MINUTE

V FACE-TO-FACE MEETING OF FOCAL POINTS

LIMA, OCTOBER 22-25, 2019

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RI) is an intergovernmental cooperation platform, consolidated as a regional reference to approach the persistence of child labour and to innovate in proposals for its prevention and accelerate its eradication.

The evaluation of the support projects of Phase I of the RI (2014-2017) not only proved this consolidation, but also the high degree of alignment of the RI with national, regional and global agendas. In addition, the implementation of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk (CLRISK) that is being used at present as a governmental tool in seven countries, has achieved the objective for the results to be used to adjust and design local policies on child labour.

Currently, the RI is concentrating its efforts on a thematic and territorial focus of the actions, expanding and strengthening its South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), in order to strengthen national response aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to deepen the sustainability of the platform’s action.

Within the framework of the RI, the SSTC has shown significant results in terms of development and capacity building, dialogue and policy agreement and regional integration. The current strategy is the result, in the first place, of the first South-South Cooperation Table of the RI, held in Brasilia in 2015 and supported by the strategic partners ABC and AECID. And secondly, from the active exchange between Brazil and the English speaking countries of the Caribbean, which resulted in the positioning of child labour in political and development agendas in these countries and the strengthening of a regional collective voice that has enabled higher advocacy. The RI strengthening as an effective mechanism of the SSTC was also highlighted in the evaluation results and at several global and regional spaces.

Within this context, the V Face-to-face Meeting of Focal Points of the RI (VRPPF) was held in Lima, Peru from October 22 to 25, 2019. It was held with financial support and participation of the ABC, partner entity of the region and AACID, AECID and USDOL.

This gathering became a space for dialogue and exchange of experiences, specifically over the progress in the implementation of Phase I and II of the CLRISK. Inputs were also collected with regard to the results of the 2020-2021 strategic planning, challenges and actions to strengthen local response and ideas for the regional campaign to commemorate the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour (2021).

The rapporteurship herein is divided in four sections. It begins with the description of the objectives and methodology, then a summary of the main ideas at each session, finishing with the annexes.
II. OBJECTIVES

General Objective

Strengthen performance of Phase II of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Specific objectives

- Agree on the strategic planning for 2020-2021 within the framework of the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour.
- Strengthen the South-South Cooperation as a sustainability mechanism of the Regional Initiative.
- Exchange experiences, best practices and lessons learnt on the implementation of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk (CLRISK) Phases I y II.

III. METHODOLOGY

A mixed and participatory methodology was used at the meeting, with technical presentations, spaces for reflection and participatory group works for the adoption of concrete actions linked to the current strategic plan.

For the group works, personal reflection and its socialization and group development were encouraged through different dynamics to generate proposals and personal commitments. The methodology Agile Methods was used, agile methodologies to save time in the generation of inputs. Large canvases were used for homogeneous visualization by each work group. In addition, in order to summarize the ideas and joint vision of the participants in an agile way, several resources were used such as summary cards and post-it-notes. In order to generate participation and stimulate each work group, the Technical Secretariat had the moderation role to convey the messages and keep track of times for each dynamic.

After session 1, through a fun and dynamic way, the participants walked through an interactive exhibition, where key messages were taken from one puzzle to another. The first one showed the current situation of child labour in the region; and the second one, a future free of child labour by 2025. To move from one scenario to another and achieve target 8.7, the importance of joint action was reinforced to deal with obstacles along the way.
**Visual Thinking reports** were used at all sessions in order to simplify communication. Specifically, daily results were presented in an illustrated way in canvases.

After the workshop, the Technical Secretariat of the RI will process the information and provide technical support to the actions prioritized by the Network of Focal Points in the Operational Plan 2020-2021. The workshop was organized in 10 sessions held during 4 working days.

**IV. SESSIONS DEVELOPMENT**

**OPENING SESSION**

**Genti Mangroe, Focal Point representative of Governments,** opened the event highlighting the objective to eliminate child labour and the varied efforts that have been developed by the governments in order to achieve the common objective, such as the creation of new policies, the action plans, the implementation of the Model for the identification of Child Labour Risk (CLRISK), among others.

Likewise, **Cecilia Flores, Focal Point representative of Employers,** highlighted the commitment of the business guild and all stakeholders involved, to fight against child labour. In particular, she stated that the tripartism is a good strategy that contributes to a common agenda.

**Paola Egusquiza, Focal Point representative of Workers,** emphasized on how informality, ethinical and gender inequalities and the lack of equitable distribution, contribute to infringe the rights of boys, girls and adolescents. Thus, the importance of the ratification of Convention 122 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the joint efforts to look
for sustainable solutions. She made a call to include more representatives of civil society in the tripartism.

Juan Felipe Hunt, Regional Director of ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, highlighted the achievements made at present in Latin America and the Caribbean, first, the consolidation of a tripartite regional platform, such as the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RI), composed of representatives from 30 countries, employers and workers; second, the declaration of 2021 as the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, that contributes to the visibility of the reality of boys, girls and adolescents in the region; and finally, the ILO Award to Innovation granted to the Regional Initiative on its approach of collaboration and shared responsibility. All this thanks to the financial contribution and technical support from the international cooperation and the South-South Cooperation.

Both, the ambassador of Brazil in Lima, Rodrigo Baena Soares and the ambassador of Spain in Lima, Ernesto de Zulueta Habsburgo-Lorena, highlighted the relevance of the Regional Initiative to design solutions that respond to the harsh reality of child labour. They also stated that in order to deal with this problem, the technical and financial support from the international cooperation is important.

Finally, Javier Palacios, Vice-Minister of Employment Promotion and Labour Training, concluded the opening session stating particularly the value of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk as a tool that provides evidence for governments decision making.

In summary, all participants at the opening session agreed on the concern to eliminate child labour and the importance of joint work to achieve target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2025. In that sense, they stated great expectations at the V Face-to-Face meeting of the Network of Focal Points.

Annex 3: Opening. Speech by Genti Mangroe, Focal Point representative of Governments
Annex 4: Opening. Speech by Paola Egúsquiza, Focal Point representative of Workers
Annex 5: Opening. Speech by Juan Felipe Hunt, Regional Director of the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
SESSION 1: THE ADDED VALUE OF INTERAGENCY ACTION TO ACHIEVE TARGET 8.7 IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Objective: identify the guidelines of an action proposal between agencies 2020-2021.

Juan Felipe Hunt, ILO Regional Director, started the session by saying that in order to achieve target 8.7 of the SDGs it is necessary to take into account the assets and existing capacities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In this sense, two very relevant assets have been identified: the Regional Initiative, considered as a space of participation that has been able to gather the commitment of several stakeholders for the design and implementation of strategies aimed at specific results, and the interagency action, that provides the opportunity to connect the various United Nations agencies, funds and programs in achieving target 8.7. Then, the Regional Initiative is the ideal space to articulate efforts and leverage the added value of interagency action.

Taking this into account and result 3 on strengthening the strategies of labour protection and reconversion for adolescents in allowed working age of the 2018-2021 Strategic Plan, the ILO suggests the following outputs for the articulation with Agencies, Funds and Programs:

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<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Output 1</th>
<th>Output 2</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objective</strong></td>
<td>Design and validate a training model on skills for rural adolescents between 12 and 17 to enable them benefitting from the advantages offered by the future of labour.</td>
<td>Develop maps on risks of hazardous rural adolescent labour in prioritized countries.</td>
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<td><strong>Rationale</strong></td>
<td>Bearing in mind there is high demand from companies of candidates with certain skills and capacities, it is important to focus on rural young people, whom are the most excluded.</td>
<td>It is necessary to strengthen strategies for the prevention of hazardous child labour</td>
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<td><strong>Strategy</strong></td>
<td>Integrate public policies and promote public-private partnerships.</td>
<td>Leverage interagency action between the ILO and ECLAC.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contents</strong></td>
<td>Training on new social-emotional and cognitive skills and technical training according to labour demand.</td>
<td>Identify statistical sources, administrative records and include qualitative tools.</td>
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To this effect, all stakeholders of the Regional Initiative and others are invited and a call is made to involve the various Agencies, Funds and programs that consider these topics as relevant within their work agendas.
Luis Felipe Lopez-Calva, President of the UNSDG LAC, stated that the difficulty of households to generate income is one of the main problems, although not the only one, that are not solved only with regulations but with diverse strategies for boys and girls to go to school and to build human capital for their future.

In this sense, interagency approach is considered as crucial for sustainability in the fight for the reduction of child labour. Hence, it is at present a topic of high relevance for the group of sustainable development at the United Nations System.

**Open dialogue with focal points representatives of Government, Employers and Workers**

- **Workers’ Focal Point**
  - The Interagency action is valued; however, it is important to allocate resources to comprehensive actions.
  - There is resistance and criticism to tripartism, as workers are not involved in decision making processes or in the design of policies.
  - Workers make a significant contribution and have the knowledge on the informal sector and non-decent work.

- **Employers’ Focal Point**
  - All efforts and proposals should be aligned with the RI objectives and working route.
  - The main challenge is the high level of informality.

- **Focal Point Costa Rica**
  - The complexity of child labour requires an articulated work of several stakeholders, so involving more partners is an advantage to achieve the RI objective.

- **Focal Point Nicaragua**
  - Child labour is closely linked to poverty, so working on health and education is essential to deal with this problem.
  - In Nicaragua work has been performed in a tripartite way with employers following the same objective to eradicate child labour.
Focal Point Bolivia

- The first step to eliminate child labour is to make the problem visible.
- Bolivia achieved a reduction of child labour by 50% and 80% in hazardous labour.
- The State plays an essential role in tripartism, which should not favor the business sector, but analyze the causes of the problem.
- In rural areas, it is not seen as labour, but as part of the learning process of boys and girls, it is something cultural.

Workers´ Focal Point Mexico

- Workers´ participation is essential for the sustainability of the different initiatives; however, they are not convened in their countries.
- Child labour exposes boys and girls to different types of violence. In Brazil, they are exposed to drug trafficking.

Focal Point Brazil

- We should bear in mind all the production chains of companies where there are violations to the rights.
- In Jamaica there are already strategies implemented by the State which are similar to those already mentioned, on one hand through a conditional transfers program and on the other, a business training program.

With regard to the interventions of the different Focal Points of Latin America and the Caribbean, Juan Felipe Hunt, ILO Regional Director and Luis Felipe Lopez-Calva of UNSDG agree that what is important is everyone´s participation to jointly decide what to do.

