STRATEGY FOR A LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FREE OF CHILD LABOUR IN 2025

Territorialisation of the 2030 Agenda

TARGET
8.7

Interagency action

ILO ECLAC

GETS

LIKELIHOOD that each child or adolescent will work (Data: Child labour censuses and surveys)

VALUE CHAIN

DECENTRALISATION

MIGRATION

Mexico

Guatemala   Jamaica
Costa Rica
Colombia
Ecuador   Brazil

Peru

Chile

Argentina

AGRICULTURE

CLRISK

CHILD LABOUR RISK IDENTIFICATION MODEL

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

● **Implementation (2018-2020)**

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

GETS

VULNERABILITY of the territory to child labour (Data: Administrative records and proxy variables)

EDUCATION

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

● PRIORITISED THEMES

Result

IMPLEMENTATION OF **LOCAL PREVENTION POLICY**

Impact
Steadily reduce the prevalence of child labour by 2025

PARTNERS TO ACHIEVE THE FIRST GENERATION FREE OF CHILD LABOUR

REGIONALITY
AECID, AACID

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
ABC

RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE GENERATION
USDOL

INTERAGENCY
ECLAC, FAO, IOM

Five facts about the
CHILD LABOUR
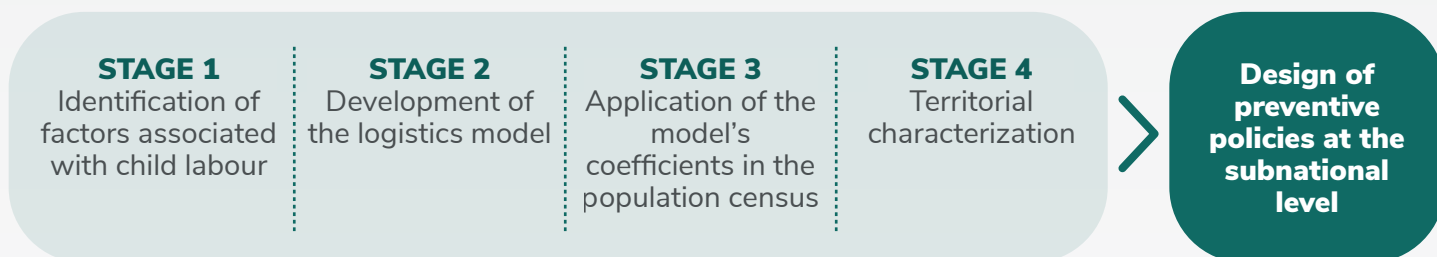# RISK IDENTIFICATION MODEL

What is it?

A tool developed by ILO and ECLAC that, based on existing statistical information in the countries (surveys, censuses and / or administrative records), allows to identify the territories most vulnerable to child labour and estimate the weight of various associated factors.

What is it for?

- Design, implement and measure the impact of **preventive child labour interventions.**
- Promote and / or strengthen **policy dialogue** and **coordination** at the local level.
- **Focus the intervention** based on evidence and in accordance with national and subnational goals.
- Include child labour interventions in targeted and universal **public services and programs.**

How is it implemented?

STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4	Design of preventive policies at the subnational level
Identification of factors associated with child labour	Development of the logistics model	Application of the model's coefficients in the population census	Territorial characterization	

What is the result?

Child labour risk maps and a characterization that includes guidelines to prioritize territories and to formulate or adapt public policies.

How much does it cost?

Economic resources

- Technical staff
- Redesign of a program / service
- Creation / adaptation of new services (offer)

Institutional resources

- Political will to produce, use and update data
- Computer equipment and program

Management resources

- Intersectoral coordination
- Coordination between different levels of the Government
- Promotion of public-private partnerships