



## **FINAL PROCEEDINGS**

### ***3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Focal Points Network of the Regional Initiative “Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour:***

#### ***A Shared Challenge:***

#### ***Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour by 2025***

Fortaleza (Brazil), 28 November – 2 December 2016

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# 1. BACKGROUND

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the inclusion of target 8.7, calling, inter alia, to “by 2025 end to child labour in all its forms,” the proposal of the Regional Initiative “Latin America and the Caribbean Free of child Labour” (“the RI”) was strengthened and consolidated. Thus, this aim is no longer ~~is~~ only a regional concern, but has ~~gone on to~~ become a global ambition mainstreamed as an agenda to transform the world.

Created in 2014 and made up of 27 countries ~~in~~ from the region, the RI is an innovative intergovernmental cooperation platform, with active participation of employers’ and workers’ organisations working together to accelerate the rate of ~~elimination~~ reduction of child labour and usher in the first generation free of child labour.

The RI is organised around a High-Level Authority, made up of the Ministers of Labour of member countries, and is implemented through a tripartite Focal Points Network which, with the support of the International Labour Organization (ILO) acting in the capacity of Technical Secretariat, plans its activities annually in order to achieved its proposed objectives to: (i) accelerate and intensify the policies for prevention and elimination of child labour; and (ii) increase the perceptions of the negative consequences of child labour, especially of its worst forms, in the countries.

Since beginning its work in 2014, the RI has achieved many milestones:

- ✓ Reaching regional consensus on a **Framework Document** establishing the RI’s objectives and priority lines of action.
- ✓ Designing a strategy for **political advocacy and mobilisation** of private and public resources.
- ✓ Creating a ~~bank~~ database of projects on 8 priority areas for acceleration (‘acceleration factors’) defined by the countries, with the purpose of intensifying actions in and mobilising funds ~~to~~ for priority issues, such as child labour and its relationship with agriculture, youth employment, education, policy decentralisation, migration, indigenous peoples, new information technologies and value chains.
- ✓ Holding the first **Round Table on South-South Cooperation** to accelerate the pace of child labour reduction (Brasilia, July 2015).
- ✓ Designing a Policy ~~Accelerator~~ Acceleration Framework ~~for accelerating to increase~~ the pace of child labour reduction, ~~whose~~ with implementation tools ~~are~~ developed together with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).
- ✓ **Expanding the knowledge base** on the explanatory factors of child labour reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as child labour and agriculture, migration, work-to-school transition and value chains, the interrelationship and interdependence between Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its remaining 168 targets, cost-benefit analysis of child labour reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean and good practices.

- ✓ **Establishing strategic alliances** with the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudspersons (FIO) and the United Nations Global Compact.

The Third Face-to-face Meeting of the Focal Points Network of the Regional Initiative, held in Fortaleza, Brazil, from 28 November to 2 December 2016, had two main components: (i) monitoring and planning and (ii) a thematic component on education (one of the acceleration factors prioritised by the RI, relating specifically to secondary education and the school-to-work transition).

The general objective was to strengthen the response of Latin America and Caribbean countries for reaching Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on ending child labour in all its forms by 2025. The specific objectives were to:

- Identify priority joint actions with the education sector to advance the reduction of child labour and the promotion of work permitted for adolescents in the countries member to the RI.
- Adopt the Policy Accelerator Framework and its tools.
- Agree on the RI Focal Points Network’s Workplan for the period 2016-2017 based on the outcomes from the 2015-2016 period.
- Socialize the experience of the school-to-work transition in Brazil.
- ~~Do the planning~~Draft a workplan for the project “Supporting the school-to-work transition for eliminating child labour” aimed at the countries of the Caribbean sub-region (side event with the countries ~~in-of~~ this sub-region)

## 2. WORKSHOP DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 Participants

~~Representatives from 24 countries from the following institutions. The workshop saw the participation of participated representatives of 24 countries from the following institutions in the workshop:~~

TOTAL ATTENDANCE	Ministry of Labour	Ministry of Education	Workers’ organisations	Employers’ Organisations	Various Brazilian organisations	Panellists	ILO
92	23	6	4	13	30	3	13

Of these, 18 were focal points for the governments.

