



**International
Labour
Organization**



**Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour**

Minute

IX Annual Meeting of the Focal Points Network

Let's join efforts

Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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INTRODUCTION

To follow up on the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, let's join forces for a childhood free of child labour, as well as for its Regional Programme Operational Plan to Accelerate the Eradication of Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI), the Regional Initiative (RI) Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour, from 24 to 27 October 2023, held the IX Annual Meeting of the Focal Points Network in the city of Lima. This meeting was held at the regional headquarters of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and brought together 46 representatives of governments, the trade union sector, and the business sector from 31 countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region, members of the RI.

Over the four days, 15 work sessions were held in which nearly 50 exhibitors participated, as well as representatives of the development partners that support the Regional Initiative, both in person and virtually. During these sessions, the Country Acceleration Plans (CAPs), aimed at achieving the eradication of child labour in the region, were presented, as well as studies carried out in 2023 aimed at preventing and eradicating child labour in supply chains, with school absenteeism warning systems, or the importance of incorporating analyses on a gender approach to child labour. South-South and Triangular Cooperation were also strengthened through the exchange of meaningful experiences and innovative methodologies. All this with the objective of accelerating progress of the Latin American and Caribbean region towards achieving the elimination of child labour by 2025, as established in Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

To reinforce learning between countries and strengthen South-South cooperation as a strategy for progress, countries had at their disposal during the three days of the meeting a "Market of Opportunities", in which a panel highlighted good practices of countries, as well as of employers' and workers' organizations in the region, while allowing attendees to express their interest in learning more about these experiences, and to replicate them in their countries.

It is important to highlight the spaces dedicated to seeking synergies and complementarity with other initiatives and strategies, such as dialogue tables with development partners and the shared panel with Alliance 8.7. This report is divided into three parts: description of objectives and methodology; summary of the main ideas of each session; and annexes and aims to share the outcomes of the IX Annual Meeting of the Focal Points Network to strengthen the commitment to move towards a region free of child labour.

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OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Accelerate the progress of the Latin American and Caribbean region towards achieving the elimination of child labour by 2025, as set out in SDG Target 8.7.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- Follow up on the RI Strategic Plan 2022-2025.
- Present the CAPs to achieve the eradication of child labour in the region.
- Share methodologies among countries that accelerate actions for the Prevention and Eradication Child Labour (PECL).
- Agree on mechanisms for South-South and Triangular Exchange and Cooperation (SSTC) to carry out the actions outlined in the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan.

METHODOLOGY

The meeting was held in person and included plenary presentations moderated by the Technical Secretariat and provided spaces for open debate. Panels were also set up with commentators, group work sessions and integration activities. The beginning of the day was open for governments', employers' and workers' representatives to have working sessions among themselves. Later, in plenary, a graphic summary was presented with the main ideas of the previous day, which were exhibited in the "Forest of Memories", an interactive installation of cardboard trees where the outcomes of the Meeting were displayed.

In parallel, the Market of Opportunities took place, an ongoing exhibition on good practices throughout the days of the Meeting. With such dynamics, participants were encouraged to review information on good practices and identify their interest in them.

SESSION DEVELOPMENT

OPENING SESSION

The opening session was attended by senior ILO officials and development partners supporting RI who spoke and reiterated their commitment to the eradication and prevention of child labour. The session began with a greeting from the RI Regional Coordinator, Pilar Rodriguez, who gave the floor to **Valentino Shal, Deputy Minister CEO of the Ministry of Rural Transformation, Community Development, Labour and Local Government of Belize**, who emphasized that Belize, a country



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that joined the Regional Initiative this year, had been implementing various initiatives to protect and promote the rights of children. He recognized that child labour poses a major threat to education, health, and safety, preventing them from breaking free from the cycle of poverty.

In line with this commitment, Shal mentioned that they have conducted training for public officials, established the National Child Labour Committee, a Child Labour Secretariat, and an Inspectorate within the Department of Labour. In addition, he emphasized that, with the support of the ILO and UNICEF, the National Child Labour Strategy and its action plan had been designed, a process that began in 2021 which, he said, had achievable goals and involved several sectors. Shal concluded his presentation reaffirming Belize's commitment to ending child labour.

Similarly, **Isabel Agaton, representative of the Ministry of Labour of Colombia**, began her presentation highlighting the significant progress of the region in the fight against child labour. She also said that child labour is a priority for the Colombian Government and described the current situation in Colombia where, since 2021, in the context of attacks on education and occupation of schools, hospitals and other civilian property, there were 34 events that affected nearly 11,977 children across the country.

Therefore, total peace is one of the strategies of the Colombian Government that seeks to adopt actions to protect children from human rights violations and their link to armed conflict, Agaton said. The purpose of this peace process is to give young people space to share ideas, respect for life and the environment. Education reform is also underway to ensure that young people enroll free of charge. Agaton added that the Colombian Government is transforming money transfer programs to guarantee food security and a decent income. Thus, through the “Familias en Acción” (Families in Action) Programme, 3.3 million households have benefited.

Agaton ended her speech stating that, despite the challenges during the pandemic, the Colombian Government remains committed. This is reflected in the data on child labour - the last metrics in 2022 show that the child labour rate was 3.4%, representing a significant reduction of 1.4% compared to 2021.

The employers' sector also expressed its commitment to the eradication of child labour in the region. **Representative of employers' organizations, Marlene Mazariegos, Manager for Sustainability at the Chamber of Agriculture of Guatemala**, underscored the need to address child labour in a holistic way, focusing on the root causes, such as informality, poverty, lack of employment opportunities for the adult population, and lack of access to education and health. She also emphasized the importance of strengthening public policies at the national and

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local levels, based on updated statistics, and of creating business-friendly environments that can grow and generate decent jobs.

Mazariegos recognized the RI as a space for promoting dialogue, tripartite coordination, and the exchange of experiences. She also highlighted the active participation of the employers' sector by executing actions and projects, promoting business networks for the implementation of awareness-raising, and training actions, generating alliances, creating synergies, seeking resources and impact actions. Finally, she highlighted the fundamental role of States in generating conditions for economic growth and business development.

Similarly, **Cicero Pereira, representative of the workers' organizations and current secretary of the Trade Union Education and Training of the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA)**, highlighted the IX Annual Meeting of the Focal Points Network as a space to strengthen commitment to the eradication of child labour. Thus, from the TUCA, they hope to review what was built, detect weaknesses, and update the plan with input from each sector. Finally, Pereira highlighted four key matters of PRAETI linked to child labour: child labour in supply production chains; differentiated impacts of migration of children and adolescents on the increase of forced child labour and child exploitation; advocate for education to provide protection and ensure a better present and future for children; and ensure decent work for adults. To this end, he emphasized that territories must contribute to assistance, inspection and seek to build public policies to address the causes of child labour.

On the other hand, International Cooperation highlighted the relevance of the RI for the eradication and prevention of child labour in the current crisis context. **Jose Roberto Piqueras, coordinator of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation in Peru (AECID)** said that, although the region of Latin America and the Caribbean is a global benchmark for being one of the regions at the forefront in the design and implementation of policies and tools for the reduction of child labour, due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the challenge of reaching Target 8.7 is even greater. In this context, it reiterated Spain's commitment to promoting the rights of children and adolescents and to supporting the fight against child labour. Piqueras said they have the *Fondo Educa* that seeks to reduce the digital divide in education in partner countries of the Spanish Cooperation. Finally, he emphasized the importance of social dialogue as a powerful tool for reducing the loss of rights and employment, and for localizing Agenda 2030, in response to the crisis.

In turn, **Celia Rosell, Director of the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID - acronym in Spanish)**, highlighted the work of a decade by the RI in ongoing reporting, design of decision-making tools and implementation of PRAETI, that has succeeded in

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accelerating and strengthening actions to eliminate child labour. Rosell also highlighted the capacity for action of the RI through tripartite social dialogue. Since 2014, the *Junta de Andalucía* has been collaborating to reach Target 8.7 and eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean: for example, through support in the design of the CLRISK. Thus, they have shown how the region of Latin America and the Caribbean is a pathfinder region in tackling child labour.

Similarly, **Monica Salmito, main analyst for the Brazil ILO Programme for the Promotion of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and representative of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)**, highlighted the fundamental role of the RI in the search for joint solutions. In this context, since 2009, ABC has been contributing to the eradication of child labour through cooperation programs, including the trilateral programme with the ILO. This is why this year, together with the ILO, they launched the new programme “Social Justice for the Global South” to support the promotion of decent work and social justice in developing countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia-Pacific, with gender, race, and generational equity and promotion of equality in the world of work. Salmito added that ABC is working with UN Women to mainstream the gender perspective in South-South and Triangular Cooperation. They have also been developing projects to combat child labour in the region by sharing good practices and strengthening strategies to prevent child labour and human trafficking.

Finally, at the close of the opening session, **Claudia Coenjaerts, Regional Director a.i., ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean**, highlighted the various crises that have jeopardized the progress in eradicating child labour. She noted that post-pandemic job recovery has been affected by the increase in informality, while the real value of the minimum wage has been reduced, the gender wage gap persists, as well as inequality in the distribution of household tasks and in the care economy.

In this context, she emphasized that child labour, especially paid domestic work, as well as other aspects of the care economy, remain invisible. This is why she stressed the importance of PRAETI, formulated in a tripartite manner, as it contributes to the territorialization of Agenda 2030. She highlighted partners’ commitment to achieving these goals, and suggested intensifying efforts and accelerating the pace to make significant progress.

SESSION 1. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES OF LABOUR - THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOUR IS A DRIVING FORCE FOR ADVANCING SOCIAL JUSTICE

Objective: To raise awareness of the relevance of fundamental labour rights, particularly the eradication of child labour, as a driving force in the search for social justice in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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Moderator: Lourdes Xirinachs, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

Philippe Vanhuynegem, Chief of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch, began his presentation giving an overview of the global context affecting fundamental principles and rights at work. Vanhuynegem said that while there is much progress in the region, there is a setback due to the pandemic, which has revealed structural gaps and is estimated to impact more than 8 million children worldwide. In this context, there is a weakening of the rule of law, democratic governance and respect for human rights and civil liberties. He added that climate crises are more frequent, which generates more vulnerability of people, an increase in migration processes and human mobilization that impact fundamental rights.

He emphasized the importance of linking the fight against child labour with the rest of fundamental rights. There is a major effort at the level of the legislative framework, he said. For example, in 2022 health and safety at work was established as a new fundamental right. On a practical level, the connection is clearer: looking at global estimates, 79 million children are in hazardous work. This is linked to emotional, physical, and mental development due to exposure to direct hazards, so occupational safety and health policies cannot be separated from child labour policies.

Recurring Discussion on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

Vanhuynegem mentioned that the ILO discusses fundamental principles and rights at work on a recurrent basis with employers' and workers' organizations. In 2017, the Action Plan 2017-2023 was designed, including the implementation of fundamental principles and rights at work at the national level, mobilization of ILO means of action and other initiatives to promote principles and rights at work. It has an integrated approach, consistent with the fundamental principles and rights at work strategy, and proposes specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound objectives and outputs. Also, the report was prepared for recurring discussion where the outcomes of the ILO activities are evaluated and current changes, challenges, impacts and opportunities to promote the Fundamental principles and rights at works are addressed.

The ILO Integrated Strategy on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2017-2023, identifies four interrelated categories of change and three thematic areas:

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Table 1

Categories of change and thematic areas

Categories of change	Thematic areas
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public policies and governance: supporting countries' public policies in new governance systems, as an enabling environment for the defence of fundamental rights. 2. Partnership and awareness-raising: strengthening the link between the RI and Alliance 8.7. 3. Empowerment and representation: the initiatives and programs implemented in the region allow greater access to education and social protection and are models that have demonstrated effectiveness. The ILO, with the RI, has been promoting them globally. 4. Knowledge and data: the region has been a pathfinder in generating knowledge and data; however, there are still many gaps in knowledge-building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of fundamental principles and rights at work in rural and informal economies. • Promotion of compliance with fundamental principles and rights at work in companies and supply chains. • Promotion of fundamental principles and rights at work in crisis and fragility situations.

Action Plan 2017-2023: Outcomes

Vanhuynghem said that a new strategy and action plan will be prepared for the period 2024-2030 in 2024. This plan will consider the following:

- Strengthen policy, legal and institutional frameworks.
- Increase capacity of Member States to implement fundamental principles and rights at work with the support of social partners.
- Increase the impact of development cooperation programs.
- Increase and expand dissemination of knowledge on fundamental principles and rights at work.
- Strengthen regulations.
- Increase partnerships and linkages with the SDGs.
- Strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies and key stakeholders to promote fundamental principles and rights at work at all levels.

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In turn, **Thais Faria, ILO Technical Officer for Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work**, presented the study on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work in Latin America and the Caribbean. This document aims to discuss identified problems, positive actions, and policies, as well as highlight the importance of tripartism, especially in times of crisis. It also reviews whether Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work have been considered in discussions on protection policies in the workplace. In this regard, suggestions for discussion are presented to contribute to tripartite debates and constituents for the development of their strategies. To conduct the study, a qualitative methodology was applied, which included a review of data and the application of in-depth interviews. The final text was reviewed by more than 20 ILO specialists and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations.

From a cross-sectional approach, the study addresses labour informality, the extent of contributions of care work to the economic and human development of countries, among others.

The main outcomes of the study are provided below:

Table 2

Main outcomes of the study on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work in Latin America and the Caribbean

<p>Overview of the impact of the pandemic on Fundamental principles and rights at work</p>	<p>In the period 2020-2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme poverty rate increased. • Job losses. • Employment levels were reduced to below 50 per cent in several countries. • Widespread decrease in labour participation rate of women.
<p>Freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In most countries, collective bargaining coverage levels and union membership rates are low. • Informality index increased, which impacts excluded groups (Afro-descendants, indigenous people, migrants, women). • Despite the increase in remote work, insufficient digital tools were used to facilitate collective bargaining. • Tripartite and bipartite negotiation of preventive health protocols in the workplace is positively highlighted. • It highlights the mechanisms and instances of tripartite and/or bipartite social dialogue of a national nature for the design, planning, decision-making and implementation of social and labour policies and social protection.

