



Initiative Régionale
Amérique Latine et les Caraïbes
Sans Travail des Enfants



Iniciativa Regional
América Latina e Caribe
Livre de Trabalho Infantil



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour



Iniciativa Regional
América Latina y el Caribe
Libre de Trabajo Infantil

REPORT

#WithoutChildLabour

IV Face-to-face Meeting of the Focal Points Network Lima, 8-11 May 2018



MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES



Organización
Internacional
del Trabajo



Table of contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	3
Introduction.....	4
1. Meeting objectives.....	6
1.1 General objective	6
1.2 Specific objectives	6
2. Methodology of the meeting	6
3. Sessions.....	7
3.1 Opening session	7
3.2 Session 1: Progress and challenges in achieving Target 8.7 in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	11
3.3 Session 2: The performance of the Regional Initiative between 2014 and 2017 - “All on the same page”	14
3.4 Session 3: Strategic planning of the Regional Initiative for 2018-2021: Where we are going and how we are getting there.....	27
3.5 Session 4: Scope and inter-linkages of the Regional Initiative regarding Alliance 8.7.....	32
3.6 Session 5: Operational planning for 2018-2019: What are we committing to? Who will do it? How will we do it?	35
3.7 Session 6: The challenge of resource mobilisation	36
3.8 Session 7: Evaluation guidelines for the Regional Initiative.....	39
3.9 Session 8: The Regional Initiative at the ILO’s 19th American Regional Meeting. How to present ourselves and be unforgettable?.....	40
3.10 Session 9: Agreements, conclusions and next steps	41
3.11 Final evaluation session.....	43
Annexes	45



Acronyms and Abbreviations

AACID	Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation
ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CSA/TUCA	Confederación Sindical de las Américas/Trade Union Confederation of the Americas
CSECA	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
ECL	Eradication of Child Labour
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GRULAC	Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries in the United Nations
HLPF	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
RI	Regional Initiative - Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour
MoL	Ministry of Labour
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
IOE	International Organisation of Employers
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labour Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
FP	Focal Point of the Regional Initiative
ARM	American Regional Meeting
SISBEN	System of Identification of Social Programme Beneficiaries
UNS	United Nations System
TS	Technical Secretariat
CL	Child Labour
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund



Introduction

The IV Face-to-face Meeting of the Focal Point Network took place within the framework of the ILO's 18th American Regional Meeting (ARM) at a time when the Regional Initiative - Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RI) was completing its first phase of operation between its creation in March 2013 and its official establishment in October 2014.

Phase I, which ended in December 2017, focused on the institutionalisation of the platform, as well as on the creation and strengthening of the RI's management and governance mechanisms, with the objective of putting in place an operational structure and participatory and strategic mechanisms to achieve the proposed outcomes.

The timing of the meeting coincided with the process of external assessment of cooperation projects to support the RI's implementation, specifically those developed in collaboration with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID). The support project funded by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) will also be evaluated in the course of 2018.

This report presents the main outcomes from the meeting. The report is organised in the same sequence as the sessions of the meeting, and contains the sessions' main conclusions, as well as the challenges facing the Regional Initiative as it takes its next steps into the future. The main outcomes from the meeting were the generation and processing of key information for the design of the next two phases of the RI (Phase II and Phase III), the development of the Strategic Plan for Phase II, and the Operational Plan for the period 2018-2019.

Phases II and III of the RI have been defined and will be organised according to the following time periods and criteria:

Phase II (2018-2021) – It focuses on the national responses from the countries and the implementation of instruments and tools developed within the framework of the Regional Initiative to strengthen and dynamise national policies, programmes and services, in order to accelerate the eradication of child labour, including incorporating progress reporting into the bodies responsible to report on the 2030 Agenda. The work is carried out through experimental implementations in prioritised countries and sectors.

Phase III (2022-2025) – It focuses on evaluation and sustainability, in order to assess the progress achieved and identify the lessons learned from the new intervention model



proposed by the Regional Initiative in relation to strengthening national responses and tracking progress in achieving regional and global commitments.

