No. 1796 of 2018, issued by the Ministry of Labour, which claims that the minimum age for admission to employment is 15 years<sup>26</sup>, with prior authorization from the Labour Inspector or local territorial entity.



### Contributes to achieve real equality

DANE incorporates the indicators with gender-based analysis and planning collecting data categorised by sex, age and geographical domain and influencing the indicators relative to sex-based household jobs; enabling the comparison between child labour rates and broadened child labour rates by household jobs and sex-based. It is evidenced that, by labour characteristics, female children and adolescents hold household jobs<sup>27</sup> in increased numbers. From a gender approach, by the influence of social and cultural roles traditionally assigned for each sex, many female children are deprived from their right to education or withstand the triple burden of household chores, school assignments and the paid or unpaid labour (within or outside) their households.



### Items

- Gender analysis
- Action planning
- Adequate resources
- Institutional change

<sup>26</sup> Adolescents authorized to work have the right to training and specialization which enables them to freely exercise an occupation, art, job or profession, and receive it during the exercise of their labour activities.

<sup>27</sup> According to the ILO, child labour in domestic work refers to work performed by children and adolescents, whether paid or unpaid, in the homes of third parties or employers. This general concept encapsulates both permitted and prohibited situation.



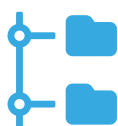
### Relevant contributions

- Information collection has been systematised, so that data on child labour is always updated. According to 2019 data, the employment rates<sup>28</sup> show that 6.6 per cent of female children and adolescents reported having worked in household labours for 15 hours or more, against the 1.9 per cent of male children and adolescents. On a national level, there is a higher percentage of female children and adolescents working (10.2 per cent) with regards to male children and adolescents (8.9 per cent). That exposes this type of the predominant gender roles which normalise female children working the most part of household labour (as it presumes female children must take care of their younger siblings, besides doing household chores). As a result of this conception, the number of female children doing household labour is almost double<sup>29</sup>.
- The indicator of child labour rate is incorporated and expanded by both sex and age ranges.
- In December 2019<sup>30</sup>, there were admissions to the Administrative Process for the Restoration of Rights (PARD)<sup>31</sup> for reasons of child labour: 713 are from male children and adolescents, and 407 are from female children and adolescents.



### Fundamental criteria

- Innovation: establishes continuity of official statistics which feedback with the diagnostic work conducted by entities it collaborates with, which DANE subsequently registers.
- Replicability: incorporates the differentiating element of articulation between official bodies which work for the eradication of child labour.
- Relevance: provides data categorized by sex, continued in household chores.



### ILO Classification

- Innovative practice
- Successfully proven practice
- Replicable practice

<sup>28</sup> This is the percentage ratio of the sum of children and adolescents who, during the reference week, reported having been engaged in household chores for 15 or more hours per week, over the total number of children and adolescents between five and 17 years of age.

<sup>29</sup> UNICEF (2019), El trabajo infantil ¿afecta a las niñas de forma distinta que a los niños? Available at [https://www.unicef.org/spanish/sowc07/docs/sowc07\\_panel3\\_3\\_sp.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/spanish/sowc07/docs/sowc07_panel3_3_sp.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> System of Mission Information (SIM) with closure date on 31 December 2019. Statistics and Information Management Group (ICBF).

<sup>31</sup> An Administrative Process of Reinstatement of Rights (PARD) is a mechanism under the jurisdiction of the ICBF, created in the Code of Childhood and Adolescence, to ensure the reinstatement of the dignity and integrity of the threatened or violated rights of children and adolescents. This is another example of DANE's data collection stemming from the work done with the institutions it coordinated with.



### Cause-effect relationship

Contributes with continuity in statistic information relating to child labour with national coverage, categorized by sex and age; providing evidences which add to the objective to contribute with the eradication of this multicasual phenomenon and supports public policies.



### Measurable impact

Given the data continuity offered by DANE, we can establish the impacts timed from 2003 until today; in addition to applying a new gender-based perspective, as the necessary variables were contemplated. There are some indicators which can provide more specific information: that is the expanded sex-based child labour rate by household chores, which allow to see the reversion of the trend. According to this source, in 2012, male children and adolescents had a 16 per cent rate and female children and adolescents had a 15.6 per cent rate; while, in 2019, the rates were of 8.9 per cent for males and 10.2 per cent for females. We can also calculate the impact by comparing the child labour rate and the expanded sex-based child labour rate by household chores, which confirm the existence of more female children and adolescents in household labour environments.



### Beneficiaries

The Module on Child Labour corresponds to the Colombian population<sup>32</sup> aged between 5 and 17 years, considering the geographic domain represented in seats, populated areas and disperse rural areas, as well as 23 main cities with their metropolitan areas.