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<p>Some highlights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situations of violence and persecution of union and business leaders in different contexts. • Rapid actions taken by some States to preserve employment and provide income support to informal families. • On regulations aimed at preserving jobs: some countries used their provisions, but in other cases they violated individual and collective labour rights. • Individualization of negotiation of some working conditions: telework agreements, suspension, or alteration of working day with proportional reduction of wages, among others.
<p>Elimination of forced Labour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced labour became even more invisible in the context of the pandemic due to a lack of records. • Isolation measures deepened economic and social vulnerability of migrants. • Afro-descendant and indigenous populations were more vulnerable and have therefore been more likely to be victims of forced labour and other discrimination. • Closure of care centres and schools increased the demand for care, risking an increase of unpaid domestic child labour, especially for children.
<p>Eradication of child labour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2020, paid child labour is likely to have declined and unpaid domestic child labour increased, especially among girls and adolescent women. • By 2021, the risk of child labour is likely to have increased.
<p>Elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic work has been one of the most affected occupations by job losses during the pandemic. • To support those who lost their jobs, actions should be taken, such as: promotion of formalization, emergency assistance or cash transfers and the designing awareness campaigns.

Regarding discrimination in employment, the ILO official states that it is linked to sex/gender and racial ethnicity. Feminization of informal activities in the world of work makes gender discrimination visible due to the unequal distribution of household and unpaid care tasks historically and culturally attributed to women. In this regard, she emphasized the need to conduct country assessments with statistics disaggregated by race and ethnicity for a greater understanding of the problem.

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The main conclusions were as follows:

- Child labour policies, to be more effective, cannot be separated from other policies associated with the labour market.
- Fundamental labour rights impact each other, which is key when addressing child labour.
- Childcare and labour agendas should be addressed with a holistic and gender-based approach, underscoring the situation of girls and adolescents in domestic child labour in third-party households and in unpaid child labour in their own households.

SESSION 2. A SHARED TRAJECTORY: PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING THE ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, AND PROGRESS IN THE 2022-2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

Objective: Presentation of Progress Report on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

Resel Melville, member of the Technical Secretariat of the RI, began the presentation addressing the global and regional context of child labour. According to the publication [Child Labour: Global estimates 2020, Trends and the way forward](#) for the year 2020, it is estimated that, globally, there are 160 million children and adolescents in child labour, of whom 63 million are girls and 97 million are boys. This data highlights that 79 million are involved in the worst forms of child labour.

Most children involved in child labour are in the agricultural sector (70%), followed by the service sector (19.3%) and the industrial sector (7%) (10%). In terms of gender, the ratio is higher in boys who perform child labour (11.2%), but the official of the Technical Secretariat of the RI highlighted the lack of data in relation to domestic or care work.

In Latin America and the Caribbean there is also a decrease in the number of children and adolescents engaged in child labour: it has fallen to 8.2 million, but 5.5 million are still in hazardous work. This reflects a reduction of 1.3 percentage points over a four-year period between 2016-2020, and among the main factors driving progress in reducing child labour are: reducing poverty, combating informality, expanding social protection, and reducing educational exclusion, Melville said.

Regional data shows similarities with global data: child labour is more common among boys (67 per cent) than girls (33 per cent), and it is more prevalent among boys living in rural areas (51 per cent) compared to urban boys (49 per cent). In general, boys involved in child labour are over-represented in the agricultural sector, with the highest presence of child labour (49 per cent), followed by services (34 per cent) and industry (17 per cent). Of the 8.2 million children and adolescents involved in child labour in the region, 3.7 million are in South American countries, 3.3 million in Central America and 1.1 million in the Caribbean.

With regards to the current labour context, according to the ILO report [Labour Overview 2022 - Latin America and the Caribbean](#), the regional labour context is complex and uncertain, due to a slow

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economic recovery, limited fiscal space and elevated levels of inflation. There is still a partial recovery in labour supply; the unemployment rate is significantly lower than in 2019 and there is an increase in informal occupations. As a result, the “poor worker phenomenon” is ever more visible, meaning that people, despite having a job, even a formal job, live in poverty, Melville said.

In addition, the report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) [*Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2022: Transforming education as a basis for sustainable development*](#) emphasizes the social crisis faced by the region due to an unstable global, geopolitical, and economic scenario marked by successive crises that it has not been able to fully confront. It reports that in Latin America and the Caribbean, poverty affects 45.4% of people under 18. Consequently, a “silent crisis in education” is noted due to the interruption of in-person education, which has impacted learning and has exacerbated educational inequalities.

In short, the official of the Technical Secretariat of the RI said that there is a challenge in reintegrating children and adolescents into educational activities and in obtaining more data on who is involved in the economic activity.

Then, **Kathia Romero, member of the Technical Secretariat of the RI**, commented on the progress of PRAETI according to each axis of work:

Axis 1. Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK) as a driver of local policies for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL)

What have we done?	Goals achieved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated the CLRISK dashboard on the RI website. • Implemented the CLRISK Phase II course. • Technical assistance for the CLRISK countries in phase I. • Technical assistance for the CLRISK countries in Phase II. • Strengthened the capacities of public officials, representing employers’ and workers’ 	<p>Greater dissemination of CLRISK to boost its implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 countries requested technical assistance to implement CLRISK Phase I. • 2 countries requested technical assistance to implement CLRISK Phase II. • 11 countries display information online on the probability of child labour in their territories via the dashboard.
	<p>Strengthening national, local, and tripartite adoption of CLRISK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 327 people attended the CLRISK Phase II free online course. • 25 local governments characterized child labour for the development of their policies. • 10 workshops held to strengthen the capacities of public officials representing employers’ and workers’ organizations for the adoption of CLRISK. • Compilation of good practices of CLRISK for replication.

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<p>organizations for the adoption of the CLRISK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compiled good practices from the CLRISK for replication. 	<p>Applicability of CLRISK and evidence of its positive impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Record and systematization of types of application of the CLRISK for replicability (underway).
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Axis 2. Approaches for a more holistic vision

What have we done?	Goals achieved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial analysis to have a proposal for a child labour observatory. • Exchange of good practices for learning among southern countries. • Technical assistance consisting of support and expert opinions in developing national policy instruments. • Participation in regional spaces to address issues such as migration and productive chains. • Communication campaigns to strengthen visibility of proposed approaches. 	<p>Guaranteed decent work for adults and productive development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Proposal for the operation, organization, and design of a Child Labour Observatory. • 1 Analysis of information on child labour and associated factors in Latin American and Caribbean countries. • 1 Statistical database of variables common to all countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. <p>Education, migration, and supply chains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37 Good practices identified. • 16 Technical papers produced by the Technical Secretariat in the framework of the new thematic approaches, that is, decent work, supply chain, migration, and education. • 1 Analysis of progress made by countries in implementing the Conventions. • 4 Alliances to promote cooperation between the ILO and other agencies.

Axis 3. Efficient and effective interventions with greater impact

What have we done?	Goals achieved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Monitora 8.7. • Promote improvement of systems for statistical data collection on child labour in the countries of the region. • Strengthen gender approach in data collection. 	<p>Follow-up mechanisms to monitor the RI strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Review of Monitora 8.7. • 11 Monthly Focal Points meetings. • 1 Annual Focal Points Meeting. <p>Strengthening child labour metrics and reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Review of indicators from 31 countries.

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Axis 4. Economic sustainability

What have we done?	Goals achieved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of Multi-donor Fund (FM – acronym in Spanish). • Design Multi-donor Fund management protocol. • Development of a dialogue table with cooperating partners. • Reprint of the RI presentation brochure. 	<p>Economic commitment of member countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 PRAETI allows leading countries of the region to mobilize funds. • 11 Monthly focal point meetings. • 1 Virtual Annual Focal Points Meeting to jointly review strategic planning. • 3 Subregional specialists providing technical assistance to countries and accompanying processes.
	<p>Design of new strategies with the ILO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Internal coordination process.
	<p>Creation of Multi-donor Fund for RI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Multi-donor Fund created. • 1 Document on the organization and operation of Multi-donor Fund.
	<p>National and regional resource mobilization through Alliance 8.7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Coordination meeting between the RI and Alliance 8.7.

After the session, two individual exercises were carried out, as a survey:

- Financial Year 1. Identify progress of RI countries in institutionalizing the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL), under five key criteria established in Conventions 138 and 182.
- Financial Year 2. Identify, regarding the PRAETI outcomes, the interventions made by countries and sectors in the last year since the last Annual Focal Points Meeting.

Thirty-six (36) people from the following countries responded: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay Peru, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

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FINANCIAL YEAR 1. PROGRESS OF MEMBER STATES OF THE RI- LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FREE OF CHILD LABOUR IN THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR (PECL)

This exercise sought to answer the question: what progress have countries in the region made in institutionalizing public policies to address child labour? For this purpose, the following progress criteria matrix developed by the Technical Secretariat of the RI was taken as reference:

Table 3

Criteria matrix for Financial Year 1

Progress criteria	Criteria description
Implementation of Fundamental Conventions to eliminate child labour	The country has ratified Convention 138, also known as the Minimum Age Convention and Convention 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour and, for their proper implementation, it establishes a minimum age for work, makes regulatory changes and strengthens national legislation to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of labour. In addition to these regulatory aspects, and in accordance with the recommendations of these Conventions, it strengthens its statistics for the determination, nature, and scope of child labour, which will enable it to implement evidence-based policies.
Social dialogue to promote policy processes.	From the public sector, the country promotes a space for intersectoral and tripartite dialogue that meets regularly and follows up on the national policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL). It acts in a decentralized manner by articulating public efforts in sub-national spaces, as well as with other relevant civil society stakeholders such as workers' and employers' organizations and other non-profit organizations. This Programme reinforces monitoring of public response processes to child labour, and particularly the national policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) through institutionalized follow-up, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms.
Institutionalization of public policy for Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL)	The country's public policy and/or action plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) included within another national policy, has succeeded in incorporating gender and migration indicators in a cross-cutting manner that allow progress in more equitable and inclusive policies, increasing the efficiency and scope of the policy. The public budget allocated for its implementation shows the level of institutionalization of the State's attention to the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL)
Prevention of hazardous work and protection of adolescents working	The country has policy tools for the prevention of hazardous adolescent work, as well as for the protection of working adolescents, as a strategy to prevent and eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labour. It develops public policy tools, such as: Registration/authorization of adolescent

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to confront the Worst Forms of Child Labour	work, list of hazardous jobs, and specialized inspection and/or sectoral action protocols for inter-institutional action. These actions also prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labour by reducing the chance that hazardous work may become forms of abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents in criminal activities, such as those described in Convention 182.
Prevention of child labour and territorialization of public action	The country applies a methodology for identifying the risk of child labour and/or a system for collecting data on the incidence of child labour, which includes variables of gender, migration, and school-work ratio. This methodology is implemented at the central level and reaches all territories through actions at the local level and allows for information relevant to creating more efficient public action to channel and better leverage available resources. It also extends the scope of the policy throughout the territory, as a feature of the process is having a mechanism for monitoring, oversight, and evaluation to know its impact and promote the scaling-up of good practices.

Note: Prepared by the Technical Secretariat of the RI, 2023.

In this exercise, 36 people representing 27 countries answered the survey (in 9 countries, 2 people answered the survey) - 9 from South America, 11 from the Caribbean, 7 from Central America.

Progress Criterion 1: Implementation of the Fundamental Conventions to eliminate Child Labour

All countries answered that they have ratified the Fundamental Conventions that address child labour (Convention 138 and Convention 182). Similarly, all countries claim having set the minimum age for access to work, having made at least one regulatory adaptation and having strengthened national legislation towards the prohibition and elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (except for three Caribbean countries). However, a challenge is still evident in several countries of the region in terms of evidence-based policies and strengthening statistics.

Country	Has the country ratified the Fundamental Conventions that address child labour?	Has the country set a minimum age?	Has the country strengthened national legislation?	Has the country strengthened statistics?	Does the country implement evidence-based policies?
Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	Yes	No	No	NC
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NC
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Barbados	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Belize	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

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Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Grenada	Yes	Yes	NC	No	No
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Panama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	NC
Saint Lucia	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Suriname	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Venezuela	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

*Has not ratified Convention 138.

Progress Criterion 2: Social dialogue to promote policy processes.

Countries are promoting spaces for intersectoral and tripartite dialogue, except for Antigua and Barbuda and Venezuela, which claim that they do not have such a space. Similarly, Nicaragua, Suriname, and Saint Lucia claim that they have the space, but that it is not active. Finally, many countries claimed that they have institutionalized mechanisms to follow up and monitor the policy, others are under construction, do not have such a mechanism or do not know about it.

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Table 4

Answers to Progress Criterion 2: Social dialogue to promote policy processes.

Country	Does the country have space for intersectoral and tripartite dialogue?	Does the country have a space for active intersectoral and tripartite dialogue?	Does the country have space for active intersectoral and tripartite dialogue, national and decentralized?	Does the country have institutionalized mechanisms for following up, monitoring and evaluating the policy?
Antigua and Barbuda	No	No	No	No
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barbados	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belize	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Grenada	Yes	Yes	No	No
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



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Nicaragua	Yes	No	No	No
Panama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Saint Lucia	Yes	No	No	No
Suriname	Yes	No	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Yes	No	No
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Venezuela	No	No	No	No

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Regarding **Progress Criterion 3: Institutionalization of public policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL)** most countries claim to have a public policy and/or action plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL). Most Caribbean countries and Venezuela have responded that they do not have a policy. Of those who have claimed to have one, most say they have a special national policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL), that the national policy has incorporated the gender variable, which enhances the efficiency and reach of the policy, and that the national policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL). has a monitoring and evaluation framework. However, not all have a budget for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL).

Table 5

Answers to Criterion 3: Institutionalization of public policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL).

Country	The country has policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL).	The policy is part of another policy	The country has a special policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL).	National policy that incorporates gender	National policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL). with a monitoring and evaluation framework	Special policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL). with a budget	To check / comments
Antigua and Barbuda	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Argentina	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	It does not have a special budget, but it allocates resources except in the province of Buenos Aires

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Bahamas	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Barbados	No	No	No	NS/NO	NS/NO	No	
Belize	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Chile	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Colombia	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) policy is an integral part of the policy on childhood. The monitoring system is under construction. It has a budget at the national level and, at the territorial level, it depends on the government in office.
Costa Rica	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Cuba	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
El Salvador	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Grenada	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Guatemala	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	It has not incorporated gender, though it approaches it from non-discrimination to pay attention to all children.