Annex 6: Juan Felipe Hunt´s speech, The added value of interagency action to achieve target 8.7 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

SESSION 2: EVERYONE ON THE SAME PAGE: ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES OF THE REGIONAL INITIATIVE 2018-2019

Objective: To be accountable on the performance of the RI in 2018-2019 and identify guidelines for the operational planning 2020-2021.

Ana Lopez, Coordinator of the RI Technical Secretariat, stated that the RI is at present in phase II (2018-2021) of the national response, with an already approved strategic plan and expected results for achieving target 8.7 of the SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth.
Hereafter, the advances according to each result:

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<th>1. The countries strengthen the preventive approach to child labour 2018-2019</th>
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<td>▪ The CLRISK tool has been implemented in several countries, allowing the identification of lessons learnt. Likewise, a complementary model has been validated for other countries.</td>
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<td>▪ The implementation methodology has been designed and a pilot plan was developed in two municipalities of Mexico (Tuxtla Gutierrez and Villa Victoria).</td>
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<td>▪ Interagency action has been reinforced with ECLAC, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO (migration) and UNSDGLAC (exploratory).</td>
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<th>2. The countries intensify the implementation of their withdrawal strategies of boys, girls and adolescents in child labour under the minimum age, with special attention to those in hazardous child labour. (HCL)</th>
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<td>▪ A sub-regional systematization of best practices in the sugar sector has been made in Central America.</td>
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<td>▪ Technical Assistance was provided to the Network of Enterprises in Costa Rica and Guatemala.</td>
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<th>3. The countries strengthen their protection and/or labour reconversion strategies for adolescents in allowed working age</th>
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<td>▪ Information was collected on the diagnostics in 5 countries.</td>
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<td>▪ Key stakeholders were identified.</td>
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<th>4. The countries strengthen their strategies to approach illicit forms of child labour</th>
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<td>▪ Information was collected on the worst forms of child labour to understand the problem.</td>
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<th>5. The Regional Initiative advances in its consolidation and has an efficient management to accelerate the eradication of child labour</th>
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<td>▪ New representatives of countries, employers and workers were brought in.</td>
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<td>▪ There has been participation in and organization of global events, which provided greater positioning at regional level.</td>
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<td>▪ There is more technical and financial sustainability.</td>
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<td>▪ Successful strategies were implemented on communication and awareness rising.</td>
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Challenges

Although there have been many advances, there are still several challenges. With regard to the involvement with other stakeholders, the incorporation of Belize, Dominica and Saint Vincent & The Grenadines to the RI is aimed at, as well as the creation of a partnership with civil society; for a greater financial sustainability, it is necessary to mobilize other resources; it is necessary to expand the knowledge on child labour in the context of migration, climate change, value chains and a better gender mainstreaming. Finally, to design strategies for positioning the year of the eradication of child labour in 2021.

Open dialogue with focal points representative of Government, Employers and Workers

- It is necessary to include the Unions in the design and readjustment of the MICRL.
- With regard to sustainability, governments must be committed to the allocation of budget resources. For that, an advocacy strategy should be developed in each country.
- There are many best practices in the different countries, but spaces are needed to report on the results.
- As the participation of civil society is important, it is even more important the participation of tripartism stakeholders, each one from their own role.

Workers’ Focal Point

Employers’ Focal Point

Annex 7: Presentation Everyone on the same page: Achievements and challenges of the Regional Initiative 2018-2019

SESSION 3: PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES OF THE ALLIANCE 8.7 AND ITS ROLE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Objective: Synergy between Alliance 8.7 and the RI and next steps in Latin America and the Caribbean

Beate Andrees, Head of the Service on Principles and Fundamental Rights at Work – Alliance 8.7, started the presentation emphasizing the complexity of the child labour concept of Target 8.7, which involves forms of modern slavery and human trafficking. Up to date, as per the ILO, there are 152 million children in situation of child labour who are working mostly in agriculture, followed by services and the industry.

Taking this data into account and the goal by 2030, it is necessary to step up the pace. In view of this, Alliance 8.7 is a global alliance committed to the eradication of child labour and
forced labour, the contemporary forms of slavery and human trafficking in the world; it is crucial because it incorporates several countries with the purpose of accelerating the action, sharing knowledge, encouraging innovation and mobilizing resources.

It has an operational structure formed by a global coordination group chaired by France and co-chaired by Argentina, that meets 3 times a year to discuss the global strategy and provide guidance through action groups that aim at the development of strategies, provision of knowledge and mobilization of resources to develop intervention models and finally, the Secretariat, where the ILO plays a supporting function. Up to date, there are 218 partners representing several sectors.

After presenting the quantitative data on the reality of child labour, the following should be taken into account:

- Work better in the whole United Nations system
- Empower Ministries of Labour to work in coordination with other sectors.
- More strategic coordination at all levels, local, national and global to exchange knowledge, integrating the RI work with the work of the Alliance 8.7
- Get new partners and create new innovative models to secure financial sustainability

Within this context, **being a pathfinder country is a voluntary commitment** of the country to accelerate the steps in order to achieve target 8.7, so they commit to the following:

- Identify their priorities and with that the national strategy
- Design and implement action plans and develop a roadmap based on the identified priorities
- Collect data in order to measure the results
- Report on the progress on an annual basis
- Generate strategies on communication and mobilization of resources

**Annex 8:** Presentation Beate Andrees on the progress and challenges of the Alliance 8.7 and its role in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Hereunder, three experiences of pathfinder countries, Chile, Mexico and Peru.

**1. Chile’s experience as a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7**

Alejandra Gonzalez, Focal Point Government, Chile, stated that Chile decided to be a Pathfinder country because it saw the opportunity to generate an **intersectoral coordination**, as the country already had the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI) and the public policy on human trafficking, led by the Ministry of the Interior. However, although both aimed at the same objective, they were not
articulated. This is why, by undertaking a political commitment it was possible to **mobilize the public policies and the resources**, which in turn strengthened intersectoral coordination.

The objective of being a Pathfinder Country was to establish synergies between the National Strategy for the eradication of child labour and the protection of the working adolescent of the Ministry of Labour and the Intersectoral Plan on human trafficking of the Ministry of the Interior.

*How did Chile initiate being a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7?*

First, a diagnostic was made at the Ministry of Labour to identify the progress and challenges in terms of the needs and the key stakeholders to achieve the goal; then awareness was raised among the stakeholders on the implications of being a Pathfinder Country to establish the inter-institutional coordination; finally, a strategic workshop was held where a strategic partnership was made with the Ministry of the Interior and a roadmap was agreed for 2019-2021, composed of four work axes on information and knowledge, protection, prevention and intersectoral coordination and international cooperation.

*What added value does the Regional Initiative have for Chile as a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7?*

Making the political commitment to be a Pathfinder Country has given us the opportunity to **learn about other successful experiences in other sectors on the reduction of child labour**. In addition, implementing the CLRISK has made it possible to **characterize the territories to be able to approach risk factors**. Finally, the **development of intersectoral plans** within public policies.

*What are the next steps of Chile as a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7?*

It is necessary to update the diagnostic on child labour and the best practices at regional level in order to strengthen public policy, but at the same time, it is necessary to increase the budget allocated for the detection and referral of child labour as it is invisible now. In terms of public policies, we seek to promote a bill before congress to update the existing regulation on hiring boys, girls and adolescents (BGAs) to reduce the working hours for adolescents and to establish the increase for the penalty on non-compliance of the regulations.

With regard to synergies with other stakeholders, with the network of entrepreneurs, it is necessary to implement a diagnostic to know their degree of information and responsibility. Finally, we need to disseminate the book resulting from the RI meeting in Fortaleza,
between the Ministry of Education, the ILO and Fundacion Telefonica, for the education community.

Annex 9: Presentation of experiences Pathfinder Country Chile

2. Peru’s experience as a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7

Kathia Romero Cano, Focal Point Government, Peru, stated that, like the experience of Chile, Peru decided to become a Pathfinder Country, as it considered this an opportunity to make the efforts visible and strengthen the national policy. Specifically, Peru has a General Directorate on Fundamental Rights, Safety and Health at Work, and one of its objectives is the eradication of child and forced labour. It also has national plans and a national strategy. In this sense, being a Pathfinder Country is an opportunity to boost both policies with a view to 2021, Peru’s Bicentenary Year and to show the progress.

How did Peru initiate being a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7?

The main developed initiatives were identified. On one hand, with regard to child labour, a decentralized strategy was considered, where the work of local governments was activated and a decentralization strategy was promoted through regional steering committees for the eradication of child labour; on the other hand, with regard to forced labour, a survey is being boosted in one region and partnerships are established with different institutions to deal with cases of forced labour.

All this was socialized with different partners in order to show the interest of being a Pathfinder Country and we were able to incorporate several stakeholders. In particular, an agreement was made with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) to incorporate the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk (CLRISK) into an information platform on child labour for local governments.

What are the next steps of Peru as a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7?

At a strategic level, to continue working on more partnerships and fulfill the commitments made. In the medium term, be able to incorporate tools to monitor the policy, including the CLRISK, and by 2021, present a new policy including all the advances. In the long term, towards 2025, show the impact of all the actions on the decrease of child labour.

Annex 10: Presentation of experiences Pathfinder Country Peru
3. Mexico’s experience as a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7

Susana Casado, Focal Point Government Mexico, started her presentation by showing the Mexican national context with regard to child labour and highlighted the commitment of the Mexican government to the 2030 Agenda, in terms of the reduction of poverty, child labour, human trafficking and forced labour.

What was the process of Mexico to become a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7?

Thanks to the rapprochement with the Alliance 8.7, the possibility to incorporate Mexico and the commitments involved were discussed, despite the change in government, advocacy continued with the new administration and, finally, the strategic workshop was held with the representation of the Secretary of Labour and Social Security, entity in charge of designing, executing and coordinating public policies in terms of employment generation.

What are the advantages for Mexico as a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7?

It promotes the multiagency support, not only from the ILO, but from other cooperation agencies. In the same line, it promotes interagency coordination to approach the topic of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking, generating the interest of other stakeholders, all within the compliance framework of the 2030 Agenda.

What added value does the Regional Initiative have for Mexico as a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7?

The RI is considered as a very important space that promotes cooperation and exchange of knowledge and experiences with regional stakeholders, the dynamic of tripartism, and it also strengthens social dialogue. Likewise, the design of tools to accelerate the eradication of child labour is promoted.

What are the next steps of Mexico as a Pathfinder Country of the Alliance 8.7?