*Annex 1: List of workshop participants*

## 2.2 Blocks

The workshop was structured in five blocks:

1. The context for action
2. The Regional Initiative “Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour” (“the RI”) and the Policy Acceleration Framework
3. Alliance 8.7 and its relationship with the **Regional Initiative “Latin America and Caribbean Free of Child Labour”**
4. Secondary education and child labour
5. The 2017 Workplan of the RI Focal Points Network

## 2.3 Development of each block

### Block 1: The context for action

The context for action, challenges and opportunities was presented from the perspective of the 2030 Agenda. This block featured the participation of **Laís Abramo, Director of the Social Development Division, ECLAC, who gave a presentation entitled “Equality at the centre of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”** The following main ideas were expressed:

- ✓ **Social issues are not played out in the social sphere alone.** From the perspective of ECLAC, the main/most notable elements identified by the 2030 Agenda are three: 1) the need for a change in the development model; 2) the inclusion of more ambitious targets as regards poverty; 3) the marked inclusion of the challenge of reducing inequality, expressed as ‘Leaving No One Behind,’ and the role of social protection in this regard.
  - ✓ **There are three pillars to the 2030 Agenda:** (i) economic/productive, (ii) social and (iii) environmental, through education, training and work.
  - ✓ The following goals are part of what ECLAC calls the ‘social pillar’ of the 2030 Agenda; that is, they are strongly linked to social issues: SDG 1 (on ending poverty), SDG 2 (on zero hunger), SDG 3 (on good health and well-being), SDG 4 (on quality education), SDG 10 (on reducing inequalities), several targets under SDG 5 (on gender equality) and SDG 8 (on decent work and economic growth).
- ✓ However, there are other [goalsgoals](#) linked to the economic, environmental and institutional pillars that have a direct impact on social development, or that depend on social conditions in

order to be effective. These are goals set-with specific targets related to education, nutrition, health, social protection, training and developing vocational skills.

Critical chain-links interlinked issues to reaching the 2030 targets are as follows:

- Poverty and inequality
  - Inequalities intertwined and concatenated throughout the life cycle –The Social Inequality Matrix
  - Work as the master key to equality
  - Interlinking of the goals and policies of the three pillars of the 2030 Agenda: (i) economic/productive, (ii) social and (iii) environmental, through education, training and work
- ✓ **The social inequality matrix is largely shaped by the production matrix.** The labour market is the link between the heterogeneous production structure and extreme income inequality among households. It structures itself around several axes that have different historical roots and arise through different mechanisms. These axes are: 1) social class (or socioeconomic level); 2) gender, 3) racial or ethnic origin, 4) territorial inequalities, 5) age and 6) sexual orientation, inter alia.

The interrelationships between these variables create a complex scheme of social relations, with numerous forms of discrimination that manifest themselves as inequalities in autonomy, well-being and empowerment, as well as pronounced differences in the exercise of rights and opportunities, capacities and treatment.

**Several policy recommendations were put forward that will be analysed and implemented by the countries.** The following recommendations were made with the purpose of contributing to reversing the inequality matrix:

- ✓ Expand access to quality and inclusive education, healthcare and decent work, as well as consolidate universal social protection and care systems that are crucial for ensuring well-being, overcoming poverty, reducing inequality and progressing towards the 2030 Agenda;
- ✓ Include positive action measures and strategies in public policies to break down the barriers for access to social services and well-being facing people living in poverty or vulnerability, in order to advance effectively towards the universalisation of rights;
- ✓ Change the economic development model, given that the environmental and social footprint (poverty, inequality, precariousness, vulnerability, violation of human rights) is not sustainable under the current development model;
- ✓ Maintain social spending to guarantee social rights such as education, health and social security. Advance the construction of a universal social protection system in times of economic boom by expanding social spending and financing;

- ✓ Consolidate public expenditure associated with policies on employment and poverty alleviation;
- ✓ Sustain financing for social policies in order to maintain and build on the achievements;
- ✓ **Strengthen the redistributive role of the State** by changing the tax burden and structure and increasing the proportion of social spending by (i) widening the direct tax base; (ii) raising personal income taxes in sectors with the highest purchasing power; and (iii) combating tax evasion (6.7% of GDP/year).