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							There is no special budget, but each institution allocates a budget.
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Jamaica	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Mexico	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
Nicaragua	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Panama	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Paraguay	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Peru	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The policy is currently being updated. It does not have a specific budget, but it has part-time Child Labour Officers, and they carry out activities.
Dominican Republic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Saint Lucia	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Suriname	Yes	NS/NO	NS/NO	No	Yes	No	
Trinidad and Tobago	No	NS/NO	NS/NO	No	No	No	The policy is being designed.
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Venezuela	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	



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Progress Criterion 4: prevention of hazardous work and protection of working adolescents to address the Worst Forms of Child Labour

Practically, all countries claim that they have policy tools for the protection of working adolescents and a list of hazardous work. Most countries report having a record or authorization process and specialized inspections. Notwithstanding, some countries report not having an inter-agency action protocol for action to address the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Table 6

Answers to Criterion 4: prevention of hazardous work and protection of working adolescents to address the worst forms of child labour.

Countries	The country has policy tools for the protection of working adolescents	The country has a list of hazardous jobs	The country has a record or other authorization process for working adolescents in permitted activities	The country has specialized inspections	The country has a protocol of inter-agency action to address the Worst Forms of Child Labour
Antigua and Barbuda	Yes	No	No	No	No
Argentina	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Bahamas	Yes	No	No	NS/NO	NS/NO
Barbados	Yes	Yes	Yes	NS/NO	NS/NO
Belize	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Brazil	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NS/NO
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Grenada	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Honduras	NS/NO	NS/NO	NS/NO	NS/NO	NS/NO
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes



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Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Panama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	NS/NO	Yes	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Saint Lucia	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Suriname	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Venezuela	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Progress Criterion 5: prevention of child labour and territorialization of public response

Most claim having a methodology to identify child labour risk and/or a data collection system that includes gender, migration and school-work ratio variables, except for Suriname and The Bahamas that have neither a methodology nor a strategy at the local level; Belize has not responded; Costa Rica claims having it on the 'to do' list; and Colombia does not have the migration variable. Also, most develop strategies for services at the local level. However, to a lesser extent they have a follow-up, oversight, and evaluation mechanism to understand the impact and promote the scaling-up of good practices.

Table 7

Answers to Progress Criteria 5: prevention of child labour and territorialization of public response

Countries	The country has a methodology to identify child labour (CL) risk and/or a data collection system on CL incidence	The methodology and/or data collection system includes gender, migration and school-work ratio variables, and has been implemented	The country develops strategies for services at the local level	The country has a follow-up, oversight, and evaluation mechanism to recognize the impact and promote the scaling-up of good practices
Antigua and Barbuda	No	No	No	No



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Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Bahamas	No	No	No	No
Barbados	No	No	No	No
Belize	No	No	No	No
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	No	No	No	No
Grenada	No	No	No	No
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nicaragua	No	No	No	No
Panama	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic	No	NS/NO	Yes	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Yes	Yes	NS/NO	No
Saint Lucia	No	No	No	No
Suriname	No	No	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Trinidad and Tobago	NS/NO	NS/NO	NS/NO	NS/NO
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Venezuela	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

FINANCIAL YEAR 2. LIVE MONITORA

The RI has been using the Monitora 8.7 System (created by Brazil) to track the progress of its strategies. In 2022, with the approval of PRAETI, the need for a review and evaluation of the suitability of the tool was raised. Therefore, the exercise has been carried out collectively and



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in person with the members of the RI. Regarding the PRAETI outcomes, the main dynamic was to identify the interventions undertaken by countries and sectors in the period since the last Annual Focal Points Meeting. The outcomes obtained are provided below:

Outcome 1: Evidence-based national and local policies for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL), with sufficient budget and the participation of representatives of employers' and workers' organizations, implemented.

Most of the countries that answered the survey confirm that the country implements the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) public policies with the participation of representatives of employers' and workers' organizations. Regarding evidence-based local policies and tripartite participation, there is equivalence in the answers as some countries affirm having such local policies and others, to a lesser extent, answered they did not or did not answer the question. In the case of the CAP, most countries have claimed having the plan or report progress on the plan. In the case of the CLRISK Phase I methodology, eight countries reported receiving technical assistance for its implementation, two are yet to verify the information, and ten countries claim to have developed a gender analysis of the problem of child labour.

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Table 8

Answers to Outcome 1

Countries	The country implements the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) public policies with the participation of employers' and workers' organizations, on an annual basis	The country has a Country Acceleration Plan (CAP)	The country receives technical assistance to implement the CLRISK methodology (Phase 1)	The country is in phase 2 of the CLRISK	Evidence-based local policies and tripartite participation per year.	The country has developed a gender analysis of the problem of child labour through data collection and analysis systems
Antigua & Barbuda	No	No	No	No	No	No
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bahamas	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Barbados	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Belize	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Colombia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

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Cuba	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
El Salvador	No	NS/NC	No	No	No	Yes
Grenada	No	No	No	No	No	No
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Guyana	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	NS/NO
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	To be verified
Jamaica	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Mexico	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NS/NO
Nicaragua	NS/NO	No	No	No	No	No
Panama	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Panama	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NS/NO
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	To be verified
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	NS/NO	No	No	NS/NO
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	No	To be verified	No	No	NS/NO
Saint Lucia	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Suriname	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Trinidad & Tobago	No	No	No	No	No	No
Trinidad & Tobago	No	No	To be verified	No	No	No
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes



International
Labour
Organization



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour

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Uruguay	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Venezuela	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes



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Outcome 2. RI countries have intersectoral strategies and/or interventions focused on promoting decent work, quality education, vocational training, supply chains free from child labour, and protecting the rights of migrant children and adolescents.

Eighty-three (83) per cent claim that their country implements intersectoral interventions for the promotion of decent work for the prevention of child labour and 67 per cent claim that their country implements, within its educational interventions, actions aimed at the prevention and care of children and adolescents at risk, as well as including a list of dangerous work for adolescents. There is also major progress in engaging regional allies with expert organizations on migration issues (eight people did not answer or are unsure). On the other hand, while more than half say that their country implements cross-sectoral interventions to ensure that supply chains are free of child labour, there is still a significant percentage who do not, or do not know. Finally, there is still a challenge in implementing intersectoral interventions to ensure the rights of migrant children and adolescents and to promote tripartite spaces for social dialogue in the Prevention and Eradication Child Labour (PECL). In the case of Cuba, they claim they did not have migrant children and adolescents.

Outcome 3. A regional information, monitoring and follow-up system based on homogenized indicators has been established to generate evidence on the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL).

The Regional Child Labour Observatory is being created based on information provided by countries in country sheets; information has been obtained from the 31 countries. However, the other indicators still face challenges for their achievement. There are several countries that do not have (or have not answered or are unsure) homogenized indicators on child labour and its worst forms, that do not report or are unsure, on the status of progress of the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 or, do not publish or are not sure of the annual national reports. Only Guatemala has stated that they develop them, but they are not published.

Outcome 4. Strong alliances established among RI countries for the implementation of actions focused on the elimination of child labour.

It yields very good outcomes in terms of renewal of the commitment, creation of operational and available Multidonor Fund. However, the economic contribution of the countries to the RI budget is still a challenge. Brazil contributes to the RI, through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation with the ABC.

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CONTINUATION SESSION 2. A SHARED TRAJECTORY: STRATEGY TO ACTION CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Objective: Strengthen shared tripartite responsibility to eliminate child labour.

Moderator: Resel Melville and Kathia Romero, members of the Technical Secretariat of RI.

This session applied a practical group work methodology to identify challenges and opportunities with respect to child labour. To do this, an analysis was carried out to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT). Thus, opportunities for and threats to countries to implement the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) actions were identified, and the internal strengths and weaknesses needed to be able to recognize and address child labour were analysed.

The outcomes of the group work are provided below:

Table 9

Outcomes of SWOT analysis

Threats	Weaknesses
<p>Impacts of economic crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of informal economy. • Job losses and more informality. • Vulnerability of national economy. • Actions that limit national and regional productive economic development. • Structural problems such as high informality rates, unemployment, poverty, few companies. • Macroeconomic instability. <p>Migration and climate crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of migratory movements as a result of violence, displacement due to climate crises, insecurity, etc. • Climate crisis. <p>Global crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of the post-pandemic. • World crises. • Impacts of wars. • Incitement to inter-country conflicts and internal conflicts. 	<p>Lack of budget and human resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a specific budget (national and provincial). • Limited State financial resources. • Lack of political will to commit sufficient budget. • Lack of funds. • Lack of human and financial resources. • Limited human resources. • Money, mandate of Child Labour Commission. <p>Lack of up-to-date data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of up-to-date statistics. • Lack of data • Lack of comparative data collection for evidential based planning. <p>Weaknesses in public child labour policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental priorities, no labour inspection in the interior. • Lack of regulations (unpaid domestic work). • Homogeneous regulations. • Lack of link between the prevention of child labour and employment generation.



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<p>Inefficient public policies and political instability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erroneous public policies. • Poor policy decisions. • Lack of political interest. • Lack of political will. • Institutional weakness. • Change of governments and policy sustainability. • Change of government staff who are not familiar with the child labour problem. • Lack of collaborative efforts among key persons. • Lack of supportive mechanisms. • Corruption. <p>Lack of budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budget • Lack of budget to implement policies. • Lack of donors <p>Labour legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigidity in labour regulations that do not involve new forms of work for more employment. • Insufficient knowledge about local laws. • Flexibility of labour laws. • Lack of enforcement. <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to education, water, and health (deterioration of living conditions affect these rights of children). • Growth of discriminatory, misogynistic, and xenophobic ideologies. • Need to bring child labour to the tripartite dialogue table. • Lack of education. • Lack of employment. • Cultural aspects related to child labour. • Cultural factors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification for C138-C182. • Design of child labour policy. • Convention 182 recognizes child prostitution as Worst Form of Work. • Enforce established policies and laws. <p>Lack of political will and little articulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of buy-in of policy makers. • Inadequate ongoing collaboration with stakeholders to ensure required participation and support for activities and plans. • Exclusion of partners, Lack of interest. • Slow inter-agency response for victim support. <p>Political Instability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent changes on key positions (focal points). • Lack of coordination. • Continuity. • Changes of government. • Continuity failure. <p>Lack of other matters of interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of gender perspective. • Lack of indigenous and racist perspective. • Lack of visibility of particular contexts such as migration and armed conflict.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture of valuation of child labour. 	
Strengths	Opportunities
<p>Social dialogue and tripartism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tripartite social dialogue. • Institutionalized social dialogue. • Tripartite approach (government, workers’ and employers’ organizations, and society). • National steering committee to eliminate child labour (tripartite). • Historical relationship with the ILO. <p>Good practices and experience sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience sharing. • Good practice sharing. • Share good practices from countries. • Good business practices. <p>Public policies and legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorialization policy. • National Policy on Prevention of Child Labour. • Training policies with unit of conception. • Sectoral policies. • Established legal corpus. • Legislation protecting against child labour. • Strengthened legislation. • Institutionalization on public agenda. • Protective labour legislation. • Extensive legislation on the subject. • Ratification of Conventions on fundamental rights. • Follow-up of political implementation. • Hazardous child labour list. • Decent Work Country Programs. • Care protocols implemented. • Good apprenticeship programs. • Single System of Social Assistance. <p>Intersectoral and inter-institutional commitment and coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectoral coordination at all levels. 	<p>Tripartism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tripartite collaboration. • Tripartite platform that allows to tackle the problem from different perspectives. <p>Commitment and political will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries’ commitment to the implementation of SDGs by 2030. • Commitment of participating countries. • Manifest political will of government. • Increased awareness of the need for a national agenda for SDG Target 8.7. <p>Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alliance of Local Governments. • Cross-sectoral and peer partnerships. • Efficient horizontal and vertical government articulation. • Create goals, start conversations, promote in support from stakeholders. <p>Knowledge sharing, good practices, and development of initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our proximity to each other lends to the ease of sharing experience and expertise. • Establish best practices. • Increasing global initiatives to eliminate child labour. • Experience sharing and new practices. • Regional knowledge sharing. • Technical support exchanges. • Learning good practices. • Encourages creativity and innovation. • Trainings and learning between countries. <p>International conventions and frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an international policy that shapes the eliminating of child labour. <p>International cooperation</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of actors working on the subject. • Inter-agency coordination to strengthen country actions. • Social Commitment. • Cooperation exchanges. • Development of associated management networks (public-private). • Inter-agency coordination. • Leadership of the Ministry of Labour with support from the Technical Secretariat. • Employer sector recognized as a change leader. • Strengthening of provincial commissions and coordination with national commission. <p>Other topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South-South and triangular cooperation. • Solid statistical system. • Pathfinder countries' roadmap. • Training and awareness-raising. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of international technical cooperation • South-South Cooperation • Cooperation <p>Characteristics of the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the diversity of the region that its already established entities. • We are a place where pilot projects can be assessed for durability. • Our countries size lends to ease of implementing and monitoring. <p>Other topics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very positive agenda that few sectors oppose. • Use of new technologies for training. • Recognition of strengths, weaknesses, and threats. • Chance to fill gaps.
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In terms of threats, threats linked to global crises such as wars, migration and the impacts of climate change are identified, with dimensions beyond governments' control. Threats linked to governments 'of the day' are also identified, such as corruption, political will, lack of budget and the implementation of certain measures, among others. This adding to **the weaknesses** of each country, such as lack of budget, human resources, revised statistics, high turnover of public officials, among others. In consideration of the foregoing, social dialogue and tripartism are highlighted as a **strength**, as well as good practices and intersectoral work. Finally, in regard to **opportunities**, tripartite collaboration, articulation, alliances and the commitment of all actors is also highlighted.

