

## FINAL REPORT

# Partners in Action

**Roundtable for South – South Cooperation to  
accelerate the reduction of child labour in Latin  
America and the Caribbean**



Brasilia, 1 – 3 July 2015

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background .....	3
Agenda .....	4
Objective .....	5
Participants .....	5
INAUGURATION .....	6
SESSION 1: Conferences .....	7
SESSION 2: Presentations on the Regional Initiative .....	10
SESSION 3: Presentation on Experiences in South – South Cooperation.....	12
SESSION 4: Presentation on the Decent Work Agenda in Latin America as an energizing factor in South – South Cooperation.....	12
SESSION 5: Closing the gaps to accelerate the Reduction of Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean .....	14
SESSION 6: Opportunities Market and Negotiation Round .....	16
SESSION 7: Assessment of the South – South Roundtable .....	18
SESSION 8: Progress in the Focal Point Network 2014-2015 Work Plan.....	23
SESSION 9: Planning the Focal Point Network, September 2015 – December 2016 .....	23
Annexes .....	24

## BACKGROUND

Latin America and the Caribbean is a region with a long cycle of economic growth that has had a positive impact on social indicators. However, child labour persists, constituting a warning sign that calls for an urgent response not only due to the barrier that it generates for the full exercise of children and adolescents' rights, but also due to its impact on the attainment of the sustainable development goals currently established on a global level.

Indeed, as a result of the global consultation process to define the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2015-2030), the concept of Decent Work has been included in the creation of SDG 8 that aims *"Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all"*.

In particular, the issue of child labour is related to indicator 8.7 of the SDG as: *"Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, eradicate forced labour, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers"*.

There can be no further delay in implementing a focused, coordinated and integrated approach, both within and among countries and sub-regional blocs in the continent, that enables not only making progress in the real reduction of child labour, but also seeking the sustainability of the achievements of the past 20 years and avoiding regressive effects that could exacerbate the problem.

It is within this regard that is framed the "Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean free of Child Labour", a commitment by countries of the region to accelerate the process towards the elimination of child labour. As an innovative cooperation instrument, it aims to consolidate and make sustainable the progress achieved, propose new forms of confronting the problem and ensure the full exercise of the children and adolescents' rights in the region.

The establishment of the Regional Initiative has its background in:

- ✓ Within the framework of the III Global Conference on Child Labour (Brasília, October 2013), representatives of the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)<sup>1</sup> met and expressed their willingness to push for joint action for Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour.
- ✓ In this framework, government representatives from 11 countries established a steering committee for the Initiative and expressed interest in the ILO assuming the Technical Secretariat of this group.
- ✓ The steering committee created a framework that was presented to all the countries in the region with the invitation to join the Initiative.
- ✓ Support from 25 Ministers of Labour, on behalf of their countries, was received and the Focal Point Network was established.

<sup>1</sup> The Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) is a non-binding discussion group that brings together 33 member countries of the United Nations (UN) located in this region with the aim of coordination and consensus-building on a range of topics.

- ✓ In October 2014, the Regional Initiative was formalized through the endorsement of the Declaration on behalf of the 25 Ministers of Labour in the framework of the 18<sup>th</sup> American Regional Meeting of the ILO.

In the framework of the II Meeting of Focal Points, a call was made for the Roundtable on South-South Cooperation as an ideal space to jointly analyse the situation of child labour in the region, assess country efforts implemented and renew joint commitments to make real the responsibilities taken on by the countries and societies in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, to be able to overcome the reality of child labour in 2025.

## AGENDA

The meeting agenda was organized in the following three parts:

i) Thematic conferences and presentations linked to issues such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its relation with decent work and child labour and the opportunity that the South – South cooperation strategy represents to invigorate the implementation of the Regional Initiative;

ii) Opportunities market, which consisted of presenting the results of the mapping of assets and challenges of the countries to accelerate the reduction of child labour. This market included a country analysis to prioritize the demands for South – South cooperation in accordance with the supply identified in the mapping prior to the event and available in the application:

<http://www.oit.org.br/acelear/>

iii) Negotiation round, a space in which the member countries and the delegations of employers and of workers had the opportunity to start South – South cooperation negotiations on the basis of the prioritized demands in the opportunities market. The round was designed in three stages during which the country members and the two regional delegations of employers and of workers rotated in a succession of up to three bilateral dialogues to move forward in the negotiation of agreements on the basis of the previously selected priorities. This method enabled all of the member countries and representatives to interact in each stage.

iv) Planning meeting of the Focal Point Network in order to update the Regional Initiative programming and plan the main actions for the 2015-2016 period.