We still have to sensitize other stakeholders and strengthen institutional capacities on child labour, human trafficking and forced labour, as there is lack of knowledge about the problem. Likewise, it is crucial to reduce the risks of child labour, human trafficking and forced labour that are present in occurrences such as migration and the supply chains. Facing this situation, the objective is to carry out preventive, protection and denunciation actions, as well as to strengthen the regulatory system.

Annex 11: Presentation of experiences Pathfinder Country Mexico

Hereafter, comments of focal points of workers and employers.
4. Panel of commentators

Laura Gimenez, Focal Point Employers, highlighted the importance of listening to the experiences of the pathfinder countries, which like the RI, are in the same fight against child labour and are in line with the 2030 Agenda. Due to its multiple dimensions, it is necessary to present a comprehensive strategy, leveraging the different capacities and resources of the RI, to face such a problem and secure sustainability, as for example, the support of the technical secretariat and the institutionalization of tripartism.

Paola Egusquiza, Focal Point Workers, made an evaluation of the presentations of Pathfinder Countries. On one hand, she considers that when joining the commitment to target 8.7, tripartism is fundamental at all levels, however, this is not seen at regional level. She highlights the importance of active participation of the unions in tripartism.

It is also important to design a national plan on decent work and the budget allocation for its implementation. Therefore, being a Pathfinder Country is a good strategy to concretize actions, allocate national budgets and implement plans. Likewise, the implementation of certifications for work centers in the agricultural sector is considered as a good initiative, but it should be accompanied by proper monitoring. Finally, she restates the commitment of the workers to reduce child labour and forced labour and makes a call to join efforts.

Focal Point Argentina, underlined structural poverty as one of the determinants of child labour. In this sense, the budget allocation is important for the sustainability of plans, but, the coordination is more complex as this is a problem that needs to be addressed in a multi-sector approach.

Regarding the advances, although there is progress in the institutional development with the design of a regulation that establishes child labour as a crime and public policies, these do not necessarily solve the problem, however it is an advance. Therefore, it is important to have a tripartite social dialogue table that involves provinces and unions and to face the challenges jointly.

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<th>Questions from the participants</th>
<th>Answers</th>
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<tr>
<td>What has been the role of municipalities in the experience of Chile as a Pathfinder Country?</td>
<td>Chile has a decentralized public policy, so each municipality has a specific policy on child labour. The Labour Authority is represented in the 16 regions, each region has a regional committee, and coordination at national level is made.</td>
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<tr>
<td>In the diagnostic made, in what sector did you determine that there was more impact of child labour in Chile?</td>
<td>According to surveyed information in the Vulnerability Index, there were risk factors that repeated in the regions; therefore some regions needed a specific work. Specifically, the rural sector was identified as the most vulnerable because it is much</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Answer</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is the process to belong to the Alliance 8.7?</td>
<td>First, interest must be stated by filling out the online form (see <a href="https://www.alliance87.org/join-the-alliance/">https://www.alliance87.org/join-the-alliance/</a>) or sending a letter. This takes time because it must be ensured that the countries and their ministries are really committed. After the consultation process, a workshop is held to identify priorities and commitments. You are invited to international events and regional meetings to share the advances and projections, so the achievement of the proposed goals is expected.</td>
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<tr>
<td>What is the support provided by the Alliance 8.7 when a country joins in?</td>
<td>There is no financial support through the Alliance 8.7. It is expected that the countries allocate the due budget depending on the priorities identified. However, there is indirect support, on one hand, through platforms that link the countries for exchanging ideas and mutual support and on the other hand through technical support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is the management in political terms of the different interests among the members of the Alliance 8.7?</td>
<td>After stating the interest to become a member, it is important to be aware that it is a serious commitment and it should be wholehearted. To secure this, there are dialogue and consultation mechanisms, which can take a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What should the union sector do to have a representation within the Alliance 8.7?</td>
<td>The process is the same for all organizations that want to be members.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
**Session 4: Building a Comprehensive Monitoring System for the Regional Initiative**

*Objective: Agree on the basic elements to adopt the monitoring system and the reporting responsibility level*

Session 4 had the purpose to design a monitoring system of the strategic plan 2018-2021 of the RI. Thus, in a first stage training was provided on the monitoring system and in a second stage, group work to identify specific ideas.

**Violeta Florian**, expert in monitoring and evaluation, in particular of public policies for the eradication of child labour, was in charge of the training. Hereafter, the main ideas of her presentation:

Although there is already a strategic plan with general and specific objectives and results, it is necessary to define indicators of the results and impact indicators that will contribute to make the advances visible and to evaluate the RI performance. In this sense, everything is interconnected, each indicator must be related to an objective and respond to a result, and it must communicate the actions to be carried out with verifiable evidence. For this, clarity is necessary for everyone, writing in a common language and that everyone understands the concepts.

To ensure the success of the planning and monitoring system, it is necessary to have clear indicators, that the interconnection of indicators with the goals is understood, and that there is mastering in data management of each country.

**Group Work**

| Objective | 1. Recognize the definition of measurement indicators  
|           | 2. Establish those responsible for making reports  
|           | 3. Identify activities to be carried out to execute the report |
| Methodology | **Seven work stations** were organized where canvases were placed with the total indicators corresponding to each strategic planning result. Every person received a set of 20 cards of indicators. It is worth noting that in order to facilitate the dialogue two of the groups will be formed by English speaking countries. |
| Work stages | The session was divided into three stages:  
|             | • **First stage** support from the moderator in charge to each work station for understanding the definition of the indicator written in the cards received. |
• **Second stage** of personal reflection of participants, who had to identify the main stakeholder responsible to report the indicator (G – Government, E – Employer, W – Worker, TS – Technical Secretariat) and state how this indicator could be reported easily.

• **Third stage** of mobilization and visit to each station to place the cards on the canvas until completing the five indicators.

The Technical Secretariat will process the information and will send it to the Network.

**Anexo 12:** Presentation Violeta Florian, Building a Comprehensive Monitoring System for the Regional Initiative

**SECTION 5: PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES OF THE SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION (SSTC)**

**Objective:** Strengthen the knowledge on the value of the SSTC and the initiatives carried out within this framework

**Anita Amorim, PARDEV-ILO,** who moderated the session, made a summary on the mechanisms and modalities of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). The SSTC is identified as the cooperation between two or more countries, under the principles of solidarity, respect of sovereignty, equality, non-conditionality and mutual support, for achieving joint goals through the exchange of knowledge, personnel, financing mutual support, joint projects, among others, complementary to the North-South Cooperation.

It involves several stakeholders of the private sector, civil society, government, multilateral organizations, among others, and it has several modalities, the main ones being the South-South and Triangular Cooperation. In this sense, the SSTC is considered a good mechanism to integrate the agenda on child labour and to promote the Decent Work Program; due to its collective action and added value, future measures were determined aimed at dealing with new cooperation challenges and trends, support ILO initiatives and cooperation between the less favored countries.

To illustrate this type of forms, **Daniel Castillo, Technical Secretary of the Ibero-American Program for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCS),** presented the Ibero-
American Program as a specific experience that was created with the purpose of strengthening the SSTC of the Ibero-American countries and to be a reference for stakeholders in sustainable development, by strengthening the capabilities of the member institutions. Currently it has 21 member countries of Latin America, Portugal and Spain, and it has a whole governance structure.

In this sense, it is working on four strategic objectives in the long term:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Results</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strengthen institutional capacities of the cooperation agencies and key stakeholders, through the exchange of best practices and technical assistance. This involves not only the government but also all the other responsible institutions of the private sector, the academia and civil society.</td>
<td>Up to date there are 890 public officials that have participated in training activities.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Strengthen knowledge management through the generation of studies and reports where concepts, projects and work strategies are shown.</td>
<td>Up to date there are 10 versions of published reports.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Improve management of triangular cooperation, considered as a complementary way that provides many benefits, such as technical and financial support, linkage between the stakeholders, among others, that is becoming increasingly more complex.</td>
<td>Creation of a Structured Mechanism to exchange South-South Cooperation Experiences (MECSS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Foster partnerships with other stakeholders and other regions, in particular, to bridge with the Caribbean. For this it is necessary to be aware of the realities, needs and stakeholders of every member.</td>
<td>Up to date 53 exchange activities have taken place.</td>
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</table>

Currently, there are several results, among which stand out the production of information and knowledge both for the elaboration of different instruments, documents, methodologies and guidelines to strengthen the CSST and to update the Comprehensive Data System. Likewise, several exchange activities and programs to strengthen capacities.

Annex 13: Presentation Anita Amorim on Perspectives and Challenges of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Annex 14: Presentation Daniel Castillo on Perspectives and challenges of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation
Panel of commentators

Mónica Salmito, Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), started her intervention stating that Brazil is a partner country for development and not a cooperation donor country. In this sense, its objectives are focused on connecting the experiences of Brazilian organizations with that of other countries and to provide resources for cooperation following the same guidelines that the CSS on solidarity, horizontality, functionality, among others. Therefore, they work under the same analogy that the triangular cooperation in terms of partnership and equality, where everyone is considered as a partner. Specifically, the requests for cooperation projects have to be channeled through the embassy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or through international organizations.

Jose Luis Pimentel, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), stated that in 2005 AECID started its collaboration in the Triangular Cooperation, supporting until today with small interventions, actions and projects under several collaboration agreements on different topics. Their reference framework is the 2030 Agenda and several agreements that guide in terms of cooperation and triangular cooperation.

Principles and challenges

They work with the approach of horizontality, where the leadership of the receiving country is important; effectiveness and efficiency, where the aim is to contribute with results of global programs and, at the same time, aimed at concrete results to improve the living conditions of the population and, finally, mutual responsibility in the distribution of resources.
Then, triangular cooperation is understood as:

**Triangular Cooperation**

“Modality of South-South Cooperation with the participation of a group of stakeholders, whom although are able to carry out different types of contributions (technical, financial or others), assign the exercise of three roles: the role of the so called first provider and recipient (one or several developing countries, in each case), and the role of second provider (developing country, developed country, regional or multilateral agency, or any partnership among themselves). The differential trait is determined by the role of the main responsible for strengthening capacities”.

Currently, the main partner is Costa Rica with a high number of interventions, followed by Mexico and Chile, with whom they have more time working together. Likewise, El Salvador, Haiti and Paraguay are the main recipient countries with greater number of initiatives.

**The project cycle**

Cooperation agreements should be placed in the cycle of projects planning of AECID that finances projects through different ways, of not less than one year of execution. To concretize them, the recipient request must be submitted, and the recipient should already have a bilateral agreement for cooperation, carry out a double institutional agreement (provider-recipient and provider 1-provider2), presenting the proposals of the providers and finally carry out an institutional agreement that involves the three parties.

