



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

# COLOMBIA



Colombia<sup>1</sup> was part of the group of pilot countries in the implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).



## Motivations

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) had made progress in building a statistical tool with characteristics similar to the risk model.**



<sup>1</sup> The results of the model can be found at the following link: [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI\\_FichaNacional\\_Colombia.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichaNacional_Colombia.pdf) (national file).



## Facilitators

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.

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.



## Coordination mechanisms

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)<sup>2</sup>, an entity that acted as a coordination mechanism, supporting and validating the decisions made by the three entities in charge of CLRISK.



## Difficulties

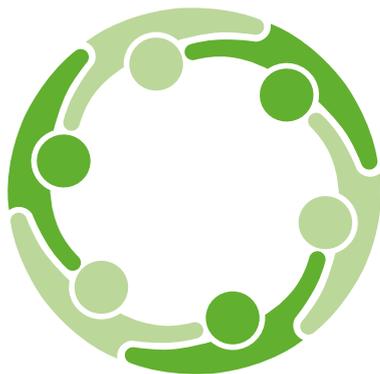
Among the difficulties, some coordination and communication problems between the entities are identified due to the overlapping of functions between them and the differences in the technical language that each institution handles. In addition, implementation was affected by changes in local government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

2 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.



## Good practices

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.



## Results

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.