## Annex 2: Presentation from Session 1 - Equality at the centre of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

### Block 2: The Regional Initiative “Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour” (“the RI”) and the Policy Acceleration Framework

- ✓ The RI assists its 27 member countries with channelling and scaling up public and private efforts to accelerate the rate of child labour reduction with the involvement of employers’ and workers’ organisations.
- ✓ The RI has drawn and capitalised on the achievements of the successful technical cooperation project IPEC (International Programme on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour) and has re-established itself as a new, country-led instrument.
- ✓ The RI works with the representatives of employers’ and workers’ organisations and a network of focal points that represent their governments, at the regional level. It has a Technical Secretariat entrusted to the ILO, whose function is to assist with programme implementation and monitoring. All report to a High-Level Group composed of the Ministers of Labour from the Region.
- ✓ The RI responds to a very unique, singular and original challenge: The need to accelerate the rate of child labour reduction. The response has the following characteristics: (1) the countries learn from one another; 2) a workplan with common goals; 3) the ILO has redefined its functions and roles and puts its expertise and dynamism at the service of 27 countries; 4) new formulas and alternatives are continually sought and explored.
- ✓ The countries have mobilised their own resources and are supported by traditional partners (AECID and AACID, Spain) as well as new partners (ABC, Brazil) for development and use fewer resources than used to be necessary to sustain implementation teams for traditional cooperation projects.
- ✓ At present, the RI has identified 109 low-cost South-South cooperation processes, which are being undertaken by the countries themselves through an efficient and effective cooperation strategy.

## The Policy Acceleration Framework

- ✓ The Policy Acceleration Framework was presented during the session on the RI's working methodology. The purpose of this tool is to boost decision-making and actions against child labour. Also, a presentation was made on the application tool developed in partnership with ECLAC, which included:
  - The context of child labour in the region. In this regard, the RI proposed to develop predictive models that will allow identifying the territories where ~~there~~ child labour is more likely to ~~be used~~occur, and to define relevant multisectoral actions to be implemented in those territories to ~~break the trajectory of~~prevent child labour.
  - The Predictive Model is being developed with the support of ECLAC and is expected to assist in:
    - Identifying territories where child labour is most likely to ~~be used~~occur.
    - Estimating the weight of the various risk indicators in the territories in order to allow defining which multisectoral actions are most relevant to break the trajectory of child labour.
  - The roadmap ~~for implementing~~to implement the model was presented and debated, taking as an example the case of the Dominican Republic. The following steps were derived from the example:
    - A simple model based on child labour surveys available in the countries was used to estimate the probability of child labour.
    - To this end, the weight of each variable (the model coefficients) was appended to the population censuses, which allowed identifying the territories with the highest likelihood of child labour.
    - In order to break the trajectory of child labour, the most relevant multisectoral actions to be implemented in the territories analysed were identified.
  - ~~The following are~~The next steps to ~~take to~~ move forward with new measurements and baselines are:
    - Validate and implement the models, or
    - Adapt the models in the countries concerned and apply to them to the censuses at the local level, and include administrative information relevant to the analysis.
- ✓ For countries interested ~~As an intervention/implementation~~to apply this methodology ~~for interested countries~~, ECLAC proposed ~~to consider~~the following aspects:



- Designing/adapting integrated interventions (implement the [Accelerator–Acceleration Framework](#) in its preventive dimension)
- Monitoring and evaluation of interventions
- Following up on Target 8.7’s component to “end child labour in all its forms,” and other SDG targets related to the interventions conducted

✓ **Countries interested in implementing the Predictive Model** were identified through a consultation with 21 countries. Of these, 18 expressed their interest in the implementation, while 3 countries expressed their willingness to submit the matter for internal consultation with their respective governments.<sup>1</sup>

**Table 1**  
*Poll on the countries’ interest in implementing the Instrument (in-room poll)*

Status	Countries	
Interested in the implementation	Argentina* Bolivia** Brazil Colombia** Costa Rica Chile Dominican Republic Grenada Guyana	Jamaica Nicaragua Panama Paraguay ** Peru Saint Lucia Suriname Uruguay Venezuela
Pending internal consultation	Honduras Mexico	Trinidad and Tobago
Still undefined on the matter	Bahamas Haiti Guyana El Salvador	

\* Workers’ representative. No government focal point was present.

