

MINUTES

VIII ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FOCAL POINTS NETWORK

Zoom Platform, October 25 - 28, 2022



Funding is partially provided by the United States Department of Labor under cooperative agreement number IL-30147-16-75-K-11 (project MAP16). 100% of the total costs of the MAP 16 project is financed with federal funds, for a total of \$23.9 million dollars. This material does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the United States Department Labor, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organization imply endorsement by the United States Government.

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INTRODUCTION

The **VIII Annual Meeting of the Network of Focal Points of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour** was held from October 25 to 28, 2022, within the framework of its third implementation phase for the period 2022-2025, for which it has developed a strategic plan aimed at strengthening and deepening actions to prevent and eradicate child labour, in the context of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on this plan, the Regional Programme for Accelerating the Elimination of Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI) has been constructed, focused on strengthening national action plans through concrete goals, impactful activities, and sufficient budget to make the region's aspiration to achieve the first generation free of child labour, possible.

In keeping with the above, the VIII Annual Meeting took into consideration the Call to Action of the Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour held in Durban, South Africa, and together with the Strategic Plan of the Regional Initiative and the International Development Agenda, and outlined a roadmap of action towards 2025 that calls to guarantee, in a regional and integrated manner, the rights and development opportunities of more than 8 million boys, girls, and adolescents.

As a result, **country priorities, challenges, and opportunities for PRAETI implementation were identified.**

This report is divided into four parts, beginning with a description of the objectives and methodology, followed by a summary of the main ideas of each session and ending with the annexes.

I. OBJECTIVES

General objective

Accelerating progress in the Latin American and Caribbean region towards achieving the elimination of child labour by 2025.

Specific objectives

- Follow up on the Strategic Plan 2022-2025.
- Develop a roadmap for the definition of Accelerated Country Action Plans for the prevention and eradication of child labour.
- Promote between the regions of Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, the exchange of methodologies that accelerate actions for the prevention and eradication of child labour.
- Consolidate strategic alliances to mobilise resources to support progress towards the eradication of child labour in the region.

II. METHODOLOGY

The meeting was held virtually through the Zoom platform and included plenary presentations moderated by the Technical Secretariat, with the support of a consulting team responsible for the methodology (*Qué Loco*). There were also panels of commentators and a group work session. During breaks between sessions, music was played to liven up the space.

The participation of the attendees was promoted through *Slido* questionnaires and a digital *Jamboard*, which allow collaboration in real time. These digital tools were used to collect questions and comments from participants on the topics addressed.

At the end of each day of sessions, evaluation questionnaires were launched to make adjustments to the meetings, according to the results achieved.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE SESSIONS

OPENING SESSION

The representative of Governments and high-level authority of the RI, Minister of Labour of Ecuador, Patricio Donoso Chiriboga, began his presentation by stressing the importance of continuing to work towards the eradication of child labour in the different economic sectors, particularly agriculture.

He expressed the commitment of the government of Ecuador to address this problem. Concrete actions have been institutionalised and policies have been implemented, such as the design and execution of training programs aimed at young people to improve their life projects and thus, achieve their labour participation under protected conditions, the promotion of the employability of parents, the design and execution of workshops on labour rights in agricultural plantations and the implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK), among others.

He also expressed his desire for the employer sector to take the lead in this process, and therefore considered it important to draw up a binding international instrument for transnational corporations to respect human rights and the rights of their workers in value chains.

The representative of Employers, member of the Governing Body of the ILO and member of the Governing Body of the International Organisation of Employers, (IOE), Fernando Yllanes Martínez, emphasised the importance of tackling the deepest causes of child labour, such as poverty, informality, lack of social protection, lack of access to relevant education, weak labour inspection systems and the lack of enabling environments for productive employment and decent work. He mentioned that the progress achieved has been diminished by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which makes it necessary to redouble efforts and make the objectives proposed in the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, effective. To this end, he suggested promoting innovation and disseminating good business and public policy practices.

In this context, he highlighted the intention of governments, employers', and workers' organizations to comply with the commitments assumed in the different ILO instruments. To achieve this, they are carrying out coordinated actions that are reflected in the Strategic Plan 2022-2025. The employer sector considers it vitally important that governments ensure quality education in accessible places, and generate training and development opportunities for young people. He highlighted the role and potential of the business sector in the eradication of child labour, due to its scope and support in the development of competencies. He ended his speech with the following message: *"the only place where children should work is in their dreams, the workplace is not for them to work, let us not allow it."*

The representative of Workers, General Secretary of Trade Union Confederation of the Americas, (TUCA), Rafael Freire, also highlighted the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on child labour. In this context, many children have dropped out of school and have entered child

labour. There has also been an increase in the exploitation of migrants, which has a greater impact on boys and girls.

He regretted the low national budget available to eradicate child labour and suggested building an efficient and effective social protection system, developing work models focused on decent work and improving the work of adults.

Claudia Coenjaerts, Regional Director a.i of the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, stressed that, despite the setback in the progress achieved due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the commitment has been strengthened. Thus, it has been decided to promote decent work, put an end to child labour in agriculture and guarantee boys' and girls' right to education.

Doing so, she said, requires an integrated approach, designing policies and programs based on data, expanding access to social protection, and guaranteeing an increase in the budget to implement and make progress sustainable. She concluded by highlighting the journey of social dialogue and how cooperation between countries has played an important role in achieving the proposed goals.

The **General Coordinator in Peru of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, (AECID), José Roberto Piqueras Bouillon**, emphasised the continuity of Spanish cooperation support in Latin America and the Caribbean. He also highlighted the intervention model of the RI, which has allowed differentiated cooperation action, based on tripartite social dialogue, with an approach focused on innovation in the design of responses adapted to the different realities of the countries and productive sectors. Thanks to the sustained commitment of all RI partners and support agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean has positioned itself as the region most likely to achieve the goal, he said.

The **Head of the Iberoamerican Unit department of the Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development, (AACID), Olga Pozo Teba** also underlined the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has generated a migratory crisis, with human movements and displacements that affect mostly boys and girls. She called to be alert, to pay attention to the territories where boys and girls are subject to exploitation. For this reason, she stressed, the Strategic Plan of the RI 2022-2025 has a territorial approach, which seeks to accelerate the process and achieve a region free of child labour.

The **Deputy Head of trilateral South-South technical cooperation with international organisations of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, (ABC), Plínio Pereira**, highlighted the role of the Brazilian government in thinking of solutions and addressing this problem. He highlighted its initiative in the passing of laws for the implementation of actions established by the RI and the inter-related work with the Ministry of Labour and Citizenship of Brazil.

He also stated that, in 2020, a South-South cooperation project was signed with the ILO to consolidate actions to address child labour, focused on three areas: inspection, data production, and national collaboration. By 2023, he indicated that concrete work plans will be designed among the countries that have signed the agreement.

Finally, he emphasised the decisive role of international technical cooperation in promoting activities, since South-South cooperation is based on the exchange of experience and requires visits to the countries, technical visits for training and coaching.

The **Director of the Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, US. Department of Labor, (OCFT), Marcia Eugenio** began her remarks by acknowledging the efforts of the RI. She stressed the value of research in bridging the gap between evidence and policy. To illustrate this, she mentioned the case of Costa Rica, where the Ministry of Labour has used the CLRISK maps to determine where to intervene with sectoral programs.

In view of the data and estimates published by the ILO, UNICEF, and IOM on the increase in child labour and modern slavery in the region, Eugenio suggested expanding social protection and ensuring that the inspectorate has the resources to monitor and promote companies' avoidance of child labour in their supply chains.

She pointed out that USDOL has provided technical assistance. As an example, she mentioned the project they are implementing with the ILO in the states of Chiapas and Yucatán, Mexico, which involves municipalities and federal governments. Likewise, in relation to the private sector, they are working with four companies in Argentina, implementing a monitoring system in the production chain. An application was developed so that farmers can comment on their working conditions.

Finally, she commented on USDOL's contribution to value chain research, accountability and in identifying child labour in the most complex supply chains.

The opening session closed with remarks by the **Director General of the ILO, Gilbert F. Hougbo**, who took over the leadership of the ILO in September of this year. In his speech, he

urged a new commitment to combat poverty and eradicate child labour, encouraging participants to accelerate their actions to achieve this goal.

SESSION 1: TOWARDS TARGET 8.7: ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Objective: Identify the strengths and limitations of the measurement and reporting of indicator 8.7.1 of target 8.7 in the region. Presentation and open dialogue with Focal Points representing Governments, Employers and Workers.

Kathia Romero, from the Technical Secretariat of the RI, moderated the session. She presented the pinwheel, symbol of the RI, which represents the fight against child labour and asked the audience: What is the force that makes the pinwheel move? The answers were as follows:

- Integration
- Permanence
- Commitment
- Unity and effort
- Joint actions
- Willingness of all parties
- Integrity

“This force that makes it turn,” said Romero, “represents the integrated work among the countries of the region, which share the same conviction, and which led, eight years ago, to the formation of the RI. Despite the crisis juncture caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, there are 27 months left to meet the goal set and the objective of the VIII Meeting is to accelerate the processes. It is necessary to review and refine the action plan, examine the strategic lines, and develop actions to meet the development goal.”



Following this presentation, **Andrés Espejo, ECLAC Social Development Division specialist who has participated since 2016 as a strategic ally of the RI, under the framework of ILO-ECLAC cooperation and who has made the development of the CLRISK possible**, presented

the measurement of child and adolescent labour in Latin America and the Caribbean and the report on target 8.7.

He began his presentation by highlighting the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda, approved in 2015, based on a comprehensive and universally applicable approach, which sets out a roadmap to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality, with inclusive economic growth, and considering sustainable development. Among the goals, he emphasised, is goal 8 and within it, target 8.7, which indicates that immediate and effective measures must be taken to eradicate child labour by 2025 at the latest.

He added that, in 1998, there were 20 million boys and girls in child labour and according to the last estimate before the pandemic, it had been reduced to 8.2 million. After the pandemic, this may have changed, but there is still no data on the actual impact, he said. Since 2008, there has been an annual reduction of 3.4% and Espejo believes that, if this pattern continues, it will not be possible to meet the target by the deadline. For this reason, he suggested that, at this meeting, tools should be sought for more effective public policies and new alliances.