SESSION 3. DIALOGUES WITH DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS AGAINST CHILD LABOUR

Objective: To promote actions that will lead to the achievement of Target 8.7 and mobilize technical and financial commitments to allow for progress towards reducing child labour in the region

Session in charge of: Pilar Rodríguez, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

In this session, a dialogue table was held by **Claudia Coenjaerts, Regional Director a.i., ILO Regional Office** and featured several partner spokespersons from the RI and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations and representatives of governments. Coenjaerts asked a number of questions as follows:

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Table 10

Dialogue with development partners

<p>How do you see the interdisciplinarity of child labour with other SDGs?</p>	<p>Luis Puentes, member of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID, for its initials in Spanish) stated that, for Spain, eradication of child labour stems from Spanish government. Since then, it has been a priority of the cooperation policy. Later on, through the RI, they have been able to concretize it in a structured manner, addressing human rights-based approaches and gender approach, which allow multisectoriality to work. Puentes pointed out that it is essential to strengthen the obligations of respect for, and compliance with rights that affect the eradication of child labour, rights of children, decent work, non-discrimination, and the participation of the different actors. He concluded by indicating that the gender issue is fundamental.</p>
<p>From you experience as a member of Alliance 8.7, what challenges do you face in fulfilling your commitment to eliminate child labour?</p>	<p>Zineb Mekouar, France’s Deputy Representative to the ILO and the G7-G20 Employment Working Group, began her presentation stating that it is essential to take into account the different cooperation between partners, NGOs, Governments, and private companies in the joint fight to eliminate child labour. France, through Alliance 8.7, referred that it has sought co-responsibility of all countries and the design of a strategy and a roadmap with partners, companies, and different actors to eliminate child labour and forced labour in supply chains. She concluded her speech highlighting how the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the current policy crisis makes it difficult to achieve the objective set.</p>
<p>How can synergies be strengthened in the fight against child labour and other development targets?</p>	<p>Monica Salmito, Triangular South-South Cooperation Main Analyst of the Brazil-ILO Cooperation Programme, and representative of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), noted that Brazil guides its international relations through the principle of international cooperation, reason why it has been developing the Trilateral Cooperation mechanism with the RI. Salmito also stated that RI is a space for the exchange of public policies and best practices. She therefore stressed the need to strengthen and refine the RI for the development of child labour related policies.</p>
<p>How is the European Union supporting the child labour (CL) issue, and the inclusive societies initiative?</p>	<p>Beata Plonka, Policy Officer, European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships, stated that in 2020, with the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, the Europe Group initiative was created to address various issues such as, social protection, decent work, vocational education, among others. In Latin America they have the Euro Social Programme, emphasized Plonka, which is focused on social aspects, and has been applied by different agencies of the European states. Thus, they have developed an initiative on inclusive and egalitarian societies in Latin America and the Caribbean, to</p>



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	<p>contribute to social protection, decent work, promotion of labour rights, international labour standards and social inclusion, among others, and to address, among other reasons, the deepest causes of child labour.</p>
<p>What is the added value of an RI? To what extent is it a positive action for the government and the different levels?</p>	<p>Cecilia Cross, Focal Point Representative of the Government of Argentina, highlighted the relevance of the RI because of its moral and social commitment to the eradication of child labour, forced labour, and human trafficking. Thus, alliances and the validity of a consensual international policy are fundamental to the debate of internal political discussions, she said. For Cross, commitment has to go beyond governments 'of the day'. An international commitment and initiatives such as the RI are needed to create and innovate in public and social policies.</p>
<p>What characteristic makes the union sector belong to the RI? Why is it important that the RI is present in the region?</p>	<p>Susana Santomingo, Focal Point Representative of Workers' Organizations, highlighted the relevance of the RI due to social dialogue, respect for tripartism and a democratic environment, aspects that characterize this space. In the current context of rights setback due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, sustainability of the RI is fundamental and strategic due to its great contribution, she said. The RI is, for the working sector, a space for accompaniment. Santomingo ended her speech emphasizing the commitment of the working sector.</p>
<p>How does this tripartite space strengthen business organizations to tackle child labour?</p>	<p>Lourdes Cardona, Focal Point Representative of Employers' Organizations, highlighted the advantages of the RI. She said that as it is a tripartite and articulation space, the voice of all social actors is heard, and consensus and coordination are achieved to promote joint work. It is a knowledge platform that has allowed sharing good practices and, in turn, share them with business networks. Thus, Cardona emphasized that the RI has allowed generating resources and strengthening relationship with strategic partners and cooperation agencies to focalise funding and achieving goals. Finally, Cardona said that the RI has allowed reinforcing and ratifying the commitment of the employer sector in the Child Labour Eradication Programme (PETI).</p>

Following this dialogue, Coenjaerts opened the space with strategic partners for dialogue on how to maintain and ensure sustainability.

<p>How do you see the chance of other countries joining South-South and</p>	<p>Monica Salmito, Triangular South-South Cooperation Main Analyst of the Brazil-ILO Cooperation Programme, and representative of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), stated that Brazil is a development partner contributing financial and technical resources to the projects; so, they need to know the experiences of partner countries to see how they can benefit each other. In order to allocate more resources, Salmito suggested, it is necessary to</p>
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<p>Triangular Cooperation?</p>	<p>show the positive impacts and outcomes. Finally, she highlighted the South-South Cooperation model as a useful tool for the development of countries. From Brazil, they want to disseminate the mechanism and incorporate other financing partners.</p>
<p>What motivates you to join as a RI partner?</p>	<p>Olga Pozo, Head of the Iberoamerican Unit department of the Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID), mentioned several reasons why AACID seeks to join as a RI partner. On the one hand, because it aligns with Spain's efforts to work to fight against child labour; for the commitment to a gender equality policy, working with girls and adolescents at risk; and for the skills they have to develop international cooperation for the development of the 2030 Agenda. To do this, she said that they should reflect on how to distribute cooperation funds to ensure the rights of all. Finally, Pozo said that their support seeks to reinforce the work and share experiences to learn from them.</p>
<p>Last reflections</p>	<p>Beata Plonka, Policy Officer, European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships added that they will continue to support the projects, under a multi-stakeholder approach. She commented on the project being implemented globally called Ending Child Labour in global supply chains, focused on the agriculture sector and coffee production, in different countries. This work is being coordinated with the ILO, UNICEF, FAO, and the International Trade Centre, which will include regional and local partners to address this issue with a holistic perspective.</p>
	<p>Zineb Mekouar, France's Deputy Representative to the ILO and the G7-G20 Employment Working Group, added that it is necessary to work on tools, in obtaining funding, in consensus among actors to sustain the RI. The French government no longer has the same resources, so they are promoting a law limiting businesses to accountability, just like other European countries. Finally, she stated that the differences between boys and girls must be taken into account, and work on raising awareness.</p>
	<p>Luis Puentes, Head of the programme of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), reinforced that sustainability of the RI should be sought. He considers that the added value of the RI is the promotion of co-responsibility of all actors, in particular governments, who have different roles and capacities. Finally, Puentes said that it is necessary to demonstrate that there are positive outcomes and know how to communicate how much countries have progressed and how they have mainstreamed international standards.</p>

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SESSION 4. MOVING FORWARD DECISIVELY: COUNTRY ACCELERATION PLAN (CAP)

Objective: Present the opportunities and challenges of the CAP.

Session in charge of: Pilar Rodríguez, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

Rodríguez began the session by highlighting that the CAP is a governments' effort to boost each country and the region's actions to prevent child labour. Thus, in the framework of the IX Annual Meeting of the Focal Points Network, 31 countries of the region presented their CAP. These CAPs, Rodríguez said, should be analysed and enriched with contributions of the business and union sector.

Fernanda Fahrenbühler, Focal Point of the Government of Chile, stated that Chile's CAP planning coincided with the review stage of the [Strategy to Eradicate Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Workers 2015-2025](#). Fahrenbuhler further stated that inter-agency coordination and articulation is one of the greatest challenges, particularly with sectors where the link to child labour is not as evident. Another challenge is to maintain the interest and involvement of institutions over time. Currently, Chile has a Ministerial Advisory Commission on labour Prospecting, a tripartite body composed of 36 workers' and employers' organizations, which began in 1996, she said. All the institutions that composed it have a proactive attitude; the challenge is to maintain interest over time and to involve the institutions.

Similarly, **Jorge Ríos, Focal Point of the Government Mexico**, said that it has been important for Mexico to start the process of elaborating the CAP because it has contributed to identifying areas of action. Ríos highlighted the progress being made in the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL). He mentioned that the Inter-secretarial Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) and the Protection of Adolescent Workers of the Permitted Age (CITI) was created since 2013, which coordinates work with the agencies of the Federal Government of Mexico. In addition, in 2020, the Protection of Adolescent Workers of the Permitted Age network was created, a formal articulation that each State has; a work plan for its implementation; and a guide on the prevention and eradication of forced labour for employers was designed and disseminated, among other initiatives. They have also implemented trainings and have different formats to detect child labour. This commitment is also made at the international level, Ríos emphasized, through the United States, Mexico and Canada Treaty, which has a mechanism for identifying forced and child labour.

Regarding data identification, every three years a survey on child labour is conducted to understand the structural causes, he said. Thus, the latest national survey indicates an increase of more than 400 thousand children and adolescents in child labour due, in part, to the crisis generated by COVID-19 and the improvement of indicators and metrics. The CLRISK has also been developed in various municipalities. Despite all these efforts, he said that one of the major challenges is to have a specific budget to address child labour.

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Juliana Restrepo, Focal Point Representative of Employers’ Organizations, highlighted the advantages and opportunities of the RI that have allowed consolidating strategies and promoting tripartite dialogue to reach agreements. She also emphasized that the role of the employer sector in the CAP is awareness, training, and communication (spokesperson) of businesses best practices. Restrepo highlighted the importance of having a repository with systematized information on good practices to generate links. On the other hand, she said that the implementation of plans and the visibility of the actions of the RI is given through business networks of the different countries of the region, where there is tripartite participation.

Finally, **Paola Egusquiza, Focal Point Representative of the Workers’ Organizations**, raised several important problems of the CAP that must be addressed. First, she mentioned that the CAPs should be linked to reality, not just to rules or legal framework of countries in the region. She also highlighted figures on social protection in the Americas, indicating that only 64.3% of the population is covered by some social protection benefit and 57% of children and adolescents have at least one social protection. Furthermore, while there are high numbers of school attendance, they do not have social protection so, 7.6 million children in primary education do not have quality learning. Egusquiza also said that migrants and refugees and indigenous peoples should be included in the CAPs. Finally, she called on the business sector to go beyond commitment and land regional commitments at the national level, and fight for a bigger budget.

Opening of Focal Points dialogue:

Table 11

Summary of focal points dialogue

Roderick Chaverri, Focal Point of the Government of Panama, emphasized the importance of mainstreaming the gender approach in public policies. In consideration of the foregoing, he highlighted cultural beliefs and traditions in Latin America and the Caribbean, where girls are assigned the caring role within society and households. This, he said, turns girls’ involvement in child labour and hazardous work invisible in statistics and these elements are not taken into account

Fernanda Fahrenbühler, Focal Point of the Government of Chile, said they are updating figures through the Survey of Children and Adolescents Activities (EANNA, for its acronym in Spanish). On a qualitative level, she highlighted the experience of working with civil society, in particular with *Corporación Opción*, which promotes the rights of children and adolescents and the exercise of their citizenship. This organization has been able to identify child domestic labour among girls and adolescents. She highlighted the great contribution of civil society in their knowledge of this problem, as they know the territories better, so she considers it important to include them in public policy. At the quantitative level, how to measure and mainstream it into public policies is still being defined, she emphasized.

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in the qualitative indicators for the CAPs.

Jorge Rios, Focal Point, Government of Mexico, stated that the Government of Mexico seeks to make a paradigm change and change the macho culture, but at the same time, to prevent child labour with the support of the State so that children, and adolescents continue their education. That is why universal scholarships are being provided to children in basic education and upper secondary education.

SESSION 5. TERRITORIAL INNOVATION WITH REGIONAL IMPACT - CHILD LABOUR RISK IDENTIFICATION MODEL (CLRISK)

Objective: to demonstrate the effectiveness of the CLRISK tool in focusing actions aimed at the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) in the territory from different sectors.

Moderator: Kathia Romero, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

The panel began with the words of **Patricio Donoso, Ecuador's Minister of Labour**, who officially presented the maps of the CLRISK in Ecuador, which are published on the RI's web platform.

In his words, Minister Donoso said that the CLRISK has been implemented in order to articulate actions to achieve an Ecuador free of child and forced labour, and to contribute to global alliance to eliminate this problem, with the support of ECLAC and the ILO. The objective is to identify through the CLRISK the most vulnerable Ecuadorian territories to child labour to articulate multisectoral and intersectional actions that effectively address child labour in the short and long term. [Dashboard CLRISK \(iniciativa2025alc.org\)](http://iniciativa2025alc.org)

After this launch ceremony of the CLRISK Ecuador, the panel began as a dialogue:

The CLRISK allows identifying the probability of child labour in the territory, being a useful tool to prevent child labour and act effectively. To know a little more about how commitment and efforts are built in countries to implement the CLRISK, the panellist representing Ecuador were asked: How was the country encouraged to implement it?

Priscila Fernandez, Representative of the Ministry of Labour of Ecuador, said that the main reason for implementing the CLRISK was to guarantee timely responses for the prevention of child labour, with policies that allow combating socio-economic and demographic factors that condition children and adolescents to engage in child labour. Fernandez added that they are in process of starting the implementation of the CLRISK Phase II. The main challenge in this process was to collect sufficient sample and perform a quality analysis at national level in a context of confinement due to the COVID-19 pandemic. That is why, to design the maps, the territory of the country was divided into seven planning zones.



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In conclusion, how can workers be active actors in the implementation of the CLRISK?

Alejandro Aviles, Focal Point for Workers in Mexico, said that workers can contribute to the CLRISK in many ways and that data provided on child labour in Mexico motivated it to be one of the first countries to implement it. However, Aviles believes that the scope of its implementation should be extended to more municipalities, and, for this, it must be articulated with the different sectors. Although the CLRISK is a very technical Programme, trade union organizations can accompany it -provided that the Intercontinental Network of the CSA has received training from the Technical Secretariat of the RI in relation to the CLRISK-, to have the capacity to accompany the implementation process of the CLRISK, and to provide training and raise awareness. Aviles noted that workers want to be the main actors in the implementation of the CLRISK and urged to make the meeting's slogan real: Let's join efforts.

Alejandro Aviles' words reflect the commitment and involvement of the worker sector in the process of implementing the CLRISK, and particularly Mexico as a guiding country; however, there are other actors such as the employers' organizations represented in the RI who are asked the following question: What has been the main challenge in the implementation of the CLRISK from the employer sector?

