



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

# GUATEMALA



Guatemala<sup>1</sup> is part of the group of countries that implemented the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).



## Motivations

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<sup>2</sup>, from which the decisions were supported and the results validated.

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1 The results of the model can be found at the following links: [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI\\_FichaNacional\\_Guatemala.pdf](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_FichasRegionales_Guatemala.pdf) [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI\\_FichasDepartamentales\\_Guatemala.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichasDepartamentales_Guatemala.pdf) (subnational file).



## Facilitators

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 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.



## Coordination mechanisms

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.



## Difficulties

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.

2 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.



## Good practices

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).



## Results

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.



## Projection

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.