Latin America and the Caribbean is the region that measures child labour the most, and more countries are doing so, he noted. However, the way child labour is measured differs between countries, so estimates cannot be compared. Given this context, the figure of 8.2 million boys and girls in child labour could be underestimated and not as reliable, and the number could be higher.

The data show that some countries are closer to meeting the target, but in others the challenge is even greater. For example, not all countries carry out periodic measurements, so when designing public policies, they only have outdated data from past surveys that were not designed to measure child labour.

Espejo commented on the modifications made in the measurement of child labour since the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) was held in 2008 and 2018. These modifications included the expansion of the definition of child labour, to a more complex definition that includes all activities in their different forms, making those activities that were hidden, visible. Also, unpaid domestic work, care services in their family units or in other people's homes and other intensive domestic tasks were introduced, which has increased child labour data in all the countries of the region, particularly for girls. Although some countries have already incorporated this form of measurement, traditional measurement is still widely used for reporting global estimates. It is important, he said, for countries to be

aware of the existence of this expanded form of measurement to have a more realistic figure for child labour in the region.

He also stated that the region has made progress in designing and implementing alternatives for measuring child labour, considering that conducting a child labour survey is costly. However, alternative measures must be sought to arrive at the estimates that the survey does not allow, because the characteristics of child labour and the ways to deal with it are different in urban and rural areas. Therefore, he indicated that it is necessary to reach the territories and make the information that will be useful to carry out concrete actions in the territories, visible.

Challenges in measuring and reporting indicator 8.7.1 of target 8.7 in the region

As a first challenge, Espejo indicated that we must look at the great inequalities that exist in the region and at the priorities as well. We must consider girls, where boys and girls are located and what characteristics they have. For this reason, we must consider the different break downs that surveys allow, he emphasised.

On the other hand, he mentioned that, although Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the regions that has made the most progress in the eradication of child labour, efforts must still be increased to reach the goal. Although it is a committed region, with a clear agenda, which has the RI- an innovative platform that allows for the mobilisation of resources and public policies- there are only three years left to eradicate child labour.

This was followed by a discussion with the Focal Points:

The Focal Point of the Uruguayan government, Silvana Bitencourt, indicated that strategies have been adopted in her country to meet the objective, including the inspection of the Ministry of Labour, the design and implementation of training on national child labour regulations and the organization of weekly and monthly tripartite commissions on occupational safety and health.

At the bilateral level, in agreement with MERCOSUR, strategies have been developed to capture, control and combat child labour on the border with Brazil. To this end, regulations are being drawn up to make these interventions effective and workers will be trained. However, an updated diagnosis is urgently needed to evaluate the results. For this reason, the government of Uruguay has reaffirmed its commitment to the eradication of child labour and has developed the "*Uruguay committed to the eradication of child labour*" slogan.

Additionally, a child labour questionnaire has been designed to be applied before the 2023 national census, based on the example of Chile. This questionnaire has 53 questions, she said.

Susana Santomingo, focal point for workers, expressed her agreement with the diagnosis provided by ECLAC. From the trade union sector, she indicated that measures have been taken at the territorial level. However, she considers this to be a political problem, so she called on governments to have a presence, review public policies and rethink their actions. She stressed the application of the CLRISK in the territories to obtain local data which, she believes, are of utmost importance since many decision-makers are unaware of the problem. Therefore, Phase II is important, but it requires political decision to allocate budgets and not depend solely on international cooperation. She concluded by indicating that it is in the territories/ local levels where proposals must be made to combat informality, design labour and employment policies and promote productive development.

Finally, the **Focal Point for employers, Cecilia Flores**, expressed her commitment to carry out coordinated actions in the short term. She commented on the progress made in Peru, where a regulation has been approved on the list of hazardous work, the minimum age for domestic work has been raised to 18 years and hiring children under 18 years of age in industrial work, especially in small-scale mining and artisanal mining is now prohibited. The CLRISK is also being implemented as a tool to measure the probability of child labour risk. However, there are still pending issues such as the protection of human rights. For this reason, she called for the strengthening of collaborative spaces, where a joint action agenda can be built.

From the business sector, there are new approaches that are being taken to respect human rights, with responses to address the problem. For example, 76% of the efforts of company policies are dedicated to addressing the supply chain, measurement mechanisms are implemented, and constant monitoring is carried out to prevent child labour from occurring. It is encouraging, she said, to see how the different Focal Points have been acting and the experiences that have been achieved.

At the end of the presentation, a space for questions and comments from the audience was opened, in *Slido* and open microphone, which is presented below:

| Focal Point | Question/comment | Reply |
|---|--|-------|
| <i>Slido</i> - Anonymous | What would be a simple way to be useful and relevant on child labour, to track the indicators of target 8.7? | |
| <i>Slido</i> - Rosalía Zingales - Government Focal Point - Venezuela | There is a plan to standardise the measurement of child labour within the framework of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians next year. | |
| <i>Slido</i> - Anonymous | What aspects should not be considered for the strengthening of statistical data for the gender issue? | |
| <i>Slido</i> - Anonymous | Why have the countries failed to implement mechanisms to collect regular data on child labour? | |
| <i>Slido</i> - Anonymous | Regarding the worst forms of child labour, how can we contribute to make it more visible? | |
| <i>Slido</i> - Anonymous | How to incorporate the gender approach in the measurement of child labour? | |
| <i>Slido</i> - Anonymous | If the SNC includes only paid domestic work, and we want to measure child labour in unpaid domestic work, wouldn't the 18 CIET be better? | |
| <i>Slido</i> - Anonymous | What are the real possibilities and political will to implement CLRISK in a minimum of 15 locations in each country in the next two years? | |
| <i>Slido</i> - Anonymous | What does a country need to develop better data collection on child labour? | |
| <i>Slido</i> - Anonymous | Can we know how much progress we have made in meeting target 8.7? | |
| <i>Slido</i> - Anonymous | Andrés raises the importance of measuring child labour from different variables, could you comment on how to include the intersectional gender perspective? | |
| María Daniela Peralta - Government Focal Point - Ecuador | We must think of transnational strategies, of creating multi-country declarations because we can have better results with an allocated budget. | |
| Roderick Chaverri Vianett - Government Focal Point - Panama | Highlight the issue of migration between Central American countries. The countries of the region must commit to ensure that migrant boys and girls are not exploited. Panama has been working with new regulations on child labour that promote supervision and vocational education to monitor labour safety situations. International cooperation is essential to share new practices. | |

Regarding the periodicity of the surveys, **Andrés Espejo** indicated that they are not so convenient, firstly, because they are costly and, secondly, because it has to do with will, considering it is very difficult to establish the most relevant priorities in each country. Measuring child labour is complex and has many limitations, since the concept is increasingly

broadened and the formulation of the questions is also complex. For this reason, regular surveys should take into account a special module on child labour. Will is needed, to place it as a priority on the public agenda and to assume costs, he stressed. Despite this, alternatives can be designed to provide useful information to identify the territories with the highest risk of child labour. For example, child labour can be identified through information on school dropout rates. Also, a question can be included to identify at-risk situations and make an earlier detection in the social program files.

He stressed that it is difficult to have a more precise estimate of child labour because countries measure it differently. There are differences in the legal definition of child labour, for example, in the minimum age allowed to work, among others. It is important, he stressed, to recognise the legislation to be able to translate it into something more operational. On the other hand, the CLRISK is an instrument managed by the governments, accompanied by the ILO and ECLAC. A great deal of will and a lot of data are needed to use the CLRISK.

SESSION 2: PRESENTATION OF THE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-2025 RI

Objective: Present the Regional Programme for Accelerating the Elimination of Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI) and its implementation in the accelerated country action plans that will enable the region to move towards the eradication of child labour.

Kathia Romero, from the Technical Secretariat of the RI, began the day by stressing the approval of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan carried out in 2021, with the objective of declaring a Latin America and Caribbean free of child labour and where values such as strategic vision, human rights, innovation, regional voice, and shared responsibility were raised, all of which are the fundamental basis of the RI. She proceeded to explain the actions and progress that have been made on the goals, according to each axis, which are presented in the following table:

Purpose: "Our goal is to declare Latin America and the Caribbean a child labour free region".

Mission: "We design, implement and evaluate effective public policies and specialised tools for the prevention and sustained reduction of child labour".

Values: Innovation, human rights, regional voice, strategic vision, and shared responsibility.

| AXES | ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED | GOALS | REMARKS | COUNTRY ACTIONS AND INTERVENTIONS |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Axis 1 CLRISK as a promoter of child labour prevention and eradication local policies</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of country-by-country fact sheets. • Implementation of the CLRISK dashboard. Maps with CLRISK information and complementary information can be found on the RI website. • Workshops for the exchange of experiences. • Technical assistance to the countries on an ongoing basis. • ECLAC technical assistance. • Virtual course "Identification of child labour risk for municipalities", which started in 2021 and has been very well received. • Elaboration of CLRISK communication material. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 countries are part of the CLRISK dashboard. • 1 new country is developing CLRISK. • 1 exchange of interregional experiences. • 5 countries have received technical assistance. • 17 countries participate in the virtual course. • 10 local policies. • 1 country has institutionalised CLRISK. • 5 countries work in their municipalities identified in their risk maps. • 1 systematisation of CLRISK Phase II. • 2 interviews with experts in observatory management. | <p>Many of the goals have been exceeded. Regarding local policies, some are still in process, and two are officially accepted. Peru has been the country that has institutionalised the CLRISK.</p> <p>However, the process of evaluating the impact of the actions carried out within the framework of the implementation of the CLRISK has not yet begun; this will be a goal that will be met during the remainder of the period.</p> <p>10 countries have completed Phase I of CLRISK and 5 countries are in the process of Phase II. As a result, the 2022 target has been met.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru: institutionalisation of the CLRISK as a public policy tool. Dissemination of the Country Sheet and regional sheets with the results of the CLRISK model, which are published on the platforms of the Ministry of Labour and the RI. Training and dissemination of CLRISK results in the Regional Directorates and Management Offices of Labour and Employment Promotion in Peru and linkage of CLRISK results in the <i>Midistrito</i> Platform in charge of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, which reports indicators for decision making at regional and local levels. Institutionalisation of the |