In summary, political agreements matter a lot, as they set a path for action that goes beyond a financial role, but also the Spanish specialized technical assistance which because it has offices in all the countries has identified the development challenges.

Annex 15: Presentation Jose Luis Pimentel on Perspectives and challenges of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Francisco Montero, Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID), emphasized that the AACID has seen the SSTC as an opportunity to achieve the 2030 Agenda, in particular with regard to the SDG 17 on partnerships to achieve objectives, to strengthen leadership and as a contribution to global development. That is why they started their contribution in 2012, consolidating themselves in 2008.

One successful experience of the implementation of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation is the support to development policies in Morocco and Senegal that impacted the living conditions of the population. A key element was the willingness of the
governments of Morocco and Senegal that facilitated the implementation. Everything was carried out with technical support, decentralized cooperation and the extension to topics, such as renewable energy and the protection of children.

**Leticia Casañ Jensen, Program ADELANTE – European Union,** presented the different European cooperation programs where ADELANTE is involved. This program started in 2015 within the framework of the EU-ECLAC Summit to support the South-South Cooperation (SSC), in order to contribute to the 2030 Agenda, improve the integration of Latin American and Caribbean countries, contribute to achieve their development goals and support learning actions.

In that sense, for the EU, the triangular cooperation is a tool that has the following added values:

- It is a platform that enhances **regional dialogue** with all the countries, especially with countries in transition. The triangular cooperation enables to continue working in Latin America under another cooperation approach.
- Achieve results and impact on development **effectively and closely**.
- Approach that allows promoting a **partnership between peers** to contribute to the 2030 Agenda.

The call is made to public entities of the EU. Up to date they have 8 projects of different topics. They consider that the European added value, beyond financing, is the approach on technical cooperation, horizontal relationship that through knowledge exchange seeks to get the mutual benefit for the development of projects.

Then, according to the lessons learnt, roles and responsibilities should be defined, rethinking the budgets and securing the ownership of the recipients at all stages of the project. In summary, **the EU is an added value for triangular cooperation.**

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**Annex 16:** Presentation Leticia Casañ Jensen on Perspectives and challenges of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions /comments from participants</th>
<th>Answers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Trade union values are linked to solidarity values. There are union relationships at the SSTC such as, Convention 159 where articulated work was made to make child domestic labour visible. Unions represent an important stakeholder for achieving the SDGs; therefore it is <strong>important to rethink to what extent the unions should be included in all efforts.</strong></td>
<td>For the AECID, Spain promotes a triangular cooperation that includes unions with their own logic. In Spain, unions are present in workers’ commissions, they participate in networks. In terms of the triangular cooperation, it is strictly a political agreement with the participation of cooperation agencies of the three countries that have an agreement, memorandum or mixed commission. The only conditions are those of development logic: that meet the needs of the country that are aligned to the 2030 Agenda, which strengthen public policy and have an impact.</td>
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<td>In Brazil, we only work at government level not with the unions.</td>
<td>In Argentina, the Triangular Cooperation is understood as responsible to articulate public and non-public entities nationwide. To the extent it becomes stronger, unions and civil society institutions will be able to join in. This is negotiated at the central government level, given that if more stakeholders participate, the possibility to include other topics will increase.</td>
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<td>For the AACID, the role of unions is important, as they are part of the participatory process. Actions were carried out from AACID in Central America working on labour and union rights. In Spain, there are unions with which agreements are signed. In Peru, there are four funded projects with the Confederación General de Trabajadores del Perú (CGTP).</td>
<td>There is no interference of cooperators in the definition of projects, which has been changing, now it is expected that the initiative is identified from the beginning in a tripartite way. The initiative emerges from the experience of South-South exchanges and then it scales up to a more global level.</td>
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<td>What is the impact of cooperators in the definition of projects and in the actions they carry out? It is to rethink from the cooperation how the indicators can be integrated to a large extent.</td>
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Mr. Pimentel, What has the level of support that the different countries had depended on? Well, there are different participation levels, are there specific programs for topics on children and adolescents? How can you participate with specific proposals?

If you see that there is another country that wants to participate in a similar proposal, contact the cooperation agencies, the technical offices and present the initiative. This is how the contact begins, which should be trilateral from the beginning and supported by a political agreement.

| Does the AACID also make triangular cooperation with international agencies to promote the South-South and Triangular Cooperation? How much is invested in bilateral cooperation? | In the second cooperation plan 2015-2018 12 million Euros were allocated to triangular cooperation. There is a new proposal recently approved for 2020-2023 to continue supporting in line with goal 17 of the 2030 Agenda. |
| Who manages the 8 projects of ADELANTE? Is this transferred to a NGO? Who is responsible? | Those implementing projects are public bodies of Latin America. However, as from next year a second phase will begin, therefore everyone should be prepared for the call, there will be presentations and it is expected to work with more stakeholders, beyond public institutions. |

**SESSION 5.1: PANEL ON MANAGEMENT OF SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCES OF THE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (SSC) TO ACCELERATE THE ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR**

**Objective:** Socialize the experiences of SSC in Latin America and the Caribbean

**Argentina: Experience on managing the South-South Cooperation to terminate child labour**

**Cecilia Garau, Focal Point Government, Argentina,** emphasized that SSC experiences are learning opportunities, which under a partners perspective, allow strengthening the involved stakeholders. This cooperation should be flexible in terms of diversity of topics, modalities of relationship and funding sources, so everyone is strengthened.

She mentioned four successful experiences of South-South Cooperation that began upon the interest of one of the countries, followed by formal procedures for the development of a joint agenda based on the demands of the requesting country and different modalities of discussions, face-to-face and virtual means and exchange of materials and information. All of them included several stakeholders under the tripartite scheme from the governments at all their levels, the unions, the business sector, the academia, among others.

Hereafter, the most outstanding SSC experiences:

- Argentina – Peru Cooperation (2017-2018) between the Ministry of Labour and Promotion of Employment of Peru and the Ministry of Production and Labour of...
Argentina, for the implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in the regions of Peru (ENPETI).

- Argentina – Brazil Cooperation (2016) between the Ministry of Labour of Brazil and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security of Argentina, for the design of the National Plan.
- Argentina – Mexico Cooperation (2019) between the Secretary of Labour and Social Security of Mexico and the Ministry of Production and Labour of Argentina, for the second stage of the implementation of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk (CLRISK).
- Argentina – Mexico Cooperation (2019) between the Ministry of Production and Labour of Argentina and the Secretary of Labour and Social Security of Mexico, on topics on Protection of Adolescent Work focused on labour inspection.

Lessons learnt

It is important to engage different key stakeholders, beyond governments and technical teams and to generate greater articulation with tripartite bodies for the sustainability of public policies. Likewise, it is important to maintain continued work through face-to-face and virtual modalities. In such spaces, it is suggested to favor instances of exchange and discussion over the presentations.

Annex 17: Presentation Cecilia Garau in Panel on management of successful experiences of the SSC to accelerate the eradication of child labour

Jamaica: Experience on managing the South-South Cooperation to terminate child labour

Sasha Deer-Gordon, Focal Point Government, Jamaica, shared a SSC experience between Bahamas, Guyana and Jamaica, with the purpose of strengthening capacities and exchanging knowledge in terms of an effective labour inspection focused on Child Labour and Security and Health at Work (SHW) for the adoption of best practices. This process was led by the Unit of Child Labour, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Jamaica, funded by the government of Jamaica and the ILO office in the Caribbean. In addition, it also involved stakeholders of governments and the private sector with ILO’s technical assistance.

What were the steps taken to implement the SSC process?

Training programs were held based on knowledge transfer, periodical meetings and site visits to account for the process. A guide was created adapting the experience of Brazil to the Caribbean context, and a training manual was developed with pedagogical methodologies to train the trainers.
Lessons learnt

For achieving the objectives, it is important to plan in advance, as well as to carry out more site visits, building a relationship with local employers’ and workers’ organizations. Likewise, it is important to consider the participation of key officials of steering committees and of national commissions on child labour. Therefore, it is necessary to use other communication technological platforms.

Annex 18: Presentation Sasha Deer-Gordon in Panel on management of successful experiences of the SSC to accelerate the eradication of child labour

Dominican Republic: Experience in managing the South-South Cooperation to terminate child labour

Federico Gomera, Focal Point Government, Dominican Republic, stated that the most recent SSC process took place between the governments of Dominican Republic and Peru in terms of inspection of forced labour and child labour. This due to the interest to know about the experience of Peru that has a specialized group on labour oversight in terms of forced labour and child labour, within the National Superintendence of Labour Oversight (SUNAFIL). And also due to the need to make a diagnostic on the inspection system within the framework of the BRIDGE project, which seeks to promote local action for the prevention and eradication of forced labour in Dominican Republic.

To this effect, relevant prior coordination was made for the design of the joint agenda, with technical assistance of the ILO, and a commission was created to visit Peru to learn about SUNAFIL’s operation. Three areas were identified in Peru: one for prevention and advice, another one for inspection intelligence and the other for the supervision of the inspection system and an electronic system for case management. Likewise, we identified that Dominican Republic has an electronic system for case management that can be improved.
Lessons learnt

It was seen that, instead of having a specialized group, it is better to train all inspectors and technicians in all the aspects, including child labour, in order to avoid problems during the inspections to businesses. It is also important to maintain the coordination from the ILO, which plays a significant role in the SSTC. Finally, it is relevant to track the SSC virtually.

Annex 19: Presentation Federico Gomera in Panel on the management of successful experiences of the SSC to accelerate the eradication of child labour

Workers: Experience in managing the South-South Cooperation to terminate child labour

Susana Santomingo, Focal Point, Workers, emphasized that they are promoting a new social contract that includes decent work. From this perspective, she shared the experience of Trade Union Organizations of the South Cone that was developed in 2000, within the creation of the Commission to Eradicate Child Labour (CETI), in order to institutionalize child labour treatment and for the union members to place in the agenda the fight for the eradication of child labour.

The SSC happened in a natural way given that there were already some prior spaces of articulation of the union actions to strengthen democracies within the region. Each Union appointed a full member and one alternate member to be part of the CETI. Specifically, a work plan was developed and executed in different stages during 10 years. At present, there is installed capacity and union actions continue. An evaluation of a work plan of continental nature is planned for 2020.

Lessons learnt

Political decision is fundamental to approach the problem, as well as the allocation of a budget and the consolidation of a base group with specialization to execute the work plan. To this effect, it is important to reach an agreement on the characterization of the problem, and a strategic view for the approach, in order to face the barriers and possible oppositions.