Marlene Mazariegos, Focal Point Representative of Employers' Organizations, commented on three aspects that pose, in general, a challenge for the implementation of the CLRISK: first, statistics are required to implement the model, and in that regard, it is necessary for states to revise their information; second, she noted that some countries such as Colombia have monitoring systems that should be linked to the CLRISK. Finally, the challenge is to provide training and information since many people consider it solely as a map of child labour and the CLRISK is more than that, she said.

As to the experience of implementing the CLRISK in Guatemala, Mazariegos noted that Ana Cafe used the CLRISK map and superimposed it on the zones to identify those at risk of child labour. In this regard, they designed programs for children in harvest times to prevent child labour, such as: *Coffee Kindergarten* for children from five to seven, *Coffee Camp* for children from seven to nine and Active Rural School. These programs were intensified in areas where there is a greater likelihood of child labour in order to provide protection for children in these families. Likewise, she emphasized that the role of the business sector goes beyond the obligation of the sector; it is to contribute to public education.

This experience graphs how the CLRISK can be used, but there are also other uses. In that regard, **Rosa Capcha, from the National Superintendence of Labor Inspection of Peru and Coordinator of the Specialized Group of Labour Inspectors on Forced Labour and Child Labour (GEIT-TFI)** commented on the use of the CLRISK in labour inspection and expressed the

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importance of its implementation in the design of preventive actions of child labour by identifying high, medium and low risk areas. This has allowed a change of strategy; from a reactive strategy to a preventive strategy, where vulnerable areas are visualized, thus contributing to public policies. This implies, Capcha said, an articulated work with institutions at the local level (police, prosecutor's office, etc.), in particular with the municipalities which are aware of the reality of businesses and those with any other types of information, which allows building other maps and not only act on the complaints. She also stated that there is a lack of knowledge of the Law on the part of small and medium-sized businesses, and adolescents who need to work due to the increase in poverty. Finally, she said that this tool has helped to influence small businesses.

Based on Rosa Capcha's comments and taking into account that the CLRISK is a useful tool in different aspects, participants were asked to list the lessons drawn from the CLRISK experience.

Diego Andrade, Ministry of Labour of Ecuador, emphasized first, the need to institutionalize information on child labour to intensify actions through the use of quality information through the CLRISK. This tool guides decision-makers in the prevention of child labour, said Andrade. He also said that it is necessary to involve other actors such as sub-national governments, international actors, and having a shared vision of the Child Labour Eradication Programme (PETI) to land in Phase II and expand what has been done. Finally, he highlighted the limitations in terms of current data on child labour, so it is necessary to work with other institutions to have more information. He concluded by highlighting the need to strengthen organizational capacity, articulate actors, and resources to focus efforts to eradicate child labour in Ecuador.

Panellists were asked about the following steps:

- **Alejandro Aviles, Focal Point Representative of Mexican Workers**, stated that they will continue with training and the objectives of the CLRISK. Among the lessons learned in Mexico are to include in mapping all the actors working in the territory mainstreaming workers' organizations. He also suggested intersectoral articulation and, in this regard, emphasized that trade unions are important when socializing the application of the CLRISK. He also believes that more Focal Points should be mainstreamed to have a wider scope for action. Therefore, capacity building is required as a fundamental axis in the implementation of the CLRISK in all the countries of the region.
- **Marlene Mazariegos, Focal Point Representative of Employers' Organizations**, reaffirmed the need to have updated information and interweave the monitoring system that other countries have with the CLRISK and thus have a better approach to this problem. She also pointed out the usefulness of the CLRISK to identify the risk of

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child labour in productive activities, prioritize actions and motivate States to have a greater presence.

- **Rosa Capcha, National Superintendence of Labor Inspection of Peru and Coordinator of the Specialized Group of Labour Inspectors on Forced Labour and Child Labour (GEIT-TFI)** highlighted the need for budget and support to strengthen the capacities of public officials. She also called on us to continue moving forward, to continue with Phase II, to improve the CLRISK, to share experiences and to mirror what has been done.

Opening of Focal Points dialogue:

Table 12

Summary of focal points dialogue

<p>Laura Diaz, Focal Point of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security of Paraguay, said that, in Paraguay, the inspection system is similar to the inspection system of Peru and that, due to the small number of inspectors, they work reactively and asks: how did you manage to motivate and articulate with municipalities to achieve effective inspections?</p>	<p>Rosa Capcha, Superintendence of Labour Inspection of Peru and coordinator of the Group of Labour Inspectors on Forced Labour and Child Labour (GEIT-TFI) said that they have a renewed board on child labour and forced labour, which sets out the duties and obligations of the different bodies, both of the government and inspection, and of all the State's organizations. In this regard, municipalities are obliged to provide information, coordinate, and collaborate with the actions, since they know what businesses do in the area and their location. Specifically, work is accomplished with the assets and urban land office, she emphasized.</p>
<p>Jose Nelson Gutierrez, Focal Point of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Honduras, said that they intend to implement the CLRISK, but are afraid that they cannot guarantee its compliance so, he asks: What do we join this activity for?</p>	<p>Kathia Romero, Technical Secretariat of the RI, answered, saying that it is a good time to implement the CLRISK. In a few months, they would have information, while suggesting involving other sectors from the onset through the national tripartite commission.</p>

SESSION 6. INNOVATIVE ACTIONS WITH IMPACT - ACCELERATING THE MOVE TOWARDS THE ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Objective - To exchange innovative actions with impact to accelerate the Child Labour Eradication Programme (PETI) in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Moderator: Resel Melville, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

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This session had a practical methodology, through the dynamics called *World Café* and aimed to share innovative actions with impact to accelerate the Child Labour Eradication Programme (PETI) in Latin America and the Caribbean. There were five stations where the following practices were shared and exchanging ideas was encouraged:

Table 13

Actions with impact carried out by both the Government and business and trade union sectors in Jamaica, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, and Costa Rica

Country	Title	Description
Jamaica	Social Projection: Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH)/ Conditional transfer programme to vulnerable families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica's Programme to assist families in poverty, through conditional payments to improve accomplishments in health and education statistics. The direct beneficiaries of the PATH subsidy are those identified as at risk of child labour. Of the total number of beneficiaries, 71 per cent are children. The CLRISK methodology is implemented, and PATH coverage is provided in parishes at higher risk of child labour.
Brazil	Labour inspection - Strategic action model for Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) in Brazil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to improve and strengthen Brazilian labour inspection in its activity to combat child labour. Action protocols for various types of child labour, as well as strategic planning processes and execution of inspections in Brazil. The Improving and Strengthening Labour Inspection Project for promoting combating child labour has 28 projects divided into four thematic areas.
Colombia	Targeting diagnostics in areas of influence of child labour in Colombia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategy to help identify risks associated with child labour in the territories. Members of the Inter-Agency Committee for the Elimination of Child Labour (CIETI) are assisted in gathering statistical information and in ascertaining the social problems of vulnerable children and adolescents and their families.
Argentina	Education and training linked to decent work: Childcare Centres – (Trade Union Sector experience, UOLRA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Childcare enters run by the Union <i>Obrera Ladrillera de la República de Argentina</i> (OPLRA) are part of the National Decent Work Plan of the sector with formalization objectives, as well as Child Labour Eradication Programme (PETI).



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare centres convoke children and adolescents in the sector at risk of child labour. • School support, recreational, artistic and sports activities are carried out, and food support and health monitoring are provided. • In some localities, absence of child labour has been achieved, as well as improving adult work organization, and school reintegration, especially after the pandemic.
Costa Rica	Business network against child labour in Costa Rica (Employer sector experience).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group of companies and organizations committed to child labour prevention and eradication. • 23 active businesses in the network. • A space for sharing good practices of the businesses that compose it. • Guide to Action, Responsible Business Conduct against Child and Adolescent Labour, was created.

SESSION 8. DIALOGUES: TRAJECTORIES TO DECENT WORK. THE SCHOOL – WORK TRANSITION CHALLENGE

Objective: to demonstrate the importance of retention, educational reintegration and job retraining for adolescents of the permitted age.

Moderator: Resel Melville, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

Mariana Huepe, Consultant to the RI, presented the outcomes and recommendations arising from the synthesis of two studies carried out in 2023, on retention and reintegration strategies in secondary education, protection and/or retraining of Adolescent Workers of the Permitted Age in Latin America and the Caribbean: Technical Note on Child Labour and its Link to School Dropouts.

She commented that there are differentiated patterns of child labour and school dropout according to sex, age, and other factors, which intersect to form hard nuclei of exclusion. These are reflected in dropout rates and child labour. So, school dropouts are simultaneously addressed with the problem of child labour. Among the factors that lead to school dropouts are: obstacles to access a free quality education, distance in rural territories, student performance not only in learning, but also in behaviour and characteristics of the school.

Based on the foregoing, the Technical Note proposes main strategies that not only serve to prevent school dropouts, but also to prevent child labour and to create more protected work environments in adolescents of working age. Among them are - Strengthening educational trajectories, policies to prevent teenage pregnancy and accompaniment of teenage mothers

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and fathers, early warning systems (EWS) that play an important role in countries' response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, consider conditional transfer programs or scholarships aiming at lowering the opportunity cost of quitting education, as well as changes in educational offerings to make school more attractive and accessible to students.

Regarding strategies for job protection and retraining, she commented that apprenticeship contracts, training programs and employment subsidies are promoted to hire a certain group of the most vulnerable population. Among the lessons learned are - Improving the transition from school to work, encouraging adolescents to participate in tertiary education, and linking training with practical experience in the workplace. It is essential, she said, to create safe work environments for adolescents of working age, where conditions are clear, accessible, and adequate. Greater incentives for participation are needed for both adolescents and employers. In addition, programs should be designed to grant certificates of training and experience, recognized nationally, she emphasized.

To conclude, Huepe stated that child labour is a multi-causal phenomenon, so it requires the articulation of policies that encourage reincorporation and permanence in classrooms and accompany the educational trajectory, responding to the different needs. To do this, she emphasized that it is necessary to have an adequate diagnosis about the needs of students at risk of abandonment, strengthen the territorial dimension, in close collaboration with public and private actors at the local level, complemented by actions to promote and strengthen inspection mechanisms.

Then, a dialogue table opens:

Table 14

Summary of the open dialogue

<p>Angela Bravo. Specialist in Advocacy and Education Management, UNESCO Peru.</p>	<p>Bravo began her presentation by highlighting the importance of adopting an educational perspective oriented towards life and employment. UNESCO's proposal in Peru prioritizes equitable and relevant education to generate a service for adolescents that families value, especially those who are in vulnerable situations. To this end, the Rural Secondary Education Program "HORIZONTES" is developed, with a technical-productive education component, which offers students a double certification at the end of school, and support to generate resources and income for families and students. This has allowed them, in some cases, to scale up to small training undertakings and turn them into sales businesses. Also, Bravo shared the experience of Senegal, where a talents school for teenagers has been created for adolescents finishing high school through a labour certification programme,</p>
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	<p>that allows them to have more capacities to enter other workplaces with more rights and greater ability to negotiate their training path in another sector.</p>
<p>Aida Reyes, Focal Point Representative of the Government of Belize.</p>	<p>Reyes highlighted Belize’s good practices - First, she mentioned that in 2013 they conducted a national survey on child labour and found that child labour was focused on the agricultural sector, the sugar industry. Based on these outcomes, they implemented strategies to reduce child labour through inspection work and educational sessions, working hand in hand with different actors. With the support of the ILO and UNICEF, in 2022, they launched the child labour policy aiming at raising awareness among the different actors to eradicate child labour. She also emphasized that Belize’s Government has been applying good practices in education by providing grants to students to attend school, free education in four secondary schools, awareness campaigns on child labour to families, and training teachers in rural schools about risky work. Reyes ended her speech by expressing her interest in modifying the Law to increase sanctions.</p>
<p>Paola Egusquiza, Focal Point Representative of workers’ organizations.</p>	<p>Egusquiza emphasized that the State has the role of guaranteeing free, universal, accessible, and quality education, but it must also ensure that children have access to health and social protection. On the other hand, faced with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on education, she suggests implementing an intensive intervention programme. Teachers’ teaching work should also be promoted due to the significant role they play. With regard to the ‘from school to the first job’ trajectory, she said that they are committed to vocational training and a decent first job, which must be monitored so that they do not become spaces for exploitation, she said. Therefore, it is very important to strengthen the labour inspection to ensure the trajectory to the first job and that it is a technical learning. In this context, decent work must also be provided to the families of children and adolescents, because it will allow them to attend school. Finally, she concluded her speech emphasizing that internal migration taking place in family farming had to also be taken into account.</p>
<p>Florencia Suau, Focal Point Representative of employers’ organizations.</p>	<p>Suau began her intervention emphasizing the role of the employer sector in quality education; that it should be able to fulfil regional and local productive development according to the needs identified, address talent gap and future job challenges. The role of the employer sector is key in the design of strategies that favour the educational trajectories of students, in accompanying hiring processes in small and medium businesses, in providing tax incentives and in the promotion of decent jobs. She noted that several countries are part of the global learning network, which brings together companies that promote work-based learning. Finally, she concluded that it is important to include the employer sector in the spaces of social dialogue, where education, challenges and priorities are defined in relation to talent gaps.</p>

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Space for dialogue and direct interventions:

