



International
Labour
Organization



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour

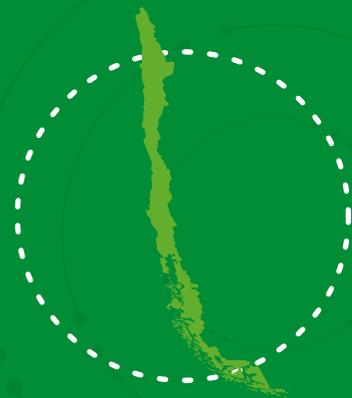


UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

Experience of the Child Labour Vulnerability Index

CHILE



Chile¹ is part of the group of countries that implemented the Child Labour Vulnerability Index (IVTI-its acronym in Spanish).



Motivations

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 Child Labour Vulnerability Index (IVTI-its acronym in Spanish).

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.

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¹ 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).



Coordination mechanisms

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 minors², a body that acted as validator of the process at the beginning and at the end.



Facilitators

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.



Difficulties

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.

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.



2 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.



Good practices

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.



Results

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.



Projection

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.

