



International
Labour
Organization



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

Experience of the Child Labour Risk
Identification Model

ARGENTINA



Argentina¹ 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.



Motivations

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)² had expressed the need to have information on child labour at the subnational level.

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).



¹ 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).



Coordination mechanisms

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.



Facilitators

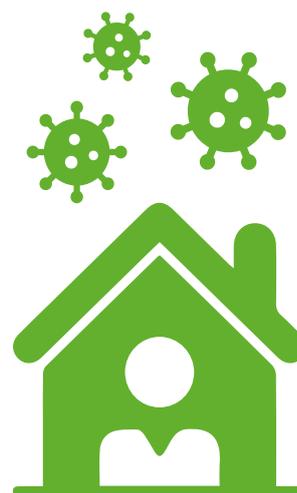
The existence of a previous institutional framework and a technical team specifically dedicated to generating studies and information on child labour constitutes one of the facilitators of the country's experience. To a certain extent, CLRISK adds to the work history that this team, whose knowledge and 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.



Difficulties

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.

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.



2 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.



Good practices

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.



Results

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.