\*\* The form was filled out by government representatives.

✓ **With regard to the need to coordinate efforts across different entities, various tools were mentioned in response to the particular situation of each country**, including the reactivation of existing entities responsible for coordination, multiple ways of expressing political will, the

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<sup>1</sup>Detailed information is available for 18 countries in the region: Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, through the forms that were sent out and later collected during the workshop. There is some missing information from the following countries: Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Venezuela, El Salvador.

need for advocacy work, increasing technical capacity to work on the issue and the review of available documents.

When asked about whether the countries had the technical capacity/technical team in place to implement the proposal, the great majority responded affirmatively. When asked about whether they had knowledge on the subject, only one Caribbean country mentioned that it needed to improve in this area. When asked about whether they had the capacity to use the instrument, 7 countries stated that they had no knowledge of it.

In general ~~there is free availability of~~ information is available and accessible and an ongoing relationship is maintained with the responsible institutions. In some cases attention ~~is~~was drawn to the need for training on how to use the available data.

- ✓ The countries defined the following steps and requirements for implementing the Policy Acceleration Framework and its application tools at the national level:
  - **Explore the conditions for implementation:**
    - consultation with the relevant Minister
    - socialize the proposal at internal level
    - seek the commitment of the government
    - form an intersectoral working group
  - **Receive technical assistance for implementation:**
    - develop capacity building through collaboration with ECLAC, which is to implement a remote or face-to-face training course and identify institutions with whom to deliver this course jointly
  - **Needs:**
    - ~~a)~~ coordinate joint implementation among UN agencies
    - ~~B) create a~~Allocate budget ~~allocation~~

Annex 3: Poll on the countries' interest in implementing the Predictive Model Implementation Instrument.

Annex 4: Presentations from Session 2 - A shared effort - Presentation on the Regional Initiative.

Annex 5: Presentation from Session 2: The Regional Initiative "Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour" ("the RI") and the Policy Acceleration Framework

### Block 3: Alliance 8.7 and its relationship with the Regional Initiative "Latin America and Caribbean Free of Child Labour"

Beate Andrees and Elena Montobbio conducted this session by engaging in a dialogue on opportunities to work together.

Beate Andrees is the Chief of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch of the ILO in

Geneva. Key messages from her presentation were as follows:

- ✓ **Alliance 8.7 encompasses four main and interconnected themes:** (i) child labour, (ii) forced labour, (iii) modern slavery and (iv) human trafficking. It proposes a tripartite platform (with employers, workers and governments) enabling to identify and realise the potential of these multiple stakeholders and have an influence on decision makers.
- ✓ **To this end, Alliance 8.7 seeks to avoid fragmentation and give each organisation and/or stakeholder a framework for action.** It follows from the learning so far that coordination is necessary to achieve the targeted goals. In this regard, Alliance 8.7 seeks to create action groups on global and complex issues and to enable member enterprises and institutions to build new solutions.
- ✓ The coordination proposal is structured around the following axes:
  - Sharing information and knowledge (public data)
  - Accelerating national, regional and global action
  - Drive innovation through a multi-stakeholder action group
  - Make efficient use of resources through coordinated work with the governments for decision making on resource management
- ✓ **The current commitment appears insufficient** and therefore it is necessary, after the ratification of the agreements by the governments, to build actions to reach the community level.
- ✓ **Regarding the mode of financing, the aim is to create a coordination structure in order to implement a strategy on efficient use of resources.** In order to prevent competition over funds, which are scarce, it is necessary to create a coordination scheme with clear criteria regarding the optimal allocation of resources. This implies:
  - Assisting the countries in making the best use of their own resources and creating a national fund.
  - Understanding that international financing is meant to fill the gaps and not supplant what countries themselves should implement with their own resources.

Elena Montobbio, regional coordinator ~~with~~of the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour and the Technical Secretariat of the Regional Initiative “Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour,” presented the basis and achievements of the RI.