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| | | | | <p>guidelines of the Municipal Model for the Detection and Eradication of Child labour for local management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colombia: Implementation of CLRISK Phase I and Country Fact Sheet.• Trinidad and Tobago: development and launch of perception survey on child labour for collection of qualitative information and strategic inspection planning.• Review and revision of the CLRISK Model for countries that have limited or outdated data to run the model.• In the Dominican Republic, we are training the stakeholders in the system through a diploma course on children's rights and child labour.• Access to free and quality education is very important. In Venezuela, we are seeing a trend towards technical |
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| | | | | <p>training for quick access to good jobs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honduras has a public policy and a roadmap "For the Elimination of Child labour in all its Forms". • Chile: Implementation of CLRISK and dissemination of Country Fact Sheet. |
| <p>Axis 2 Areas of Focus for a more comprehensive intervention</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inquiry about observatory experiences. • Exchange of best practices with Africa. • Workshops for the exchange of experiences among the RI countries. • Technical assistance for the development of hazardous work lists. • Communication campaigns. • Participation in regional fora to address issues such as migration and production chains. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 identification of best practices. • 1 preparation of a Country Fact Sheet, which is important to make the situation of each country visible and to propose strategic interventions. • 1 identification of ILO-UNICEF inter-agency actions. • 11 countries have risk identification methodologies. • 1 technical assistance for the listing of hazardous work. • 1 study about migrant boys, girls, and adolescents in four countries: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, which is currently being edited. | <p>The observatory is the largest and most challenging activity. This year we have made progress in researching the experiences of other observatories, such as that of ECLAC and the Child labour Observatory of the Ministry of Labour of Argentina.</p> <p>We are looking into what other countries are doing in terms of migration and production chains. To this end, a question has been included in the country fact sheets on each topic. Participation in regional fora has helped us to learn how they approach these issues.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru: "<i>Free of Child labour Seal</i>" (SELT), a distinction granted to corporations has been awarded. Six legal entities complied with the guidelines and standards for child labour free production. New administrative procedure for prior authorisation for adolescents who work as employees or dependents. Updating of the list of hazardous work that was worked on within the National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child labour |



Ensuring education and job training is very important. For this reason, we have the support of the ILO Regional Directorate and the support of UNICEF to coordinate strategies for the countries. UNICEF has provided experiences in education and good practices in different countries.

The CLRISK is the starting point to identify, in the productive sector, the most vulnerable territories and to design actions to protect adolescents from hazardous work.

A new process is being carried out for the design of the list of hazardous jobs, within the framework of the recommendations of the previous study carried out in seven countries.

(CPETI). Raising of the minimum age to 18 years for domestic work. Prohibition of hiring minors under 18 years of age in agricultural, agro-export and agro-industrial work and has a Specialised Group of Labour Inspectors on Forced Labour and Child labour of the National Superintendence of Labour Inspection.

- Honduras: Child labour compliance seal, management model to be implemented in work centres, social responsibility strategy. The list of hazardous jobs approved by the National Commission for the Eradication of Child labour is derived from tripartite consultations held.
- Jamaica: Implementation of training for workers in informal sectors on Child labour.



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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation in the methodology for continuous collection of data on child labour to track country progress in reaching target 8.7. • Research on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour to guide interventions. • In Venezuela, we have coordinated action at all levels, from the 335 municipalities to the nationwide patria system, supporting each boy, girl, and adolescent and his or her family. |
| <p>Axis 3 More efficient and effective actions with greater impact.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Regional Programme for Accelerating the Elimination of Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI). • Strategic approach. • Establish clear goals and indicators. • Clarifies the route to follow. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Program of Action for the Eradication of Child labour. • 30 countries have reported on how they measure the indicator for target 8.7. | <p>The Regional Program for Accelerating the Elimination of Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI) is an operational instrument, with clear goals, created within the framework of the strategy, with a 2025 horizon, sustainable by 2030, which is linked to the axis of</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In strategic actions, Colombia and its Ministry of Labour, as leader of PETI, provides training and assistance to regional governments. • Greater effort for collaboration among agencies with responsibility for |

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| | | | <p>sustainability and financing. The Regional Programme for Accelerating the Elimination of Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI) is a follow-up mechanism that provides tools to monitor the progress of the RI strategy.</p> <p>The Monitora 8.7 platform is a monitoring tool, but weaknesses were identified in the clarity of the indicators. Therefore, there is a need to harmonise the measurement, share indicators and have more clarity in reporting.</p> | <p>preventing and eliminating child labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru: Capacity building on child labour and development and monitoring of work plans of the Regional Directorates and/or Regional Management Offices of Labour and Employment Promotion and the Regional Steering Committees for the Prevention and Eradication of Child labour (CDRPETI). Implementation of the Monitora 8.7 platform for follow-up and monitoring of the work plan of the National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child labour (CPETI) and CDRPETI. The National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) has a monitoring and follow-up system for the Sustainable Development Goals indicators. There is periodic |
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| | | | | <p>information on the measurement of child labour based on the National Household Survey (ENAHO), under the responsibility of INEI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All of government approach in addressing informality.• Chile: Holding of a strategic workshop to adopt a new Roadmap 2022 - 2025 for Chile as a Pathfinder Country.• Honduras: We are in the preparatory process to conduct the first national child labour survey.• Colombia: Update of the list of hazardous jobs is being prepared. |
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| <p>Axis 4 Economic sustainability</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Regional Programme for Accelerating the Elimination of Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI). • Formation of Multi-Donor Fund. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 program of Action for the Eradication of Child labour. • 1 study of the economic contribution of the countries. • Joint work and strengthening of collaboration with ILO country offices. • 1 Multi-Donor Fund starting. • Mobilization of national and regional resources through the Alliance 8.7. | <p>The Regional Programme for Accelerating the Elimination of Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI), linked to the previous axis, proposes clearer goals, and allows for follow-up and visibility of the proposal. It also proposes financial support from national budgets and regional initiatives, among others.</p> <p>There is a commitment from Spain for a first Multi-Donor Fund, which is in process, so expectations have been exceeded.</p> | <p>The multi-donor fund is critical, especially in these difficult times for poorer countries. Are major businesses also being approached for funding? The multi-donor fund is essential, especially at this critical time for the poorest countries.</p> |
|--|---|--|---|---|

The panelists of the Tripartite Committee then spoke:

Álvaro Segovia, Focal Point of the Mexican government, welcomed the fulfilment of the expectations and goals established for the first two axes, thanks to the support of the Technical Secretariat. **Regarding Axis 4**, he considers it to be the most challenging, which is why he believes the proposals must be innovative. Also, the commitment of all the countries is required for the allocation of the budget and to make the work of the RI visible to attract donors through, for example, the Alliance 8.7.

He underscored the importance of standardizing and harmonizing the indicators, and therefore the Technical Secretariat's proposal to prepare the country fact sheets is an important exercise since it will provide updated information on each country. The information provided by the Monitora 8.7 platform should also be used and valued.

Then, **Laura Giménez, Focal Point for Employers**, pointed out that, despite the difficulties in the current year, the Technical Secretariat has been able to make progress on the agreed goals. She went on to evaluate the results and progress of each Axis, which are presented below:

In relation to Axis 1, she considers that the CLRISK is a key tool, so it is necessary to take advantage of the evidence generated and continue sharing the experiences of the implementation of Phase II and integrate all social stakeholders in its implementation.

In relation to Axis 2, in the context of a slow economic recovery, with an increase in informality, she considers it very relevant to design comprehensive strategies and actions in the territory in the long term. Particularly, in guaranteeing dignified work for adults, productive development, as well as education and training for employment. Adolescents, once they have completed their studies, should have more opportunities to enter the formal market, she said. She suggested that UNICEF could contribute to the design of these strategies. In relation to supply chains, she suggested promoting training opportunities for the employer sector.

In relation to Axis 3, she expressed the need for a regional specialist to help design strategies in the use of the observatory's information and involve social stakeholders. From the employer sector, they can provide information on the supply of professional training, the demand for skills in certain regions, among others.

In relation to Axis 4, she considers that there is a need to innovate in resource allocation strategies. She stated that the Multi-Donor Fund is a good strategy. She highlighted Spain's commitment, however, she stated that it is necessary to reach out to other partners and

for the RI to commit resources. Therefore, she insisted on having a regional specialist position for child labour.

Finally, **Paola Egúsquiza, Focal Point for workers**, highlighted the comprehensive approach as important. However, she regretted that not all areas work in a tripartite manner. Regarding the CLRISK, she considered that it is a tool similar to others implemented at the local level, of great relevance, but that it will work to the extent that each country institutionalises it, as in the case of Peru.

Another important issue for workers is supply chains. She stressed the importance of the role of the State to guarantee; and of employers to respect their commitment to promote supply chains free of child labour. This is something that is not yet in place, but due diligence is in place, she said. The trade union sector expressed interest in having a binding due diligence treaty that would help companies to comply with their commitments.

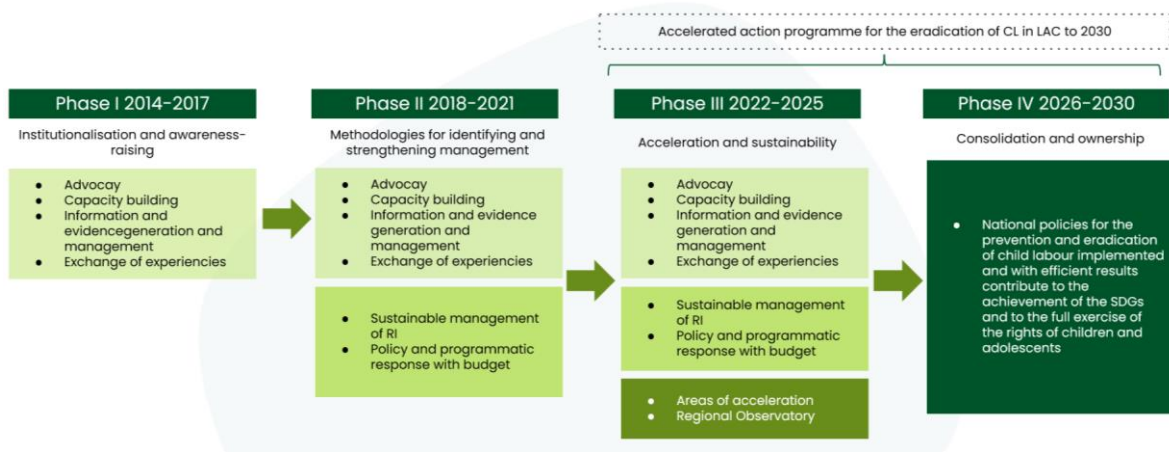
She reaffirmed its support for the Multi-Donor Fund, however, it considers it crucial to work on the visibility of the RI, from each country, to attract donors. They also consider that the RI should be institutionalised within the ILO.

