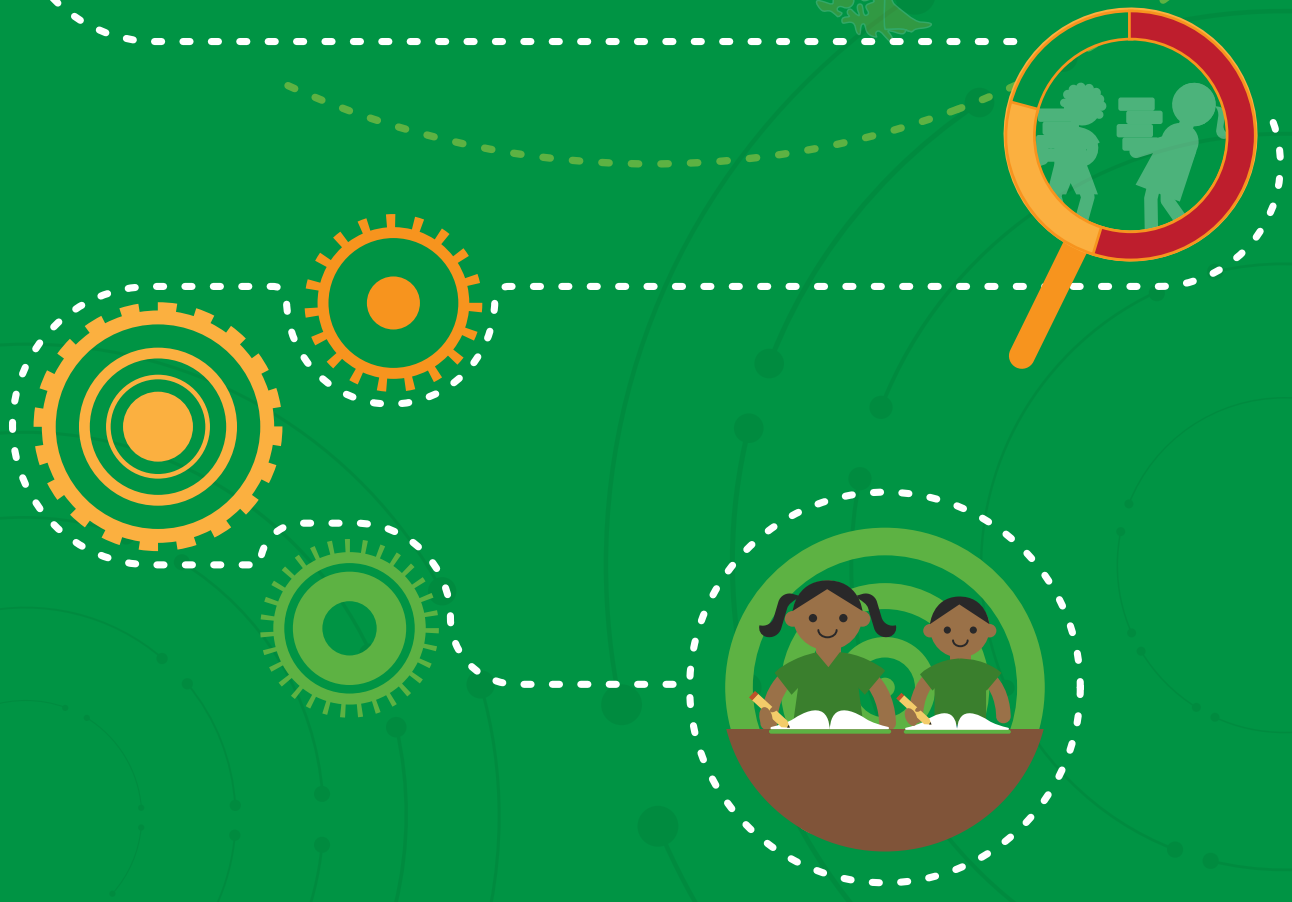
International Labour Organization

Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour

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ECLAC

CHILD LABOUR RISK IDENTIFICATION MODEL

SYSTEMATIZATION OF IMPLEMENTATION IN NINE COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



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Introduction

From 2016 to date, in a joint effort between the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RI), the International Labour Organization (ILO) —through its Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean— and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), a tool was designed and implemented to identify the risk of child labour.

This process led to the development of the **Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK)**, a tool that allows, based on existing statistical information in the countries, to identify the territories most prone to child labour and to estimate the weight of various associated indicators. Subsequently, the **Child Labour Vulnerability Index (IVTI-its acronym in Spanish)** emerged, a complementary tool that synthesizes a set of variables, originating from administrative records, related to the risk of child labour.

With the application of both instruments, the RI seeks to contribute to the strengthening of national and local policies and responses to act in the territories most vulnerable to child labour and accelerate its eradication.

The report presented below systematizes the implementation of the models in nine countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico and Peru, with the aim of highlighting the experience and providing elements for future applications. The document describes the processes and actions carried out since the idea is conceived until its execution; the challenges, learning and good practices of the process in each country are identified.

Although all the countries implemented the same model (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Jamaica and Mexico, the CLRISK; and Chile and Costa Rica, the IVTI), the diversity of political-institutional contexts and the characteristics of child labour in each country, provide a wide range of experiences and relevant learning both for the Regional Initiative itself, and for other institutions and networks interested in applying these tools in the future.

The report is divided into five sections. The first explains the origin of the CLRISK and IVTI risk models, pointing out the processes, instances and questions that drove the development of these instruments. The second describes the moments of implementation of the models and analyzes the challenges, the facilitators and the good practices of the experience in the countries. The third and fourth sections present, respectively, the results and the recommendations. Finally, in the fifth section, a brief description of the experience of each country is made, highlighting the particularities of the implementation of the model in each one and the institutional contexts.

This study was prepared based on the review of documents and semi-structured interviews with key agents in the implementation of the models in each country, as well as the technical team responsible at ECLAC and the ILO.

1

ORIGIN OF THE CHILD LABOUR RISK IDENTIFICATION MODELS

PREVENT, ARTICULATE AND TERRITORIALIZE CHILD LABOUR POLICIES TO ACCELERATE ITS REDUCTION: THE CHALLENGES THAT GIVE RISE TO RISK MODELS



By 2013, Latin America and the Caribbean faced an important challenge to achieve the goal of eradicating child labour and protecting adolescents in jobs allowed. Although the region had made progress in reducing child labour, the pace had slowed and there was an increase in hazardous child labour[1].

Both pieces of evidence set off the alert and prompted an analysis of the strategies that had been implemented and the effectiveness of the results achieved. The intervention model implemented up to that moment —essentially focused on promoting national protection policies, programs and public services[2]— had given good results; however, it was showing its limits. Given this, two alternatives were identified: continue with the proven strategy or open a space with the countries to think about new ways to address child labour in the region.

Thus, within the framework of the III Global Conference on Child Labour (Brasilia, 2013), the Government of Brazil summoned the governments of the 12 Latin American and Caribbean countries present at the event to discuss the possibility of starting a new phase of work that will drive action and improve the performance of policies to achieve the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016[3]. Between October and December of that same year, the 12 countries became the **promoter group**[4] to design a new response aimed at overcoming the stagnation in reducing child labour and moving towards its sustained eradication in the region.

1 In accordance with ILO Convention No. 182 and its Recommendation No. 190, hazardous work are all those activities that, by their nature or the conditions in which they are carried out, are likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

2 "The protection approach seeks to restore the rights of children and adolescents who are in a situation of child labour, through: i) removing children and adolescents below the legal minimum age for admission from work to employment; ii) withdrawing adolescents from dangerous work and iii) replacing these activities with protected jobs or adequate training alternatives" (Regional Initiative, s / fp 3).

3 It should be noted that at that time the goal of eradicating child labour was set, globally, for 2016 in the Hague Road Map and globally for 2020, in the Hemispheric Decent Work Agenda. At that time, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG, 2015) had not yet been adopted, which included Target 8.7, which calls for "ending child labour in all its forms by 2025".

4 Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

As a result, in 2014 in the framework of the 18th American Regional Meeting of ILO (Lima, Peru), 24 countries of the region signed the **Declaration of Constitution of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour**[5], an intergovernmental and tripartite cooperation instrument that currently brings together 30 countries in the region[6] committed to ending child labour by 2025. By the end of 2014, the Initiative already had an approved management framework that defined objectives, expected results, and lines of action[7], as well as a first 2014-2015 work plan. It had also defined an operational structure[8] and priority topics for intervention[9].

The work that the Initiative had been carrying out was reinforced in 2015 with the approval of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)** and the incorporation of **Target 8.7,** which calls for adopting immediate and effective measures to end child labour in all its forms.

The work that the Initiative had been carrying out was reinforced in 2015 with the approval of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)** and the incorporation of **Target 8.7,** which calls for "adopting immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, put an end to contemporary forms of slavery and human trafficking and ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and, by 2025, end child labour in all its forms".

In this way, the **2030 Agenda** makes the eradication of child labour a global priority that confers greater legitimacy, pertinence and relevance to what the Regional Initiative has been working on.