The Regional Initiative has already covered ground on some of the various issues raised by Alliance 8.7 and has managed to make this experience operational on the ground by relying

on the efforts of the countries and social partners. In this regard, the RI's intervention strategy can be shared and exploited by other regions of the world. Both the RI and Alliance 8.7 complement each other and have the capacity to reinforce each other.

In this context, the Regional Initiative RI constitutes a natural sphere of action of Alliance 8.7. In this sense, the development of a roadmap is put forth as a priority to connect the priority actions/next steps to be undertaken jointly by the Regional Initiative RI and the Alliance 8.7.

- Alliance 8.7 finds in the RI a strategic partner through whom it can take immediate action in the Region.
- This message was reinforced by the remarks of the RI focal points from Latin America and the Caribbean: A) the RI is a new and innovative response adapted to middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean with few sources of regional cooperation; b) work is already under way with the countries learning through joint cooperation forums and a workplan with common objectives; c) by *working together* through this initiative, the countries have managed to design and share strategies, as well as mobilize their own institutions and resources; and d) with the support ~~of~~ of the ILO, which provides services to 27 countries, new formulas are being sought that will propose solutions to the child labour problem.

#### Annex 6: Presentations from the Special Session on Alliance 8.7

### Block 4: Secondary education and child labour

The aim of this block was to enable participants to identify barriers and incentives ~~for mounting to~~ a coordinated response from the ~~perspectives of the~~ education and labour sectors to provide care for children and adolescents at risk of or in child labour. The following activities were carried out as inputs for discussion on the relationship between education and child labour:

- ✓ **LEARNING FROM A GOOD PRACTICE: Case study on the school-to-work transition in Fortaleza, Brazil.** The aim was to share with participants the experience of Brazil in relation to the school-to-work transition process, through a presentation on Brazil's Apprenticeship Law and its implementation. Under this framework, participants ~~were taken on~~ went on a field visit with the stakeholders involved in the experience "Aprendiz na Escola" (involving private enterprise, school and young apprentices).
- ✓ The experience presented was of the National Service for Industrial Training (SENAI). In Brazil, apprenticeships are regulated by a consolidation of Labour Laws, which ~~underwent an updating process~~ have been updated, including laws 10.097 of 2000 and 11.180 of 2005,

decree No. 5.598 of 2005, and Law 8.069 of 1990 of the Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA), among others. At present, about 7,000 young people enrol in SENAI each year.

- ✓ This programme is an adaptation of the Apprenticeship Law in force in the country, aimed at expanding the service through training in school, whereby the school takes on the role of qualifying institution and delivers specific subjects from the training course chosen by the students in addition to the traditional curriculum areas. At present, 2,000 students from nine municipalities in the Ceara State have benefited from vocational training programmes and more than 1,000 have been integrated into the labour market.

As part of this experience, the Ceara State Education Secretariat promoted implementation of the Apprenticeship Law through a programme involving the curricular reorganisation of daytime middle education, currently being implemented in 42 schools. The programme is implemented jointly by the Secretariat of Education and the Alliance Institute and prepares young people for entry into the labour market.

Participants had the opportunity to visit both the school and the Grendene Footwear Factory, which offers 1,000 slots for apprentices from nearby communities.

***ANALYTICAL STUDY ON SECONDARY EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOUR:*** The challenge of mounting a coordinated response. The aim of this activity was to enable participants to identify barriers and incentives ~~for mounting to~~ a coordinated response from ~~the perspectives of~~ the education and labour sectors to provide care for children and adolescents at risk of or in child labour.

- ✓ Afterwards, a breakout group discussion was conducted which generated a challenge-and-opportunity matrix ~~for with~~ four key moments:
  - Identifying the state or risk of child labour
  - Recording child labour
  - Referral of cases needing care
  - Monitoring and evaluation

During group work, participants identified the following main ideas:

a. **Regarding the context**

- ✓ **The Latin American and Caribbean region has made important improvements in the area of education, especially in extending coverage** as evidenced by the following figures:
  - More than 94% of children aged 7 - 13 attend basic education