She proposed sharing experiences of good practices from different observatories. She concluded by stressing the importance of education in achieving decent work, in a context of increasing informality where decent work for adults is decreasing and child labour is increasing, particularly among migrant boys, girls, and adolescents. This requires adequate standards and the enforcement of conventions.

SESSION 3: TOWARDS TARGET 8.7: CALL TO ACTION - PRAETI

Objective: Present the PRAETI and its implementation in the accelerated country action plans that will enable the region to move towards the eradication of child labour.

María Lourdes Xirinachs, from the RI Technical Secretariat, began her intervention by highlighting the integrated work of the RI since 2014, which has the following phases:



She mentioned that in the third phase 2022-2025, a strategic plan was designed and approved in 2021, which has already taken strides. To make it operational, the Regional Programme for Accelerating the Elimination of Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI) has been developed, which extends the impact of the Strategic Plan to 2030, to consolidate actions and contribute to the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda.

The plan has strategic lines of action, which are reflected in the results of the program and are shown below:

| Results – Action level | Axis | Strategic lines |
|---|---|---|
| R1. Evidence-based national and local policies for the prevention and eradication of | E1. CLRISK as a promoter of child labour | R1L1. Increased dissemination and implementation of methodologies for the identification and prevention of child labour risks. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>child labour, with sufficient budget and active participation of employers and workers, implemented.</p> | <p>prevention and eradication local policies.</p> | <p>R1L2. Strengthening national, local, and tripartite ownership of methodologies for the identification and prevention of child labour risks.</p> |
| <p>R2. The RI countries have strategies and/or cross-sectoral interventions focused on the promotion of decent work, quality education, vocational training, child labour free supply chains and the protection of the rights of migrant boys, girls, and adolescents.</p> | <p>E2. Areas of focus for a more comprehensive intervention.</p> | <p>R1L3. Successful use of methodologies to identify and prevent child labour risks.</p> <p>R2L1. Strategies and interventions that promote decent work as an instrument for Prevention and Eradication policies of child labour- PECL.</p> <p>R2L2. Educational and employment training strategies and interventions affecting the PECL.</p> <p>R2L3. Definition of strategies for the identification, prevention and/or elimination of child labour in the various stages of supply chains.</p> <p>R2L4. Quantitative and qualitative evidence generated to guide the decisions of the competent authorities regarding the PECL of migrant boys, girls, and adolescents.</p> |
| <p>R3. A regional information, monitoring and follow-up system based on standardised indicators has been established to generate evidence on the prevention and eradication of child labour.</p> | <p>E3. Efficient and effective actions with greater impact.</p> | <p>R3L1. Follow-up mechanisms to monitor the RI strategy.</p> <p>R3L2. Strengthening the measurement and reporting of child labour.</p> <p>R3L3. Regional Child labour Observatory.</p> |
| <p>R4. Solid alliances established for the economic sustainability of the implementation of actions aimed at the eradication of child labour.</p> | <p>E4. Economic sustainability.</p> | <p>R4L1. Economic commitment of member countries.</p> <p>R4L2. Design of new strategies with the ILO.</p> <p>R4L3. Creation of the Multi-Donor Fund for the RI.</p> <p>R4L4. Mobilisation of national and regional resources through the Alliance 8.7.</p> |

Strategic public policy steps

She stressed that **with PRAETI, the countries are expected to advance in three strategic public policy steps:** first, on the identification and knowledge of the child labour problem, especially under the new health, economic and social crisis; second, on the use of information and evidence to guide the efforts of the State, employers, and workers. This requires the creation of multi-stakeholder dialogue instances, the construction or strengthening of national action plans. Third, the implementation of national policies and strategies that are intersectoral, participatory, decentralised and synergistic with the

Country Acceleration Plans. It requires sufficient and results-oriented budget allocations. It also implies the implementation of permanent monitoring, follow-up, and adjustment processes.

In this regard, she added that **the PRAETI seeks to accelerate actions through Country Acceleration Plans to 2030**, to join efforts and work on the structural causes that promote the incorporation of boys, girls, and adolescents into child labour. This involves intervening in the following key areas: the guarantee of decent work for adults, education, social protection for workers and families, the eradication of child labour in supply chains, the protection of migrant boys, girls, and adolescents, and the achievement of a gender-equitable society. Thus, she stressed, the Acceleration Plans will promote the close correlation between programs, public and private services that have a broad impact, in such a way as to consolidate the processes by 2030. Finally, the sum of these acceleration plans will allow Latin America and the Caribbean to advance towards the first generation free of child labour.

In closing, she indicated that **the PRAETI seeks to guarantee that boys, girls, and adolescents exercise their rights and enjoy full development opportunities**, as well as to address three areas strategically and clearly:

| Type of action | Program’s target groups | Remarks |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Effective prevention | Boys, girls, and adolescents at risk of entering child labour. | This approach includes actions to intervene in a timely manner to prevent boys, girls, and adolescents from entering child labour. To this end, methodologies such as CLRISK are used to help identify the most susceptible sectors and geographic areas. It is important to avoid the involvement of adolescents of working age in hazardous activities and to prevent adolescents who have reached the legal working age or whose studies are interrupted for economic reasons from not having access to work under protected conditions. Thus, by 2025, all at-risk age groups should be covered. |
| Protection | Adolescents working in regulated activities. | Ongoing activities, reinforcing efforts and providing protection for minors in child labour or hazardous work. It involves removing all minors from hazardous work and victims of the worst forms of child labour and replacing adolescents in permissible ages with non-hazardous work or suitable training alternatives. |

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| Rescue | Boys, girls, and adolescents in child labour. | Restitution of the human rights of boys, girls, and adolescents. |
|--------|---|--|

To achieve all this, she said, a Multi-Donor Fund will be created for the sustained financing of actions in Latin America and the Caribbean aimed at the prevention and eradication of child labour. This implies a coordinated effort between governments, employers', and workers' organizations. Specific actions will also be carried out to implement the intersectional and gender strategy at the national level so that the strategies defined will be more effective.

After the presentation, a space was opened for group work with the Focal Points, representatives of governments, employers, and workers. The government focal points were divided into five groups: the first, with focal points from the governments of Central America, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Cuba; the second, with focal points from the governments of the Caribbean; the third, with focal points from the governments of South America, the fourth, with focal points from Employers; and finally, the fifth group with focal points from workers. **The table below shows the interventions of the participants:**

Table with responses from each working group

| Question | Group 1. Caribbean governments | Group 2. Central American governments | Group 3. South American governments | Group 4. Employers | Group 5. Workers |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| What are the priority actions? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahamas: Establishing multi-sectoral task force on child labour. • Barbados: Reactivation of national child labour committee. • Area for attention: Mobilization of domestic resources for collaboration on child labour actions. • Jamaica: Our priorities are related to building awareness. We have also been engaging in partnership for greater formality, through the national fisheries authority to get fisherfolks formalised to find 80,000 children. We have been embarking on doing more targeted approach to child labour through the CLRISK assessment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about not having updated data. • Rely on the Regional Observatory to obtain the required information. • Continuous follow-up of boys and girls. • Axis 2: Importance of institutional coordination with various ministries (education and training; migration). • Awareness of the problem at all levels, including the order of political priorities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated data, statistics that allow progress in detection and referral (priority). • Uruguay: To have an updated diagnosis of the current child labour situation. • Need to rethink strategies. • Standardise the measurement of child labour that characterises and captures the magnitude of the child labour problem in the region. • Strengthen management instruments for PECL, national and regional child labour conditions and national plans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide policies to the differentiated responsibilities of each sector. • Address the issue of quality education. For example, in Trinidad and Tobago there is a need to reinforce the teaching of English to Spanish-speaking children so that they can integrate. • Honduras: A National Commission for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of Child labour (Tripartite space) has been established. • Coordinate prevention, promotion, and rescue policies. • In terms of prevention, ensure access to education for all children, including migrants. • Institutionalization of tripartite spaces. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions in the territory are prioritised by applying the CLRISK and allocating budget. • National dialogue tables to make tripartism effective in national scenarios. • Begin to standardise a common process for data collection across countries (Reference: International Conference of Statisticians). • View the issue from the different linkages with global chains, migration, social protection, and decent work. |

What are the biggest challenges foreseen?

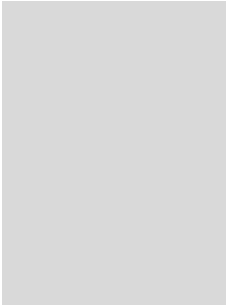
- Saint Kitts and Nevis does have to bring more awareness to child labour, mapping needs to be properly done, within sectors.
- Developing SOPs for action/ referral with key partner agencies.
- Trinidad and Tobago: Development of HCL Policy and Action Plan.
- Public awareness/ education.
- Trinidad and Tobago: Lack of data on child labour by area, sector, econ. activity.
- Jamaica: Limited understanding of the issue of child labour persistent social attitude due to traditional cultural practices. We would want some technical assistance in techniques for labour inspection of our vulnerable sectors such as agriculture and fisheries. Build awareness of the dangers of
- Government financing.
- Greater commitment from governments, ministers of labour, in sustainable periods.
- More spaces for interaction and participation with other stakeholders.
- Despite the roadmap, measures/actions should be updated
- To deepen the tripartite interaction
- Have mechanisms to collect statistical data.
- The biggest challenge is the economic one and raising the funds to carry it out.
- Incorporate workers' and employers' organizations.
- Work in territories and border areas that are complex.
- Be innovative.
- Focus on child labour prevention.
- Integrate policies for vocational training, creation of decent work for adults and productive development of the regions.
- Promote the formalization of small productive units.
- In the aftermath of the pandemic, the elimination of child labour needs to be re-emphasised as a priority.
- Funding and monitoring are two major problems.
- More support needs to be given to small microenterprises of productive units (MSMEs).
- To achieve coordination with the territories within the countries to address the problem of child labour.
- The operation of the Observatory with strong collaboration among the countries.
- Urgency in updating data in each of the countries.
- Accountability, commitment, and child labour data.
- Lack of training of people in the working sector who are not Focal Points. Lack of updating of RI initiatives. Often only government knowledge.
- Achieving sustainability of the RI, attracting resources.
- Sensitizing workers.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| | <p>children engaging in child labour in the fisheries industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We believe that our situation may be more hidden or lost in customs and might be overlooked at this point. Agencies operating in silos. Changing processes for greater collaboration. High level support/ advocacy and approvals for action. | <p>according to the challenges of the moment (pandemic).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate all stakeholders in all countries. Health-education-joint work. These management tools accelerate the pace towards the goal. Statistical updates. Need to know the effects of the pandemic on child labour. Promote a multi-country due diligence and budget statement. Financing for the execution of specialised surveys on child labour in the region. Include the employer sector. Fathers' and mothers' views on appropriate employment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge challenge, informality. We cannot address child labour without addressing informality. Promote due care for adolescent workers (children who legally work), especially to avoid repeating the cycle of working parents. Lack of employment opportunities for adults. It is necessary to work on employment generation policies. It is necessary to promote environments conducive to the success of entrepreneurial activity to generate the necessary jobs for people. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contribution of each country to the Multi-Donor Fund. Lack of updated statistical data in the countries and lack of standardisation of surveys. Lack of communication between organisations. Institutionalisation of the CLRISK with budget allocation. |
| <p>What are the opportunities encountered?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILO Support/TA for training of national officers (labour inspection/other areas). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guatemala: Migration and supply chain support. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The great collaboration received by both the ILO and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social dialogue, through tripartism to develop employment policies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synergy of the Labour Observatory of the Americas with |