Based on the impetus given by the SDGs, the Initiative designed in 2015 the **Accelerating Policy Framework (MAP-its acronym in Spanish)**[10], a strategy that seeks to contribute to accelerating the reduction of child labour by 2025. The APF or MAP introduces innovations in the classic approaches to addressing the eradication of child labour, proposing **the articulation of services and the territorialization of politics as new emphases.** With both approaches, the aim is to take advantage of the already existing investments of the states, effectively organizing in the subnational governments the education, health, social protection services, among others, to avoid the incorporation of children and adolescents into work.

5 See: https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/Declaration-RI-en.pdf

6 The 30 countries are: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

7 See: https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/regional-initiative-framework-en.pdf

8 See: https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/en/ir/comotrabajamos

9 See: https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/acelerar/

10 For more information, see: http://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/estrategia-para-acelerar-la-reduccion-del-trabajo-infantil-en-alc-al-2025_0_0.pdf

Faced with these new emphases, and in order to take advantage of the capacity of the United Nations system in the region, **ILO promoted an alliance with ECLAC** to help operationalize the intervention model designed by the Initiative. This alliance is considered virtuous in several senses: i) it strengthens the legitimacy of the Regional Initiative by counting on the joint work of ILO and ECLAC; ii) increases technical capacity by strengthening the component of knowledge generation with the experience of ECLAC; and iii) it promotes the adhesion of other government sectors of the countries with which ECLAC has a working history.

To date, the ILO-ECLAC inter-agency action has resulted in: i) a regional study on inequality; ii) the design of two child labour risk models; and iii) an institutionalized process of technical assistance in nine countries of the region for the implementation of risk models.

CHILD LABOUR RISK IDENTIFICATION MODELS



The first action that was carried out from the ILO-ECLAC collaboration was to carry out a study entitled "Child labour, poverty and inequality", which —based on a literature review— identified the determinants of child labour (risk factors and protection) and experiences of applying such determinants in statistical models. An important finding of the study was to understand that the determinants of child labour are not distributed homogeneously within countries; on the contrary, they are concentrated in certain territories. Therefore, the risk of starting a pathway for child labour is linked to the place where children and adolescents live.

At the end of this study, a first idea emerged of what would later become the **Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK):** to develop an instrument that allows, from the statistical information available in the countries, to estimate the risk at a subnational level of boys, girls and adolescents entering child labour. This represented a challenge because the statistics on child labour in the countries do not allow a breakdown greater than that of the first administrative division of the country (region, province, and department), that is, it prevents estimates at the local level (municipality, town center, canton, etc.). To respond to this, ECLAC proposes to develop a tool that integrates child labour statistics with population censuses and administrative information in order to estimate the risk of child labour at the territorial level.

In August 2016, the results of the study and the idea of the tool were presented at an expert workshop convened by the Regional Initiative[11], and already in November of the same year, at the III Face-to-Face Meeting of the Network of Focal Points of the Regional Initiative[12], a first version of the CLRISK was presented, which included the results of a pilot application exercise using data from the Dominican Republic. This pilot made it possible to identify, through maps, the territories in which there was a greater probability of child labour, as well as the weight of various risk indicators in those territories. The CLRISK aroused the enthusiasm and interest of the Network of Focal Points who approved its continuity[13].

After that event, the CLRISK was presented in multiple instances that helped to improve the initial proposal until it reached a robust and flexible model, capable of being applied in different realities of the countries that make up the Initiative. Between August 2016 and March 2017, the model underwent a validation process that included experts from the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC); the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID); the United States Department of Labor (USDOL); the Ibero-American Federation of the Ombudsman (FIO) -GIZ Project; the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); the Understanding Children's Work (UCW) program and specialists and statisticians from ILO and ECLAC.

Finally, the design of the **Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK) is completed,** a tool that allows, based on the statistical information available in the countries, to identify the territories most prone to child labour and to estimate the weight of various associated indicators to the risk of child labour. Its purpose is to strengthen the design of public policies by providing disaggregated information at the subnational level that allows targeting and defining relevant interventions to interrupt the pathway of child labour.



11 Expert workshop. Analysis and validation of the Accelerating Policy Framework for the Reduction of Child Labour in Latin American and Caribbean countries. August 2-3, 2016, Lima, Peru. Tripartite representatives of the Network of Focal Points of the Regional Initiative and experts from PAHO, GIZ, USDOL and AECID participated.

12 A shared challenge. Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour in 2025. Third face-to-face meeting of Focal Points of the Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour. From November 28 to December 2, 2016, Fortaleza, Brazil.

13 See: https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/III-RI-focal-points-meeting-2016.pdf



Since April 2017, the application process began in a group of countries that formalized their interest in applying the model and that met a set of basic viability criteria defined by ILO and ECLAC. The participation of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru was formalized, which were the pilot countries, whose process and results made it possible to strengthen the model and make it more flexible to respond to the different realities of each one. The results obtained were presented during the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour (Buenos Aires, November 2017)[14].

In mid-2018, Chile, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Guatemala joined the application of the risk models and, more recently, at the beginning of 2020, Paraguay. During this process, an alternative proposal to CLRISK was developed, called the **Child Labour Vulnerability Index (IVTI-its acronym in Spanish)**, in response to the particularities of some countries, which made it impossible to implement the original model. This tool seeks to synthesize in an index a set of variables, from administrative records, related to the risk of child labour, to identify the territories that are most vulnerable. This methodology allowed satisfying the application demand of Chile and Costa Rica.

Various elements make CLRISK and IVTI an innovative initiative in relation to other actions aimed at the prevention and eradication of child labour. In the first place, it is an instrument that supports a preventive strategy, aimed at intervening in those factors associated with the higher prevalence of child labour, in order to interrupt the pathway of children and adolescents towards an early entry into the labour market. Secondly, the model underlies a territorial view of child labour, understanding that the factors that explain its greater presence are not distributed homogeneously within the countries. This territorial view signifies a change of focus in addressing the problem and in the search for solutions, because it promotes the transition from national public policies to the design of actions at the local level. Third, it strengthens a multi-causal view of child labour, which in institutional terms translates into inter-sectoral and inter-institutional interventions that go beyond the traditional approach. Finally, the fact that CLRISK arose in response to a collective diagnosis of those who lead the agenda for the prevention and eradication of child labour in the region is also a very innovative aspect and partly explains its success, which is reflected in a high level of ownership and use of the tool in the countries where it was implemented.

14 See: https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/child-labour-risk-model/

Each country has followed a different implementation route, within the same structure, adapting the process to the particularity of its political and institutional context.

Throughout this report, the common aspects that characterized the process of implementing the risk models in the different countries, and that were key to their development, will be highlighted. In this sense, it is relevant to note that each country has followed a different implementation route, within the same structure, adapting the process to the particularity of its political and institutional context. Thus, technical assistance tools and processes have been adapted, applying different levels of inter-institutional dialogue and coordination.

2

IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MODELS IN NINE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

2.1 Background

In April 2017, the pilot for the application of the CLRISK and IVTI Models (hereinafter, the risk models) began in a group of countries that expressed their interest in participating and that met a set of basic viability criteria defined by ILO and ECLAC, among which the following stand out: i) having relevant, updated and accessible information; ii) counting on the political will of the competent authority in each country; and iii) allocating institutional and technical resources for the process. This first group was made up of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, and in a second moment Guatemala, Jamaica, Chile and Costa Rica were incorporated.

The strategy of working with pilot countries had two objectives: i) to validate in practice the tool to identify adjustments and optimize it and ii) to motivate other member countries of the Initiative, based on the socialization of the progress and results of the experience. The latter was done by incorporating in the monthly meetings of the Regional Initiative the monitoring of the progress of the implementation of the models and promoting South-South exchanges between the countries.

As a result of the expression of interest from Chile and Costa Rica, it was identified that CLRISK, a tool that was being piloted in the first group of countries, was not the most appropriate for the characteristics of child labour and the availability of information in these countries[15]. For these reasons, it was decided to design a complementary tool called the Child Labour Vulnerability Index (IVTI), which was applied first in Chile and later in Costa Rica between 2018 and 2019.

There is a wide range of experiences that, from a global perspective, reveal what are the central aspects required for a successful implementation of the models, beyond the specificities of each country.

The implementation of both models in the nine countries mentioned is analyzed in an integrated way below. It is relevant to note that all countries have followed a similar route, however, under a diversity of political, technical, financial and institutional contexts. In this way, there is a wide range of experiences that, from a global perspective, reveal what are the central aspects required for a successful implementation of the models, beyond the specificities of each country.

15 In the case of Costa Rica, they had a low proportion of child labour, so CLRISK showed a high margin of error. In the case of Chile, there was neither a child labour survey nor an updated census.

2.2 Stages in the implementation of the models

In order to run the models, obtain the territorial maps of risk to child labour, and prepare the characterization sheets, a series of actions and coordination were carried out that can be grouped at the following moments in the implementation process:



a. Expression of interest

ILO and ECLAC drew up a protocol for the application of the risk models, which began with a formal expression of interest, through a letter from the highest authority on child labour in each country. The protocol detailed what was required to be part of the process, committing the countries to participate in each stage, as well as allocating the necessary human team to make technical decisions, prepare the information, apply the tool, use the results obtained to improve policies for the prevention and eradication of child labour and commit to the periodic updating of maps.



b. Raising awareness with different government sectors

After the expression of interest, the inter-agency technical team of ILO and ECLAC made a series of presentations (virtual and face-to-face) in each country to explain the characteristics, objectives and scope of the tool to the key actors.