- In secondary school, the rate of coverage drops to 73% (UNESCO, 2012), which shows a decrease in this stage. In this context, two serious issues have been identified:
    - High grade-repetition levels. From 1999 to 2012, only a 2 percentage point reduction (9.4%) was recorded
- ✓ School drop-out
  - It only declined from 17.8% in 2000 to 15.5% in 2010
  - 1 out of 6 students in the region dropped out of secondary school (UNESCO, 2013)
- A key factor explaining this decline is child and adolescent labour, since the phenomenon represents a major obstacle to development and education goals
- ✓ Currently the region has 12.5 million children and adolescents in child labour. Evidence shows that:
  - The lower the rates of child labour, the higher the rates of school attendance
  - The lower the rates of child labour, the higher the public social spending on education
  - There is a causal relationship between education and child labour
- ✓ **The interrelationship and interdependence between SDG 4 (on quality education) and its intermediate targets and Target 8.7 (on ending all forms of child labour by 2025) have been confirmed.** The school is a perfect place to carry out policies relating to the care and protection of children and adolescents in or at risk of child labour. It is necessary to maintain and expand efforts aimed at retaining this population in school through identification, registration and care and assistance.
- ✓ **It is imperative for governments to improve the quality of education at this stage with a view to the school-to-work transition,** through:
  - Flexible educational opportunities
  - Skills development aligned with labour market needs and technological developments
  - Raising the awareness of all stakeholders: parents, students, teachers, community members, etc.
- ✓ Internalisation of this information by the different stakeholders will allow them to play a key role in the prevention and elimination of child labour, **to the extent that they become watchdogs for children’s and adolescents’ rights and are able to promote social mobilisation and transformation.**
- ✓ **Coordinated work between the education and labour sectors is fundamental and beneficial for both,** since:
  - The education sector objectives can only be reached if action is taken to address the child labour issue

- In order to realise the first generation free of child labour, an innovative and integrated response with participation of the education sector is necessary

b. **Regarding challenges in general**

- ✓ **The lack of awareness about the rights of children and adolescents and the labour law among teachers, the education community and the general population was a constant challenge** throughout the whole process: Identifying risk, registration, referral of cases needing care and monitoring and evaluation they are all tied into the existence of a cultural matrix that renders invisible, tolerates and in some cases encourages child labour.
- ✓ **Proper intersectoral work with coordination bodies and an assigned budget is ~~but~~ a constant challenge throughout the four phases of the process.** This includes difficulties in generating databases coordinated among various bodies, lack of awareness about protection services, difficulties in providing timely care to children and adolescents in child labour and a lack of monitoring and evaluation of processes.
- ✓ **Absence of political will to promote implementation of public policies aimed at eliminating child labour in schools.** At political level it is difficult to meet international requirements because at the operational level there is a lack of a) properly trained personnel; b) instruments for operationalising policy: Protocols of care, measurement tools, coordination bodies, etc.

c. **Regarding opportunities in general**

- ✓ Opportunities to undertake diverse types of research using different channels for understanding child labour and generating strategies for eliminating and disseminating awareness of the problem pertain on all stakeholders (civil society, business and government).

**At the time of identification**

- ✓ **Propose public policies (including regulation) with short-, medium- and long-term actions; and with the participation of the different sectors involved: Ministry of Labour, Health, Employment and Social Security.**  
A joint action proposal is required that will target intervention zones and include clear and operational proposals for the intervention: training, use of measuring instruments, identification and reporting of child labour, registration system and coordinating actions.
- ✓ **Use of multiple tools for identifying child labour, involving the entire education community: teachers (detailed daily registration in school) parents and students (reporting mechanisms).**

### At the time of registration

- ✓ **There is a potential for sharing information among the different sectors and generating reports that will allow addressing the problem.** Among the stakeholders (and tools) involved are the following: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour (labour registers of adolescents), educational institutions (absenteeism and dropout records), private enterprise (CSR - Niños del Milenio [also known as Young Lives]). Reported actions must necessarily be linked to raising stakeholder awareness about the need for active collaboration in the registry, as well as to the use of current technology for identifying and targeting vulnerable areas, in addition to a rapid and timely response.

