

How to accelerate the reduction of child labour?

Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour

An intergovernmental action platform with 28 countries and employers' and workers' organizations that has as main objective to **accelerate the reduction of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean** through efficient direct care programmes for the **withdrawal of 10.5 million children and adolescents in order to reach target 8.7 from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**

It **proposes a risk model on child labour**, developed together with ECLAC, that allows to focalise territories and to identify factors associated to child labour in order to develop multisectoral preventive interventions oriented at **interrupting the trajectory towards child labour**. In 2017, the Regional Initiative implemented a pilot of the model in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru and presented the main results in the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour (Argentina, November 2017).

Since its creation, it has contributed to **increase the knowledge base** through research on the relation between child labour and inequality, the agricultural sector, the migration, amongst others. In addition, it has continuously **strengthened the capacities** of the Focal Points' Network in areas such as South-South Cooperation, agriculture, sustainable development and social policies. These and other actions, implemented in a coordinated manner, have turned the Regional Initiative into an **innovative proposal**.



Committed to a robust process

FIRST STEPS (1992-1995)	MAKING VISIBLE THE INVISIBLE (1996-2001)	ACTION WITH A VISION (2002-2006)	FROM PROJECTS TO POLICIES (2007-2010)	CONSOLIDATION (2011-2014)	SUSTAINABILITY (2015-2025)
	14 countries 11 national committees	16 countries 16 national committees	19 countries 17 committees	19 countries 17 committees	28 countries 1 regional platform
Brazil is one of the six countries of the world to first implement the IPEC programme Training of social partners in preventing and combating child labour	6 National plans for prevention and elimination of child labour are approved and under way 1 Regional programme for strengthening policies 50 Pilot projects in artisanal mining, commercial sexual exploitation, street labour, work in markets, brick kilns and fireworks factories Raising the priority of elimination of child labour with local partners	12 National plans for prevention and elimination of child labour are approved and under way 7 Countries generating statistics on child labour 7 Subregional programmes on domestic labour, commercial sexual exploitation, artisanal mining, agriculture and landfills 5 Country programmes in Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic 300 Pilot projects for withdrawing children and youth from labour Ratification of international conventions on child labour	23 Strategies for prevention and elimination of child labour approved and under way (national plans, roadmaps) 15 Countries generating statistics on child labour Child labour-free zones Public-private partnerships South-South Cooperation Social partners' own actions to tackle child labour	23 Strategies for prevention and elimination of child labour approved and under way (national plans, roadmaps) Child labour statistics produced by the countries themselves Specific public budgets Implementing protocols for integrated action against child labour Prevention and eradication of child labour incorporated into broader policies Decentralization of policies on child labour Creation of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour	9.5 Million children and youth withdrawn from child labour South-South Cooperation Agreements signed 1 Child Labour Policy Accelerator Framework 1 Model for the Identification of the Risk of Child Labour, designed and validated 4 Pilot countries implemented the Model for the Identification of the Risk of Child Labour in 2017. It will be implemented in other countries during the period 2018-2021
Partners: Germany and Belgium	Partners: Spain, United States and Norway	Partners: Spain, United States, Canada, Italy and the Netherlands	Partners: Spain, United States, Canada, Brazil, Ireland	Partners: Spain, United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Brazil	Partners: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Spain, the Andalusian Government and Canada

Combating child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean
CARING FOR THE PRESENT, SECURING THE FUTURE

International Labour Office

What are we talking about?

- Children in employment under the minimum age for admission to work according to national law and international standards.
- Children who are victims of criminal forms of labour, such as slavery, trafficking in drugs, commercial sexual exploitation, pornography, sex tourism, trafficking for sexual or labour exploitation, and the use of children in armed conflict.
- Children in employment who, being of or over the minimum age for admission to work, do so in hazardous activities that endanger their health, safety and moral development.



Child labour



Who is affected?

10.5 million children and adolescents between 5-17 years old work in Latin America and the Caribbean

7.3% of the total of children and adolescents

6.3 million children and adolescents between 5-17 years are in hazardous child labour

60% of the total of working children and adolescents

A STILL UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF CHILD VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL FORMS

What effects does it have?

- Compromises the exercise of fundamental rights, such as the right to education, protection, health, and even life.
- Perpetuates the cycle of poverty for families and communities.
- Prevents children from accumulating enough human capital.
- Deprives girls and young women from education by assigning excessive domestic chores.
- Limits opportunities for young people by trapping them in precarious jobs or keeping them unemployed.



What has been the response to this reality?

Over the last 25 years, the International Labour Office (ILO), through the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), has developed an intervention proposal in Latin America featuring the following unique characteristics:

A flexible strategy, adapted to the needs of countries and their characteristics, focusing on strengthening national capacities and the design of their own sustainable response to the reality of child and youth labour.

Integrated cooperation, which allows channeling resources to act against child labour in priority sectors, such as domestic labour, commercial sexual exploitation, agriculture, waste picking, artisanal mining, etc.

Complementary and synergistic action, combining the priorities of countries with international commitments and integrating the objective of prevention and elimination of child labour onto the broader social and economic development agendas.

- More than 100 thousand officials and social actors trained in the region.
- More than 500 pilot projects aimed at withdrawing children from labour in 19 countries.
- The ILO Declaration on Social Justice recognizes that decent work will not be achieved if child labour persists.
- Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls to end child labour in all its forms.



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Join the IPEC Programme and help build a Latin America and Caribbean free of child labour

Learn more about child labour at:

Regional Information System on Child Labour - SIRTI
www.lim.ilo.org/ipecc

Find us on social networks

Facebook: Red Latinoamericana contra el Trabajo Infantil
 Twitter: @SinTrabInfantil

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