These presentations sought three objectives: i) clarify doubts about the tool, its actual and potential use; ii) promote the involvement of other government authorities and actors, social partners or key organizations for a preventive and coordinated approach to child labour and iii) promote institutional appropriation of the tool for the use of the results and their sustainability.



c. Developing the models

In order to transfer the technical capacities to build and run the model, each country began with technical training for the statistical teams, whether they were from the Ministry of Labour or from other institutions that were involved in the process. Subsequently, the identification and analysis of the determinants of the risk of child labour that would be part of the model in each country began.

In some of the countries, this step was carried out with the Focal Point of the Regional Initiative and his/her technical team. In other countries, tables, working groups or subcommittees of the National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour were created[16]. In all cases, the starting point was the review of relevant evidence and documentation.

The implementation of the model also followed different paths in each country. In Colombia, Mexico and Jamaica it was run by the teams of the responsible public institutions themselves, with the technical support of ILO-ECLAC. In Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Guatemala, it was run directly by ILO-ECLAC with the involvement of technical teams from the Ministry of Labour and other public institutions involved in the process. In Argentina and Peru it was carried out by an external consultancy hired for this purpose, in coordination with the technical teams of the Ministries of Labour.

Once the model was run, several technical meetings were held between the teams responsible for the process and ILO-ECLAC to analyze the results, correct them and validate them. Additionally, presentations were made to authorities of the responsible public institutions to ensure support, validate the findings and define the next steps.



d. Results: territorial characterization through maps and regional files

This stage consisted in preparing the maps and subnational files (regional, departmental, provincial, etc.)[17], where the results of the risk models are described and the territories are characterized. In practice, each country has a file according to the corresponding administrative division, which includes maps that identify the level of risk of child labour by area (low, medium, high) and the territories are characterized based on other relevant indicators related to the prevalence of the phenomenon.

16 The national commissions or committees for the prevention and eradication of child labour is the inter-sectoral institution in charge of coordinating, evaluating and monitoring actions for the prevention and eradication of child labour within the framework of the Plans and Policies for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in the countries. Its creation is part of the proposal of the International Labour Organization (ILO) to set up tables with governmental and non-governmental organizations destined to join forces to face this social problem that, due to its complexity, requires a joint approach by these sectors.

17 According to the administrative political division of each country.

The breadth of the information included in the files is different in each country. Some offer general demographic and socioeconomic data, others include policy recommendations for local governments, several contain analyzes of complementary factors, others integrate qualitative information from consultations made to territorial institutions or even incorporate maps that group risks according to clusters of territories.



e. Dissemination

Once the maps and files had been obtained, each country began a dissemination phase with presentations of results in inter-sectoral spaces such as the National Commissions, Regional Commissions, regional teams of the Ministry of Labour, and an official public presentation of the results. In others, meetings with mayors and governors have been used to present the results and promote their use within the framework of territorial planning processes.

In a large number of countries, the dissemination of results has been affected by the crisis associated with the health emergency caused by COVID-19. In this context, some presentations planned as face-to-face public events have become virtual presentations and dissemination at the subnational level is being rethought. Despite this situation, it is worth highlighting the political commitment and institutional interest that has been maintained, even with the serious situation that exists in all countries.

2.3 Challenges and critical issues in the implementation of risk models



a. Obtaining information

The vast majority of countries faced difficulties in collecting the information necessary to run the models. In several cases, what had been theoretically thought was incompatible with the accessibility, usability or quality of the data. For example, although all the countries had information from administrative records of great relevance to the models, the way it was systematized (heterogeneous between different sectors or institutions) prevented its use. In

the case of censuses and household or specific child labour surveys, the age of the information in some countries prevented its use and, in others, the micro data were not publicly available.

Another common difficulty was the delay in obtaining such information, which in almost all countries was dispersed in different institutions. In this context, very bureaucratic formal channels had to be followed, partly because of the sensitivity of the information, but also because of institutional resistance to sharing it.

Along with this, obtaining information from administrative records of other institutions implied doing additional awareness-raising work so that it was understood why a State institution that does not work on child labour issues (for example, the Ministries of Agriculture) did have information relevant to models.

Among the countries that faced fewer difficulties in this area, the greater political weight of the National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour can be identified as a common element, which facilitated the efforts to obtain the information. There were also fewer difficulties in those countries with integrated information systems (for example, the SISBEN in Colombia or the Cadastro Único in Brazil), where the data is public or where the models were implemented by the institutions that manage the information.



b. Changes of government during the implementation of risk models

The vast majority of the countries went through changes in the State administration during the process of implementing the models. Although in all cases the responsible technical positions were maintained, they had to deal with changes of authorities in all State institutions, and even, in at least two countries, with changes in the structure of the Ministry of Labour itself.

In practical terms, this implied re-sensitizing the authorities about the model, delaying the process. In some cases, these changes implied questions about the methodology or the results that the statistical exercise showed about the reality of the country, preventing or delaying the dissemination of the results. However, in most countries, the models continued to be supported by the authorities, and their implementation could continue.



c. Tensions between the technical and the political

The divergences between the technical dimension and the political dimension are revealed to a greater extent when the results are disseminated.

The results of the models allow us to quickly interpret which areas of the country have the greatest risk of child labour. In this sense, it provides politically sensitive information to the extent that it involves subnational governments, indicating and transferring responsibility for the problem. For this reason, the process of dissemination of results was for most countries a moment of tension between the technical and the political. That is, between the information produced by a statistical model, and what that information implies for local governments and their authorities, especially for those in the most critical territories. For this reason, the official dissemination of results was delayed in time in order to validate them with local governments and find the best way to communicate them.

The main challenge was to build a positive message on information that reveals a problem, avoid stigmatization of the territories and prevent entering into a logic of ranking the risk of child labour. In this way, training instances have been generated[18] with local governments for the interpretation of the data, so that the results of the models can serve as input in the development of local action plans against child labour. That is, the results are used as an opportunity for action.



d. Communication and coordination

For some countries, there were aspects of the implementation that were not so clear at the beginning, which created difficulties in communication and coordination throughout the process. As previously noted, the implementation route was similar in all nine countries. However, the differences in the technical and institutional capacity of the countries, as well as the political relevance of the issue, greatly varied the role that ILO and ECLAC played in the implementation of the models. In some countries, ILO and ECLAC took a leading role, organizing, coordinating and executing the models, while in others they only focused on technical assistance.

18 Some countries continue in this process, which was delayed by the crisis associated with COVID-19. The Technical Secretariat of the Regional Initiative is working to reactivate the process remotely, but there are connectivity limitations and work overload for the officials and/or responsible actors.

In this context, in some countries there was an overlap of functions between the ministerial teams in charge and the agencies (ILO and ECLAC), which generated confusion and duplication of actions. For example, the same institution was requested information more than once through different channels. This also happened between different State institutions that share functions in the issue of child labour and that were involved in the application of risk models, generating resistance and misgivings among them.

On the other hand, some difficulties were identified in planning the process. By way of example, several countries mention not having sufficient clarity about what was needed to implement the risk models or the multiple meetings and procedures that were required. In this way, several countries indicate that the capacity of their teams was insufficient for the workload that it implied, to the extent that it was carried out with the same team (there was no specific hiring) and there was no clear calculation of dedication that required.



e. Juncture due to the crisis associated with COVID-19

For the vast majority of countries, the crisis associated with COVID-19 and social distancing measures caused the paralysis or delay of the process of disseminating the results. Several countries had planned to carry out during the first semester of 2020, workshops with child labour teams at the subnational level to present and analyze the results of the models, as well as technically accompany the development of local plans for the prevention and eradication of child labour based on of the information that the models offer.

For those countries that had already presented their results, the crisis affected the projection of their use, because both the national and subnational governments were focused on attending to the social, economic and health situation. However, some teams have managed to go ahead by disseminating the results under the virtual modality and even promoting its use, but at a slower pace.

2.4 Facilitators of the implementation of risk models



a. Regional Initiative: support, legitimacy and inspiration

As previously mentioned, the idea of risk models was born within the framework of the Regional Initiative in response to a collective diagnosis of the member countries on how to continue advancing in the eradication of child labour. Therefore, the Regional Initiative has played a central role from the beginning and throughout the implementation process.

From the voices of the Focal Points and technical teams, the fact that the models were promoted by the Initiative, which also has the leadership of the ILO and the support of ECLAC, gave legitimacy and credibility to the proposal. This facilitated the adherence of the political authorities and also of the technical teams. Likewise, as they are members of the Initiative, there is a commitment on the part of governments to adopt the mechanisms and tools that arise from there. This creates some pressure to accept the challenge of implementing the model and guarantees that it is a process with solid foundations.

Along the same lines, the core importance that risk models were taking in the framework of the Regional Initiative, as the operational tool of the Accelerating Policy Framework, encouraged countries to join. By sharing the progress and experiences of the pilot countries in the monthly meetings of the Initiative, it sparked interest in the rest, and the Focal Points had more concrete references on how to carry out the process and the impact it could have. In addition, the Initiative acted as a learning community and support space for those who led the implementation in the countries.