### At the time of providing care

- ✓ **Institutionalisation of a protocol of care for children in child labour through sensitisation and training of teachers and health-care workers.** For the case of schools, this includes the design and implementation of an inclusive curriculum.
- ✓ **Having in place a range of free education programmes to encourage school retention and dealing with cases.** Possible programmes mentioned were: 1) an accelerated education programme (aimed students aged 15-18); 2) programmes to address educational backwardness (MEP); 3) permanent financial support for the education system (MTSS/IMAS); 4) extended school hours, including provision of breakfast, lunch and afternoon snack, as well as school kits and transportation; 5) remedial courses by age groups to help bring up to speed those children falling behind in their studies; 6) full-time education; 7) incorporating courses on citizen education and human rights education; 8) student scholarships; 9) technical education; and 10) creating jobs for young people of working age.
- ✓ Eliminating barriers to school enrolment and attendance, namely through: Payment of tuitions, provision of food, transportation, school kits and meals and electronic bus fare to school; as well as training for parents, and maternity and paternity programmes (including work opportunities) to prevent school dropout among adolescents.
- ✓ **Promote compliance with public policies on child labour elimination through various instruments.** Policies were mentioned that will: 1) bring education to the field; 2) improve educational quality with an intercultural approach; 3) provide economic rewards to educators who provide academic reinforcement activities to children identified to be engaged in child labour; 4) rescue care programmes such as the SCREAM programme in schools; 4) incorporate programmes against child labour in official academic curricula; for example, the Vida Cotidiana radio programme and the civic education and social studies curricula in Costa Rica.



### At the time of monitoring and evaluation

- ✓ **Shared responsibility of stakeholders for monitoring and evaluation.** Teachers, communities, care institutions, workers and employers would monitor the children being cared for through local structures (including household visits) and the implementation of preventive actions.

Annex 7: Summary of the experience “Aprendiz na Escola”

Annex 8: Table of Challenges and Opportunities in eliminating child labour from the perspective of the education sector

Annex 9: Presentations from Session 5: Secondary education and child labour – The challenge of mounting a coordinated response

## Block 5: Regional Initiative Planning for 2017

### Accountability Report for 2016

The Technical Secretariat of the [Regional Initiative RI](#) submitted an accountability report detailing activities carried out during the period September 2015 - November 2016. The complete report is attached as Annex 7 [hereto](#).

The analysis presented in the report was organised around the fundamental pillars of the RI Work Plan:

- **Advocacy.** Actions were evaluated using a map of areas for advocacy and the outcomes from various sectors (Ministries of Labour, Ministries of Social Inclusion, interministerial organisations, employers’ organisations, workers’ organisations, civil society and partner institutions) to promote a discussion on the need to act against child labour, as well as on commitments made, actions for raising awareness about the RI and seeking additional accessions from countries of the region.
- **Resource mobilisation.** A range of complementary projects and activities undertaken to identify and mobilize resources to support the [Regional Initiative RI](#) were shared, and technical assistance in project formulation was provided.
- **Sharing knowledge and best practices.** Forums for discussion and analysis (virtual seminars, presentation of case studies) were identified for sharing the RI’s experiences and activities.
- **Capacity building of Focal Points.** A range of free virtual courses funded by the RI and targeted at focal points, as well as internship programmes and courses taught at the South-South Cooperation Academy were shared, among others.
- **Knowledge generation and management.** A series of outputs was presented, including the systematisation of experiences and good practices in value chains and child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean, country assessments on the situation of child labour, Season Three of the television series “Loma Verde,” a study on the factors explaining the reduction

of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean in the period 2000 - 2012, an integrated and interdependent analysis of the 2030 Agenda in the context of Target 8.7, and the Children and Child Labour Toolkit .

**Operational effectiveness of the Regional Initiative.** Between 2015 and 2016 **fluid and coordinated communication** was maintained with the ~~FOCAL~~Focal points Network through ~~holding~~ 12 virtual meetings, with an average attendance of 17 participants per meeting. The virtual platform of the Regional Initiative RI is already up and running.

*Annex 10: Accountability Report: 2015 – 2016 Workplan*

### **Regional Initiative Planning for 2017**

Outcomes and activities to be delivered in 2017 were formulated on the basis of existing objectives in four key areas; namely: i) advocacy; ii) knowledge management; iii) resource mobilisation; and iv) communication. The following table provides a summary of outcomes:



**Iniciativa Regional**  
América Latina y el Caribe  
Libre de Trabajo Infantil