



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

PERU



Peru was part of the group of pilot countries in the implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).



Motivations

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 8.7¹, 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. 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 (ENAH0-its acronym in Spanish) and the 2017 National Censuses.

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¹ 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.



Facilitators

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.



Coordination mechanisms

The National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (CPETI-its acronym in Spanish)² 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 National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour



Difficulties

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.

² 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.



Good practices

Early involvement of the sub-national 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.



Results

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.