On the other hand, the Initiative played a key role in the socialization of the model in regional and global instances with the presence of high-level authorities from different government sectors[19]. Thus, at the time of bringing the proposal to the country, the authorities —and not only those related to the issue of child labour— were aware of the idea of the risk model, which later facilitated the steps for its implementation.

19 The model was presented at the Second Meeting of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, at the III Forum of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, at the IV Global Conference on the Sustainable Eradication of Child Labour, among other events of regional and global relevance.



b. ILO and ECLAC technical assistance: commitment and flexibility

The technical assistance carried out jointly by ILO and ECLAC was crucial in the different phases of the implementation of the models. They highlight the commitment, flexibility and quality of assistance.

In the first place, the persistent awareness-raising and advocacy work that was done in each of the countries stands out, presenting the proposal in various instances in order to engage the necessary wills. The transfer of capacities expressed in the development of training workshops on methodologies and in the instances of discussion on the determinants of child labour in each country also stands out. The ability to adapt technical assistance to different institutional contexts is emphasized, as well as the flexibility to adapt the original model (CLRISK) in those countries that did not have the information required to run it.

Finally, the credibility of both organizations helped to convene the different sectors of the governments to work in this process and facilitated the advocacy work of the Focal Points.



c. National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour

The existence of national commissions or committees for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour was an instance in all countries that facilitated the implementation of the models. These commissions are made up of representatives of the different government sectors, employers´ and workers´ organizations, representatives of civil society institutions and international organizations. Its function is to promote the articulation of competences and to arrange actions for the design and implementation of the national policy on the matter. Furthermore, in most of the countries, this instance has a correlation at the local level with state, regional and/or departmental committees, according to the corresponding administrative division.

The capacity of these commissions to facilitate the implementation of the models varied according to: i) the track record and legitimacy of the instance at the national level; ii) the political authority of its members and iii) the diversity of ministries that comprise them.

Regardless of this, in all the countries where the commissions are in force, it was the main inter-sectoral coordination mechanism and facilitated the implementation of the model to different degrees. In some, they acted as an advisory body. In other cases, they played a more active role in technical discussions and information management, speeding up bureaucratic processes. In all cases, they served as an instance for dissemination and advocacy, even at the subnational level, where they were key to validating the results with local actors and training in the use of the information provided by the models.



d. Technical equipment

Another element that makes a difference in the process of implementation of the models, facilitating implementation and ownership, is the technical capacity of the child labour teams. On this point, there are important differences between countries. Some have a very small team, while in others there is a team specialized in compiling statistics on child labour.

Those countries with more robust technical teams in the area of statistics or where the statistical teams of the Ministry of Labour were more involved were a more active counterpart of technical assistance, while they were able to appropriate the model fully. For example, in several countries, once the methodology had been transferred, the initiative was taken to run it with old data to analyze the evolution of the risk to child labour in the territories. Other countries already have plans to update it with new data.

The commitment of the teams, and especially the Focal Point of the Regional Initiative, was also a key factor in advancing both in the implementation of the models and in the projection of the tool in public policies in this regard.



e. Country needs and previous experiences

To a greater or lesser extent, all the countries that implemented the risk models had the need to advance in targeting and decentralizing the policy for the prevention and eradication of child labour. In fact, some of the countries had already carried out statistical exercises similar to the risk models or were working on generating disaggregated statistics on child labour.

This clear diagnosis was essential for the proposal to make sense in the countries, to the point of becoming institutionalized and even projecting itself beyond the scope of child labour[20]. In this way, it is evident that the fact of being a low-cost tool, easy to replicate and update, favored its appropriation and use in the countries.

2.5 Good practices



a. Collective development of the models

In some countries, the participation of broad sectors of government was promoted in each of the moments in which the models could be the subject of discussion. For example, the definition of variables was worked on in the national commissions to discuss in detail what information could be incorporated and which State institution should provide it. In addition, once the results were obtained, they were collectively analyzed, indicating modifications or adding more information. How to publish and disseminate the results was also the subject of extensive discussion.

Although it can be cumbersome, the target of those who promoted this way of working was to share responsibility with all those who have competence in the subject, considering that the final meaning of the models, as a tool of a preventive strategy, requires the involvement and articulation of various sectors of government.

20 This will be developed in the results and projections section.

This strategy gave good results in that it generated that a large number of professionals, in some cases authorities, had knowledge of the methodology, its objective and results, and were committed to its use and dissemination.



b. Early involvement of subnational governments

Another innovative strategy was to involve local governments during the process and not only when the results were finalized. The main action carried out was to present preliminary results to local governments, jointly interpreting and incorporating modifications. In some countries, local authorities are part of the National Commission, which is why they participated in the initiative from the beginning.

Considering that the information provided by the maps can be threatening to local authorities, involving them early builds trust and facilitates the appropriation of the tool, in addition to being relevant in technical terms the view of those closest to the territory.

If the ultimate objective of the tool is that it can inform decision-making at the local level, allowing actions to be focused on those places most exposed to child labour, the early participation of local governments is an imperative.



c. Analysis of results with local teams

Along the same lines, several countries have developed a dissemination strategy that considers workshops to analyze the results of risk models with local teams, so that the information presented by the tool can be understood and used in local plans prevention and eradication of child labour.

Furthermore, this process has served those who operate politics from the central level to understand qualitatively the territorial dynamics that underlie the risk of child labour in the country.

d. Transfer of the methodology

The complete transfer of the methodology is also identified as a good practice of technical assistance from ILO and ECLAC, especially to those countries that had a technical team capable of replicating the statistical exercise. In several countries, training workshops were held and all the necessary material was transferred to replicate it (databases, syntax, etc.). In addition, a guide on the models has been developed and is available in Spanish and English[21].

21 Available at: https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/child-labour-risk-identification-model_RI.pdf

3

RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MODELS

The practicality of the tool **has renewed and energized the public policy on child labour,** encouraging the creation of new actions, mainly at the local level.

Beyond the concrete result of the implementation of the models in each country (the maps and the characterization sheets), it is important to consider as results all those lessons, knowledge, incidents and new initiatives that were opened from the implementation process.

First, the information provided by the models has allowed the technical teams of public institutions, at the central and subnational levels, to **move towards a situated view of child labour**, deepening their understanding of the specific dynamics underlying the phenomenon in different territorial contexts. This makes it possible to provide **more precise guidelines** to the regions, making decentralization operational and allowing local governments to make evidence-based decisions. The practicality of the tool **has renewed and energized the public policy on child labour,** encouraging the creation of new actions, mainly at the local level.

Second, the experience of implementing the models has allowed teams and authorities to **recognize windows of opportunity to advance in the prevention and sustained reduction of child labour**, not only because the information allows targeting actions, but also because new partners have been visualized and wills have been added. In several countries, the multiple instances of work and dissemination around the models revitalized the inter-sectoral institutional framework linked to the issue (national and local committees) while the commitment of the sectors around the objective of advancing in its reduction was renewed.

Third, it is also recognized that the process of implementation of the models **has strengthened the leadership of the governing body of the policy for the prevention and eradication of child labour** (Ministries of Labour). To a greater or lesser extent, in all countries, the Ministry of Labour has been the one who has convened various instances for inter-sectoral action, renewing the debate, improving coordination and promoting decision-making based on information. It has also contributed new perspectives on the subject, focused on preventive and local matters, as well as a better-structured concerted work proposal.

Fourth, along with the difficulties experienced by the countries in the use of information from administrative records, **lessons were generated about information gaps and possible improvements to the record systems** to be useful in decision-making. Likewise, in one country, it was possible to influence to incorporate questions on child and adolescent labour in the surveys of the agricultural field.

Finally, of the nine countries that were part of this study**, four of them have the technical capacity to run the model on their own. Furthermore, in three countries the tool has been institutionalized**, that is, it is formally incorporated into the strategies of the policy for the prevention and eradication of child labour (See Box No. 1).

As a large part of the countries are still disseminating the results with subnational governments, a process that in turn has been delayed due to the crisis generated by COVID-19, **a whole phase of developing policies, plans or local initiatives based on information from the models.** In the same way, it will constitute an important input in those countries that are renewing national policies and plans for the prevention and eradication of child labour.

Finally, at least three countries have already selected the pilot territories to implement Phase II based on the information from the risk models, and in two countries, they have already made progress in the design of local policies for the eradication of child labour (See Box No. 2).

Box No. 1

Institutionalization of CLRISK and IVTI

An indicator of the level of ownership of the models in the countries is their institutionalization in policies or plans for the prevention and eradication of child labour. In this regard, to date, **Argentina** and **Colombia** have included CLRISK in their public policy for the prevention and eradication of child labour, as well as **Costa Rica**, which defines it as a priority action in the Decent Work Program 2019-2023.

In **Argentina**[22], in the National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Labour 2018-2022, the commitment to apply the model for the identification and prioritization of territories with the highest probability of occurrence of child labour is mentioned, a result that will be monitored with a specific indicator.

In **Colombia**[23], the model is mentioned in the Public Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Integral Protection of Adolescent Workers 2017-2027, as technical support for the identification and care of children and adolescents at risk or in a situation of child labour at the municipal level, in order for the territories to define their actions based on the risks identified.