Finally, the involvement of unions and social stakeholders is essential for development, as they have great knowledge and can provide a significant contribution.

Annex 20: Presentation Susana Santomingo in Panel on the management of successful experiences of the SSC to accelerate the eradication of child labour
Employers: Experience in managing the South-South Cooperation to terminate child labour

Juliana Manrique, Focal Point, Employers, presented the Global Learning Network (GAN) that was created in 2012 under the same logic of the SSC. The GAN is a partnership of companies, international organizations and public entities, which seeks to generate actions for youth employment. Specifically, the expectations are to share successful experiences on talent training, to have influence on public policies on education and to strengthen the bonds of the productive sector and the academia.

The adoption of the GAN has been different in each country. At present there are 16 networks at global level and in Latin America they are present in Colombia, Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico, where other collaborators also participate. In Colombia, for instance, the program “Passport to Success” was created for training on soft skills. To implement the process, taking into account the diversity of contexts, a guide was developed with basic guidelines and the competencies and capacities of the network members are strengthened for their replication.

Likewise, they have a good technical and administrative tracking system, they hold periodical meetings and events to exchange experiences, and advances are presented to the General Council, among others.

Annex 21: Presentation Juliana Manrique in Panel on the management of successful experiences of the SCC to accelerate the eradication of child labour

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<tr>
<th>Questions /comments from participants</th>
<th>Answers</th>
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<tr>
<td>To Focal Point Government of the Dominican Republic, mention was made on the renewal in terms of oversight and the creation of the labour oversight office for child labour: Could you mention the positive results? Were you able to see an improvement in the case management of child labour?</td>
<td>As of 2013 the inspection process started in Peru, but one weakness is that it was not possible to provide a quick response; consequently the group focused on forced and child labour was created. On the other hand, Dominican Republic has the particularity to give a quick response to all the requirements, out of 10 visits, 8 are a requirement from the Ministry of Labour. First, the most vulnerable sectors are identified in the statistics and those sectors are focused to see if there is lack of knowledge about the law.</td>
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That is why all sectors, unions, employers, civil society, etc. have been involved to convey the information to each one of the institutions and prevent the imposition on infringement. Currently we are in a review process of the electronic system for case management, in order not to wait for the document to be sent, but to provide a quick response to any requirement on line.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Focal Point Government of Jamaica. I found the experience in Jamaica quite interesting, in particular about the visit to households. You said that it is complicated for inspectors to demonstrate non-compliance inside the homes. Then, I would like to know: What were the powers of the social workers that went together with the inspectors? When you enter you write a record of verification of the infringement, then, what can be considered as an infringement? Was there any different permit to enter? Did this help the country to make child labour visible at home?</th>
<th>We have two categories of social workers, one that investigates in terms of conformity. Regarding education, it is linked to conditional transfers, where the most vulnerable children receive school support; they receive education material, among other things. The social worker can enter the households to investigate how this is happening. We train the social worker to enter the households and identify anything suspicious regarding child labour, so then a deeper investigation can be made from the ministry.</th>
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<tr>
<td>To Focal Point Workers, Have you worked, in addition to the reduction of child labour, as a related topic on protected labour?</td>
<td>In 2000 we were focused on child labour. Regarding protected labour, we put this in the agenda about 5 years ago. We have it in the agenda, but we need more adequate strategies. First, you evaluate according to sectors, then, you see the working conditions, you intervene. At present, we have a strategic planning 2020-2022 and the topic is stronger in the agenda.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To Focal Point Employers. From the CAN how have you approached Child Labour and Child Labour in the exercise of training on skills and training for work?</td>
<td>What we do is through best practices from other companies, we train on competencies and skills to youth that work in the companies. We also focus on showing them the advantages of employing young people. We do not work directly on child labour. However, we wanted to show methodologies that have worked at the Global network and we see their linkage to child labour, precisely in education for work, expecting it will be relevant through</td>
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There are good experiences of South-South Cooperation. These spaces are good to identify best practices and implement them. The comment I have is related to the articulation of the supply and demand, because most of our countries have a dual role, how can we articulate this? How to add these exchanges to the cooperation systems? Have you contacted the cooperation agencies?

We are doing the reverse work, from our agencies how do we go down to other instances. Invite you to get closer and be in touch with this instance because there will always be a benefit; new funding possibilities are open as well as larger projects.

From Dominican Republic, we also have the surveillance card, where there is no representation of the ministry, but of civil society and the church, where we have the surveillance card to try to reorganize the child labour problem in the area. We, from the union movement have a union committee that works with young people and women and we discuss all the topics in their work plans, they are cross-cutting to child labour. We have the National Steering Committee where all the ministries are represented, especially education, agriculture, health and we deal with all the problems. We submit reports at the meetings on what each one is doing in favor of the eradication of child labour. We are well aware on the topic of child labour,
even the Constitution establishes the elimination of child labour. We are interested to know what is new, that is why we are interested to participate in events. Our weakness is that we need to measure the progress.

Nicaragua, regardless it is not among the countries that are developing pilots, has a policy towards the eradication of child labour. We have the National Plan on Human Development that covers all those policies on child labour. The labour inspection office has carried out prevention campaigns, coordination and partnerships with employers. In a broader general framework the legislation states that we should work and protect the rights of boys, girls and adolescents in decent and special conditions. We have worked and advanced within the framework of those policies, we are not necessarily inserted in this initiative; it would be good to have a space for those of us that are not within the RI to convey our progress. It would be very important because we do believe that we have made progress.

To Focal Point Employers. In Costa Rica, who is the person that represents the Focal Point of Employers? We have a network of companies against child labour that is working very well and it would be good to articulate with the GAN. I already gave you the contact. We are willing to work with the different networks, public policies with the government, etc. It is the network’s idea.

### SESSION 5.2: BOOSTING THE SSC MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE REGIONAL INITIATIVE: STRENGTHENING TRIPARTISM AND OVERCOMING BARRIERS

| Objective | 1. Identify barriers and facilitators on the established challenges by the technical team of the RI  
2. Propose concrete actions |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| Methodology | SpeedBoat Dynamic that allows analyzing a given challenge and proposing different solutions through the use of the analogy of a sailing boat driven by winds (facilitators) and stopped by anchors (barriers). |
canvas was installed where you could see a sailboat with anchors that stop it, barriers and winds that drive it (the facilitators). The canvas arranges facilitators and barriers based on their intensity and importance. If the barriers are complex they will go to the ocean floor. If they are more impacting facilitators, they will be stronger winds.

Seven work stations were organized with a moderator per group and the activity was divided in several stages:

- **Personal reflection stage** where participants had 15 minutes to identify the barriers and facilitators and to put them in post-it-notes on the canvas.
- **Socialization and group discussion stage** on the inputs generated, at the end of this stage an agreement was reached and the inputs were grouped; the first stage was of proposals generation, where the participants explored the canvases.
- **Socialization of proposals stage** where each group was assigned a “challenge” question to reflect on and solve it.
The Technical Secretariat will process the information to define the guidelines of the South-South Cooperation which will be validated at the virtual meeting of Focal Points.

**SESSION 5.3: BOOSTING SSC MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE REGIONAL INITIATIVE: ENRICHING STRATEGIC PLANNING 2020-2021**

**Objective**

Select what specific actions, outputs and/or activities related to the TSSC will be generated in the planning 2020-2021.

**Methodology**

With the results of session 5.2 (cards placed and organized on the canvas as part of the SpeedBoat) a fair of punctuation started to make the commitment to concretize the defined actions. To this effect, the dynamic Fair of decisions was promoted, an open space with the “exposition” of all the SpeedBoats, where each person in charge of moderation stood next to the corresponding canvas. Each participant received 7 stickers that represented the priority and the commitment that he/she could assign to each one of the actions of solution proposed in the 7 canvases, which ended when stickers were gone or when it was decided not to use them.

**SESSION 6: BALANCE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODEL FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHILD LABOUR RISK (CLRISK) – PHASE I: LESSONS LEARNT AND CHALLENGES**

**Objective:** Offer a compared analysis, best practices and lessons learnt from the implementation of the CLRISK in three countries

Resel Melville, RI Technical Secretariat, moderator of the session, started the session presenting the CLRISK as a preventive tool that was developed upon request of member countries of the RI, due to the need to identify the places with the highest risk of child labour. This information is considered useful for the design of policies and interventions at
national level, in terms of child labour risk reduction. When interventions finished, she showed the pilot design of the dashboard that shows the results of the implementation of the CLRISK, both at regional level and at a country level, which will be published soon.

**Andres Espejo, Social Development Division ECLAC,** stated that the CLRISK was developed in a context of significant advances in the reduction of child labour, but those were not sufficient to achieve target 8.7 of the SDGs. In that sense, it was identified that Latin America had enough statistics information on child labour but it was necessary to delve into the information.

Currently, the CLRISK methodology seeks to identify the territories with greater probability of child labour and the factors that could be generating it, which contributes to focus the intervention on specific territories, strengthen the articulation with stakeholders and promote the local ownership, likewise to make national policies on child labour operational and to be able to measure the impact. The methodology designed by the ILO and ECLAC, has two instruments, the first one seeks to determine in which geographical areas and population groups preventive efforts should be focused, and the second one seeks to identify the weight of the risk and protection indicators.

Up to date, there are 8 countries where the CLRISK is being implemented, through virtual and face-to-face technical meetings, and the tools have been adjusted according with the political and institutional context in each country.

**Next steps**

Taking into account that it is a model with a methodology that still has limitations, the information is considered useful to identify actions, to sensitize and create strategies to work in articulation with different institutions. Consequently, in a first phase the purpose is to expand the implementation to more countries and to build a more robust and complete model in statistical terms. At present there are still several challenges, thus lessons learnt are being collected and this experience will be conveyed by the SSC. In a second phase, after identifying the territories, the intent is to reach agreements and to work at local level.

**Annex 22:** Presentation Andres Espejo on Balance implementation of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk (CLRISK) – Phase I: Lessons learnt and challenges

Hereafter, the experiences of Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica:

**Panel of countries on differentiated implementations**

**Erika Stancioli, Focal Point Government, Brazil,** stated that the interest to implement the CLRISK arose from the need to have a more precise diagnostic on the causes that generate child labour per municipality, taking into account the extent of the Brazilian territory.
that effect, with the leadership of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and ILO support, the CLRISK was implemented using data of the 2010 census and the household survey of 2015.