The document kicks off with the meeting's opening remarks, which provides insight into the distance covered by the RI in Phase I. Next, a summary is given of the presentation on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the challenges to fulfil Target 8.7 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and opportunities to strengthen the RI's message. Afterward, the main achievements of Phase I of the RI are introduced, along with a presentation on the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk, and the pilots implemented in Mexico and Colombia.

Then, the results of the process of collective assessment of the performance of the RI are presented, with a focus on the RI's objectives and the progress made in the process of building the strategic planning for 2018-2021 and the operational planning for 2018-2019 –which concluded with a preliminary definition of outcomes, outputs and activities to be developed. Other important topics discussed at the meeting include the potential involvement and coordination of the RI with the Alliance 8.7; the challenge of resource mobilisation; opportunities for promoting the RI at the ILO's 19th American Regional Meeting; and the guidelines to follow in the evaluation of projects supporting the RI. Lastly, the closing remarks from the meeting are provided.

The meeting's agenda can be found in Annex 8, and the complete list of participants to the IV Face-to-face Meeting of the RI Focal Point Network can be found in Annex 9 of this document.



1. Meeting objectives

1.1 General objective

Assess the progress of the Regional Initiative in the period 2014-2017, identifying primarily lessons learned and challenges to continued action.

1.2 Specific objectives

- Update the strategic planning of the Regional Initiative through 2025.
- Reach consensus regarding the Focal Point Network's Work Plan for the period 2018-2019.
- Assist the external assessment of cooperation projects supporting the implementation of the Regional Initiative.

2. Methodology of the meeting

The meeting adopted a participatory methodology based on the generation of self-reflection, dialogue and collective debate processes to foster consensual decision-making through *introductory presentations* followed by *breakout work sessions* and *plenary sessions*.

The breakout sessions involved the use of *methodological guides* providing *guiding questions* to encourage reflection, as well as the use of *metaplanning* –a flexible visualisation technique to assist in crystallising ideas and facilitate equitable and active involvement of all participants by inviting them to write their contributions directly on cards—, advancing the debate and reflection, reaching consensus by organising the cards around key ideas and/or points of consensus, and properly documenting the debate and agreements reached. Work was carried out with the support of the RI Technical Secretariat team, as well as through moderators and group rapporteurs appointed by the participants themselves to share their work at plenary sessions.

In view of the participation of English and Portuguese speakers, methodological and support materials were translated into English and Portuguese and simultaneous translation was provided at all times during the meeting to facilitate the active participation of representatives from all countries. ILO colleagues assisted in providing interpretation from and into French for the focal point from Haiti.

The *management-for-results approach* was applied to the strategic and operational planning components. From a prospective perspective, this approach places emphasis on the desired results, defined as long-term “changes” or “impacts” and on the participatory definition of intermediate outcomes, **intended** outputs and the key activities needed to achieve them.



3. Sessions

3.1 Opening session

Technical Secretariat, Regional Initiative - Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour

After the welcome to participants, the main objectives of the IV Face-to-face Meeting of the RI Focal Point Network were presented.

A brief overview of the agenda and the issues to be addressed was also provided, highlighting the progress made by the RI to date, as well as the main challenges posed by the formulation of a new phase, with a view to committing to the fulfilment of Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2025. All of this was presented considering contextual elements, such as the current state of government transition in many member countries, as well as the addition of new focal points. Important milestones in the coming months include the 19th American Regional Meeting (ARM), to be held in October this year, and the ILO’s centenary in 2019.

The opening session ended with an activity aimed at bringing the participants in tune with the raison d’être of the meeting –our boys, girls and adolescents and the protected environments we long for, for them.