- SSC cooperation project with Brazil - knowledge exchange on data collection.
- Jamaica: COVID-19 had created a situation where many children would have been in child labour. So, the Government through the ministry of education has implemented a yard to yard search for missing children. The initiative so far has resulted in 102,000 students re-engaged. We have also been engaging in partnership for greater formality, through the national fisheries authority to get fisherfolks formalised.
- Panama: Migration. Council of Ministers of Labour.
- Other ministry budgets to collaborate with our goal.
- Joint action plans with joint budgets.
- Concrete commitment of government sectors, to be present with monitoring.
- the other Mercosur countries, as well as the teamwork carried out by the national organisations.
- Venezuela: The statistical system should make the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals visible.
- Stakeholders participating in multi-sectoral spaces such as the RI and national spaces such as the PECL committees in the countries.
- Work on the statistical issue and a methodology that we can harmonise to be able to reflect the issue such as adolescent domestic work.
- Increase public-private partnerships.
- Child labour is a product of poverty. We see opportunities in voluntary actions to promote social actions.
- Productive development opportunities for the countries of the region. Investment in technology and innovation to create new formal jobs.
- Support the development and implementation of business networks for the eradication of child labour.
- the Child Labour Observatory.
- Coordination of RI activities with the trade-union federation's continental initiative against child labour (Red Continental Sindical de Combate al Trabajo Infantil-TUCA).
- Strengthen and maintain the functioning of the RI with the proper support of the three stakeholders.
- The experiences developed.

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Free of Child Labour

- The stakeholders that make up the multisectoral spaces.
- Exchange of experiences and cooperation between countries.
- Statistical update.

**SESSION 4 (PART 1): ON THE JOURNEY TO A WORLD FREE OF CHILD LABOUR - INTER-REGIONAL EXCHANGE
AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Objective: To exchange experiences among regions for a global action against child labour.

Claudia Coenjaerts, Regional Director a.i of the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, opened the session by stressing the opportunity for South-South exchange to share practices and learn lessons. She stated that this exchange demonstrates the relevance of social dialogue, between employers, workers, and governments, and identifies better solutions to combat child labour.

The inter-regional exchange began with the participation of the **Chief Regional Programming Unit, ILO Regional Office for Africa, Joseph Momo**, who highlighted the problem of child labour in Africa, the most affected region. He commented that, at the 5th Global Conference for the Elimination of Child Labour, hosted in Durban, South Africa, the enormous challenge facing Africa as a region was discussed. Therefore, designing policies to accelerate and expand actions against child labour was agreed upon. Financing to address child labour in Africa was also discussed.

In Africa, he stressed, there is a clear vision of the objectives and how to achieve the actions, which is why they are pleased with the implementation of the strategic plan to eradicate child labour. He also stressed the need to continue sharing intervention models, knowledge, and experiences from different regions, especially from Latin America and the Caribbean.

Similarly, **Sabelo Mbokazi, of the African Union Commission, from Ethiopia**, highlighted the enormous challenge facing Africa with nearly 22 million boys, girls and adolescents affected by child labour. Hence, Africa is the region with the highest rate of child labour in the world. The causes are diverse, including poverty, economic and social vulnerabilities, lack of job opportunities, informality, poor access to social services, including education and social protection systems.

This is why, he said, unprecedented progress is needed in Africa. To this end, member states must improve their social protection policies, which must be aligned with the 2030 Agenda and with the African Union's recently adopted code for social protection. He also called on the international community to focus on and support Africa in eliminating child labour globally.

Mbokazi commented that the African Union adopted the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, a regional human rights treaty, Article 15 of which refers to child labour and the protection of boys, girls, and adolescents from all forms of economic exploitation.

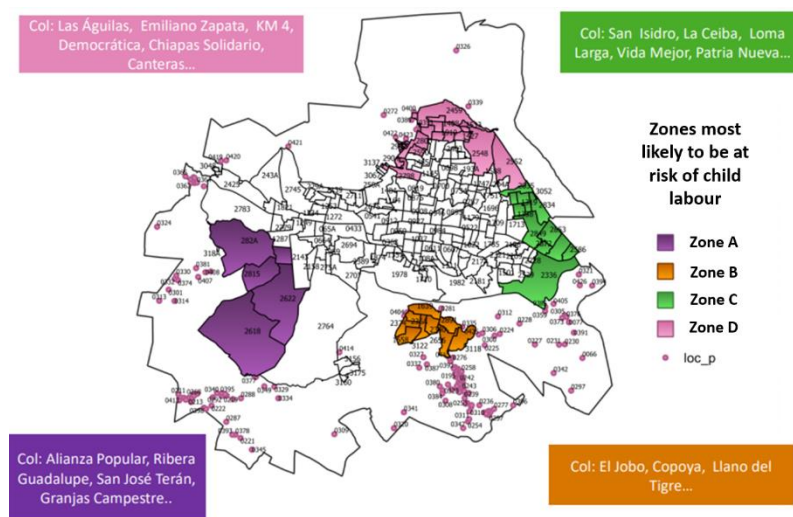
Finally, he commented that in 2020, African Member States adopted a 10-year plan for the elimination of child labour, forced labour, moderate slavery and human trafficking, which provides an immediate framework for scaling up efforts towards the 2030 Agenda.

The Abidjan Declaration, in line with the Call to Action of the 5th Global Conference for the Elimination of Child Labour, hosted in Durban, promotes the design of regional policies to address child labour and provides a roadmap for working in an integrated manner. He concluded his intervention by calling for the implementation of the Declaration and to work towards achieving the goals set, adopted in Durban.

The following are the responses of the intervention, through *Slido*:

| What do you think are some of the biggest challenges to the elimination of child labour in Africa? | | |
|--|--|---|
| Poverty | Culture | Cooperative work |
| Access to education | Lack of coordination | Lack of social protection |
| Lack of infrastructure to reach educational institutions | Fragmented policies | Inequality |
| Lack of quality education | Informality | Financial support and government commitment |
| Lack of investment | Decent work | Partnership |
| Lack of infrastructure, housing | Low commodity prices paid for by international companies | Lack of manpower |
| Access to health protection | Poor educational infrastructure | Gender equality and equity |
| Commitment | Solidarity | High labour demand from productive activities |
| Increasing work for adults | Development challenges | Racism |
| Lack of political commitment | Job creation | Partnership |
| Support to families | Organisation of stakeholders | Unemployment |
| Resources to implement public policies | | |

Following this, **David Zamora, Secretary of Economy of the Municipality of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, capital of the State of Chiapas, in Mexico**, recounted the work they have been doing in Mexico, with the support of the ILO, to develop the CLRISK and identify child labour. He stated that, in 2018, Phase I of the Child labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK) was developed in Chiapas to identify in which municipalities or town halls child labour is developed. The map showed that Chiapas is a territory with a high probability of child labour risk, compared to Tuxtla Gutiérrez, which entails low risk.



Therefore, in 2019, a commitment was made with the ILO to carry out Phase II of the CLRISK in Tuxtla Gutierrez. Four zones were identified where there was a greater likelihood of child labour risk, and a census was carried out.

A total of 596 boys, girls and adolescents aged 5-17 years were found, of whom 5% (31) were engaged in child labour. Of these, 58% (18) were men and 13 were women, of whom 20 did not attend school and 11 performed domestic work for long hours.

In response to these results, several actions were taken: first, a public policy was drafted, and a regulation was approved for local attention to child and adolescent labour. Also, an amendment to a regulation was approved to regulate the exercise of commerce on public streets, so that boys, girls, and adolescents were not employed. Among the activities carried out as part of the implementation of the regulation are inspection visits to economic units, implementation of communication strategies, and the awarding of a "Child labour Free Work Centre" badge to work centres having labour practices that contribute to the prevention and eradication of child labour to foster a culture of social responsibility in companies and to recognise their work. Actions were also disseminated and participation in fora such as the Interinstitutional Commission for the Eradication of Child labour was noted.