**Difficulties**

The main difficulties were to define the variables that cause child labour and the technical understanding by all the involved institutions on the process and the methodology. To that effect, a committee had to be formed involving several institutions.

**How do you anticipate the institutionalization of the CLRISK?**

Due to changes in the government, the results are still in validation process. It is expected that the Ministry of Citizenship, with the support of the Institute of Statistics of Brazil (IBGE) will update the data with information from the new census in 2020.

**What lessons learnt and best practices do you highlight?**

**The selection of variables** to be used is an important aspect for the implementation of the CLRISK. Although the model does not include variables on public policies and their impact on child labour, only structural socioeconomic variables were included. However, anyway it is considered as important information to guide the decisions at municipal level to carry out more effective actions.

Annex 23: Presentation Erika Stancioli in panel of countries on differentiated implementations

**Fernando Aguirre, Focal Point Government, Colombia,** stated that in the case of Colombia, the Colombian Institute of Family Wellbeing (ICBF) and the Ministry of Labour are strategic partners for the prevention and eradication of child labour, whom together with the National Planning Department and ILO technical support have taken the implementation of the CLRISK. The results will help to focus the areas of influence of child labour which will be the input for decision making.

**What were the steps taken to implement the CLRISK?**

For the implementation of the CLRISK information was gotten from the Module on Child Labour of the Big Comprehensive Household Survey (GEIH) and the System of Identification of Potential Beneficiaries of Social Programs (SISBEN), where the information was already available, disaggregated by departments and municipalities. The information was cross-checked, selecting those variables related to boys, girls and adolescents according to each territory. In November, the results will be socialized with the elected mayors and governors to advocate the formulation of development plans.
**How do you anticipate the institutionalization of the CLRISK?**

It is already institutionalized in the Line of Public Policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Comprehensive Protection of the Working Adolescent 2017-2027, as a pre-focus element to make surveys. In addition, there are committees in all the departments in terms of eradication of child labour and the Ministry of Labour will provide technical assistance.

**What lessons learnt and best practices do you highlight?**

- The articulation between stakeholders at national level and the State actions in terms of public policies, become crucial for the prevention of child labour.
- The CLRISK is valuable as it has allowed having a more complete information system, providing feedback on already existing information and identifying and characterizing other types of rights violations, focused according to each territory. This allowed to link actions and public policies of the State.
- The CLRISK is sustainable given that it uses information recorded in the information systems of the State institutions.

**Annex 24: Presentation Fernando Aguirre in panel of countries on differentiated implementations**

**Esmirna Sánchez, Focal Point Government, Costa Rica**, stated that in the case of Costa Rica, although with a low rate of occupation of boys, girls and adolescents and child labour, they were interested to implement the CLRISK to have information as to how to avoid its increase.

**What were the steps to implement the CLRISK?**

After it was approved by the National Steering Committee, data from the National Survey on Households (ENAHO) and from the administrative registries of Public Institutions was used applying the vulnerability index. At present, the results are in the validation process and the official presentation is expected to take place in November to then select the territories with greater risk of child labour.

**How do you anticipate the institutionalization of the CLRISK?**

Through the National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of Working Adolescents and the Ministry of Labour that leads the process.

**What lessons learnt and best practices do you highlight?**

Limitations were found in the information, both in the child labour module of the census and in the administrative registries, which made the processing difficult. The information
was not homogeneous and it was unreliable. Therefore, the registry should be unified, and it was decided to implement new questions that allow measuring the situation of child labour and obtaining more reliable data.

This is a model that adjusts to the reality and shows the risk scenario of Costa Rica. It also has an orderly methodology that links and sensitizes different institutions to achieve the reduction of child labour.

Annex 25: Presentation Esmirna Sanchez in panel of countries on differentiated implementations

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<th>Questions /comments from participants</th>
<th>Answers</th>
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| In territorial labour, the inclusion of administrative data may help better identification, but when you talk about child labour it is very diverse; we would have to consider what are the priority factors in each location which generate a different intervention model. In this sense is the CLRISK implemented in all cases or only when it is necessary? | • There are two models, one based on a survey or census which generates a strategy, which does not mean that administrative records are not used. Once the territories have been identified, the administrative records that allow the characterization are applied.  
• The survey and the census look at structural and demographic topics. Administrative data is related to social programs. Administrative data has not been included within the model, but it allows the characterization.  
• We find that the most vulnerable people have certain characteristics, such as the rural sector where the action of the State is more difficult to reach. What is being done is coding information to support actions, which is important for public policy. |
In the past there was no data; strategies were implemented based on each one’s knowledge. Is the political context reflected in front of a change in the implementation of the tool?

- The political context in Brazil has changed recently and we are worried, but it depends on the new administration, therefore we need to show them that we cannot go back.
- The topic of child labour in Costa Rica does not generate political conflict; on the contrary, there is commitment from all the sectors. For instance, there is a roadmap 2010-2020 where in the process, several administrations were in place and support was received. It is important to have political support and consensus to move forward.

We heard that in Colombia not all municipal territories had available information, we are going through the same situation, how did you fill that gap? Was it run at national level or only with available data?

We could only get information of 24 departments. Information from the other departments was not collected because of their difficult access as they are located at the borders. For these cases, information is being collected with another tool and at the end we will cross the information.

The model is very good to get information without funds, as carrying out surveys is very expensive and takes a lot of effort for the use of governments to create maps. You mentioned that the success of the implementation of the model is evaluation, but what is the government doing with this information, at a policy and programs level to deal with child labour?

It is a standard methodology which does not replace the survey that is adjusted to every country; therefore, the variable selected will depend on the availability of data in the country. The survey provides the most determinant factors and the methodology will show the most relevant factors and will identify the territory associated to such factors. In order to get this data it is necessary to have negotiation, political will and talk to specialists to learn about the data quality. The information provided is from that moment and may vary, as it is not an experimental methodology all factors cannot be controlled, nor policies can be measured but it can provide political recommendations.

The presentation of Andres Espejo of ECLAC has given us a reference on how child labour should be focused to look at the child labour determinants. In Bolivia, determinants of child labour became
visible and work was done about them. Bolivia has carried out actions, there was an increase of decent salaries, and added value was given to products in the rural area with infrastructure. It is necessary to take these things into account.

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<tr>
<th>How do labour institutions include the topic of labour and the topic of minimum wage? Minimum wage policies are important, linked to collective bargaining where there is greater coverage, there is higher income in the families, how can we include them?</th>
<th>This data is collected by both tools and take into account economic indicators. Minimum wage is taken into account as something fundamental that has influence on the vulnerability of the family and on the fact that children go back to child labour.</th>
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<td>In Honduras work is being done with Unicef determining a comprehensive system of the rights of children and adolescents are you aware of this system? It would be interesting to see how to link both processes.</td>
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<td>In Guatemala we are starting the process and trying to track the first phase. It has taken hard work but the challenge is to take it to the second phase which implies the commitment of governments to adopt efficient measures around vulnerability. What type of accompaniment are you considering to give in the second phase for the implementation of the model?</td>
<td>• It is going to be a challenge in the inspections as you have to go to the municipalities to make a diagnostic and look for solutions. This does not have to be at government level, we cannot secure that we will reach the schools, but we will reach the companies. Information can be collected for next year and municipalities can be chosen. There are many things that can be done whether we have resources or not. • In Colombia, we are in a favorable context at present, where information can be useful as a baseline to focus and prioritize the intervention area for the public policy part of the route towards 2027. It is a challenge to get to rural areas and advocate in some sectors where we identify child labour. We seek to work with other cooperation agencies and promote productive projects with municipalities where the greater index of child labour is found.</td>
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- In Costa Rica, the areas of greater intervention are rural areas. In urban areas it is only about prevention. Now we have the task to raise awareness with mayors. In addition, a mapping will be made of existing programs to intervene in those areas and conversation will be held with employers and workers sectors on their role.

In Nicaragua we approach the topic of child labour from a comprehensive way, starting from the family. We have policies established and for development aimed at the eradication of poverty, because it is linked to the proliferation of child labour. We understand that there are vulnerable sectors such as the countryside. To this effect, education policies for early childhood can be promoted, work opportunities with care to peasant families, among others. Making sure that the Ministry of Labour carries out permanent inspection. Everything should start from comprehensive wellbeing policies where employment stability is secured so parents will not stop working and children will not stop studying.
**Objective:** Present the implementation process of the CLRISK Phase II in Tuxtla Gutierrez and Villa Victoria (Mexico) and the path to follow to scale up the experience to other municipalities of the region

**Moderator:** Noortje Denkers, RI Technical Secretariat

Julio Garcia, Consultant Technical Secretariat, states that based on the experience of the implementation of the CLRISK in Mexico, the potentialities of the model were flexibility and making the child labour problem visible. Hereafter, the process stages of Phase II of the CLRISK related to local response.

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<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Elements to consider</th>
<th>Mexican case</th>
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<td>Selection of local territory</td>
<td>It is important to identify the relevant elements to consider in order to determine the territory. The CLRISK helps in determining the risk level, but in reality there may be other important determinants, such as the institutional capacity to operate the strategy, institutional incentives and times.</td>
<td>In Mexico, Tuxtla Gutierrez was chosen, urban district with low risk, due to its interest and its institutional capacity. Regarding times, the whole process took between 8 to 10 months.</td>
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<td>Institutional Liaison</td>
<td>Consider the technical or political profile; the inter-institutional capacity and vertical management. In addition, the linkage capacity to implement the strategy. To this effect, it is necessary to provide training, make formal agreements to strengthen this liaison and grant it more management capacity.</td>
<td>In Mexico, the municipalities have their own resources, but in the implementation they depend from the Federation. Likewise, the secretary of government was a crucial partner to strengthen the link, as well as the signature of a memorandum of understanding between the municipality and the ILO.</td>
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<td>Territorial Characterization</td>
<td>Take into account the legal and operational definition of child labour, identify other available methodologies, statistics,</td>
<td>In Mexico, they have more local information, in particular a module on child labour in the census and administrative records where you find</td>
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<td><strong>determine risk factors and define the target group.</strong></td>
<td>information at municipal level and of territorial micro areas. In this case, they used other methodologies in addition to the CLRISK to cross the information. The criteria to define the target population were taken from the existing regulation which considers those working in economic activities and domestic labour and not those who are working on the streets.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mapping of institutional services and competencies</strong></td>
<td>After the characterization, public organizations need to be identified, we have to be aware of their functions and prioritize the programs to design the actions.</td>
<td>In a first stage, a documental research was made through the web pages and/or the information was requested through public transparency. In addition, the Inter-secretarial Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (CITI) served as a coordination space.</td>
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<td><strong>Intervention design</strong></td>
<td>Define the objectives, the target population, action lines, focus and prioritization of the territory, the supply and demand capacity, the costs and the monitoring scheme.</td>
<td>One objective was to reduce the cost of opportunity of attending school; in view of this the proposal was to raise awareness among the parents. Likewise, to strengthen the visits to households. Although the municipalities carry out actions that generate impact on the reduction of child labour, they were not visualized. To this effect, the CITI was created at national, state and municipal level to generate actions, link the social sector and follow it up.</td>
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Lessons learnt

- Although the selection of the territory does not necessarily agree with the results of the CLRISK, this has been a best practice that has shown the problem and has incentivized other municipalities that do have high risk, to participate.
- It is important to define the conceptualization of child labour and to evaluate how this is being defined at local level.
- The type of structure of government articulation has an impact on the coordination capacity. Therefore, it is necessary to include a design for strengthening the municipality.
- To make the initiative sustainable, other stakeholders of the government should be involved and articulated, given its human and economic resources, taking into account the already existing coordination spaces.