In **Costa Rica**[24], the Decent Work Program 2019-2023 explicitly includes the Child Labour Risk Identification Model. In Priority 1, Result 1.2 is mentioned, referring to the country strengthening "the implementation of local policies for the prevention and eradication of child labour, based on the results disaggregated by sex of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model at the territorial level, involving the municipalities".

Lastly, in **Chile**, **Jamaica** and **Guatemala**, countries that must soon update their national strategies for the prevention and eradication of child labour, it is planned to use the data from the models as the main source of information.

22 See: http://www.trabajo.gob.ar/downloads/trabajoinfantilno/trabajoInf_PlanNacional.pdf
23 See: http://www.mintrabajo.gov.co/documents/20147/58804143/Politica+publica+pdf_version+final_02042018.pdf
24 See: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/---sro-san_jose/documents/genericdocument/wcms_667345.pdf

Box No. 2

Phase II of CLRISK and IVTI: territorializing the response to child labour

Mexico and **Costa Rica** have been the pioneer countries in implementing the second phase of the risk model, which consists of developing local responses to the risk of child labour, articulating the local supply of public services and targeting it according to the information provided by the model.

In **Mexico**, Phase II has already been implemented in the municipalities of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, in the State of Chiapas, and in Villa Victoria, in the State of Mexico. In both, the model was applied at the municipal level, identifying the localities with the highest risk of child labour and a mapping of the State and municipal services was carried out, associated with the protection and reduction of risk. In the case of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, a local intervention based on CLRISK was designed and implemented.

In **Costa Rica**, Phase II is being implemented in the canton of Limón, Valle La Estrella district, and in the canton of Talamanca, in the Limón province. Both cantons are the ones with the highest risk of child labour according to the IVTI results. Currently, services are being mapped and awareness has already been raised with local authorities, who are committed to participating in the development of a strategic plan.

In **Chile**, preparatory activities for the implementation of Phase II in the Aysén region have begun and the authorities have already agreed on the selection of the Río Ibañez commune.

In **Colombia**, the National Planning Department, the Ministry of Labour and the Colombian Family Welfare Institute are working together to develop municipal files integrating information from CLRISK and the Child Labour Identification and Registration System (SIRITI-its acronym in Spanish), with georeferenced data that are can transfer to departmental and municipal authorities for the offer of protection services and restoration of rights of children and adolescents at risk.

4
RECOMMENDATIONS

The implementation of risk models provides useful learning for public policy, for international agencies and for the work of the Regional Initiative. The diversity of political and institutional contexts, as well as the particularities of child and adolescent labour in each country, provides a broad view of the obstacles that may arise and, at the same time, of the strategies that each country developed to overcome them and give continuity to the action.

The following are the recommendations made by the informants of this study, who were protagonists of the process of implementation of the models in their respective countries.

One of the aspects mentioned is the relevance of planning the implementation process in more detail. This would imply defining the necessary stages, actions and resources that are required. Furthermore, considering that the collaboration of the different government sectors is crucial for the implementation and sustainability of risk models, it is proposed to plan especially the link with the institutions. This would imply defining the role of each institution, the inputs required from each one of them, the deadlines, etc., as well as the formalization of this inter-sectoral and inter-institutional collaboration in an instrument that makes it official. The need to know in detail the bureaucratic procedures of each country for requesting information is also highlighted, an aspect that in the experience of the countries generated significant delays.

Along with this, the need to formalize the validation of the results by the authorities and technicians emerges as learning, in order to have a solid support that allows overcoming the changes of government and the eventual questions that may arise on the part of the new authorities.

As a recommendation to the technical assistance of ILO and ECLAC, which in several countries were the protagonists of the process promoting implementation, it is recommended to understand the institutional dynamics of each country to anticipate coordination and communication difficulties. In particular, it cannot be taken for granted that government institutions coordinate and are available to share information. Thus, it is possible to determine better the approach for each of the countries, the awareness and advocacy actions required, and the degree of formality required, among others.

The early involvement of subnational governments and local actors is necessary so that the instrument is understood as a support for local management and not as a threat or criticism. Raising awareness and early dissemination actions can avoid and/or reduce subsequent resistance, as well as strengthen the models.

Finally, taking into account how important it was in the experience of several countries to have an inter-sectoral instance to support the entire process, it is recommended that the key actors for the construction of the models be identified from the beginning and that the creation of these spaces is promoted or to take advantage of existing ones to include this process.

5

MODEL IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCE BY COUNTRY



5.1 Argentina

Argentina[25] was part of the group of pilot countries in the implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK), which was developed in two stages. First, at the beginning of the application, the data from the Survey of Activities of Girls, Boys and Adolescents (EANNA-its acronym in Spanish) of 2004 was used and, later, it was updated with the information from the same survey of 2017.

One of the **motivations** for implementing CLRISK was holding of the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour (Buenos Aires, November 2017). This highlights the importance of the issue and encourages the implementation of the model that would allow the country to have information to share at the Conference. Likewise, the local tables of the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI-its acronym in Spanish)[26] had expressed the need to have information on child labour at the subnational level.

The implementation of CLRISK in the first stage was led and coordinated jointly by the Observatory on Child and Adolescent Labour (OTIA-its acronym in Spanish), the Department of Labour Studies of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and the ILO-ECLAC. In the second stage, CONAETI joins with a technical role, discussing and validating the results in multiple meetings and with a political role, defining the strategies for the dissemination and incidence of the tool at the provincial level. The main **coordination mechanisms** were direct communication between ILO-ECLAC and OTIA, and with the rest of the institutions through CONAETI and its provincial tables.

The existence of a previous institutional framework and a technical team specifically dedicated to generating studies and information on child labour constitutes one of the **facilitators** of the country's experience. To a certain extent, CLRISK adds to the work history that this team, whose knowledge and expertise made the process viable, had in producing information. The bonds of trust that were generated between the ILO-ECLAC and OTIA teams are also noteworthy, which made it possible to advance, above all, in the appropriation of the tool by the Observatory team.

25 The results of the model can be found at the following links: https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichaNacional_Argentina.pdf (national file); https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichasProvinciales_Argentina.pdf (subnational file).

26 According to order 719, the Commission is made up of the following institutions: Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Social Development and Environment, Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing; Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Foreign Relations, International Trade and Worship. A representative from the Argentine Industrial Union, the General Labour Confederation and the National Secretariat for the Family of the Episcopal Commission for Family Pastoral is also invited. The International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will participate as advisers to the national commission.

One of the **difficulties** faced is related to obtaining information from administrative records, the procedures of which took a long time and little relevant information was obtained. This difficulty is also marked by changes in the institutional architecture of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security itself, which became a Secretariat of the Ministry of Production. In practice, this meant delays in key actions to advance the model, such as information management, and implied carrying out advocacy work again with the new authorities.

Argentina have the technical capacity to run the model on their own, this allows us to think about the sustainability of CLRISK in the country.

Currently, the health crisis caused by COVID-19 is configured as the main obstacle to disseminating the results with the provinces, as well as to advance in the development of local plans for the prevention and eradication of child labour.

Communication and coordination between OTIA and ILO-ECLAC stand out as **good practices**, which are built from many instances of meetings and workshops where a bond of trust is being forged. It also highlights the preliminary presentation of the results of the first stage of application to CONAETI, with the participation of provincial authorities, showing specifically what they would obtain from the tool. This generated the enthusiasm of the Commission and the provincial governments, who were actively involved in the project in the second stage.

As a **result,** in Argentina, all the methodology was transferred and they have the technical capacity to run the model on their own. This allows us to think about the sustainability of CLRISK in the country, also considering that they have the institutional framework and a team endowed with the resources and competence to produce information on child labour.

CLRISK and the results of its implementation have already been officially presented and are available with open access. Finally, as a challenge, there is the need to energize local agendas, in joint work with the provincial governments, based on the discussion of results with the relevant actors and according to their specific needs.



5.2 Brazil

Brazil was part of the group of pilot countries in the implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK). The idea of a tool such as CLRISK quickly **motivated** because it is in tune with the reflections of the technical teams and the authorities regarding the need to generate information to improve the response and advance towards the achievement of the goals set in the country with respect to the prevention and eradication of child labour.

When the idea for CLRISK was presented, Brazil was making progress in the process of municipalizing of the policy and a statistical exercise had already been carried out to identify the municipalities with the highest levels of child labour. In this way, CLRISK was received as a tool that could strengthen this municipalizing strategy and, in addition, allowed to validate the statistical exercise carried out.

Brazil's preconditions regarding the availability of information are configured as the main facilitator of the CLRISK experience in the country.

The implementation of CLRISK was coordinated by ILO-ECLAC, the Ministry of Social Development (now the Ministry of Citizenship) and the Ministry of Labour and Employment (now part of the Ministry of Economy), which share the leadership of the policy on matters of child labour in the country. In addition, the Ministries of Health, Education, the Public Ministry of Labour (MPT) and the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (FNPETI) were consulted as technical referents during the process. As a **coordination mechanism,** a working group made up of the ILO, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Labour and the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC) was formed, who held periodic meetings for the definition of the variables, the analysis of the information and the validation of the results.