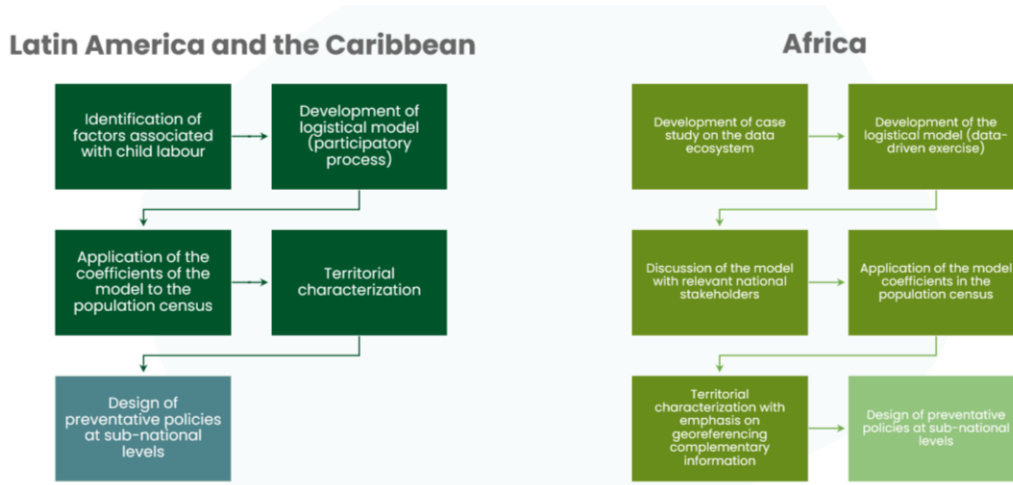
Finally, Zamora stated the different challenges they still face, such as involving other municipalities to address child labour from their territories in a coordinated manner, locating Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) interested in helping to achieve target 8.7, involving companies to participate and qualify for the *Tuxtla Child Labour Free Certification*, and disseminating the work done.

David Zamora's presentation was followed by that of **Luis Fujiwara, researcher at ILO Geneva**, who focused his presentation on the implementation of Phase I of the CLRISK in the context of African countries, taking the experience of Malawi and Côte d'Ivoire. Fujiwara commented that they built on previous experiences implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean to improve and adapt them to the reality of the African region. They call this *smart practice*.

Fujiwara mentioned that there is a model with solid theoretical foundations, which helps to have more comprehensive data at the national level and also data at the micro level. This has been applied, under the leadership of the RI, with the aim of informing and promoting evidence-based and smartly applied public policies, i.e. adapted to the territory.

In Africa, Fujiwara said, there is a territorial-level program to identify priority areas and design more effective activities. The implementation of CLRISK in Africa has six stages, while in Latin America and the Caribbean it has five. In Africa, the first stage involves developing data ecosystem case studies through the Minimax procedure, which provides a complete picture of the data landscape, allows detailed mapping of domestic statistics and administrative data, and thus helps to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement in data production. This information is a starting point for understanding the data and is useful both for the CLRISK and for the creation of a higher quality Vulnerability Index. Therefore, they have a more detailed mapping than that of Latin America and the Caribbean.

He then commented that the model is discussed with interested local stakeholders to improve actions and carry out its characterisation, as in Latin America and the Caribbean, but with emphasis on the geo-referencing of complementary information. Once the information on the territories has been identified, contact is established with NGOs working in the area to improve local public policies for social protection. This is called *methodological integration* and is considered an innovation that is being applied in Africa.



Methodological integration provides a more thorough picture of the child labour data landscape, why these data exist and how they are produced. It also helps to understand the progress made in each region and to develop recommendations for the design of data collection instruments, data analysis and data processing. In Africa, there is a more adapted model, but it requires econometric and statistical procedures for the analysis, so suggestion was made to consider a specialist who can help in the methodological stages.

The following is the round of direct interventions:

| Focal Point | Question/comment | Reply |
|---|--|--|
| Susana Santomingo - Workers Focal Point | What role does the union movement play in the Tuxtla Gutierrez experience? | David Zamora: In Mexico, there are two trade union organisations, one for workers and the other for employers. The employers' unions are being involved in the Interinstitutional Commission on Child labour to work together on the Child labour Free certification. However, involving the workers' union is still outstanding. Currently, there are about 15 to 20 workers' unions, but we must be careful on this issue because, admittedly, there was very little commitment to the eradication of child labour in the past. In Phase II, more awareness has been raised and more stakeholders have been involved. |
| | What is the possibility of replicating the Tuxtla | David Zamora: The impact is made through different spaces, such as Interinstitutional Commission on Child |

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| | <p>Gutierrez experience in Mexico?</p> | <p>labour. Unfortunately, not all municipalities are aware of this problem; they are busy with other activities.</p> |
| | <p>If it is taken as a model of experience, what is the position of the national government on this issue?</p> | <p>David Zamora: We have focused on the territorial level since local governments have direct contact with citizens.</p> |
| <p>Nana Antwi - Ghana</p> | <p>We are implementing something similar, collecting information to know the situation of households and the risk inherent to child labour. Conducting a census is expensive, we want to know if you have information about the costs and if there are other innovative ways to collect this data.</p> | <p>Luis Fujiwara: When developing a Risk Identification Model and the Vulnerability Index, first data to be used are those which already exist in the country. It is less expensive than a census and is more effective because of these data are already available, but the quality of the data is lower. The major problem with censuses is their cost since it involves complex logistics.</p> <p>In Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in Africa, we are working with local professionals to develop their capacities and have, in the long term, a team of consultants specialised in the development of CLRISK. This provides sustainability and a team that knows the reality of their country. In Africa, they are very interested in CLRISK.</p> <p>David Zamora: Neither Mexico nor Tuxtla Gutiérrez have a budget, resources are limited, so giving rise to creativity is important. Phases I and II were carried out with the support of ILO specialists, and national statistical data collected from national surveys on occupation and employment, population, among others, were used to prepare the MIRTl. These results were delivered at the domestic and state level. During Phase II, the territory was identified, and capacities of local specialists were strengthened through an online course.</p> <p>In Tuxtla Gutierrez, a municipal planning institute is being created to produce population data. In short, it is a matter of building on local capacities to solve local problems. The census we conducted was prepared by the Secretariat of Economy, with the support of the ILO and surveys were applied by municipal staff. Both creativity and commitment are required.</p> |

After the question-and-answer session, the **representative of the government of Côte d'Ivoire, Bamba**, commented on the universal health coverage, implemented through a law in 2014, but which is being carried out progressively. The challenge is still to reach the coverage of the informal sector and decision has been made to focus actions in the cacao production sector where child labour rates have been found, she said. In this regard, an agreement was signed with the ILO to assist in the identification and attention to coverage. This made it possible to identify two intervention zones and to include more than 6,000 people in Côte d'Ivoire in the social security system, hand in hand with the cooperatives. Currently, the network has been expanded so that all people can access benefits, since the absence of social protection places them in a precarious situation, thus increasing the likelihood of child labour, she asserted. As of next year, it will be possible to evaluate its impact.

Similarly, **the ILO Social Finance Officer in Africa, Edgar Aguilar**, highlighted the work being done in Côte d'Ivoire around social protection to reduce the risk of child labour. This is materialised in a national social protection strategy, approved in 2014, and in a national action plan. He stated that they are convinced that by increasing health coverage, the risk of child labour is reduced.

For its implementation, operational barriers were identified, one of them being the distance from rural areas to the affiliation sites and, secondly, the lack of information about the program. For this reason, we worked with the cooperatives present in the areas to carry out affiliation campaigns. They also helped with awareness-raising and the payment of user contributions for the trial period. A total of 6,500 affiliates were registered and more than 1,000 farmers are receiving support from the cooperatives to test the service.

The following is the round of direct interventions:

| Focal Point | Question/comment | Reply |
|--|--|--|
| Mariela Gómez - Government Focal Point - Paraguay | Does the insurance cover retirement? | Bamba, government of Côte d'Ivoire: Coverage only covers health, but in Côte d'Ivoire there are other social programs such as, for example, the social coverage fund that covers retirement. |
| | How is the data on this situation in the country? How open are these data? | Bamba, government of Côte d'Ivoire: There is a computerised system, everything is done |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Dawir Moges - employers from Ethiopia</p> | <p>How do you compile to make them better in the future?</p> | <p>with interconnected tools. If the person registering is in an area with internet coverage, he/she can update the information since <i>tablets</i> are used to collect the data. The same happens with contributions; people in the informal sector can pay their contributions, thanks to mobile technology.</p> |
| | | <p>Edgar Aguilar, ILO Africa: The system is digital, which makes it possible to collect information. The letter provided to the insured has biometric information, so it can be reviewed at any health centre.</p> |
| <p>Paulin Sangata government - Central African Republic</p> | <p>We share the same challenges regarding child labour in the agricultural sector. We have worked on the fight against child labour in Côte d'Ivoire. Regarding working-class agriculture where people only work to survive, how do you cover them in this type of activity? In the context of informal agriculture, how do you reach them? With the support of cooperatives alone?</p> | <p>Bamba, government of Côte d'Ivoire: We are in a pilot phase and we will evaluate the impact. If we find that taking over the contributions has generated a good impact, we can do the same with other sectors, such as livestock. There are different approaches, and work with the cooperatives is possible.</p> |
| | | <p>Edgar Aguilar, ILO Africa: The mechanism is mandatory for all residents, it is not limited to one sector or value chain. At present, a pilot is being carried out with the cacao chain, including three elements: first, thanks to the organisation of these farmers, reaching them at a low cost has been possible, within an environment of trust to collect contributions as well as to collect complaints and claims. The experience has an impact at the community level, which means that stakeholders in other chains can also benefit. The aim is to improve social problems, which can then be applied to any farmer in any other chain.</p> |
| <p>Edouard Ladouyu - employers - Côte d'Ivoire</p> | <p>Côte d'Ivoire is highly active in the fight against child labour. The private sector is very involved in this fight. The employer sector contributes with financing and in the design of national plans developed with trade unions. There are good practices by companies in accompanying producers in the value chain with their contributions and in providing them with access to universal coverage.</p> <p>On the other hand, child labour thrives in the informal economy, which is why programs have been implemented to formalise small businesses that have become value chains. A project has also been designed to create a platform for the exchange of information on good business practices.</p> | |

SESSION 4 (PART 2): ON THE JOURNEY TO A WORLD FREE OF CHILD LABOUR - INTER-REGIONAL EXCHANGE AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES: SOCIAL PARTNER INTERVENTIONS FOR PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Objective: Exchange experiences across regions for global action on child labour.