Octavio Carvajal, Focal Point Employers, highlighted the importance of the articulation with other sectors, as the workers´sector, to sensitize about the problem and join efforts for the eradication of child labour.

In Mexico, the child labour problem becomes more complex in sectors like the industry located in remote areas where there is no oversight, or in the borders where the negative conditions increase. Such is the case of the State of Chiapas which, due to its complex geography has distant populations with little infrastructure and without access to communication. Then it is in those sectors where the intervention should be focused. From the employers sector there is the commitment to contribute making the proper publicity, among other actions.

Alejandro Aviles, Focal Point Workers, re-emphasized that child labour is a violation of the fundamental rights that causes the reduction of wages, the increase of violence and unsafety, among others. The problem worsens in the most remote places and it is there where efforts should be concentrated. To that effect, for the sustainability of policies it is indispensable to include the unions, not only in the consultation stage but also in the intervention as they always had great influence on public policies, they are very active spokespersons in several initiatives as they have guilds in many areas.

In this sense, in order to involve the workers´associations in the fight against child labour, it is recommended to make a consultation on the policy and the action plan designed. This goes through recognizing their different action strategies: social dialogue, legal commitment, policies on rural development, implementation of minimum wages, policies to formalize informal economy, etc.
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<th>Questions /comments from participants</th>
<th>Answers</th>
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<td>Is the low index of child labour in Tuxtla Gutierrez as it looks or is it like that because of an incorrect characterization?</td>
<td>The low index of child labour in Tuxtla Gutierrez is not related to the characterization. Street children, who represent 20% approximately, were not taken into account.</td>
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<td>Did the low index of child labour operate with barriers for the development of the experience?</td>
<td>The important thing was the cooperation in the three levels of government. The initial proposal was to make the design of the intervention with the resources available, but refocusing them to fight against child labour which gave positive results.</td>
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<td>Are the instruments insufficient or do other things have to be included?</td>
<td>The data is insufficient. There is no data on child labour at the streets. Currently, we need to identify where they are located. Thus, we want to collect information with a short questionnaire to identify the territory.</td>
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<td>As a reflection, it would be interesting to include other important modalities such as artistic child labour, that is not related to vulnerability but that also has influence on the risks.</td>
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<td>Could it be established what are the indicators of public policies that make that the area has higher vulnerability against another area?</td>
<td>If there are deficits in these areas, if they cross with other maps, there are going to be similarities. For instance, there are no schools and the risk likelihood increases more in those areas because the opportunity cost increases risk.</td>
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<td>How can you differentiate when actions to reduce child labour can be effective, or when can they be effective to prevent those who are not at risk to be at risk?</td>
<td>The CLRISK is a powerful tool due to its flexibility, which allowed for visibility and awareness among the different stakeholders. Tuxtla Gutierrez does not have high risk probability, that was not a determinant when characterization was made again in terms of particular variables; it was considered they had more incidences on the risk likelihood. The design of the CLRISK is presented in a differentiated manner, as it allows identifying where there is more risk probability, but it agrees in that where there is risk probability there are more boys, girls and adolescents in child labour. Thus, it is important to</td>
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differentiate the type of policies to reduce the risk and/or to prevent it.

From the Focal Point of Workers, it is important for the strategy to be tripartite, to have a more positive impact. In addition, there should be an evaluation mechanism to be informed about the progress.

A greater integration of the unions is recommended which will have a positive impact on the results. There is expectation for the results in the Villa Victoria district.

**SESSION 6.2: IDENTIFYING CRITICAL FACTORS FOR THE LOCAL RESPONSE**

**Objective**

1. Identify the challenges to overcome in each one of the four implementation stages of the local experience.
2. Determine actions that can be executed from the role of each participant in each one of the four stages.

**Methodology**

This session was carried out through the dynamic El Camino (bicycle). A path was shown in a canvas where a bicycle would travel to implement the local response. The path is divided in 4 stages (flags), and in each one of them you have to reflect on the challenges to overcome and actions to implement from each role. In each one of the stages personal reflection, socialization and group dialogue took place.

**Stages**

There were 4 stages, in each one a personal reflection was made on the challenges to overcome and the actions to deal with each challenge, writing all the reflections in post-it notes of different colors; finally post-it-notes were placed on the canvas.

In each stage:

1. Analysis of the preparation
2. Analysis of the characterization
3. Analysis of public services mapping
4. Analysis of local policy design

**SESSION 7: MAKE IT POSSIBLE! IMPROVING OUR ADVOCACY CAPACITIES**

Session 7 had the purpose to strengthen the negotiation and advocacy skills of the Focal Points of the RI, in charge of Lorena Garavito and Marita Betalleluz, consultants of the
Technical Secretariat. The training was divided in two parts: part I on how to negotiate through tactical empathy and part II on Neuro-linguistic programming and negotiation.

The methodology developed combined theoretical sessions with practical exercises focused on negotiation processes similar to the RI dynamics. To work on judgments and statements about a concrete relationship, the dynamic “I Gabriel” was implemented. To work on the negotiation processes a dynamic of group roles was implemented, where each one proposed cases and solutions.

Hereafter, some central ideas about the training:

**Part I: how to negotiate through tactical empathy**

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<tr>
<th>Sub topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>Self-knowledge and self-awareness</td>
<td>In the negotiation ecosystems there is an unconscious territory related to personality judgments, prejudice and biases. For a good negotiation process the self-knowledge of the negotiator is necessary: “If I don’t know what happens to me inside how I could communicate it to another person?”</td>
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<td>Unconscious bias</td>
<td>Associations that we make without realizing it because we grew in a world full of stereotypes, judgments, filters and they unconsciously affect our conscious decisions. Hence, it is important to ask ourselves: what do I have and which are the weapons I am taking to that negotiation?</td>
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<td>Action plan</td>
<td>What can we do about it? There are several steps: become aware of what I am causing, avoid judgments, put myself in the other’s shoes, get closer to his/her environment, look for possibilities, I change and build a relationship.</td>
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<td>Empathy</td>
<td>It is important to work on empathy, as institutions are represented by people and negotiation is an interpersonal relationship. Psychologically, empathy is the capacity to feel what another person feels if that person is in the same situation than you.</td>
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### Part II: Neuro-linguistic Programming and negotiation

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<th>Sub-topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>What is negotiation?</td>
<td>It is one way to settle conflicts in order to improve the current situation that can lead us to seek opportunities and make partnerships, to continue with the roadmap.</td>
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<td>How to begin the negotiation?</td>
<td>First, separate the problem from people; second, identify the motivations; third, look for alternatives for mutual benefit and fourth, define the objectives.</td>
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<td>Detecting when a conflict increases</td>
<td>The conflict has to be detected timely. Discrepancies have to be identified early, behaving with empathy and working on a prevention plan. Otherwise, the communication channel can be interrupted deriving into a conflict.</td>
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<td>What to do when a conflict arises?</td>
<td>First, work on prevention; second, prepare a plan; third, identify main stakeholders; fourth, contain the crisis; fifth, solve the crisis; and sixth, look at lessons learnt.</td>
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<td>How do people behave facing a conflict?</td>
<td>Evade, compete, concede, agree, collaborate.</td>
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<td>How to know how to negotiate with one person?</td>
<td>People see risk management in different ways. Some are fully distrustful, evading risks, others are aggressive and demanding, those who take risks and those in favor of collaboration.</td>
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<td>Considerations before a negotiation</td>
<td>First, analyze the type of institution; second, type of stakeholders and their decision capacity; third, cultural factors; fourth, the political, social, legal, labour content that may condition the flow of communication; and fifth, the strategy that has been decided to take.</td>
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**Annex 27:** Presentation Make it possible! Improving our advocacy capacities
SESSION 8: PRESENTATION GLOBAL MARCH ON THE PROGRESS OF TARGET 8.7 IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Objective: Present the result of report prepared by the Global March and promote joint work with the Regional Initiative

Isaac Ruiz, National Coordination, Global March Peru, started his intervention by presenting the Global March, global network of organizations of civil society, trade unions, gilds of teachers, whose current purpose is to contribute to achieving the SDGs, especially target 8.7.

That is why it was proposed to update the information on the child labour problem in all the countries where the network is represented. This was made through the review of official statistics, studies interviews, among others with ILO technical and financial support.

Main results

- Latin America is the region with greater progress in the reduction of child labour compared to other developing regions. At national level, there is progress in the design of legal frameworks and the adoption of treaties, as well as in the execution of public policies, plans and strategies.
- Compared to women, men who live in rural areas and perform a hazardous agricultural activity are more immersed. However, statistics do not show the whole reality as domestic work of women is invisible.
- In several countries the percentage of boys, girls and adolescents in child labour is below the legal median age.
- Child labour is mostly found in the agriculture sector, usually a non-paid family work.
- Hazardous labour represents the highest proportion of child labour.
- Child labour is present in supply chains due to the informal economy, and therefore, to the lack of inspection and protection, insufficient family income, among others.
- There are no clear figures on human trafficking or forced labour.
- Forced labour is closely linked to child labour, 26% of victims are boys, girls and adolescents.
- Recruitment of boys, girls and adolescents has decreased. However, it has changed into another phenomenon as they are recruited by criminal bands, drug trafficking and hired hit men/women (sicariato).
- There are some setbacks partially due to cuts in budgets and investment in policies and programs and the deactivation of National Commissions.