Table 15

Summary of direct interventions of participants

<p>Daniel Najarro, National Confederation of Private Business Institutions (CONFIEP) Peru.</p>	<p>Najarro said that reconversion and labour market insertion programs do not finish addressing the dissociation issue between supply and demand for education, because there are no incentives to invest in education. In addition, decent work must be ensured to reduce child labour. To achieve the goal, it is necessary to improve education quality by incorporating the demand for skills and competencies of the labour market in each country, he said. This is where the business sector can contribute, Najarro added, identifying professionals, talking with the workers' sector and the Government, to be able to work together to train professionals. On the other hand, it requires data on which strategies work best, and to constantly update the information of the CLRISK. Therefore, he suggests working on early warning systems in schools and having up-to-date maps at district level. He considers it essential to apply the pre-recognition learning system that allows reintegration into higher education, he said.</p>
<p>Susana Santomingo, Representative of Workers' Organizations.</p>	<p>Santomingo suggested that proposals be put into actions of advocacy of State public policies. The percentage of national budgets allocated to education should also be monitored. She sustained that strategies, budget, expenditure monitoring and how to provide visibility at the national level and in the definition of education policies should be defined.</p>
<p>Fernanda Fahrenbühler, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Chile</p>	<p>She said that trajectories to decent work need to be secured, differentiated from hazardous work, and learning tasks, as it is the opportunity for young people to access better job opportunities. In Chile, there is a list of hazardous work through a decree indicating that the difference between a learning activity and dangerous work is the presence of the mentor, who accompanies adolescents through the lesson, she said. In addition, she mentioned that one identified gap is the lack of information that adolescents have about their rights in the world of work. To this end, they are preparing a brochure and a training module for professional associations.</p>
<p>Gillian Corrodus, Ministry of Labour, Jamaica</p>	<p>She emphasized that there is a lack of unskilled labourers, globally, and children and adolescents are at risk of entering the labour force. As a region, insisted Corrodus, we should have a definitive strategy to addresses this issue as it affects globally.</p>
<p>Roberto Padilha, Ministry of labour and Employment of Brazil</p>	<p>He highlighted the importance of apprenticeships. He noted that the R208 – ILO Recommendation on Quality Learning, which was recently adopted, lays the foundation for apprenticeships, and involves protected work. Brazil, he said, has a consolidated learning system, where companies are obliged to hire apprentices and vocational schools are run by employers' organizations. It's</p>

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	a whole connected system that yields an excellent outcome, he said. However, the big challenge is to include the most vulnerable population.
<p>Jeneve Mills, Ministry of Employment and Labour, Saint Kitts- Nevis.</p>	<p>He acknowledged that there are very good practices in different regions providing free education. Also, Governments are training at the technical level to ensure that every student is prepared in digitalization and technology. St. Kitts and Nevis, offers a transfer programme, where each student, whether migrant or citizen, receives \$250 so they can study. He concluded her speech saying that, to address child labour, work must be decisively in the 5Ps of sustainability: People, Planet, Peace, Prosperity and Partnership at the level of tripartism.</p>

SESSION 9. MAKE THE INVISIBLE VISIBLE: CARE ECONOMY AND DOMESTIC CHILD LABOUR

Moderator: Lourdes Xirinachs, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

Marta Carballo, RI Consultant, presented the outcomes of the *Making the Invisible Visible study: Care Economy and Child Domestic labour*. Basis document for discussion at the IX Annual Meeting of the RI Focal Points Network. The study notes that in Latin America and the Caribbean, women develop 76.4% of unpaid domestic work and 47.2% million people are engaged in care work in the region. This represents 16% of total employment in Latin America and represents 21% of female employment, data that have increased with the pandemic. Children and adolescents are present in domestic and care work (paid or unpaid) in their own homes or in third-party households. This problem mainly affects girls and adolescents. This puts on the table the need to address, on the one hand, the issue of domestic work and care from the perspective of child labour and, on the other hand, the need to address the unequal distribution of unpaid care by the State, the family, the community, and within households between men and women, through transformative care policies, Carballo emphasized.

Child Domestic Work

Also, Carballo mentioned that child domestic work is the work performed by children and adolescents under 18 in third-party households (whether in relatives' or friends' households) as in employers' households, whether paid or unpaid. **Child domestic work remains invisible.** In the case of adolescents, permitted work is defined by countries under Conventions 138 and 182, as opposed to prohibited work, minimum age, definition of hazardous work and protection against the worst forms.

At present, 17.2 million children are engaged in domestic work, paid or unpaid, in third-party households or an employer's household, **67.1% of all under-age domestic workers are women.** Thus, she emphasized that perpetuation of roles and responsibilities traditionally assigned to girls, adolescents, and women, both within and outside their households, along

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with perceptions that normalize care tasks as an integral part of their education for adulthood, contributes to persistence of child domestic work as a form of child employment.

Domestic Work in Own Household

Carballo said that domestic work in the household refers to the work done by children under adequate conditions, and under supervision of an adult. These activities do not imply an employment relationship and should not interfere with their education. This work may be considered hazardous if it exceeds permitted hours and interfere with education, if hazardous equipment, toxic materials, or heavy loads are handled, or if carried out in hazardous environments or places. Hazardous work is prohibited for all persons under 18. Domestic work in own household has a gender component, which is not recognized, she said. It is girls and adolescents who (like adult women) have an overload of domestic and care work that can interfere with their rights such as education, health, rest, and recreation, among others.

Intersections and Agenda

Child domestic work is a specific manifestation of the care economy in which the rights of children who are employed to provide care are reduced, such as: education (not attending or attending schools in poor condition), health (lack of rest, exposure to hazards, risks to their safety), and recreation. Current analyses and instruments on care do not recognize, nor make visible, the reality of girls in child labour in the care economy, emphasized Carballo.

She therefore underlined the need to jointly associate and address the child labour agenda, unpaid domestic work, and the care economy within the framework of regulatory standards. This would allow us to understand the complex interactions between these issues and develop effective strategies for the prevention and elimination of child domestic work. She also mentioned that there is a need to invest and advance in transformative care policies to impact on the prevention and elimination of child labour, particularly in domestic child work and unpaid domestic child work.

Finally, Carballo said that it is necessary to work within the framework of the 5Rs:

1. **Recognize** domestic and care work, promote gender equality, and ensure access to affordable and quality care services for all families.
2. **Reduce** unpaid care work to prevent and eliminate child domestic work in girls and adolescents, and thus ensure that this kind of work does not interfere with their education, health, recreation.
3. **Redistribute** home care work to prevent and eliminate child domestic work.
4. **Reward** - Means restoring the violated rights of girls (mainly) who are in child domestic work situations.

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5. **Representation** - Ensure that the situation of girls and adolescents engaged in child domestic and care work in their homes or third-party households is taken into account. Give a voice to girls and adolescents who are in a situation of domestic child work.

Recommendations

- Generate evidence on paid and unpaid domestic services, done by children, disaggregated by sex, age groups, ethnicity, and activities.
- Invest in the care economy, through transformative care policies.
- Converge the agendas and development of transformative care policies and the 5Rs with the prevention and elimination of child labour.

After the presentation, working groups were formed around four areas of work: generation of evidence, intersections, care economy, transformative care policies, agendas and policy coherence. The outcomes obtained are provided below:

Table 16

Group 1. Generation of Evidence – Central America Government

Questions	Answers
<p>How do you think progress can be made in the generation of data to identify the situations of invisibility and lack of protection suffered by girls and adolescents who perform domestic and care work (in third-party households), as well as unpaid domestic and care work in their own households?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train surveyors to identify child domestic work. • Differentiate between family responsibilities and domestic work. • Frame child domestic work in broader surveys for information. • Disaggregate data by sub-regions, differentiate between rural and urban areas, on agricultural exploitation and migration. • Identify intersectionalities (older adults, indigenous peoples, others) to identify groups that require care and support. • Conduct surveys focused on specific activities. • Design specific strategies to capture data directly or indirectly to enter sub-register.
<p>How do you think analysis methodologies can be improved to improve evidence generation? (E.g. disaggregated age groups, use of AI and new technologies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify qualitative elements of the data - differentiated risks between boys and girls, go beyond disaggregation by sex. • Accompanying statistical institutes. • Articulate with universities. • Analyse migration factor and its link to trafficking. • Conduct targeted interviews to capture data on educational systems - Indicators of educational permanence and its link with

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	<p>child domestic work, with a regional focus (for example: registration slip, focused administrative records).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make records in local governments.
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Table 17

Group 2. Intersections, employers

Questions	Answers
<p>Where do you identify intersections where you can work between the care economy and child domestic work?</p> <p>What actions do you identify to make them visible and influence a change of roles, deconstruction of stereotypes, social transformation, appreciation of unpaid domestic work, improvement of autonomy, participation, etc. of girls and adolescents?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It takes place in the field of informality - The issue can be related or a simile to informality, due to its characteristics and because it is informal. • Inspection actions should be extended to informality. • Who takes responsibility where the problem of domestic work happens?

Table 18

Group 3. Care Economy – South America

Questions	Answers
<p>Based on your experience, what kind of actions are being taken in your countries to implement care systems?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile - generate caregivers record, create home care system to reduce the burden of caregivers, implement programme for women, and mothers to children training. • Uruguay - training as a condition for recording the caregiver (e.g.: Social Provision Bank). • Uruguay - the bank acts with intermediate care needs and caregivers. In case of low income (\$800 max.), the State pays six hours from Monday to Friday. • Brazil - organize different direct care services. • Colombia - the National Development Plan creates a national care policy, Ministry of Equality and Equity (through a care policy management).

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru - care centres providing services to the public in need of care and professionalization, trainings are provided to caregivers.
<p>What kind of actions can each sector contribute to ensure that investment in care economy has an impact on the prevention and elimination of child labour?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote formalization to remove adolescents from child labour. • Reduce burden of unpaid child labour. • Promote universalization of early childhood education. • Promote government ownership of care policy, to ensure that children can go to school, and that parents have decent work. • Equalize roles between men and women and promote a better division of labour between men and women. • Investing in data: Uruguay and Colombia. • Invest in recognition.

Table 19

Group 4. Transformative care policies, workers

Questions	Answers
<p>Under this framework of the 5Rs, in the case of girls workers, as well as girls caregivers - whether paid or unpaid- what kind of actions-measures can be taken to ensure that they do not engage in child labour, nor hazardous child labour, and are not exposed to other forms of child labour, such as human trafficking, or, situations of violence and harassment in the world of work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argentina - In terms of Representation, various actions are being carried out, such as registration of organizations, union membership, among others, that strengthen and organize the action. They have also been conducting training schools, awareness-raising activities at households and trade union training. In terms of Reward, they are identifying that there is the economy of care through various activities. Therefore, it is proposed to give questionnaires for registration at health fairs to identify domestic workers and, at the same time, give them the opportunity to access social security. The idea is to identify the work and have a decent work reward with rights. • Dominican Republic - Trade union organizations are being empowered and trained. Child labour is linked to poverty and women are being identified and recognized as part of the care economy. • Panama - Statistics recognize different forms of work. Therefore, it is considered that inspection should assume the role of identifying them and promoting an inspection protocol in these new forms of work. • Promote public policies to reduce this problem - The State must assume the role of care, the costs of companies, day care

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	<p>centres, among others. There must be accompaniment and facilities for people to work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) has a network promoting collective bargaining where agreements can be established with the employer sector, covenants made, and public policies promoted.
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Table 20

Group 5. Agency and Policy Coherence – The Caribbean

Questions	Answers
<p>What kind of actions do you identify that contribute to aligning the Regional Care Agenda, the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and the RI Gender Strategy? Paying special attention to the institutional policy development axis (Axis 1), capacity building (Axis 2), knowledge generation and management (Axis 3).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care economy - health and education. • Visible. • Domestic work. • Care workers and caregivers. • For economic benefit. • Legislation - clear labour prohibitions. • Public education. • Reporting and denunciation mechanisms. • “Reset” education curriculum on what is child labour. • Life skills schooling. • After school programs. • Parenting education. • Equal opportunity act. • Economic value of family work? • Establish time thresholds. • Balance between chores and child labour. • Increased funding for elder care facilities services. • What is boundary between social preparation and child labour?

Session 10. Innovative actions with impact: Accelerating the pace towards the Eradication of Work, making visible the invisible

Objective - To exchange innovative actions with impact to accelerate the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Moderator: Kathia Romero, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

This session aimed to publicize innovative actions with impact of the RI on the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL) and motivate participants.

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Maria Olave, Regional Coordinator of the ILO's Lazos Project for the Socio-economic Integration of Refugees and Migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean, presented data on child labour in the migration context. She reported that there are a large number of migrant workers. According to 2019 data, of the 272 million international migrants in the world, 169 million (72%) are migrant workers. In Latin America and the Caribbean there are 6.2 million, of which 25 per cent are children. Among the reasons are the crisis associated with insufficient economic resources and forced displacement by political, religious, and climatic situations, among others, which lead people of productive age to insert in precarious jobs with low incomes, in spaces where discrimination and xenophobia are very present.

In this chain, child labour is an alternative, which may have characteristics of worse forms. Olave mentioned the four forms of child migration - children who migrate with their parents, or their parents migrated, and they stayed behind, children who migrate accompanied and adolescents who leave alone, and where there are different types of child labour that can be associated with each of these modalities. Also, women are doubly exposed by gender and their migration status. There is harassment and hypersexualization of women, regularization costs, overload of care tasks in highly feminized, more informal and less regulated sectors which influences the situation of children and adolescents.

Faced with this, Olave emphasized that, in the face of a changing and uncertain context, responses are also changing. She also suggested linking child labour policies with national migration policies. She added that having a bearing on data collection for migration metrics, conducting labour force surveys that measure migration, according to age, productive sectors and gender issues, is a challenge. The RI could have a clearer space in regional integration mechanisms on migration in Latin America such as the South American Conference on Migration (SACM), the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) and the Quito Process and connect more with the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), Olave said. Finally, she said that, in terms of migration, more attention must be paid to the worst forms and illegal forms.

Maria Pia Hermoza, member of the ILO's Action Alliance Project to End Child and Adolescents Trafficking in Peru, commented on the actions taken in the framework of the Action Alliances Project to End Children and Adolescents Trafficking in Peru, which aims to improve the capacity of the Peruvian Government to eradicate trafficking in children and adolescents, through the improvement of specialized shelters and sheltering rooms, strengthening capacities and improving tools to provide with specialized services, the design of instruments including the victim-centred approach, promotion of specialized mental health services, improvement of specialized care for children and adolescent victims of LGBTI, among others. Finally, she reported that a pilot model of socio-economic integration of victims of trafficking was implemented to strengthen capacities and competencies for the socio-economic



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integration of adolescent girls, and for a future with decent work (entrepreneurship or employment).

On the other hand, she mentioned that technical assistance is also being provided to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) of the Peruvian Government to develop a pilot model whose good practices will be replicated. To do this, they seek to build knowledge and evidence for socio-economic integration, develop capacities of the professionals at the shelters on gender, entrepreneurship, and financial education so that young women can confront barriers and start up and manage a business (Gender and Entrepreneurship GET AHEAD), promote Inclusive Local Development (DELI) with municipalities to provide opportunities to vulnerable populations and establish strategic alliances with companies.