The session began with the moderation of **Resel Melville, from the RI Technical Secretariat**, who posed a question to be answered in *Slido*; which answers were as follows:

| What are the best practices in your country or sector that you would like to share? | | |
|---|---|--|
| Peru: List of hazardous and prohibited jobs | Organise inter-sectoral working commissions to eradicate child labour | Attracting private financing to implement public policies on a large scale |
| Creation of the Africa Trade Union Network | Uruguay: Adolescent labour card | Adaptation of the social protection systems to meet this specific demand. |
| Development of public policies | Design and elaboration of local censuses | Establishment of child labour free zones |
| Case study analysis | Uganda: Engaging community leaders and members in the fight against child labour | Malawi: The work of workers' organisations |
| Collaboration between the boys, girls, and adolescent protection system and the labour inspection system. | Peru: Child labour Free Certification | Ghana: Capacity building and strengthening the workers' voice |
| Increasing access to financing for vulnerable populations | Peru: Technical assistance in economic activities where it is customary for children to start working at an early age | Peru: Work authorisation procedure for adolescents |
| Sharing the CLRISK experience at the local level | Ecuador: Public policies with a gender perspective | Best practices on dignified and healthy employment for adolescents with a desire to work |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Malawi: Formalisation of the informal sector</p> | <p>Creation of cooperatives to create formal and dignified jobs</p> | <p>Support role in day-care centres and educational services, supporting working mothers so that they do not take boys, girls, and adolescents to informal work.</p> |
|---|---|--|

Marlene Mazariegos, representative of employers and the Business Network for the Prevention and Eradication of Child labour in Guatemala, began her presentation by highlighting the problem of child labour in the country, indicating that there are currently more than 950,000 boys, girls and adolescents working in the informal sector, particularly in rural areas.

In this context, she stated that companies are committed to combating child labour. Therefore, actions and programs have been implemented, based on what has already been worked on. In 2012, the Labour Policy of the Chamber of Agriculture was designed; in 2013, a manual of good labour practices was created; and in 2014, the Regional Focal Points of the RI were appointed.

Mazariegos underlined that the commitment is reflected in the labour policy from the agricultural sector, in the generation of social conditions for the elimination of child labour. There are nine principles and the fifth is related to the prohibition of child labour. This is the reason why, in 2015, the Chamber of Agriculture, in alliance with Entrepreneurs for Education, created the Business Network for the Prevention and Eradication of Child labour in Guatemala "*Los niños y las niñas a la escuela*" - Boys and girls to school, where several stakeholders from the public sector, the private sector and civil society organisations joined.



Among its commitments, she mentioned that, in 2015, ten commitments were assumed, among them: the unrestricted observance of the law and fundamental conventions related to not hiring minors; promoting and developing actions for the prevention and eradication of child labour and promoting actions and proposing public policies to improve the coverage and quality of education. Then, in 2021, they reaffirmed the commitment, updating the Private Sector Strategy for the Prevention of Child labour, with the support of the ILO, which has three thematic axes that are visualised below:

| Legal compliance | Support for the State's education policy | Support to State health policy and OSH promotion |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in dialogue forums MTPETI and CODEPETIS • Labour policies • CSR programs • Self-diagnosis • Awareness raising and training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of Educational Centers • Promote public-private partnerships to extend educational coverage and quality • Youth labour market insertion • Raise awareness of the risks and implications of school abandonment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage programs and partnerships that contribute to improving food and nutritional security • Prevention of hazardous work, particularly for adolescent girls in permitted work • Collect, systematize and disseminate good practices. • OSH training |

She highlighted some actions already carried out, such as those of Fundazúcar, which has zero tolerance as a policy regarding child labour, a life plan program for young people aged 15-30, and a pedagogical coaching program for teachers, among others. Similarly, AnaCafé has a policy of not hiring minors, with educational programs for children and adults. The Agexport Association has an Exporter's Decalogue to prevent child labour. Finally, she stated that the business network's goal is to promote educational coverage.

The following is the round of direct interventions:

Susana Santomingo, Focal Point for workers, mentioned that this meeting has been important to articulate actions and learning. From the trade union sector, she said, they want to have the opportunity to participate and be part of the experiences. The trade union sector in Argentina has been addressing the issue of child labour on its agenda for almost 30 years. She said that they have managed to build a political link and generate actions in all the areas in which they participate. They have also fought for the ratification of conventions and participate in all areas of social dialogue. However, most of the time they have carried out actions with their own resources, this is why they ask the governments to include them in their actions, since they are already the territory and know what the needs are. In 2020, a call was made to the territorial/local union representatives and a conceptual and operational training program was designed to learn about the situations in the territory. Based on this information, they have been incorporating advisory spaces with the intention to generate a critical mass, strengthen public policies and generate advocacy.

Santomingo stated that the strategic vision should continue and public policies with distributive intention should be designed to reduce unemployment and improve child labour. She also suggested addressing the issues on the ground together through tripartism.

In response to her intervention, **Paulin Sangata, government of the Central African Republic**, indicated that Argentina's experience is a good practice on how to work in a tripartite manner. In the Central African Republic, they also have an experience of tripartite work with workers and employers. Sangata is the advisor to the minister on social protection at the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Protection and Vocational Training of the Central African Republic. He said they work with partners, particularly trade unions, who help raise awareness among the population in the fight against child labour. All this to have social impact and be able to implement strategies. He stated that Argentina's experience can help consolidate the experience they are carrying out and generate a partnership between the two regions.

At the end of the day, the following question in *Slido* was asked:

| What best practices would you like to share that you would be interested in learning more about? | | |
|--|--|--|
| Unionisation of children aged 15-17 years | From Argentina, we offer our trade union experience | To learn about the African experience on labour inspection in the legal and illegal mining sector, in relation to child labour |
| Experiences in the agricultural sector | CLRISK experiences in Brazil | Sustainability in the eradication of child labour |
| Inspection of the agricultural sector | How to work with girls and adolescents, taking into account their particular and invisible situation of child labour | Identification of child labour in the domestic sector |
| More examples of how CLRISK results are being used | More knowledge of the CLRISK application | Experiences on the functionality of business networks and cooperative work in value chains |
| How to design social protection policies and programs that | How to design OSH systems that specifically protect | How to mobilise private sector support for public policies |

| effectively contribute to eradicating child labour | children above the legal age for work | addressing the root causes of child labour |
|---|---|--|
| We would like to have exchange through study tours, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean | How to implement and design national youth employment programs that target and respond to the needs of young people who entered the labour market prematurely | |

SESSION 5: INTEGRATED STRATEGY FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Objective: Define a roadmap for the mobilisation of resources to finance actions for the prevention and eradication of child labour.

Prior to the presentation by María Lourdes Xirinachs of the RI Technical Secretariat, **Pilar Rodríguez, technical advisor to the Technical Secretariat**, expressed gratitude for the work completed. She also highlighted the characteristics of the Regional Programme for Accelerating the Elimination of Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI), such as: **prevention**, to restore the rights of boys, girls, and adolescents; **prosecution**, through inspection and surveillance services and reporting by all social stakeholders; **promotion** and strategic alliances, which allow for progress in a safe manner; **participation**, visibility, and advocacy, and having a sufficient **budget**.

Regarding Session 5, **María Lourdes Xirinachs** focused her presentation on strategies for resource mobilisation. She indicated that, as Andrés Espejo mentioned, although there has been an annual reduction of 3.4% in the child labour rate, 2.5 million boys, girls, and adolescents still need to be removed from child labour to reach the goal. This requires financial sustainability, budget allocation and mobilisation of resources to ensure that actions aimed at the prevention and eradication of child labour are effective. This has also been asserted by Susana Santomingo and Jessica Rodriguez. Another strategy suggested by Alvaro Segovia and Paola Egusquiza is to make the actions of the RI visible to attract funds and take advantage of South-South Cooperation, referenced Xirinachs.

From all this reflection, one question arises: How can countries contribute with financial resources to actions aimed at accelerating the prevention and eradication of child labour and, therefore, to the RI? In the first place, governments can contribute from their own budgets, said Xirinachs. Labour ministries have specialised child labour departments or

offices that provide specific services and lead action plans, now called *Acceleration Plans*. These action plans must be worked on in coordination with all the ministries involved in addressing the root causes of child labour to raise more resources.

Secondly, she indicated that the countries could contribute to the Multi-Donor Fund, since 10% of the RI contribution will come from the countries. Thirdly, the trade union sector is expected to implement plans, with its own means, for the PECL. Finally, the employer sector should promote business networks, plans and policies for the PECL.

The following are comments of the panellists:

The Focal Point of the Chilean government, Arlette Martinez, stressed the importance of bodies such as the RI for the mobilisation of resources. For Chile, she emphasised, participating in the RI has made it possible to obtain resources and develop the CLRISK. She also highlighted the contribution of joint, multisectoral work among the different actors. Such is the case of the contribution made by the United Network of Companies for Children, who collaborated with the design of various tools such as the book on Technical Guidelines for Educational Communities for the Prevention and Eradication of Child labour.

She also highlighted the intersectoral work for the design and application of a survey to be carried out in 2023 on boys, girls, and adolescents, which will be financed by two ministries, with the technical assistance of the ILO and UNICEF. All this, she said, has been achieved because there is a national strategy agreed upon with the different actors, which has made it possible to obtain these resources. Thus, Chile has become the first country in the world to make the second roadmap, which has allowed the ILO and IOM to implement projects and finance consultancies with the aim of identifying research gaps in Chile. For this reason, she urged other countries to be Pathfinder countries.

Later, **the Employers' Focal Point, Juliana Manrique**, reaffirmed the employers' interest in continuing the tripartite work for the creation of the Multi-Donor Fund and achieving financial sustainability. She also urged governments to include the eradication of child labour as part of their strategies and to allocate sufficient resources for the development of projects focused on childhood, education, and the transition from informality to formality. Thirdly, she stated that the employer sector is committed to support, from its role, the RI, raising awareness and advising businessmen and businesswomen. Finally, she reiterated the importance of the ILO allocating resources to have a regional specialist in child labour.

Along the same lines, the **Focal Point for workers, Susana Santomingo**, highlighted agreement with the employer sector in providing sustainability to the RI and that more

resources should be allocated. She stated that a strategic qualitative leap should be made and that resources should be mobilised and allocated from the countries, without depending entirely on international cooperation. She also highlighted the need for international cooperation to promote the sustainability of the RI and for the ILO to include the RI in its organisational structure.

Finally, she suggested encouraging multinational companies' social responsibility strategies to be interested in mobilizing funds to address these problems. Santomingo ended her speech by expressing the commitment of the working sector to accelerate actions and generate advocacy.

María Lourdes Xirinachs asked the question: How to start outlining strategies for resource mobilisation. **Juliana Manrique, Employer Focal Point**, highlighted Susana Santomingo's proposal on the budget allocation of companies and indicated that formal companies are committed to maintaining jobs and generating decent formal work. However, she stated that it is complex for companies to allocate more budget than they have been contributing to the national budget with the payment of taxes, social protection systems, among others. Likewise, **Carmen Taitt, Focal Point for workers**, stated that they do not have a representative in the government. She suggested the ILO to call for a meeting of labour ministers to advocate and generate commitment to the eradication of child labour.