Brazil's preconditions regarding the availability of information are configured as the main **facilitator** of the CLRISK experience in the country. Brazil is recognized for its ability to generate data, of a public nature, in addition to having a unified administrative registry of social programs (Cadastro Único).

Among the **difficulties** identified, it is found that due to the change of government, a complementary advocacy action was required with the new authorities and technical teams to explain the objectives of CLRISK and its use. This has delayed both the public dissemination of the results and the institutionalization process planned to give the model sustainability in the set of measurement tools associated with the issue of child labour in the country.

As **good practices**, it is highlighted that CLRISK and its results have been validated by the IBGE, which gives technical and institutional support to the tool. In addition, during the first phase of implementation, the experience of Brazil was shared with a group of countries and, subsequently, the country has held various meetings to support the implementation of CLRISK in Paraguay, through a strategy of South-South Cooperation.

As **a result,** the model helped to complement the statistical exercise that had already been carried out in Brazil, confirming some ideas about the territorial concentration of child labour and providing a look at risk factors. As a **projection,** the results are expected to be officially released.



5.3 Chile

Chile[27] is part of the second group of countries that implemented the risk model and due to the limitations in the availability of information, in particular due to the age of the data from both the Census (2002) and the National Survey of Children's and Adolescents´ Activities (EANNA, 2012), it was decided to apply the Index of Vulnerability to Child Labour (IVTI).

The main **motivation** of the country to implement the IVTI was the possibility that this tool offered to have updated information, at the national and subnational level, on child and adolescent labour, to strengthen the implementation of the National Strategy "Crecer felices". The country also valued as a positive aspect that ILO and ECLAC had designed the IVTI as a complementary tool to respond to their specific requirements.

The Department for the Eradication of Child Labour of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare coordinated the implementation of the model, in conjunction with ILO-ECLAC. The Ministry of Social Development and Family also participated, providing information on the transfer programs. The main **coordination mechanisms** were direct communication between the institutions based on the needs of each stage and the sessions with the National Advisory Committee for the eradication of child labour and the protection of working minors[28], a body that acted as validator of the process at the beginning and at the end.

Throughout the implementation, the assistance of ILO-ECLAC is considered as **facilitator**, since they facilitated the management of the required information with the different State institutions. Likewise, the institutional architecture that emerges from the National Advisory Committee at the subnational level –the Regional Committees– has served as support for the analysis of results with local teams and for the dissemination of the model.

The **difficulties** faced in the process are mainly related to the management and availability of information. Although the country has valuable information from administrative records, it is scattered across different ministries, and the registration form of each institution limited the use of the data. The same dispersion of information generated coordination difficulties and overlapping roles between ILO and ECLAC and government officials.

27 The results of the model can be found at the following links: http://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloVulnerabilidadTI_FichaNacional_Chile.pdf (national file); https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloVulnerabilidadTI_FichasRegionales_Chile.pdf (subnational file).

28 According to order 131, the Commission is made up of the following institutions: Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Education; Department of agriculture; Ministry of Social Development; International Labour Organization; United Nations Children's Fund; National Council for Children; INTEGRA Foundation; Parliamentary Committee for Children; Confederation of Production and Commerce; Central Unitary of Workers; Catholic Church; Methodist Church of Chile; Evangelical church; Labour Directorate; the Network of Mayors for Children; Council for the Defense of Children; Chilean Association of Municipalities; Chilean Security Association; Investigation police; Telefónica Foundation; CSR action; Chilean Association for the United Nations; Teachers College.

On the other hand, the contingencies of both the "social outbreak" in the country at the end of 2019, and the crisis associated with COVID-19 at the beginning of 2020, delayed the process of presenting results and currently the continuity of the state of emergency sanitary is configured as the main limitation to continue advancing in the dissemination and transfer of IVTI to the regions.

The **best practices** are the validation process of the IVTI results with the regional teams of the Regional Ministry of Labour and Social Security (SEREMI-its acronym in Spanish) and the subsequent dissemination in workshops. Before the official presentation, the results were examined with the regional teams, so that they were consistent with the reality in the territory and, if not, review those discordant elements. After the official presentation of results, the Department for the Eradication of Child Labour has held meetings with the regional committees to present and analyze the results of each territory, reviewing the particularities of the communes and validating them in light of the experience and knowledge of the professionals. This process has also been aimed at generating capacities for the proper use of the information offered by the IVTI, so that professionals, technical teams and authorities have a direct relationship with the tool and can appropriate it as a local management instrument.

It is considered that the implementation of the IVTI has **resulted** in the revitalization and renewal of the public policy on child labour, especially at the subnational level, where the regional committees were reactivated. In addition, it is pointed out that the IVTI allows the political decentralization mandate in the country to be operationalized, to the extent that the information it provides has made it possible to identify the municipalities with which to work more closely, fostering meeting instances and delivering concrete guidelines.

This process has also been aimed at generating capacities for the proper use of the information offered by the IVTI, so that professionals, technical teams and authorities have a direct relationship with the tool and can appropriate it as a local management instrument.

As a **projection,** meetings are being held to present the results at the regional and municipal level, remotely. It is planned to advance in the development of local plans for the prevention and eradication of child labour in those regions and municipalities with the highest rates of vulnerability. In addition, it is intended to use the IVTI data as an input for updating the national policy. Finally, the Aysén region and the Río Ibáñez commune have already been chosen, where Phase II of the Index will be implemented.



5.4 Colombia

Colombia[29] was part of the group of pilot countries in the implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK). The idea of a tool such as CLRISK made a lot of sense from the beginning, since in the evaluation of the Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour 2008-2015, the need to improve the identification and targeting of working children and adolescents had been indicated. Before CLRISK, the National Planning Department (DNP) had made progress in building a statistical tool with characteristics similar to the risk model. The support of the ILO and ECLAC, and the idea of being pioneers in developing a statistical exercise of these characteristics, were also aspects that **motivated** its implementation in the country, together with the low cost of the tool in relation to other instruments to identify the child labour already implemented previously.

The National Planning Department (DNP) in conjunction with the Directorate of Fundamental Rights of the Ministry of Labour and the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) coordinated the development and execution of CLRISK. Despite not being the institution responsible for child labour, the DNP had the leadership and responsibility for executing the model, due to the technical capacity of the team in terms of statistics, and especially the access to the information required to run it. The Inter-Institutional Committee made this decision for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (CIETI)[30], an entity that acted as a **coordination mechanism,** supporting and validating the decisions made by the three entities in charge of CLRISK.

Colombia has an integrated information system on beneficiaries of social programs (SISBEN) also helped the process, so that the information from administrative records is unified and available.

The fact that the implementation of the model was largely in charge of the DNP was an aspect that **facilitated** the process, because it has access to all the information from administrative records of the country's social programs and surveys, in addition to having with the technical capacity to manage the databases. In this way, information management, which in most countries constituted one of the main difficulties for the implementation of CLRISK, in Colombia was overcome by awarding the leadership of the project to the most competent entity in relation to the characteristics of the project.

29 The results of the model can be found at the following link: https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichaNacional_Colombia.pdf (national file).

30 The Committee is made up of the following institutions: Ministry of National Education; Ministry of Health and Social Protection; Social Prosperity; National Planning Department; Ministry of Labour; Colombian Institute of Family Welfare; Presidency of the Republic.

The fact that Colombia has an integrated information system on beneficiaries of social programs (SISBEN) also helped the process, so that the information from administrative records is unified and available.

On the other hand, the implementation of the CLRISK occurred in parallel with the development of the Public Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Integral Protection of Adolescent Workers 2017-2027, which facilitated its institutionalization as a targeting tool for politics. Lastly, the fact that ILO-ECLAC were supporting the process facilitated the work of convening the institutions to collaborate and helped the authorities to adhere.

Among the **difficulties,** some coordination and communication problems between the entities are identified due to the overlapping of functions between them and the differences in the technical language that each institution handles. In addition, implementation was affected by changes in local government during the process, as a result of which pilot tests that were being carried out in municipalities were interrupted.

As **good practices**, the collective development of CLRISK stands out, especially in the definition phase of the variables, in which different relevant institutions were involved, which facilitates the appropriation of the tool by other entities. Another innovative action developed in Colombia was the piloting of the tool in some municipalities in order to test the results of the tool with other registries and to show the local leaders specifically what they would obtain from the tool.

As a **result,** CLRISK was institutionalized as one of the targeting tools in the Public Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Comprehensive Protection of Adolescent Workers 2017-2027. Currently, the model is being harmonized with the Child Labour Registration and Identification System (SIRTI) run by the Ministry of Labour. Added to this, Colombia has the technical capacity installed to run CLRISK on its own. In fact, it was the DNP team that ran the model in its dependencies, with technical support from ECLAC.

Another result derived from the model is the use of CLRISK for the development of other instruments for generating territorial information. In fact, CLRISK is part of the Population Triage indicators, a territorial diagnostic tool on the living conditions of the population that is currently being developed and the purpose of which is to make available a large volume of information for making decisions at the local level.

It is important to note that the CLRISK exercise allowed the information from administrative records to be given a new use and opens the possibility of other low-cost statistical exercises in the country.