Among the outcomes and impacts are - Development of guides and studies, implementation of training, creation of entrepreneurship networks, among others. Also, four youth entrepreneurship fairs were developed that implement business plans, with the support of various companies, she said.

Finally, **Maria Claudia Falcao, Coordinator of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Programme, ILO Office in Brazil**, mentioned the State policy, created in 2000, on inclusive professional learning, that aims to mitigate educational and socio-emotional inequalities among adolescents and young people in conditions unfavourable to access to decent work in adulthood.

This Law sets forth that all businesses with more than seven employees are required to cover the apprenticeship quota of 5% to 15% of apprentices aged 14 to 24 and provide an apprenticeship contract that should last two years. On the other hand, she reported that the apprentice must be enrolled in school to have an apprenticeship contract, which must provide professional experience within the company and vocational training.

Also, Falcao mentioned that they are contemplated including social technologies for the development of socio-emotional competencies in the curricula, making alliances with companies and municipalities to capture the current and future needs of skills for the job market. To this end, a pilot project was carried out with training institutes, with the active participation of businesses in raising awareness and mobilizing, and the public sector, through social assistance, for the identification and monitoring of families. Based on the outcomes obtained, discussions are being held with the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Education on how to scale up the national public policy, provide access and inclusive learning opportunities to other vulnerable families and adolescents, so that they can reach out to children and adolescents involved in child labour.

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In turn, **Francisco Javier, Focal Point Representative of the Ministry of Social Inclusion of Brazil**, focused on detailing the work of the Unified System of Social Assistance (SUAS), created in 2005 together with the ILO, to combat child labour, through assistance to families, with income security, monitoring, accompaniment and registration in various social programs. He highlighted the relevance of SUAS for its wide reach at the national level.

He mentioned that the SUAS has a close link with inclusive professional learning because it provides follow-up and socio-family accompaniment to the families of children involved in child labour who wish to be in the protected labour market and acquire education, strengthening family networks, to fathers, mothers, and children's guardians. They also work intersectorally with other public policies to ensure that children have greater protection. Currently, they are constructing information on the learning process and inclusion of adolescents in the workplace in a protected manner. He concluded his intervention indicating that it will only be possible for inclusive professional learning to be a public policy at the national level with the support of SUAS.

SESSION II. ACCELERATING TO TRIPARTITE ACTION – CHILD LABOUR-FREE SUPPLY CHAIN

Moderator: Lourdes Xirinachs, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

Francisco Delgado, RI Consultant, presented the outcomes of the *State of the Situation Study and proposals to eradicate child labour in supply chains in Latin America and the Caribbean*. According to the study, in Latin America and the Caribbean, child labour is mostly associated with domestic value chains, that is, production and consumption activities occurring within the countries themselves. 78% of child labour is in the domestic supply chain and 22% is associated with exports in global production chains. Based on a set of technical criteria, the report proposes to prioritize supply chains that, if addressed in a comprehensive and regional manner, would have significant impacts on reducing the number of working children and adolescents. These chains are chains that correspond to the coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, gold, textiles, bricks, tourism, and sale of pornography.

Then, Delgado commented on the proposals for action that emerge from the report, such as territorial interventions with a sectoral approach, labour market policies such as labour inspection and regulation of permitted adolescent work, due diligence, complementary actions such as updated statistics and training and addressing the structural causes of child labour such as strengthening social protection systems, quality education, and the transition from the informal to the formal economy. He also said that interventions should be comprehensive and should include - Social protection, quality education, addressing informality and decent work deficit. He also emphasized that a leading role of states and the participation of other social sectors is required.



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As to the trade union sector, they believe that the role of transnational chains in global supply chains, the importance of social protection systems with a universal character, should be understood. They propose the solidarity social economy as an alternative and consider it important to establish binding instruments on due diligence. On the other hand, the employer sector mentions the pressure exerted by end and intermediary consumers to reduce costs, which creates incentives to hire children and adolescents. They also indicate that the USDOL report on goods produced with child labour contains, in some cases, outdated information due to the lack of official statistics in countries. Therefore, he highlights the differences between formal and informal businesses - formal companies suffer sanctions or restrictions based on the findings of what happens in the informal economy. Finally, they emphasize that due diligence processes should be voluntary focused on risk mitigation and the impacts of businesses.

After Francisco Delgado presented the report, group discussion continued mapping areas of work and proposals with a high impact on the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL). To do this, they were divided into five working groups according to each sector and region. The outcomes of the Group are provided below:



Table 21

Mapping of work areas and proposals with a high impact on the Child Labour Eradication Programme (PETI)

Group 1. The Caribbean Government	Group 2. Central American Government, Mexico, Dominican Republic and Cuba	Group 3. South America Government	Group 4. Employers	Group 5. Workers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intense specialized inspections. • Monitoring and evaluation assess for improvement. • Modify public procurement procedures. • Ministerial collaborations joint inspections: justice, labour, education. • Reviews best practices. Success stories from other countries. • Periodic legislative reviews. • Legislation to guide operations of social and governance. • Legislation to guide operations of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A business' or ministry's protocol of action that provide voluntary free of child labour seals. • State procurement framework, to ensure that the products that are produced and purchased are free from child labour. • Incorporated subsidies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated social criteria. • Mandatory standard requirements. • Internal guidelines for eliminating child labour in businesses. • Demand businesses in supplier contracts not to hire child labour. • State: Legislative regulations and control through IGT and other initiatives. Establish which are the laws, not just affidavit. • Employer grants scholarships to children and adolescents, and must 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening and training for labour inspections. • Issue due diligence policies with social dialogue with business community. • Foster social economy guaranteeing care of children and adolescents. • Productive organizational programs. • Strategies differentiated by local supply chains and global chains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection system strengthened. Comments on document submitted : • Ratify commitment of employer sector - Move forward in the eradication of child labour in the region. Reaffirm the importance of reaching tripartite social dialogues with outcomes. • Region with great informal activity; this should be reflected from the beginning of the document. • A lot of what businesses do is part of their corporate social responsibility and is reputational. What businesses do is have voluntary elements to apply ever more rules, regulations, and adjustments in their systems and with their suppliers in terms of how to cope with reality. For example, 19 years ago many companies endorsed the global compact's principles that talk about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report if there is child labour. • Collective bargaining in the local, national, and global chain; internal agreements. • Trade unions may include child labour clauses in collective agreements. • Make alliances with global unions. • More information on global supply chains. • Report free trade agreements. • Proposal for a binding business treaty within the framework of the United Nations. • Disseminate and monitor the implementation of the

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<p>organizations in social economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives and penalties for noncompliance. • Increase penalties and fine un child labour. • Public awareness. • Compliance recognition. • Multi annual country plans (which supersedes governments). • Set development goals. • Political will. • Increase funding. • Mandatory implementations. • Collaborations between Ministry of Trade and Business organizations. • Tripartism and social dialogue. • Education. • Financial budget. • Create the space for social dialogue. • Representation of voices of children 	<p>be conditioned, hiring clauses (not hiring minors).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not seen in economy - coffee producers do not hire child labour. • Raising awareness of MYPIMES by the State to acquaint them with child labour issues, work permit. Compliance with regulatory strengthening. • Inspections to combat internal and external value chains - what are the percentages, what products are brought from non-child labour. Mechanisms (assess within context of each country). Obligation to check that everything that is brought in is free from child labour. • Company certification seals (at all levels), Free Trade Agreement (FTA) clauses. • Authorities with the power to close down any business using child labour. • 5% annual net income proceeds penalty. • Provision for six months. • Protocol for internal regulations structuring on child labour in each company. • Clause against child labour. 		<p>eradication of child labour (CL). It has been a reality for a long time now. It is a voluntary issue born in large and small companies, within the formal sphere. However, we must not leave aside reality, where there is an informal environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When we talk about due diligence, we must take into account different principles and two elements - Understanding the business sector that has different environments and finding the environments where inspections are carried out. In Peru, 99% of businesses are micro and small companies. So how can we, through regulations, make micro-companies, which are subsistence microenterprises, promote due diligence considering the costs involved? It should be kept in mind that many activities are carried out in rural areas. <p>According to the risk factors identified in the study: who is the actor that should undertake the role of moving to formalization? Is the State the authority? But that system is weakened or non-existent, so it is essential that the recommendations</p>	<p>ILO tripartite declaration concerning multinational enterprises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO tripartite declaration concerning production chains and disseminate focal points - demand Governments to designate focal points. • Strengthen labour inspection in compliance with the Law. • Deepen social dialogue. • Improve legislation to hold companies accountable.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for all actors • Periodic multi-stakeholder's caucuses • Budgetary commitment. • Informality to formality. Simplify the process for registration of business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business network (with private company), plus online course, child labour protection and adolescent protection. Monitors compliance with child labour. • Category of inclusion of vulnerable groups. • Terms and conditions that product should be free from child labour. 		<p>emphasize the duty of States to protect individuals and take into account the duty of business to respect fundamental human rights. The role of the State is to harmonize the regulatory frameworks that today is a trend. Any due diligence system must take into account the principles of necessity, knowing whether the authorities understand the mechanisms and respond. Today, in companies, workers and families, are affected by the high rate of illegality. This is where all human rights are violated.</p>	
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SESSION 12. COMMUNICATION FOR CHANGE: STRENGTHENING OUR REGIONAL VOICE TO END CHILD LABOUR

Moderator: Rui de Jesús, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

With the support of consultant, Liliana Loayza, the session aimed to identify current challenges for the development of communication and advocacy actions, and support possibilities from the Technical Secretariat of the RI.

The main demands outcoming from this dynamic were:

Table 22

Main needs or demands for communication and advocacy actions.

<p>Main needs or demands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for synergies with the communication departments of the ministries. • Development of regional campaigns involving high-level authorities within the rank of ministers or heads of state, and regional and global representatives of employers' and workers' organizations. • Sending guidelines, editable materials, and campaign management with spaces for local articulation and adjustment with clear indications and in the different languages spoken in the region. • Development of capacity-building actions for the use of social networks focused on the impact of nationally developed actions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL). • Advancing young people's engagement in the RI.
<p>Proposed actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of informative webinars to coordinate semi-annual actions with communication offices on the actions to be promoted from the RI for visibility. These webinars could also, if resources allow, contain actions to strengthen social media capacities for focal points. • Promote, through focal points, the implementation of regional advocacy days within the framework of the X anniversary of the RI. The proposal presented at the IX Annual Meeting creates spaces for reflection and advocacy and is adaptable to the resources and needs of the country. Within the framework of the seminars proposed there are possibilities for constructing content such as video and media advocacy workshops that can contribute to broadcasting messages to wider audiences.

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- Strengthen the construction of content in English and Spanish that is easily adaptable, and that tripartite members can use freely, prioritizing audiovisual content.

PRESENTATION OF ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CHILD LABOUR

To contribute to the achievement of outcome one and outcome three of PRAETI, -which has as one of its strategic lines: (i) strengthening national, local, and tripartite ownership of methodologies for identifying and preventing the risk of child labour; and (ii) strengthening metrics and reporting of child labour in the region- the Technical Secretariat of the RI, in coordination with ECLAC, conducted a review of the child labour measuring systems in the region, as well as the CLRISK and IVTI, to offer recommendations to the Focal Points Network to achieve a reference framework that allows identifying determinants that contribute to analysing the evolution of the risk of child labour in the region.¹

Andres Espejo, member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), presented the outcomes of this exploratory study. The methodology used was that of Main Components, statistical technique and data analysis to reduce the dimensionality of a data set while preserving as much information as possible.

For the exploratory study, 45 variables with their corresponding openings (sex, age group, etc.) were selected for 13 countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region, with data collected in the period 2015-2021. Outcomes are important because they allow us to understand that there are a set of variables that are related to child labour and that taking action is necessary, emphasized Espejo.

Espejo pointed out that there is a significant decrease in child labour during the period 2000-2020: from 20 million to 8.2 million. Despite the foregoing, it has not been enough to reach Target 8.7. While there are no official data from all countries, there are variants related to child labour that may explain what happened during the pandemic. The factors that influence child labour are: context variables, economic and institutional situations, and individual characteristics of the child and his or her household.

In general terms, it is noted that the determinants of child labour have deteriorated over time in all countries, which would increase the likelihood of an increase in child labour in the region. Educational variables have significant deteriorations, there are many children that do not attend school. Also, unemployment levels in 2021, on average, are above 2019 levels. Also, between 2019 and 2021, total female participation has declined for almost all countries. When

¹ The progress of this study is presented at the Annual Focal Points Meeting for knowledge and opinion.

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analysing the youth segment, the situation is the same, but with greater decreases in labour participation, Espejo said.

While Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the regions with the greatest progress in national metrics of child and adolescent labour, the metrics is not periodic and, in many cases, the data are very old, Espejo said. In addition, to date, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on child labour are not known, so this type of strategy is an opportunity to learn the factors that explain child labour and, on the other hand, provides a possibility of estimation.

SESSION 13. A SHARED VISION: ALLIANCE 8.7 AND REGIONAL INITIATIVE

Objective: to strengthen the complementarity of actions to accelerate the achievement of Target 8.7.

Moderator: Kathia Romero, Technical Secretariat of the RI.

Claudia Fuentes, Ambassador and Representative of Chile, country presiding the Global Alliance against Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery, Alliance 8.7, began her presentation explaining that Alliance 8.7 is an information, good practices and lessons learned platform on the eradication of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking, through a comprehensive approach that brings together Pathfinder Countries committed to the adoption of roadmaps to accelerate progress and ensure adequate follow-up.

She explained that the link between Alliance 8.7 and the RI is undeniable, because they share the objective of accelerating progress in the eradication of child labour, a challenge that coincides with other labour exploitation practices such as forced labour and human trafficking. She highlighted the work of the RI, because it allows implementing comprehensive efforts for data collection and analysis, to understand the distinctive features of each region where child labour is most frequent and prioritize and territorialize public policies. In this context, she said that the articulated work is complementary because it allows building links between both platforms, collecting good practices in content and methodologies.

She also emphasized that Chile was the first country in the region (and the third in the world) to join Alliance 8.7, has ratified all international conventions regulating the matter and other actions, which demonstrate Chile's commitment to the eradication of child labour.