Challenges and recommendations

In view of the results presented, it is recommended to give political priority to the eradication of forced labour and to provide the corresponding budget allocation. Likewise, it is important for these policies to have a territorial focus and to work together with
municipalities that have an important role in this process. To this effect, it is necessary to improve child labour measurement and monitoring to get more information about the problem.

Consequently, it is fundamental to work jointly under a multi-stakeholder perspective at national, sub-regional and regional level. The following actions are proposed hereafter:

- Carry out an awareness raising joint campaign against non-tolerance and naturalization of child labour.
- Articulate all stakeholders for the approach of child labour in the supply chains.
- Include the child labour problem in the social agenda, considering as an action framework the 30 years of the Convention on the Rights of Children and the International Year for the Eradication of Child Labour.
- Engage civil society organizations in consultation and decision making spaces to strengthen ties.

**Panel of commentators**

**Susana Santomingo, Focal Point Workers,** emphasized the great value and contribution of the study that shows the dimension of the problem. However, she is not very optimistic with the results, as although there has been progress, big setbacks have also happened in recent years.

Regarding the recommendations and proposals suggested, she shared she had some issues with some organizations of civil society in terms of guidelines, which have generated mistrust on articulated work. However, they value the importance of generating partnerships. She proposes to analyze the recommendations and select 10 of them to be boosted in a tripartite manner.

**Susana Casado, Focal Point Government Mexico,** started her intervention by recognizing the efforts of the Global March and appreciating its trajectory, as well as the trajectory of civil society organizations. She suggests strengthening the relationship with organizations that share the objective of reducing child labour and have a different type of approach to the population. Work in an articulated manner with employers, workers and government to add up efforts to fulfill target 8.7.

**Carla Caballero, Focal Point Employers,** stated that employers’ organizations are already working in an articulated way with civil society organizations in order to reduce child labour; that is why they consider the contribution of the Global March as very important.

Regarding the results, she agrees in that they reflect the reality, therefore the relevance to keep strengthening the statistical systems. On the recommendations, she considers as a great contribution to incorporate child labour in the social agenda and to promote the political commitment for budget allocation. To this end, there is a suggestion to design and
implement a communication campaign. Finally, they identify the role of each actor in the process and restate their role as employers in the eradication of child labour.

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<td>¿What was the reason or difficulty of civil society not being a part of the RI since its beginning?</td>
<td>We think that this difficulty is due to the image that people have of civil society inconsistent with the vision. However, we are on the same perspective and we have to get closer step by step.</td>
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<td>There is important work of the tripartite commission on the commitment to eradicate child labour in the supply chain. However, there is a lot of informality in formality, due to the lack of regulations, the inadequate oversight or the lack of resources. This is the responsibility of each of us.</td>
<td>There is strong presence of informal labour in the production chains, which many times is difficult to detect. Actions should be aimed at contributing for families to improve their systems and leave informality, not to sanction them. The member organizations of the Global March work in the local ground and have developed practices to face such a problem in a preventive manner. We can join efforts. There are experiences of cooperation business – civil society, which we value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a deficit of information about the Caribbean. Are you aware of the situation in the Caribbean?</td>
<td>This is a deficiency in the mapping as we collected information in countries where there was a member of the Global March and there are no members in the Caribbean. We have to close that gap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think it would be a good opportunity through the network, to cooperate between the regions bringing the approach of the SSTC. When we compare to other regions it is a good practice, maybe you have an idea as to how to do that in an interregional manner.</td>
<td>We consider that we are partners of the ILO, of governments in the fight against child labour. We think it is important that, taking into account the work experience under the tripartite approach we could include this approach of articulation with civil society. It is the case already in several countries but it would be significant if it could become an example to mobilize at global level. Susana mentioned that on some occasions there had been mutual mistrust, this originates because the position of some organizations do not agree with the RI vision.</td>
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</table>
We talk about a positive campaign against naturalization, but how can we approach it to have a positive result? What do the father or mother value? They want education, but do not understand the conflict between child labour and education.

SESSION 9: INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR 2021

Objective

Identify core ideas to commemorate 2021, International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour.

Methodology

Storytelling was used to connect with the participants and quickly understand the dynamic and objectives of each session. A panel was placed in the garden with photos of all participants of the RI and they were asked to answer the next questions in post-it-notes of different colours:

1. Who do I want to listen to me?
2. What do I want them to listen from me?
3. How does 2021 benefit the Regional Initiative?

Stages

In the first stage, personal reflection took place, then socialization with the work table and finally the ideas were placed on the work wall.
Ana Lopez Castello, Chief Technical Advisor of the ILO, started the closing session thanking all the participants to the V Meeting of Focal Points.

Likewise, Kathia Romero, Alternate Focal Point representative of Governments, highlighted the relevance of the meeting where two strategic topics were analyzed: the South-South Cooperation and the CLRISK. She also mentioned the expectations of Peru as a Pathfinder Country and the common points that have been identified through the exchange of experiences in this meeting.

Goretti Paul, Focal Point representative of Employers, expressed her gratitude on the progress achieved in the fight against child labour. Likewise, she values the contribution of the CLRISK and expects it will be implemented in other countries. She also called for more information on the reality of the Caribbean.

Susana Santomingo, Focal Point representative of Workers, considered the meeting as an important space for integration, where proposals were agreed between the different stakeholders. Likewise, she highlighted the relevance of the tripartite nature that provides significant support in technical and methodological levels.

Finally, Philippe Vanhuynegem, Director of the ILO Office for the Andean Countries, mentioned that as a result of the meeting we have 740 ideas to improve the monitoring system, 102 challenges identified to strengthen local response and 100 inputs to deal with challenges, 88 barriers and 38 solutions to promote more SSC processes.

This shows the value and great contribution of the face-to-face meetings, such as the Meeting of Focal Points to promote creative ideas, strengthen the collective and tripartite voice and promote dialogue with other organizations, such as the Ibero-American Program for strengthening the SSC and the program Adelante with the European Union.

He finished his intervention thanking all participants and reiterating the ILO’s commitment.
V. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Agenda del evento SP

Annex 2: List of participants

Annex 3: Opening. Speech Genti Magro, Focal Point representative of Governments

Annex 4: Opening. Speech Paola Egusquiza, Focal Point representative of Workers

Annex 5: Opening. Speech Juan Felipe Hunt, Regional Director of the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. SP

Annex 6: Speech Juan Felipe Hunt in The added value of interagency action to achieve target 8.7 in Latin America and the Caribbean. SP

Annex 7: Presentación todos y todas en la misma página: Logros y desafíos de la Iniciativa Regional 2018-2019. SP

Annex 8: Presentación Beate Andrees en avances y desafíos de la Alianza 8.7 y su rol en América Latina y el Caribe. SP

Annex 9: Presentación de experiencias País Pionero Chile. SP

Annex 10: Presentación de experiencias País Pionero Peru. SP

Annex 11: Presentación de experiencias País Pionero México. SP

Annex 12: Presentación Violeta Florián Construyendo un Sistema de Monitoreo Integral para la Iniciativa Regional. SP

Annex 13: Presentación Anita Amorim en Perspectivas y desafíos de la Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular. SP
Presentation Anita Amorim in Perspectives and challenges of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation. EN

Annex 14: Presentación Daniel Castillo en Perspectivas y desafíos de la Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular. SP

Presentation Daniel Castillo in Perspectives and challenges of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation. EN

Annex 15: Presentación José Luis Pimentel en Perspectivas y desafíos de la Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular. SP

Presentation José Luis Pimentel in Perspectives and challenges of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation. EN

Annex 16: Presentación Leticia Casañ Jense en Perspectivas y desafíos de la Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular. SP

Presentation Leticia Casañ Jense in Perspectives and challenges of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation. EN

Annex 17: Presentación Cecilia Garau en Panel de experiencias exitosas de gestión de la CSS para acelerar la erradicación del trabajo infantil. SP

Presentation Cecilia Garau in Panel on management of successful experiences of the SSC to accelerate the eradication of child labour. EN

Annex 18: Presentación Sasha Deer-Gordon en Panel de experiencias exitosas de gestión de la CSS para acelerar la erradicación del trabajo infantil. SP

Presentation Sasha Deer-Gordon in Panel on management of successful experiences of the SSC to accelerate the eradication of child labour. EN

Annex 19: Presentación Federico Gomera en Panel de experiencias exitosas de gestión de la CSS para acelerar la erradicación del trabajo infantil. SP

Presentation Federico Gomera in Panel of management of successful experiences of the SSC to accelerate the eradication of child labour. EN

Annex 20: Presentación Susana Santomingo en Panel de experiencias exitosas de gestión de la CSS para acelerar la erradicación del trabajo infantil. SP

Presentation Susana Santomingo in Panel on management of successful experiences of the SSC to accelerate the eradication of child labour. EN

Annex 21: Presentación Juliana Manrique en Panel de experiencias exitosas de gestión de la CSS para acelerar la erradicación del trabajo infantil. SP
Presentation Juliana Manrique in Panel on management of successful experiences of the SSC to accelerate the eradication of child labour. EN


Presentation Andres Espejo in Balance implementation Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk (CLRISK) – Phase I: Lessons learnt and challenges. EN

Annex 23: Presentación Erika Stancioli en panel de países sobre aplicaciones diferenciada. SP

Presentation Erika Stancioli in panel of countries on differentiated implementations. EN

Annex 24: Presentación Fernando Aguirre en panel de países sobre aplicaciones diferenciada. SP

Presentation Fernando Aguirre in panel of countries on differentiated implementations. EN

Annex 25: Presentación Esmirna Sánchez en panel de países sobre aplicaciones diferenciada. SP

Presentation Esmirna Sánchez in panel of countries on differentiated implementations. EN

Annex 26: Presentación Julio García en El desafío de la respuesta local al MIRTI – Fase II: Caso México. SP

Presentation Julio Garcia in The challenge of the local response to the CLRISK – Phase II: Mexico Case. EN

Annex 27: Presentación ¡Hazlo posible! Mejorando nuestras capacidades de advocacy. SP

Presentation Make it possible! Improving our advocacy capacities. EN

Annex 28: Presentación Isaac Ruíz en Marcha Global sobre avance de la meta 8.7 en América Latina y el Caribe. SP

Presentation Isaac Ruiz in Global March on the progress of target 8.7 in Latin America and the Caribbean. EN

Annex 29: Closing speech, Philippe Vanhuynegem, Director of the ILO Office for the Andean Countries. SP
Annex 30:  Closing speech  Goretti Paul, Focal Point, representative of Employers.  EN
Annex 31:  Closing ceremony, Union Trade Declaration
Annex 32:  Strategic Planning 2020-2021
Annex 33:  Photos