Currently, in Colombia characterization sheets are being prepared, which have been complemented with a qualitative study in the territories to refine the policy recommendations, and the dissemination stage is planned.



5.5 Costa Rica

Costa Rica[31] is part of the second group of countries that implemented the risk model. Due to the low prevalence of child labour in the country, it was unfeasible to apply CLRISK without a high margin of error, so the Child Labour Vulnerability Index (IVTI) was applied. Along the same lines, one of the **motivations** for applying the index is related to the conviction, at the technical and authority levels, that there is a need for new strategies to move towards a country free of child labour. Thus, the idea of IVTI appears as the instrument that the country required to identify risk and work on a preventive strategy.

The implementation of the IVTI was led and coordinated by the Office of Attention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of the Adolescent Worker, of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. The Index was prepared in conjunction with ILO and ECLAC, with the validation and support of the National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of Adolescent Workers[32] and its Technical Secretariat. The Ministry of Health, the Mixed Institute of Social Aid, the National Children's Trust, the Ministry of Education and the Costa Rican Social Security Fund participated directly by providing information.

In Costa Rica, the Steering Committee, made up of the authorities of the institutions that comprise it, approved the implementation of the IVTI in the country and acted as **an inter-sectoral coordination mechanism.** The process was also formalized at the level of each sector through the specific liaison for child labour issues and, along with this, the ministries committed their participation through a letter detailing what was required of each of them. Lastly, the execution of the IVTI was incorporated into the Road Map to make Costa Rica a country free of child labour and its worst forms, an instrument that is agreed upon and executed in an inter-sectoral manner.

One of the main **facilitators** in the Costa Rican experience was the country's institutional framework for child labour matters. On the one hand, Costa Rica has had a Child Labour Office since 1998, a specialized body on the subject, with high legitimacy and support to exercise leadership in the matter, and has management instruments that facilitate this leadership. Likewise, the Steering Committee is an effective coordination body, with a long history and high political support. The fact that it was the

31 The results of the model can be found at the following links: http://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloVulnerabilidadTI_FichaNacional_CostaRica.pdf (national file); http://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloVulnerabilidadTI_FichasProvinciales_CostaRica.pdf (subnational file).

32 According to order 31461, the Steering Committee is made up of the following institutions: Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Ministry of Public Education; Ministry of Health; National Children's Trust; Costa Rican Social Security Fund; National Institute of Learning; National Insurance Institute; Mixed Institute of Social Assistance; Union of Chambers and Associations of Private Enterprise; Confederations of Workers; Non-Governmental Organizations for the Defense of the Rights and Care of Children; Union of Local Governments. It should be noted that this committee has been in operation since 1998.

Committee who approved the implementation of the IVTI, facilitated the entire process, particularly information management, one of the main critical issues in all countries. Along with this, in each ministry there is a child labour liaison, who acts as a formal technical counterpart to the requirements of the Committee.

Costa Rica has had a Child Labour Office since 1998, a specialized body on the subject, with high legitimacy and support to exercise leadership in the matter.

Along the same lines, the enthusiasm and availability of the different sectors for the development of this tool as an effective instrument to advance towards the eradication of child labour in the country is noted.

Finally, Costa Rica planned for the implementation of the IVTI in a consensual manner with all those involved, which, in addition to facilitating coordination, generated people's commitment to the process.

The **difficulties** faced are mainly related to the availability of information. Although the country has valuable information from administrative records, it is scattered across different ministries, and the registration form of each institution limited the use of the data. The public presentation of the IVTI results took place at the beginning of March 2020 and soon after the country declared a national emergency associated with COVID-19, which has limited the dissemination and transfer of the IVTI at the subnational level.

As **good practices**, the collective development of the model stands out, since the State institutions that are part of the Committee were involved throughout all the stages. The IVTI has broad support and validity among institutions, which makes it easier for the information to be used by the entities in their actions. In the same way, the incorporation of the IVTI in the Roadmap formalizes the instrument and gives it sustainability, going beyond the scope of wills. The formalization of the participation of the institutions and the information required from each of them, through the trade, is undoubtedly a good practice that allowed progress in the execution of the model without major difficulties.

As a **result**, the IVTI is institutionalized in the country's Road Map. Phase II is being implemented in canton Limón, Valle La Estrella district, and canton Talamanca, Province of Limón. Both cantons are the ones with the highest risk of child labour according to the IVTI results. Currently, both cantons are being characterized and services are being mapped. In addition, awareness has already been raised with local authorities who have committed to participating in the development of a strategic plan.



5.6 Guatemala

Guatemala[33] is part of the second group of countries that implemented the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK). The experience of the other countries, the process and the results that were being obtained, generated certain security that **motivated** the country to take up the challenge and join the implementation. Along with this, the need for up-to-date information encouraged the team to carry out advocacy efforts to get the expression of interest from the competent authority.

The implementation of CLRISK was led and coordinated by the Unit for the Protection of Working Adolescents of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. The model was built in an inter-sectoral manner through two instances. **The Inter-institutional Technical Table for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour**[34], from which the decisions were supported and the results validated. For a more operational purpose, it was decided to form a **CLRISK Committee**, composed of officials from the Ministries of Labour, Education and Social Development, the National Institute of Statistics and the Secretariat against Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking. The Committee was the body that followed up on the implementation of the model, defining the indicators, providing the information, reviewing and validating the results. Both instances were the **inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms** that were used.

One of the main **facilitators** in the Guatemalan experience was the formation of the CLRISK Committee, with significant institutional and political support, and the presence of all relevant sectors for a comprehensive approach to the issue. The fact that the entire process was consulted and validated in this inter-sectoral instance favored the appropriation of CLRISK by institutions other than the Ministry of Labour. Knowing the model in detail, how it was built, being part of the discussions and validating the results, generated trust and commitment so that the institutions decided to use that information *a posteriori*.

For the advocacy actions that must be carried out with the authorities, the joint role of ILO-ECLAC and the Regional Initiative appears relevant. Special mention is made of the awareness-raising actions carried out by ILO and ECLAC in various national, regional and global events. In the case of Guatemala, the Minister of Labour learned about CLRISK at the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication

33 The results of the model can be found at the following links: https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichaNacional_Guatemala.pdf (national file) https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichasRegionales_Guatemala.pdf https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichasDepartamentales_Guatemala.pdf(subnationalfile).

34 The Technical Board is made up of the following institutions: Ministry of Culture and Sports; Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance; Secretariat of Social Welfare; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food; National Youth Council; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Social Development; Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Human Trafficking. Guests: Office of the Attorney General of the Nation; National Association of Municipalities; Worker sector; Employer sector.

of Child Labour, which helped to obtain his political support. In addition, both agencies presented the model in a meeting for raising awareness, chaired by the Minister, with political and technical authorities of other relevant institutions for the execution of CLRISK from which the commitment of the sectors with the implementation was established and the Committee was created. The credibility of both institutions generates the trust and adherence of the institutions.

Lastly, the technicians who made up the CLRISK Committee were an important part of the success of the implementation in Guatemala, where the willingness to carry out the model helped accelerate the bureaucratic information request processes.

The information from CLRISK is being used to prepare the new National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour.

The **difficulties** are mainly related to the management of the information associated with the administrative formalities to obtain data from other institutions, which made the process of building the model time consuming. It is also mentioned that human resources were insufficient for the workload involved in implementing CLRISK under an inter-sectoral logic, since at the beginning such a number of meetings and coordination were not contemplated.

As **good practices**, the collective development of the model stands out, since the State institutions that are part of the Committee were involved throughout all the stages. The IVTI has broad support and validity among institutions, which makes it easier for the information to be used by the entities in their actions. Likewise, the holding of an awareness meeting with authorities and technicians, chaired by the Minister, was important to achieve the commitment of the sectors, at the same time that it served to identify the technicians with greater awareness on the subject and to convene them to the Committee. Finally, the early involvement of subnational governments stands out, to whom CLRISK was introduced at the beginning and was socialized throughout the process through the Departmental Committees for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (CODEPETI-its acronym in Spanish).

As a **result**, the information from CLRISK is being used to prepare the new National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour. The results of the departmental files are being used to guide the actions of other institutions within the framework of this new strategy, which will have an inter-sectoral approach.

On the other hand, the results were shared with the departments and a training process in the use of the data and characterization sheets is beginning. Its use **is projected** in the elaboration of action plans at the departmental level and a workshop is being planned with the CODEPETIs so that they can use the results of CLRISK. Finally, the territory has already been chosen to implement Phase II.

5.7 Jamaica



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

The implementation of CLRISK was coordinated jointly by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and ILO-ECLAC. The Institute of Statistics participated in its execution —with which the collaboration was formalized through a work agreement— providing information, reviewing and validating the results of the model. The main **coordination mechanisms** were direct communication between the institutions based on the needs of each stage and the sessions of the National Steering Committee on Child Labour[35]. The Committee acted as a consultation entity at the beginning and at the end, and facilitated the identification and management of complementary information.

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

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

The **difficulties** faced are related to communication between government institutions and ignorance of the formal processes for information management, which delayed the process to run the model. This is

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

also related to the absence of institutional mechanisms to share information between different government sectors and the little experience in inter-sectoral work.