See Annex 1 for the detailed agenda.

## OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Establish a discussion space and commitments for mutual support to accelerate the elimination of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean, building upon the South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation mechanisms.
- ✓ Conduct an assessment of the work conducted by the Focal Point Network of the Regional Network and plan the tasks for the 2015-2016 period.

## PARTICIPANTS

Twenty-two focal points from the Regional Initiative and representatives from an equal number of member countries participated in the meeting. A broad regional delegation of employers and of workers also participated,

The focal points from Argentina, Cuba and Surinam did not attend the meeting.

Given the character of the event as a space to promote and negotiate South – South cooperation agreements, 12 representatives from international cooperation agencies from the countries that compose the initiative participated.

See Annex 2 for a detailed list of participants.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROUNDTABLE FOR SOUTH – SOUTH COOPERATION

### INAUGURATION

**JOSÉ MANUEL SALAZAR XIRINACHS**

**ILO Regional Director for the Americas**

Mr José Manuel Salazar Xirinachs, International Labour Organization Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean started his speech by thanking the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) for its strong commitment for the organization of the event, as well as the broad response by the cooperation agencies and entities from the member countries of the RI. He then welcomed the participation of representatives from the ministries of labour and of social development and the organizations of employers and of workers.

He referred to the common objective of achieving Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour as one that has to necessarily be inserted in the vision of development and inclusive growth with decent work. He then presented the topic in the wider context of the progress and the remaining challenges in the region's development.

Subsequently, he reviewed the available assets and experiences to address child labour, which are inserted in the sustainable development goals that indicate the desired level of development to be achieved in the region and in the world. He particularly emphasized the following assets for this struggle: (i) the solid experience accumulated to address child labour; (ii) the development of South – South cooperation; and (iii) the decent work agenda.

Mr Salazar Xirinachs concluded ratifying the ILO's unwavering commitment to the objective of the eradication of child labour in the world in general and in Latin America and the Caribbean in particular.

See Annex 3 for the full speech.

**ESMIRNA SÁNCHEZ**

**Focal point - Costa Rica**

**Spokesperson for the Focal Point Network of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean free of Child Labour**

Ms Esmirna Sánchez, focal point from the government of Costa Rica and spokesperson of the Regional Initiative, started her speech greeting the participants in the South – South Cooperation Meeting to subsequently introduce the Regional Initiative and its main objective: accelerate the rhythm of the eradication of child labour through the countries’ joint response to declare Latin America and the Caribbean to be the first region in the world free of child labour.

She assessed the achievements obtained during the past 20 years of action to then focus on the continuation of the challenges faced by the region to fulfil the commitments made in terms of the eradication of child labour.

She also referred to the Roundtable for South – South Cooperation as an unsurpassable opportunity to exchange experiences and to propel South – South cooperation; she especially emphasized the Caribbean countries’ growing participation as a factor that favours integration in Latin America.

Lastly, she acknowledged the valuable contribution of the Brazilian government that after hosting the III World Conference against Child Labour, did the same with the first meeting of the Focal Point Network of the Regional Initiative and with the South – South Cooperation meeting.

See Annex 4 for the complete speech.

#### **AMBASSADOR FERNANDO MARRONI DE ABREU**

##### **Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency**

Ambassador Marroni de Abreu expressed the pleasure that the Brazilian government, which is a driving partner of the Regional Initiative, had to host the event and ratified his country’s commitment with the objective of making Latin America and the Caribbean the first region in the world free of child labour.

The Ambassador focused his speech on the Brazilian Cooperation Agency’s action, emphasizing the solid partnership with the ILO to combat child labour as much in Brazil as at the regional and global level through South – South and triangular cooperation actions.

## **SESSION 1: CONFERENCIAS**

## Conference 1

### The Opportunity of a Latin America and the Caribbean free from Child Labour: Assessment and Perspectives on the Global Agenda

VINICIUS PINHEIRO

Deputy Director of the ILO Office for the United Nations in New York

#### DECENT WORK, CHILD LABOUR AND THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Mr Vinicius Pinheiro presented the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), which substitute the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), which will guide national policies on development and international cooperation in the 2015-2030 period. He stressed the place that Decent Work occupies, upon being part of SDG 8 and especially emphasized goal 8.7 that refers to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2025.

With regards to the MDG, he described the Post-2015 Development Agenda as coordinated, interconnected, ambitious and transforming. Of the new SDG, he underscored that:

- Actions on distinct fronts will be required to address an objective.
- Actions on one front will have collateral multiplying effects on other fronts.
- The response will be broad partnerships that integrate multiple stakeholders in a collaborative manner with a multi-sectorial focus and addressing several objectives.

He reviewed the challenge that the combat against child labour will face in the context of the SDF, their interactions with other objectives and goals and the capacity to generate positive collateral and multiplying effects on these. He explained the building and composition of the indicator to monitor goal 8.7 on child labour and the possible measures for implementation and partnerships. He made a special call to step up efforts with participation from all the interested parties in order to achieve the goals.

Mr Pinheiro provided a series of means related to the required joint response to effectively move forward in the reduction of child labour:

- Translate the global frameworks into solid actions and plans with the support of governments on the local level.
- Capitalization of accumulated past and present efforts (ILO-IPEC Programme and better practices and replicable interventions).
- Establishment of global partnerships as the basis for the programming of joint and complementary efforts at the national, regional and global levels.

He concluded by presenting the Regional Initiative as a response adjusted and designed within the parameters of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, with great potential to successfully address the challenge of the eradication of child labour by 2025.

See Annex 4 for the complete text of the conference and presentation.



## **Conference 2**

### **South – South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation: Innovations and Horizontal Mechanisms to Strengthen the combat against Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean**

**CECÍLIA MALAGUTI DO PRADO**

**Manager of South – South Trilateral Cooperation in the Brazilian Cooperation (ABC)**

#### **TRILATERAL SOUTH – SOUTH COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Ms Malaguti do Prado presented the internal structure of the ABC and its primary mandate. She then went over the principles that govern South – South Cooperation (SSC) and the concept of CSS and trilateral cooperation with international entities. She cited the characteristics and comparative advantages of this modality of cooperation and specified the experience of ABC.

She referred to the modalities of trilateral cooperation with international entities and presented the trilateral cooperation programme that ABC implements with the ILO.

See Annex 6 for the presentation.

## SESSION 2: PRESENTATIONS ON THE REGIONAL INITIATIVE

### Situating the Regional Initiative and its relation with South – South Cooperation REGIONAL INITIATIVE

#### Panellists:

- Juan Pablo Martínez, focal point from Uruguay and spokesperson from the government sector.
- Anders Meyer, regional focal point for employers and group spokesperson
- Paola Egusquiza, regional focal point for workers and group spokesperson

This presentation provided an update on the work implemented by the Regional Initiative, its primary characteristics, objectives, expected results and prioritized lines of action.

The methodology consisted of role playing that simulated a television interview with panellists and establishing a dialogue with them. Juan Pablo Martínez, focal point from Uruguay, in representation of the government, emphasized that the role of the public sector is essential to achieve the reduction of child labour and that it is not just an issue of rights, but that it is closely tied to the development and growth of their countries.

On the part of the organizations of employers, Ander Meyer, the regional focal point, specified the contribution of the private sector in the reduction of child labour. He linked this to the Global Compact principles, the companies' social responsibility actions and a focus on public-private partnerships and State co-responsibility.

In her intervention, the regional focal point for workers, Paola Egusquiza emphasized the operational model and structure of the Regional Initiative fostered social dialogue. She stated that child labour is the result of an economic model that does not guarantee high quality employment for adults and in which youth are immersed in a serious crisis. She highlighted the role of labour unions in the creation of solutions for this problem.

## General Resource Mobilization Strategy and the Role of International Cooperation Agencies and/or Directorates in the Regional Initiative member countries

**ELENA MONTOBBIO and FERNANDA BARRETO**

**Technical Secretariat**

It was explained that the Roundtable for South – South Cooperation responds to the call made by the members of the Regional Initiative to accelerate the eradication of child labour, an objective that requires increasing the availability of technical and financial resources from all institutions, agencies and stakeholders committed to the present situation of children and adolescents and to the future of the region.

The intervention presented the resource mobilization strategy that on the basis of an assessment of needs, gaps and costs to eradicate child labour, funding sources of different types and origin are considered.

The Strategy is articulated through:

- Type of partners/ shareholders involved:  
Public, traditional and emerging donors; private sector; labour unions; and other social actors.
- Nature of the resources:  
Financial and technical, being understood as exchange of experiences and good practices.
- Implementation stages:
  - Stage 1: Promotion of the increase of public funds of the member states of the RI destined, directly or in a complementary manner, to the objective of the reduction of child labour. This is characterized as being a continuous action over time.
  - Stage 2: Resources from South – South Cooperation among member states, explicitly destined to the objective of the reduction of child labour.
  - Stage 3: Resources from Official Development Aid (ODA) from international, traditional and emerging cooperation sources, destined to prioritized topics in the framework of the Regional Initiative and with the objective of complementing national resources.
  - Stage 4: Resources from private sources for fundraising through specific projects and strategies of social responsibility and public-private partnerships.

The Roundtable on South – South Cooperation, is framed within Stage 2 of the Strategy, in which the member states of the Initiative have a dual role:

- Stakeholders who lead and direct their own development and mobilize domestic resources, increasing the budget destined for the eradication of child labour to enhance actions and contribute to the decrease of the indicator in their country and in the region.

- Partners for development, through the management entities for international cooperation, since these are simultaneously recipients and suppliers of cooperation.

See Annex 7 for the presentation on the resource mobilization strategy.

## **SESSION 3: PRESENTATION ON SOUTH – SOUTH COOPERATION EXPERIENCES**

### **What opportunities are offered by the operational mechanisms of South – South Cooperation to accelerate the eradication of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean?**

Panellists:

- Ana María Méndez Chicas de Estrada, Deputy Secretary for International Cooperation. Guatemalan Secretariat of Planning and Programming
- Lisa Michelle Bryan Smart, Assistant Director of Economic Affairs Department. Jamaican Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
- José Antonio Ramírez Flores, Planning and Budget in the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI)

The session began with a panorama of the opportunities offered by the operational mechanisms of South – South cooperation to accelerate the eradication of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean. The methodology consisted of role playing that simulated a television interview with panellists and establishing a dialogue with them.

Their comments demonstrated the rapprochement between the international cooperation departments or cooperation agencies and the sectors, in this case the ministries of labour, is not a common practice in these countries. Consequently on numerous occasions, mutual information on cooperation issues between both institutions is lacking. This is the case of child labour, a topic that can be inserted into broader negotiations such as gender, decent work, education, etc. It was, thus, considered important to establish and invigorate this relation in the countries.

The panellists recommended that meetings be held at a national level with both sectors in order to share the national priorities, dates and partnership agreements for the development and enhancement of South – South cooperation.

### **Good Practices of South – South Cooperation on the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in the countries of the region**

Panellists:

- Eduardo Bejarano, Director of Fundamental Rights of the Colombian Ministry of Labour
- Louis Michelot Pierre, Director of Foreign Cooperation of the Haitian Ministry of Planning and Foreign Cooperation

### **Experience of the Colombian Network of Companies against Child Labour**

#### **South – South Cooperation: Ecuador – Colombia**

Mr Bejarano presented the experience of the Colombian Network of Companies against Child Labour, which was the result of South – South cooperation with Ecuador. He explained that the network was created as an innovative public-private partnership in which companies committed to share good practices and design strategies that enabled to prevent and progressively eradicate child labour, as much in their supply chain as in the area of influence of their operations. He specified the lessons learned and the challenges of the experience.

See Annex 8 for the full presentation.

### **Experience of Strengthening Policies to Reduce Child Labour**

#### **South – South Cooperation: Brazil – Haiti**

Mr Michelot described the primary achievements of the project financed by Brazil on issues such as the approval of the list of dangerous work, professional training and the creation of the national strategy.

He mentioned the eminently technical character of South – South cooperation that the country receives and he addressed the challenges of this modality, such as, for example, visibility tends to be much less than in traditional cooperation.

See Annex 9 for the report on this experience.

## SESSION 4: PRESENTATION ON THE DECENT WORK AGENDA IN LATIN AMERICA AS AN ENERGIZING FACTOR IN SOUTH – SOUTH COOPERATION<sup>2</sup>

**VIRGILIO LEVAGGI**

**ILO Director of the Office for Central America, Haiti, Panama and the Dominican Republic**

Mr Levaggi spoke about the Agenda on Decent Work in the region and its role as an energizing factor in South – South Cooperation (SSC) and he made a call to prioritize labour policies because this entails placing people at the centre of policies.

The SSC, when it is focused on achieving decent work, can efficiently contribute to guaranteeing the governability of societies.

He indicated that the strategies for the reduction of child labour should be connected with the dimensions of employment, training and legal framework.

Lastly, he mentioned some of the barriers and challenges that SSC faces, among which the lack of resources and the need to identify clear content stood out.

## SESSION 5: CLOSING THE GAPS TO ACCELERATE THE REDUCTION OF CHILD LABOUR IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

**ELENA MONTOBBIO and VICTORIA CRUZ**

**Technical Secretariat**

The Technical Secretariat of the Regional Initiative presented the primary results of the regional capacity mapping (actions, projects, programmes, services, methodologies, tools, interventions, experiences, etc.) conducted with the aim of identifying the assets related to the eight acceleration factors, which are being implemented or are available and could compose an initial supply of **South – South cooperation** among the member states of the Initiative.

The methodology employed for the mapping consisted of direct consultations with the Initiative

---

<sup>2</sup> In the original agenda, this presentation corresponded to Session 6 on day 3, but due to a change in the presenter's agenda, it was moved forward to Session 4 of day 2.

focal points and review of pertinent documentary sources. In summary, this was done through:

- 30 telephone or Skype interviews with 39 people from 23 countries in the region: Regional Initiative focal points, public servants designated by the focal points and technicians of the ILO-IPEC Programme.

As an outcome of the mapping, **93 assets** of different magnitude and complexity were identified, which can provide elements, approaches and resources on how to effectively intervene in the acceleration factors. Additionally, **80 main challenges** and needs of the countries related to these factors were identified.

The mapping was converted into an application that grouped together the **93 assets** in the category of “**supply**” of the capacities and technical resources of the countries and the **80 challenges** in the category of “**demand**” to strengthen the response capacities to child labour. The application is available at: <http://www.oit.org.br/acelerar/>

During the presentation of the application, it was clarified that these results entail a produce in construction that can continue to be cultivated and improved to offer a continually more complete panorama of prospective South – South cooperation opportunities.

See Annex 10 for the Report “Capacity Mapping to Accelerate the Reduction of Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean”.

## SESSION 6: OPPORTUNITIES MARKET AND NEGOTIATION ROUND

### Identification and prioritization of demands for South – South cooperation

The first part of Session 6 consisted of a prioritization exercise at the country level in which the Regional Initiative focal point and the representative from the cooperation agency for the same country analysed the capacity mapping and identified and prioritized a maximum of four cooperation demands to be brought to the negotiation table.

This joint analysis at the country level was conducted through the application <http://www.oit.org.br/acelear/> for which each delegation had access to a computer and was provided a tab card to facilitate the selection and prioritization.

Concurrently the focal points from the organizations of employers and of workers met in working groups and conducted the same exercise.

See Annex 11 for the identification and prioritization tab card.

### Negotiation round of the prioritized demands

The second part of Session 6 consisted of a negotiation round in which the countries and the delegations of employers and of workers had the opportunity to start negotiations for South – South cooperation on the basis of prioritized demands in the opportunities market.

The round was designed in three stages during which the pairs and groups rotated in succession to up to three bilateral dialogues to make progress in the negotiation of agreements, on the basis of the previously selected priorities. This method enabled all the countries and representatives to interact in each stage.

### Assessment of the negotiation round Technical Secretariat

The Technical Secretariat of the Regional Initiative was responsible for analysing and systematizing the tab cards from the negotiation round and based on these, presented a preliminary report. The following data on the results is the information processed after the round ended and included in the final report:

1. There were **109 demands for South – South cooperation** around eight acceleration factors, presented by 22 participating countries and the two regional representations of



employers and of workers. It should be noted that during the event the number of demands increased with regards to the mapping previously done.

2. The establishment of these 109 demands had different levels of agreement during the negotiation round. A total of **82 agreements** were reached: 60 expressions of interest; 17 definitions of commitment and 5 announcements of agreement related to the acceleration factors.
3. At the meeting's end, the acceleration factors of new technology and youth employment achieved the highest number of **agreements** (15 each), following by value chains (13 agreements) and decentralisation (12 agreements). Indigenous communities, Agriculture and migration reached 7 agreements each; education reached 5; and an emerging issue reached 1 agreement.
4. With regards to the **demand for cooperation**, decentralisation was the Acceleration Factor that generated the largest number of demands, in total 20; and at the same time it was also the acceleration factor that registered the most supply (15). New technologies had 18 demands and youth employment had 17 demands. The Acceleration Factor on value chains received 16 demands for cooperation as agriculture received 14.
5. The acceleration factors with the least amount of demands registered in the Roundtable were education with 6 demands, indigenous communities with 7 demands and migration with 8 demands.
6. Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, Mexico and Colombia were the countries with the most demand for South – South cooperation.
7. There were three emerging issues that were not related to the acceleration factors: on the characterisation of child labour and the strengthening of capacities to develop a policy and a plan of action, demanded by Trinidad and Tobago and on experiences addressing child labour in the tertiary sector of the economy, specifically in formal and informal trade, demanded by Chile.

See Annex 12 for the final report on the results.

## SESSION 7: ASSESSMENT OF THE SOUTH – SOUTH ROUNDTABLE

### Open round for comments

Session 7 consisted of an assessment of the meeting, employing the methodology of an open round for comments. A list was created to register the people who voluntarily wanted to speak. Each person had a three-minute turn to speak.

The following is a summary of the comments:

#### Central America

##### Value of capacity development

- ✓ This representative considered the capacity mapping as an extremely useful tool for the acceleration of the eradication of child labour and the gathering of experiences in a tripartite manner.
- ✓ This representative positively valued the methodology since it enabled the sharing of experiences within and among the countries. Additionally, this person appreciated the event as an exchange that demonstrated the results of the Regional Initiative itself.

#### Caribbean

##### Emphasizing good practices

- ✓ The Caribbean argued for the need to make this sub-region more visible through its good practices. It is hoped that what this region has implemented to date can be highlighted.
- ✓ This region considered SSC an extremely good initiative.
- ✓ This region highlighted the methodology of the opportunities market because it contributed to the understanding of several programmes and interventions for the eradication of child labour in other countries. Participants could exchange practices and learn.

#### Mexico

##### Enhance efforts

- ✓ The development of individual and joint forces has been enhanced.
- ✓ This representative emphasized the potential of SSC to strengthen the region and the eradication of child labour. SCC allows for giving and receiving among all.

- ✓ This representative commented on the challenge of implementing and materializing the agreements and achieving the eradication of child labour with the SDG as an objective.

#### Uruguay, Juan Pablo Martínez, government focal point

- ✓ The capacity mapping application that was presented is an extremely enriching tool for sustaining work and not having isolated meetings.
- ✓ We have a challenge, an important challenge: to position resources from governments and international cooperation. The national level plans of action are elements that should begin to be shared.
- ✓ The progress in the region is sustained on a willingness that is rendered in budgets and public policies. This will give us more stimuli so that the Initiative keeps growing. This meeting has facilitated an extremely interesting foundation to take further steps.
- ✓ The plan was proposed in MERCOSUR and despite being abstract it will provide certain direction for joint travel on the path ahead.

#### Haiti, Renan Hédouville, government focal point

- ✓ The Roundtable has enabled us to see ourselves as a country with active processes underway. We are building our system to address child labour.
- ✓ The meeting has enabled us to acknowledge that sharing experiences is essential to combat child labour.

#### Chile , Vicente Segure, government focal point

- ✓ He highlighted that it is necessary to join all of these initiatives with others that are related to poverty reduction. Sometimes the ministries of social development and poverty move in one direction and the strategies for the eradication of child labour move in another. Thus, the next step has to be the incorporation of the ministries of social development.
- ✓ He stated that we should create an online support network; create a panel of SSC supply, sustained with more wide-ranging documentation, audio-visual resources, etc. The extension of access to this network to people who are not part of the Regional Initiative would be an ideal option to increase dissemination and more widely share experiences.
- ✓ The capacity mapping has been an extremely good input because it is grounded in reality, without necessarily having to do something overblown, but has a great deal of utility since it enables experiences to be shared.
- ✓ The event is a considerable upgrade compared to the event held in September 2014.
- ✓ This meeting has demonstrated the usefulness and functioning of a focal point network and a support network.

#### Venezuela, Rosalía Zingales, government focal point

- ✓ She stated that the tripartite exchange space was extremely interesting.

- ✓ She mentioned that information technology and communication are extremely useful to combat budget limitations, for which she proposed the creation of an online forum.
- ✓ She highlighted the great opportunity to be able to speak with representatives from Guyana since poverty reduction and eradication of child labour are factors that link both countries.

#### Nicaragua, José León Argüello, government focal point

- ✓ He explained that his country is focused on creating policies based a real consensus.
- ✓ He highlighted that it is not possible to achieve the eradication of child labour through isolated government action. Thus, his country currently has a wide range of participation from organizations of employers and of workers. Important progress in this sense has been made at the national level.
- ✓ In general, he considered that the methodology used during the meeting was very appropriate. In spite of everything, he felt the constriction of the time available.

#### Ecuador, Ana Cruz, government focal point

- ✓ She stated the eradication of child labour is 100% the responsibility of all the participants in their respective countries and others.
- ✓ She highlighted the experience of the Network of Companies, established in her country based on a public-private partnership, as an extremely good experience.
- ✓ She expressed her conviction that prevention and eradication of child labour projects need to be included in all ministries.
- ✓ She ratified Ecuador's commitment to the topic and stated that it is necessary to continue the progress in the area of prevention and eradication of child labour.

#### Anders Meyer, regional focal point for organizations of employers

- ✓ He highlighted that a main asset of the meeting was the possibility of being able to share experiences without denying the importance of resources. Exchange is the best means for capacity development to be effective and efficient, as well as facilitating the understanding of the functioning of the smallest processes.
- ✓ With regards to future meetings, he considered that it useful to also listen to the perspective of the organizations of employers and of workers, providing them the opportunity to communicate their efforts.

#### Marisol Linero, regional focal point for organizations of employers

- ✓ She highlighted the fact that it has been possible to use a social dialogue space to reach agreements.
- ✓ On behalf of the organizations of employers, she stated that they would like to have a more prominent voice in the Regional Initiative.

- ✓ She considered the process of identifying priorities and negotiation between countries and stakeholders during the event as extremely satisfying.
- ✓ She highlighted the presentation of the many practices exist (supply) at the country level.
- ✓ She noted that the event made rapprochement possible between the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas and the Brazilian organizations of employers and emphasized the huge importance of the start of joint work.

#### Expedito Solaney, CUT Brazil

- ✓ He valued the Exchange as extremely interesting and especially with the institutions from the same country.
- ✓ He congratulated the Technical Secretariat for the great organization and methodology designed.

#### Carlos Ledesma, Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA)

- ✓ He praised that it was a tripartite space that enables further progress due to the legitimacy provided by social dialogue and the impact possible impact due to the concentration of participants.
- ✓ He transmitted the endorsement of the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas to the Regional Initiative. They will provide accompaniment, monitoring and support in online spaces to the Regional Initiative.

#### Susana Santomingo, regional focal point for organizations of workers

- ✓ He acknowledged that it was a challenge that governments effectively place child labour in budgets since it is not possible to depend on international cooperation due to the level of development in the region.
- ✓ He is convinced of the impact that the Regional Initiative will achieve as a consequence of the accumulation of knowledge provided by the diversity of stakeholders who are its members, highlighting the contribution of ILO-IPEC.

#### Rosana Elizabeth Arias, representative of the Dominican Republic International Cooperation Entity

- ✓ The Roundtable for South – South Cooperation has enabled this country to see itself not only as the role of requesting cooperation, but also in the role of supplier that makes its experience and knowledge available to others.
- ✓ From the perspective of this cooperation entity, this has been the first occasion in which it has participated in an event accompanying a specific sector.
- ✓ She valued the opportunity to jointly define the demands for cooperation and the supply and being able to reach an agreement.
- ✓ She considered that the efforts made will undoubtedly contribute to the eradication of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- ✓ She thought the meeting was extremely interesting and positively evaluated the organization and implementation. She acquired new knowledge during the event.

**José Antonio Ramírez, planning manager for the Peruvian International Cooperation Agency (APCI)**

- ✓ He considered the Opportunities Market exercise extremely interesting and he especially valued the negotiation round, the horizontality and the win-win dynamic that was established. He added that APCI would be interested in using the methodology used in this event.
- ✓ He emphasized that a competitive situation was not produced, but rather one of complementarity, and that this was extremely interesting since it represented the ideological core of SSC from the perspective of the hemisphere and its countries. This represents a contribution to the Global Development Agenda.
- ✓ He highlighted the need to incorporate resource mobilization of traditional cooperation sources since not all of the countries have SSC funds available.
- ✓ He regarded the next step, after having brought together the entities responsible for international cooperation of the countries of the region with the focal points that represent the ministries of labour, is to incorporate the public entities responsible for budgets.
- ✓ He considered the meeting as extremely motivating. However, he pointed out the need to achieve more coordination so that all the member countries of the Regional Initiative also have the participation and support of their corresponding international cooperation agencies.

**Cecilia Malaguti, South – South and Triangular Cooperation, Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)**

- ✓ She highlighted the Regional Initiative dynamic embodies the Brazilian government's expected performance of triangular cooperation.
- ✓ She considered that the exercise demonstrated that it is possible to discuss the topic among several countries, thus achieving increased impact, than through mixed commissions.
- ✓ She emphasized the capital importance of participating in an exercise like the Roundtable for South – South Cooperation with the presence of governments, ministries of labour and international cooperation agencies, demonstrating interest, exchanging experiences and information, which are possible to implement in the short- and medium- term.

## SESSION 8

### Progress in the Focal Point Network 2014-2015 Work Plan

The meeting participants divided into work groups that mixed a diversity of languages, countries, sectors, institutions and genders. Four tables were situated in the salon corresponding to each of the objective of the objectives in the Focal Point Network Work Plan and a moderator was designated for each. With the “world café” methodology, the groups rotated to each of the tables with the aim of providing information on the activities implemented in the October 2014 to June 2015 period, associated with each one of the objectives prioritized in the plan.

The Technical Secretariat team had already included a series of activities that had been previously identified during the monitoring of the implementation of the Initiative.

At the end of this session, an updated work plan was created since many focal points had conducted activities at the national, bi-national or sub-regional levels, which had been linked to the Regional Initiative. This plan, which also includes the planned and/or committed activities for July to September 2015, has an accountability instrument of the first year of implementation of the Regional Initiative.

See Annex 13 for the complete Work Plan.

## SESSION 9

### September 2015 – December 2016 Planning

With the same methodology used in Session 8, work was conducted to create the Regional Initiative 2015-2016 Work Plan. Following the consultation with the focal points in each group, four objectives from the initial Work Plan were ratified.

See Annex 14 for the complete 2015-2016 Work Plan.

## ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Agenda
- Annex 2: List of participants
- Annex 3: Complete speech of Mr José Manuel Salazar Xirinachs, International Labour Organization Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Annex 4: Complete speech of Ms Esmirna Sánchez, focal point from the government of Costa Rica and spokesperson of the Regional Initiative
- Annex 5: Complete presentation on decent work, child labour and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda
- Annex 6: Complete presentation of South – South and Trilateral Cooperation with international agencies
- Annex 7: Complete presentation of the Regional Initiative Resource Mobilization Strategy
- Annex 8: Complete presentation Experience of South – South Cooperation: Ecuador – Colombia
- Annex 9: Report on the Experience of South – South Cooperation: Brazil - Haiti
- Annex 10: Capacity mapping to accelerate the reduction of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Annex 11: Tab card for the identification and prioritization for the Opportunities Market and the Negotiation Round
- Annex 12: Final Report on the Opportunities Market and the Negotiation Round
- Annex 13: Complete 2014-2015 Work Plan
- Annex 14: Complete 2015-2016 Work Plan