Benjamin Smith, Senior Technical Officer Child Labour Alliance 8.7, said that Alliance 8.7 has currently renewed its strategy. It seeks on the one hand, to take action at the national level, especially in Pathfinder Countries and, on the other hand, to produce changes in governance. Today, Pathfinder Countries are helping to drive strategic management and have become the

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focus of much of Alliance 8.7's action. They provide support, among others, in monitoring and reviewing annual reports and in the implementation of country roadmaps.

He identified several common objectives between Alliance 8.7 and the RI, as they are working under the same international frameworks, SDGs and ILO Conventions, but also under the Durban Call for Action, which provides "supporting multilateralism, South-South and triangular cooperation and the leading role of the ILO, Alliance 8.7, as well as other entities to eliminate child labour, including through regional initiatives such as the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour, which provides a model that other regions could adapt to their circumstances, as appropriate."

He then suggests three concrete steps to deepen the commitment between Alliance 8.7 and the RI:

1. That the RI participate in action groups and other spaces of 8.7 Alliance.
2. Leverage the special position of RI members who are, at the same time, Pathfinder Countries of 8.7 Alliance, to explore ways to enhance collaboration.
3. Align and integrate monitoring mechanisms, explore the possibility of maintaining common indicators and tools, so as to not duplicate information and make the most of limited resources.

He concluded his speech indicating that greater cooperation between the RI and Alliance 8.7 is a strategy through which both can benefit.

With regard to the proposal of complementarity between the two platforms, space for dialogue between different representatives was opened:

Pilar Rodríguez, Coordinator of the Technical Secretariat of the Regional Initiative, highlighted the availability of the Initiative for the complementarity of actions with Alliance 8.7, the spirit of collaboration and the offer to contribute the lessons learned during the almost 10 years of existence of the Regional Initiative. On the chance of participation in the supply chain and gender working groups, Rodríguez expressed the willingness to work together, considering that these issues are raised in the Strategic Plan (2022-2025) of the Regional Initiative. To this end, the constituents of the Regional Initiative will decide together how to participate. Ben Smith was invited to accompany the next monthly RI meeting to present the characteristics of the group and the estimated participation expected.

He also highlighted the unity of country members of the Initiative that submitted consensus nominations for the governing bodies of Alliance 8.7, in the latest change of coordinators of the Alliance 8.7 Global Coordination Group.

On the report, he mentioned that it is necessary to look for complementarity mechanisms between both efforts to avoid duplicating efforts. **Maria Cecilia Cross, from Argentina,**

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representative of the GRULAC in Alliance 8.7, said it is important to keep agendas coordinated, but separate, because they apply different modalities of intervention. She also talked about the fear of leaving aside the discussion of important issues. In addition, she emphasized the importance of incorporating Convention 190, the concept of responsible business behaviour, thinking about a broader and specialized agenda in relation to fundamental rights, strengthening the commitment of other actors to have roadmaps that recognize and respect the distinctive features. Finally, she emphasized the need to coordinate efforts, taking into account limited resources, and to continue with the commitment in the framework of the RI. She highlighted the main challenge concerning how to improve the use of the efforts being made, without losing what has been learned.

In turn, **Jorge Rios, from Mexico, representative of Pathfinder Countries, Alliance 8.7 for Latin America and the Caribbean**, said that the proposal of complementarity between both initiatives is a great step, so it is important to build synergies and promote each other, but without duplicating efforts. The proposed linkage with Alliance 8.7 should be evaluated through sub-groups, because there are very different realities within the region, he emphasized. Finally, he analysed the proposals for linking Alliance 8.7. On the one hand, Rios believes that spaces for participation are fundamental, but that it should be consulted and agreed within the RI. He mentioned that, in Mexico, both in its Alliance 8.7 roadmap and the RI CAP, migration is being thought about and, for example, there can be the complementarity between both platforms, since RI can contribute to the analysis of child labour. Furthermore, he considered it important to incorporate Convention 190. On the other hand, he suggested thinking about how to build bridges, create links and listen to how the best forms could be, through tripartism and social dialogue. Finally, he highlighted the importance of commitment to accountability and monitoring through voluntary reporting.

Likewise, **Paola Egusquiza, workers' representative in Alliance 8.7**, suggested proposals for improvement for Alliance 8.7, based on her experience during the current year in the governance of Alliance 8.7. On the one hand, she suggests coordinating more directly and empowering the region to articulate efforts. She also suggests that Alliance 8.7 communicate with greater transparency, through web pages, and allowing accessibility to country sheets reported by Pathfinder Countries to be able to carry out the appropriate monitoring.

Finally, she suggests joining efforts.

She believes that the RI experience and the slogan “leaving no one behind” should be the basis for articulating with Alliance 8.7.

Marlene Mazariegos, Representative of Employers' Organizations in Alliance 8.7, emphasized that while the issues addressed by Alliance 8.7 relate to child labour, they must be addressed in a differentiated manner. Therefore, the RI is important because it is focused on

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the prevention of child labour. However, she also considers it relevant to mainstream other conventions and regulations because they are cross-cutting issues but suggests not losing the course that has allowed progress. She also agrees that there are good practices in the RI, such as tripartism and social dialogue, which play an important role and significant progress that can be taken into account in the governance of Alliance 8.7. Mazariegos proposes that the RI play an important role within Alliance 8.7, not only in specific working groups, but that Alliance 8.7 be considered as part of governance on the issue of child labour. Finally, she proposes creating a monitoring system to allow reporting to both platforms so as not to duplicate work.

Finally, **Philippe Vanhuynegem, Chief of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch**, mentioned the consensus shown by the various speakers on the need to sustain the specialization of the child labour approach and the linkage of child labour with other dimensions of decent work, as well as the willingness of the countries of the region to actively engage in the governance systems of Alliance 8.7.

In addition, he mentioned the tripartite action that countries carry out and, that it adds to the reflections on the responsibilities that they have as countries, for the Alliance to operate.

On the other hand, he highlighted the ILO's intention to seek that countries do not duplicate efforts in reporting progress to the Regional Initiative and Alliance 8.7. In consideration of the foregoing, he considered that both reports are complementary.

SESSION 14. A SHARED RACE: MOVING TOWARDS THE TEN YEARS OF THE REGIONAL INITIATIVE AND 2025

Objective: to reaffirm the commitment of the RI as the engine for coordinated and tripartite action to end child labour in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Pilar Rodríguez, Technical Secretariat of the RI, raised the proposals for advocacy seminars to held in each country of the region. She thus proposed having two days of awareness-raising:

Table 23

Proposal for advocacy seminars

	Day 1:	Day 2:
Morning: common thematic table	Opening	Members' Table against Child Labour
	Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL)	Move forward to put an end to child labour
Afternoon: specific thematic tables for each town	Specific thematic	Specific thematic



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Additional or parallel: regional voices	Cultural workshop
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The programme, said Rodriguez, goes from April to November with an event every month in each country with the aim of strengthening the commitment of key social actors to the eradication of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean, involving the RI Focal Points Network (Tripartite Representatives), specialists and development partners.

Key actors are as follows:

- Government representatives
- Trade unions
- Businesses
- Civil society organizations
- Students
- Journalists

Expected outputs are as follows:

- Acceleration Roadmap - Inputs for the Regional Agenda against Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean.

DISSEMINATION AND ADVOCACY THROUGH THE MEDIA. SESSION 15. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FREE FROM CHILD LABOUR: MOVING FORWARD WITH REGIONAL VISION, LOCAL IMPACT AND TRIPARTITE COMMITMENT

Objective: to highlight the main messages of the meeting, as well as the main agreements and conclusions, the next steps.

Pilar Rodríguez, from the Technical Secretariat of the RI, presented the conclusions of the IX Meeting. She explained that the four days of the event were a recapitulation of the achievements of the RI and a reflection to continue to move forward decisively and effectively towards achieving the mandate of having a region free of child labour. She then gave a summary of the main agreements and conclusions of the sessions:

First, there was a dialogue on the link between child labour and fundamental rights, since if we do not work together on all rights, child labour will not be able to be eradicated. Also, a dialogue took place on Monitora 1, which is in process of systematization and design, in line with the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, the Conventions, and the Durban Declaration and Action Programme. It is intended to be a very simple and intuitive application, to allow reporting and help systematizing. On the first day, worked was done on the developments, and on challenges, strengths and opportunities.

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Then, various panels were held to delve into three key areas for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL): education, child domestic labour and care economics, and supply chains. On the subject of education, the need for quality education was emphasized. Education, said Rodriguez, is the vehicle that helps us acquire technical, soft, and affective skills and instruments for work and for life. Quality schools must compensate for inequalities and the school-work transition, and promote job insertion.

On the subject of supply chains, the transcendental role of labour inspection was recognized. There was also strong agreement to promote positive incentives for micro and medium-sized companies where it is possible to prove if there is child labour. With regard to care economy and domestic child work, there was considerable consensus that the RI should be recognized, deepened and made more visible.

There was a practical experience sharing session: 13 experiences were presented with 29 sharing offers and 41 exchange demands. The labour inspection experience in Brazil; the CLRISK experience in Guatemala and the coffee sector; the Colombian experience and territory targeting; the brickmakers experience and care centres, in Argentina; the *Red Empresa de Costa Rica*; Jamaica, PATH Programme, conditional transfers; Brazil, with inclusive learning. Experience from innovative ILO projects were then presented: the trafficking project in Peru, the migration and child labour (CL) project, and Brazil's inclusive learning.

On the last day, preliminary outcomes of a study on the analysis of the evolution of determinants of child labour to 2025 and the panel on Alliance 8.7 were presented, to explore complementarity with the RI, highlighting the work and organization of the RI. Finally, the communication session was held briefly.

Regional Observatory

Finally, a presentation was made on the progress made in the design of the ***Regional Observatory on Child Labour***, a data and monitoring platform for child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean, where statistical data will be kept, as well as regulations and policy data of all countries that compose the RI.

In the Observatory, maps showing the progress of the region will be displayed through variables related to child labour, including:

- Minimum working age permitted.
- Ratification of ILO Convention No. 138
- Compulsory age for schooling
- Working age is below the age of completion of compulsory education.
- Inclusion of hazardous work in regulations
- Maximum working hours permitted for adolescents.
- Child domestic work regulations

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- List of hazardous works for children and adolescents
- Ratification of the ILO Convention No. 182
- School attendance for children and adolescents in child labour
- Children and adolescents in employment (economic activity)
- Child labour below the minimum age
- Hazardous child labour
- Working hours for children and adolescents (employed)
- Duration of working day of children and adolescents (FGP)
- Occupational situation of working children and adolescents (employed)
- Economic activities of working children and adolescents (employed)
- Working hours for children and adolescents (employed)
- Duration of working day of children and adolescents (FGP)
- It has a methodology to identify the risk of child labour,

among others. It also contains information on the sources and source of the information.

CLOSING SESSION

Stephanie Fingal, Focal Point Representative of Employers' Organizations, began her intervention calling on governments to lead efforts to eradicate and prevent child labour. She emphasized the need for a real and effective partnership with employers and workers in developing relevant legislation and national acceleration plans. She suggested taking Brazil's South-South and Triangular Cooperation as an opportunity to design programs for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PECL).

She further emphasized that employers' organizations highlight the value of CLRISK Phase II, which could be used in conjunction with other risk data collection tools to provide risk data and information. Therefore, she called on governments to invite employers' organizations to provide input before deciding on changes to the education curriculum. She also expressed the employer sector's concern about the link between migration and child labour, a problem that urgently needs to be addressed in the discussions of child labour in the region. She called on the Technical Secretariat to have more technical meetings to share challenges and achievements. Finally, she expressed the interest of the employer sector in the design of a repository on good practices and challenges that is accessible to the members of the RI. She closed her speech saying that after the IX Meeting, they are more knowledgeable about employers' opportunities.

Likewise, **Cicero Pereira, Focal Point Representative of Workers**, said that the workers sector considers that the IX Meeting met the objective and has allowed to analyse the points of improvement and the shortcomings. They also called for the incorporation of tripartism into the various ILO themes, in the national commissions to eliminate child labour, and participation

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from the development of policies to their implementation. However, he stressed that the CLRISK is a useful tool, as well as the PRAETI, because it focuses on intersectionalities.

He also highlighted the need to mainstream a gender approach, take into account the impact of migration on child labour and in the worst forms, ensure access to universal, quality public education and ensure that children, and adolescents have a better transition to adulthood, provide support for social protection and ensure fundamental principles of work for adults, a healthy job with the right to decent work, among others.

In turn, **Rosalía Zingales, Focal Point Representative of Governments**, highlighted the importance of the State. She also emphasized the achievements and lessons of the RI in the identification of good practices, consensus achieved, such as, strengthening of education, importance of labour inspection, emerging issues such as migration, the rights of children and adolescents, the invisibility of care and domestic work that fall on women, girls, and adolescents, and in gender perspective. Finally, she said that it is an opportunity to commit to continue joining efforts.

Representatives of the Caribbean made a joint statement affirming their commitment to the fundamental principles of the ILO and the work of the RI for the prevention and elimination of child labour. They also said the Caribbean recognizes the RI as a powerful tool in the struggle, at the regional and national levels, for the promotion and collaboration to sustainable solutions, with the aim of being the first region free of child labour by 2025. They also recognize the RI as a mechanism that has strengthened institutions and technical capacities to prevent and eliminate child labour. However, they consider that data collection and analysis to measure the impact of policies and interventions on the elimination of child labour is still a challenge. In that regard, they thank the ILO for its efforts towards sustainability of the RI, since it allows the Caribbean -with its different cultures and experiences- to continue planning initiatives and creating mechanisms to continue improving. In consideration of the foregoing, they said that work must continue within the framework of the RI, linking and making synergy with Latin America and the Caribbean to find solutions to end child labour.

Finally, the **Director a.i. Claudia Coenjaerts, ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean**, gave closing remarks. She noted that common commitment is the basis for building sustained partnerships to achieve Target 8.7. She highlighted the development of the IX Meeting, where experiences and tripartite perspectives for data collection and analysis were shared. She further highlighted the 29 offers of good practices and the 41 demands for South-South collaboration and exchange. She explained that there is still a need to assess collaboration with Alliance 8.7, recognizing that the RI has its own identity and strength that unites all countries. In that regard, she concluded indicating that progress and preparations are still underway for the next meeting and the X anniversary in 2024.



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- Annex 8. [Session 10. Displacement and vulnerability. Child Labour \(CL\) in the migration context. Maria Olave.](#)
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