<sup>32</sup> It excludes the Departments of Amazonía and Oriniquía (Record 91), where they lived in October-December 2019, less than 5 per cent of the population.

# 06.

## Conclusions

This mapping has tried to delve in the practices of the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean which have contributed with the prevention and eradication of child labour, and the reduction of gender-bound inequalities. A lack of systematized practices and existent gender-based practices, or with comprehensive approaches where gender is an element to consider, had been identified.



### **Knowledge management: key element to achieve the Regional Initiative objective to eradicate child labour**

The identification, systematization, documentation and further analysis of good practices and lessons learned on gender-sensitive child labour is a key exercise to generate knowledge; promote learning, exchange and replication processes; and guide potential public policy proceedings. These conform the knowledge management systems which, once identified, are transferred through their description and dissemination so they have an organizational or societal level escalating effect.



### **Eradication of hazardous labour: objective to achieve**

The measurement systems, according to national and international guidelines, incorporate hazardous labour. These, however, don't always delve in it. Thus, in this measurements –surveys or modules on child labour– collect the conceptualization of hazardous or harmful labour, which commonly refers to prohibited occupations in unsanitary and hazardous conditions, or which are under the established minimum age, occasionally, encapsulate household labour due to the young age these start at. However, the information obtained does not always collect specific data which enables gender-based



comparisons such as, for example, which type of labour these refer to, in which conditions are these executed (schedule, breaks, the existence of any type of violence<sup>33</sup>), which are the consequences for the development of children and adolescents in the fields of health, education, and so on.

Regarding the areas cataloguing hazardous labour, it is noteworthy that the worst forms are not there. Although the samples identify children and adolescent household labour in third party households or in their own households, there are no studies or data on commercial sexual exploitation (specially sexual trafficking and exploitation) as well as no information for the agriculture scope, which concentrates the biggest number of children aged from 5 to 11 years in situations of child labour. Exposing these topics with updated data can provide guidelines to address its eradication and the design of instruments.



### Gender-sensitive practices: a pending task

The incorporation of gender in the prevention and eradication of child and adolescent labour has become a priority for the Regional Initiative. From the recognition of the multidimensionality of child labour, it is necessary to address topics responding to the complexity in which this reality occurs. Incorporating gender implies identifying and recognising inequality with the purpose of breaking barriers, promoting equality and equity, and transforming the social and institutional structures and the addressed topics thereon.

Nonetheless, this approximation remains insufficient and lacking in research, reports, programmes, policies, and so on. For example, a lack in gender indicators has been detected for programmes, plans, strategies, and in the measurement systems of many countries. Although it is true that finding statistics categorized by sex is more common, this data does not always delve in gender gaps, barriers or inequities, and is not used to design programmes which address the reality they indicate. Delving in gender inequality is key to comply with the goals of the regional and national agenda, and thus with Target 8.7 of the SDGs.

The practices contained within this document contemplate action planning from the diagnosis, design, intervention, and evaluation, and along all the other phases. For example, mainstreaming the differential model, which has been conducted in the child and family welfare protection system in Colombia, is an experience which shows the possibility of covering the whole structure from planning with intersectional approaches, where the diagnosis has a key role reflected in the subsequent intervention. This is something which, for the time being, seems exceptional given the lack of specific data on ethnicity and/or childhood education for labouring indigenous and Afro-descendent children.

Conversely, most of the practices operate from the protection and reduction of damages, with major initiatives on the restoration of rights. However, the experiences operating from awareness and prevention are scanty. These become equally important to raise awareness and educate different levels of society and to change mindsets.

<sup>33</sup> Data on armed violence can be included based on the context.

In that sense, the majority of these practices are conducted in public and institutional scopes. Nevertheless, the presence of the private sector, labour organizations, and cooperation programmes and projects are key to articulate and coordinate efforts which bring contributions from different social, political, economic and cultural levels spreading the effects to the total population.



## Right of children approach: without children as protagonists

Right of children approach shall contemplate more and better incorporation elements of children and adolescents as subjects of rights, meaning their voices must be present and taken into account. These are the primary source of information and can convey their experiences and the consequences suffered from doing child labour. That way, collecting their perceptions and opinions can be a relevant and innovative contribution. For that reason, adapting measurement tools to collect better information from this population sector of the population is a great step to conduct better interventions. Listening to children and adolescents is a right which we must not forget, according to the indications of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in their General Comment No. 12 (United Nations, 2009) on the right of being heard, stating that



*the views expressed by children may add relevant perspectives and experience and should be considered in decision-making, policymaking and preparation of laws and/or measures as well as their evaluation.*

# 07.

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PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION