



International
Labour
Organization



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

Experience of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model

JAMAICA



Jamaica was part of the group of countries to implement the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).



Motivations

Their main motivation was to have detailed information on child labour in the country, an interest that was increased after noting the high rates of child labour found in the survey on youth activities (Jamaica Youth Activity Survey 2016) recently applied in the country. Thus, the application of the model would also allow them to take greater advantage of the new data available, at the same time that it would make it possible to have a concrete alternative to face child labour.

The implementation of CLRISK was coordinated jointly by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and ILO-ECLAC. The Institute of Statistics participated in its execution —with which the collaboration was formalized through a work agreement— providing information, reviewing and validating the results of the model.

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Facilitators

It is considered as a facilitator of the implementation of CLRISK, the support and political will of the competent authority, and its commitment to take measurable and effective actions against child labour given the recognition of the prevalence of the problem. On the other hand, the recent experience of the technical team of the Institute of Statistics in designing and applying the youth survey also played a relevant role in the development of the model. Their qualitative knowledge on the subject facilitated the definition of variables and the expertise in the management of databases made it possible to run and validate CLRISK autonomously, with the assistance of ILO-ECLAC.

As in most countries, the role of ILO-ECLAC and the Regional Initiative appears to be relevant to facilitate advocacy and awareness raising. The willingness to make multiple presentations to authorities of other ministries is highlighted, in addition to maintaining clear and frequent communication about CLRISK, its objectives and scope.



Coordination mechanisms

The main coordination mechanisms were direct communication between the institutions based on the needs of each stage and the sessions of the National Steering Committee on Child Labour¹. The Committee acted as a consultation entity at the beginning and at the end, and facilitated the identification and management of complementary information.



**National Steering Committee
on Child Labour**



Difficulties

The difficulties faced are related to communication between government institutions and ignorance of the formal processes for information management, which delayed the process to run the model. This is also related to the absence of institutional mechanisms to share information between different government sectors and the little experience in inter-sectoral work.

¹ The Committee is made up of the following institutions: Government: Ministry of Education Youth & Information, Planning Institute of Jamaica; Ministry of Tourism; Bureau of Gender Affairs; Statistical Institute of Jamaica; Jamaica Constabulary Force; Ministry of Health; Child Protection and Family Services Agency; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries; Ministry of Local Government and Community Development; Superintendent of Police; Ministry of National Security; Trafficking In Persons; Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Office of the Children's Advocate. From employers, workers and civil society: Jamaica Employers' Federation, Jamaica Confederation of Trade Unions, Jamaica Council of Churches, Caribbean Child Development Center, Council of Voluntary Social Services, Jamaica Teachers' Association; Northern Caribbean University.



Good practices

The process of validation of CLRISK results with complementary data collected at the local level and the validation by the Institute of Statistics stand out as good practices, all of which give greater credibility to the information offered by the model.



Results

As a result, Jamaica has the technical capacity and all the inputs to run the model on its own.



Projection

As projections, the CLRISK information could be used to update the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour, which had begun to be prepared before the implementation of the model. Likewise, its use is projected in the medium and long term for budget planning and actions at the local level.

To date, Jamaica is carrying out the analysis of the results, preparing the characterization sheets and the technical report.