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

The expertise of Jamaica in the management of databases made it possible to run and validate CLRISK autonomously, with the assistance of ILO-ECLAC.

As a **result,** Jamaica has the technical capacity and all the inputs to run the model on its own. As **projections,** the CLRISK information could be used to update the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour, which had begun to be prepared before the implementation of the model. Likewise, its use is projected in the medium and long term for budget planning and actions at the local level.

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



5.8 Mexico

Mexico[36] was part of the group of pilot countries in the implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK) and its experience has served as a reference for the rest of the countries of the Regional Initiative.

The high prevalence of child labour in Mexico was one of the **motivations** for applying CLRISK. In 2017, the figures showed that 2.3 million children and adolescents were working in the country. In addition, there was already a consensus among the authorities and technicians on the need to articulate State services to face the challenge of reducing child labour.

The implementation of CLRISK was led and coordinated by the General Directorate of International Relations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (STPS), and also had the active participation of the General Directorate of Research and Labour Statistics of the same Secretariat and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI-its acronym in Spanish).

36 The results of the model can be found at the following links: http://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichaNacional_Mexico.pdf (national file); http://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichasFederativas_Mexico.pdf (state record).

One of the main **facilitators** in the Mexican experience was the existence and operation of the **Inter-ministerial Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of Adolescent Workers (CITI-its acronym in Spanish)**[37], with high political support and the presence of all relevant actors for a comprehensive approach to the subject. In fact, the Commission emerged in 2013 as a response to the need to articulate actions to confront the persistence of child labour, as a result of a previous diagnosis that confirmed the multiplicity of actions that existed in the country in a dispersed manner.

The Commission **was the main inter-sectoral coordination mechanism for the implementation of CLRISK** and participated throughout the entire process: from the decision to carry it out, the definition of variables, information management, discussion and analysis of results, as well as in the diffusion at the governmental and subnational level, since the CITI, as a space for articulation and deliberation, is replicated in each of the states of the country. The fact that an inter-sectoral body, with high-level political support, is the one that has promoted the implementation of CLRISK gave legitimacy to the process and allowed it to advance within the established deadlines.

The **technical teams** of the STPS were an important part in the success of the implementation in Mexico. The involvement of the labour statistics team of the Ministry of Labour was fundamental, and it actively participated as a technical counterpart in the statistical discussion and appropriated the tool, acquiring the ability to run it on its own. He also highlighted the dissemination and advocacy work carried out by the Focal Point of the Regional Initiative.

CLRISK had broad support and validity among the institutions, which makes it easier for the information to be used by the entities.

The participation and support of ILO and ECLAC stand out as a facilitating element for advocacy, associated with the legitimacy of both institutions that generated trust and adherence.

Among the **difficulties,** the change of government is identified, which implied, together with the changes in the authorities, modifications in the institutional architecture, budgets and availability of human resources. In practice, it meant carrying out intense advocacy actions with the new authorities, who were very receptive, since they recognized the importance of eradicating child labour in the country. Thus, despite delaying implementation, the change of authorities did not hinder the continuity of the project.

37 The Commission is made up of the following institutions: Secretariat of Labour and Social Security, who will preside over it; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Foreign Relations; Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food; Ministry of Communications and Transportation; Ministry of Public Education; Health Secretariat; Ministry of Tourism; Mexican Institute of Social Security, and National System for the Comprehensive Development of the Family. It also has the participation of employers´ organizations and union organizations.

As **good practices**, the collective implementation of CLRISK stands out, since the different sectors of the State that are part of the CITI were involved throughout all the stages. Thus, CLRISK had broad support and validity among the institutions, which makes it easier for the information to be used by the entities. It also highlights the process of focused dissemination that was carried out with each State Labour Department, to which the file and map were delivered in physical format, explaining the process and the results. In addition to this dissemination, the results are publicly available. Finally, the experience of Mexico served as a guide for other countries, sharing learnings and ways of doing things, motivating them to implement CLRISK.

As a **result,** Mexico has the installed technical capacity to run the model on its own. In fact, the labour statistics team ran the model backwards, that is, with old data, and they are waiting for the new data from the Child Labour Survey to update it. This allows us to think about the sustainability of CLRISK in the country, considering the knowledge that exists about the model in various government sectors that are related to child labour. Along with this, CLRISK appears as one of the priority actions to continue being executed within the documents generated in the change of administration. Another result of the process is that a preventive look is established among the institutions for the approach to child labour.

Mexico has also been a pioneer in the execution of Phase II of CLRISK, which has already been implemented in the municipalities of Tuxtla Gutiérrez (State of Chiapas); Villa Victoria (State of Mexico) and, currently, in Tapachula (State of Chiapas), where a migration and child labour approach has been incorporated in alliance with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). As a **projection**, it is noted that several states have shown their interest in implementing Phase II.



5.9 Peru

Peru was part of the group of pilot countries in the implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK). CLRISK appears as a good alternative given the lack of statistics on child labour at the local level, which motivates its application in the country. CLRISK also aligns itself with the need to decentralize the child labour policy in the country and to articulate actions in a decentralized way to complement the limited national budget assigned to the implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (ENPETI-its acronym in Spanish) 2012-2021. Lastly, Peru, as a pioneer country of Alliance 8.7[38], committed to implementing CLRISK and linking it to decision-making on public policies on the prevention and eradication of child labour at the local government level.

38 Alliance 8.7 is a global initiative to coordinate actions in order to accelerate the fulfillment of Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which proposes to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour.

The implementation of the model was led and coordinated by the child labour team of the General Directorate of Fundamental Rights and Safety and Health at Work of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion. The National Institute of Statistics and Information Systems actively participated, providing information from the National Household Survey (ENAHO-its acronym in Spanish) and the 2017 National Censuses.

The National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (CPETI-its acronym in Spanish)[39] was the main **inter-institutional coordination mechanism for the implementation of CLRISK** and participated throughout the process, mainly in the definition of variables and information management, in addition to supporting and validating the process.

The urgency of the country to have a targeting instrument that will support the implementation of decentralized actions is considered as a **facilitator** of the experience. This, together with the commitments to belong to the Regional Initiative, as well as to Alliance 8.7, requires greater responsibility of the country in reducing child labour, fostering greater openness and availability on the part of the institutions before the implementation of CLRISK.

Along the same lines, the fact that CLRISK was promoted from the Regional Initiative, which also has the leadership of ILO and the support of ECLAC, gave it legitimacy and credibility, all of which facilitated the adherence of the political authorities and advocacy work. Another important element is that, in the case of Peru, the General Director of Fundamental Rights himself is the Focal Point of the Regional Initiative, so that the proposals that emerge from there have the support of an authority. In this sense, the advocacy work does not fall on the technicians, which facilitates the work.

Finally, the commitment and knowledge of the INEI team regarding child labour are mentioned. In the country, there is a prior working relationship between the teams of the Ministry of Labour and the INEI, which in turn facilitated the implementation of this new project.

The **difficulties** faced in the process are mainly related to the management and availability of information. Although the country has valuable data from administrative records, they are scattered across different ministries and the registration form of each institution limited their use.

39 The National Steering Committee is made up of the following institutions: Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Housing; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations; Ministry of Health; Department of agriculture; Ministry of Energy and Mines; Ministry of Foreign Trade; Ministry of Economy and Finance; the Judicial Branch; the Attorney General; Regional governments; National Institute of Statistics and Informatics; Association of Municipalities of Peru. Employer sector: Association of exporters; National Confederation of Private Business Institutions; National Society of Industries; Association of Small and Medium Industrial Entrepreneurs of Peru; Workers: General Confederation of Workers of Peru; Unitary Confederation of Workers of Peru; Autonomous Central of Workers of Peru; Confederation of Workers of Peru. International guests: ILO; OPS; UNICEF; JICA; AECID; German Cooperation; National guests: Network for a future without child labour; ISAT; GIN; Global March Against Child Labour.

Early involvement of the subnational level stands out as **good practices.** The results of CLRISK have been presented to the regional teams of the Ministry of Labour on three occasions, which has made it possible to resolve doubts, promote the appropriation of the tool among local authorities and encourage the use of information with confidence for the development of actions on the prevention and eradication of child labour. In addition, meetings have been held with the regional commissions to validate the policy recommendations indicated in the characterization sheets.

As a **result,** the CLRISK information has been published on the MIDIStrito platform, a place where statistical information is housed at the subnational level in different areas of well-being, and is used for decision-making at the local level by the authorities.

In addition, this tool has been linked to the Municipal Model for the Detection and Eradication of Child Labour, which is in the process of validation. The Municipal Model aims to include in the work of the municipal inspection the focus of prevention and eradication of child labour as a mechanism to connect the responsibilities of entities such as the Public Ministry, the Municipal Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents (DEMUNA-its acronym in Spanish), the National Police of Peru and the National Superintendence of National Inspection (SUNAFIL-its acronym in Spanish), in handling cases of child labour. In that sense, identifying the risk of child labour in a particular district will be a way to establish urgency and call for action.

Finally, it was possible to influence the Ministry of Agriculture to include questions on child labour in the next National Agricultural Survey.

In the country, there is a prior working relationship between the teams of the Ministry of Labour and the INEI, which in turn facilitated the implementation of this new project.

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