SESSION 6: COMMUNICATIVE ACTION OF THE RI

Objective: Strengthening the advocacy capacities of the FPs as a Regional Initiative

Cecilia Samos Rojas, social communicator, participated in this session and provided some inputs to strengthen the advocacy capabilities of the Focal Point network. To this end, she indicated that the following actions should be carried out:

| Action | Activity |
|----------------------------|--|
| Analyse the context | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the political context Analyse the power of influence of stakeholders Analyse risks Analyse where we are and how far we want to go Perform a self-analysis: organisational coverage, quality, and leadership, convening and mobilisation capacity. Identify strengths and threats: identify factors in the policy environment that may help or hinder our advocacy |
| Define advocacy objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making concrete decisions about what we want to position |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Identify key stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key stakeholders: who are the decision makers? Who are the key people? • Visualise strategic alliances • Contemplate adversarial, defensive, undecided, neutral stakeholders • Adding undecided and neutral players to turn them into advocates |
| Generate impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate opportunities for advocacy spaces for national and international events. • Take advantage of the situation to position the message you want to give at key moments |

Importance of the presentation or interview

She mentioned that giving a presentation or interview is an opportunity to provide new data, for example, on the PRAETI; to complement existing information, such as making the CLRISK tool visible, and to contrast information to highlight the most important data. These, she said, can be given in person, by telephone, at a press conference or in a presentation in front of an audience.

She also offered suggestions to consider before a presentation:

What to do before and during a presentation

- Organise your speech around the main ideas.
- Have information on the subject in context.
- Not memorizing the speech.

During the presentation, she suggested the following:

- Apply the deep breathing technique twice and then follow with diaphragm breathing.
- Take care of appearance, do not be careless or overproduced.
- Focus on the message to be conveyed when answering the questions.
- Handle speech with informed conviction.
- Presenting the information provided in a positive manner
- Do not use complicated words, the simpler the language, the better the understanding.
- Always speak in plural
- Never get angry

- The tone should be colloquial, simple, professional (demonstrating proficiency in the subject), empathetic, inclusive (with inclusive language), avoiding qualifiers.

What to do during an interview

For interviews, he offered the following advice:

- Listen carefully to questions and do not be afraid to ask for repetition.
- If the journalist asks a question that you do not know, answer with what you do know about the subject.
- Avoid rumours, gossip or comments and never contradict each other.
- Remember that every conversation with a journalist is an interview, never say anything you do not want to be published.
- Ask for the recording of the interview and analyse yourself.

How to get out of uncomfortable situations in an interview?

Finally, Samos provided examples of phrases to get out of uncomfortable situations, such as the following:

- "I would like to add..."
- "It is also necessary to remember..."
- "The bottom line is..."
- "Regarding..."
- "The real issue/concern/problem is...."
- "The important thing really is..."
- "While what you raise is undoubtedly important, we must not forget that..."
- "Our role / our work / our objective consists of...."
- "The priority/commitment/goal is..."
- "The truth is..."
- "That's an interesting question, but..."

Common interview problems

In an interview there are common problems such as the following:

- That the journalist provides incorrect information, so it is suggested to correct the incorrect information before giving the answer (Actually...).

- Refuting negative assertions (I would like to clarify...)
- Avoiding inconsistencies

Timely phrases

- Quote examples: *"The World Day Against Child labour is a stark reminder of..."*
- To make the experience known: *"As a member of the Regional Initiative..."*
- Cite a source or expert opinion: *"The latest ILO-UNICEF 2021 Global Estimates report claims that child labour ..."*
- Provide statistical data: *"Precisely, the Household Survey for the first half of 2022 indicates that..."*
- Provide meaning to the message by showing concrete achievements: *"As part of this tripartite platform we have succeeded in establishing a collective regional voice that..."*

To apply what they had learned, participants were asked to write a message answering the following question in *Slido*:

| If we were to think of a headline for a news item about this meeting, what would your proposal be? | | |
|--|--|---|
| Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa together to end child labour | Welcoming Africa | 8th RI Meeting shared commitments and knowledge with African voices to end child exploitation |
| Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean join efforts to end child labour | Governments, workers and employers of Latin America and the Caribbean commit to work collectively for the eradication of child labour at the VIII Annual Meeting of the RI | The VIII Annual Meeting of the RI concludes with a call to action for Latin America and the Caribbean: accelerating the pace to eradicate all forms of child labour |
| United we commit ourselves more against child labour | The novelty was the Regional Programme for Accelerating the Elimination of Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI) | Sharing best practices from Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Latin America and the Caribbean exchange experiences with Africa, seeking to eliminate child labour | Latin America and the Caribbean aim to accelerate the pace with shared responsibility towards target 8.7 by 2025 | The novelty was the PRAETI and the strengthening of Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa to prevent, address and eliminate child labour and the restitution of rights |
| Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa coordinate efforts to eradicate child labour | Child labour is high on the list of regional priorities. 30 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean speak out in harmony | RR seeks to steer children away from the scourge of child labour. Report on its regional program |
| Businessmen and unions reach agreements to achieve the eradication of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean | The kick-off to articulate actions with Africa for the eradication of child labour | First tripartite exchange between Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa to prevent and eliminate child labour |
| Regional Initiative Free of Child labour: its program, plan, and goals for 2025 | Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa together to eradicate child labour | No more child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean: the ILO Commitment |
| The Regional Initiative at its VIII Annual Meeting strengthens commitments to Africa on child labour issues | Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa agreeing on joint actions for the prevention and eradication of child labour | Accelerating the pace of progress towards the goal of eliminating child labour |
| Reaching out to Africa to end child labour | The Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child labour calls for accelerating the eradication of child labour | A society that is protective of its children does not tolerate child labour |

CLOSING SESSION

The Focal Point of the Brazilian government, Roberto Padilha, opened the closing session by highlighting the challenges to achieving target 8.7 to eradicate child labour: understanding child labour and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; accelerating the pace of child labour reduction; and joining efforts at the local and regional levels to address the causes of child labour. It is necessary, said Padilha, to take actions to reduce informality, ensure social protection, ensure education for boys, girls, and adolescents, and strengthen labour inspection, among others.

He highlighted some elements that he considered to be structural, such as knowledge of the problem of child labour, to be able to establish strategies. To this end, he mentioned that the issue should be included in national surveys, censuses, and research. Secondly, he stressed the importance of spaces such as commissions, roundtables and intersectoral committees for the development of concrete actions for the elimination of child labour. He stated that actions must be coordinated between governments and stakeholders for true effectiveness. Finally, he mentioned the importance of the exchange of experiences between Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa, through participation in the RI.

The Employers' Focal Point, Laura Giménez, indicated that, from the employer sector, they renew their commitment to promote the institutionalisation and use of CLRISK to promote evidence-based public policies. She also underscored the importance of working on education for children and vocational training for adolescents and adults to ensure their access to dignified jobs and to coordinate actions with regional action policies that promote the creation of new jobs. She also reiterated her support to the agreement on the Multi-Donor Fund and the importance of having a regional ILO specialist to ensure the stability of the RI.

Finally, she stressed the importance of integrating dialogue with other ministries to promote productive development in regional economies, to create decent work for families at greatest risk. Thus, she considered that South-South cooperation with Africa is an especially important opportunity. She concluded her speech by calling for active participation in the twentieth ILO regional meeting for the Americas.

Kaira Reece, representative of the Union Confederation of Workers of the Americas, referred to the need for updated statistical data to help better understand the current reality of the countries to have an expanded vision of child labour that includes information on unpaid work in the home and, thus, advance in the construction of effective public policies. She also indicated that it is necessary to have a thorough perspective of the problem of child labour, which implies a commitment in the various fora for international dialogue and the approval of international conventions and treaties. In particular, she urged governments to reaffirm their commitment through the allocation of resources from national budgets. Finally, she concluded that this regional meeting has been successful in exchanging experiences and learning from different countries and regions such as Africa.

Finally, the **Regional Director a.i of the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Claudia Coenjaerts**, stressed the need to promote decent work and the formalisation of employment to combat child labour and ensure access to education,

together with UNICEF. To achieve this, she emphasised, it is necessary to link existing initiatives in the countries with Alliance 8.7. Another aspect, she stressed, is the mobilisation of resources at the country level and with partners, to be able to continue applying the CLRISK or other data collection exercises. The ILO continues to be a priority and remains committed to advancing towards achieving the goal, she said.

IV. ANNEXES

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- Annex 6: [Sesión 4. Caso: MIRTI en Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, México. David Zamora. ES](#)
- [Session 4. Case Study: CLRISK in Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, México. David Zamora. EN](#)
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- [Sesión 4. Implementación del MIRTI \(Fase I\) en el contexto de los países africanos. La experiencia de Malawi y Costa de Marfil. Luis Fujiwara. ES](#)
- [Session 4. Implementation of CLRISK \(Phase I\) in the context of African countries. The experience of Malawi and Cote d'Ivoire. Luis Fujiwara. EN](#)
- [Session 4. Mise en œuvre de MIRTE \(Phase I\) dans le contexte des pays africains. L'expérience du Malawi et de la Côte d'Ivoire. Luis Fujiwara. FR](#)
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- [Sesión 4. Red Empresarial para la Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil. Los niños y las niñas a la escuela. Marlene Mazariegos. ES](#)
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- [Session 5. Strategies for resources mobilisation for the prevention and eradication of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean. Lourdes Xirinachs. EN](#)

[Session 5. Stratégies de mobilisation des ressources pour la prévention et l'éradication du travail des enfants en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes. Lourdes Xirinachs. FR](#)

[Sessão 5. Estratégias de mobilização de recursos para a prevenção e erradicação do trabalho infantil na América Latina e no Caribe. Lourdes Xirinachs. PR](#)

Annex 8: [Sesión 6. Acción comunicativa de la Iniciativa Regional. Cecilia Samos. ES](#)

[Session 6. Communicative action of the Regional Initiative. Cecilia Samos. EN](#)

[Session 6. Action communicative de l'initiative régionale. Cecilia Samos. FR](#)

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Annex 9: [Mensajes clave de la Sesión 6. Acción comunicativa de la Iniciativa Regional. ES](#)

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