The table below outlines the key messages from the members of the meeting’s opening panel:

Name and title	Key messages
<p>1. Mr. Philippe Vanhuynegem, ILO Regional Director for the Andean Countries (see keynote address in Annex 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to recognise the value of the Regional Initiative in a changing context: its contextualisation in the 2030 Agenda and the Reform of the United Nations (UN), which calls for adjustments in the agencies’ linkage mechanisms. SDG 8 on sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth is at the heart of the agenda; and the experience of the Regional Initiative is helping us to demonstrate, in practice, that social dialogue is a powerful instrument of governance. • He highlighted three characteristics of the RI: 1. <u>Boldness</u>: for even before the SDGs, the RI was established with a genuine concern for reducing child labour –a persistent problem despite more than 20 years of working to combat it. 2. <u>Country ownership and leadership</u>: The RI is a global benchmark for taking concrete action in a context-sensitive way. 3. <u>The fostering of new mechanisms for financing development</u>: technical and financial resources from traditional cooperation (AECID), decentralised cooperation (AACID) and South-South Cooperation by Brazil have accompanied this initiative in the form of technical and financial capacity support.

Name and title	Key messages
<p>2. Sr. Ernesto de Zulueta, Spain’s Ambassador to Peru (see keynote address in Annex 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour (November 2017), Spain expressed its desire to maintain its support for the Regional Initiative. It is a shared challenge, as child labour must be extinguished from the realities of all countries. Spain has been a strategic partner in the fight against child labour in the region for more than 20 years through AECID, alongside other Spanish NGOs such as Telefónica Foundation and, strongly since 2014, AACID. • “We still have 10.5 million reasons to continue,” he declared.
<p>3. Mr. Marcos Raposo Lopes, Brazil’s Ambassador to Peru</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regional Initiative is an outcome of the III Global Conference on Child Labour (Brasilia, 2013). Both the Brazilian government and the government of Spain have been involved in the RI from the beginning. • The IV Meeting of Focal Points seeks to identify priorities and better strategies in this biennium to strengthen what has already been achieved and to identify key steps towards meeting the regional target. Hence the importance of having monitoring systems in place and identifying and prioritising intervention areas. • Brazil will continue to provide its support in the form of technical cooperation for this purpose.
<p>4. Mrs. Claudia Peneleu, Focal Point for the Government of Guatemala and RI Focal Point Network Representative (see keynote address in Annex 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regional Initiative is concluding its consolidation phase and taking steps towards its maturity. For this reason, this meeting is key as important decisions will be made to expand the scope of the Regional Initiative and make it sustainable over the following phases through to 2025. • As part of the planning work that we will be undertaking during the upcoming working sessions, it is important that we take into account the following considerations: (1) the RI is now better poised to promote alliances with key actors, such as academia and civil society, which can support innovative responses; (2) progress has been made on many issues, but it is important that we continue to target critical sectors, such as indigenous child labour and, in general, several other vulnerable groups and the rural sector. In this regard, she mentioned the experience of Guatemala, in which a strong emphasis has been made on indigenous peoples, with a focus on prevention measures and the promotion of children’s rights, so as to ensure that these groups do not find themselves in situations of child labour.



Name and title	Key messages
<p>5. Mr. Guillermo Boza Pró, Minister of Labour and Employment Promotion of Peru (see keynote address in Annex 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among the main achievements of the RI were the increase in the use of public resources to combat child labour and the dynamics of South-South and North-South Cooperation. He underscored the support of Spain and Brazil. • Challenges for Phase II: The second phase will address implementation in each of the countries using the tools developed in Phase I, particularly the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk, about which he stated, “We have in place a strategic tool to improve the effectiveness of national policies.”

Interactive dynamics

After the kick-off session, a two-step exercise was conducted with the aim of demonstrating the differential value of the RI and of reinforcing the commitment to meeting Target 8.7.

The first step involved an installation set up in a common area to encourage participants to become involved or reconnected with the issue of child labour and to provide a space for reflection. To this end, the creative concept used was that of “empty spaces,” which served to recreate positive situations in which children and adolescents should be involved but are not currently because they are victims of child labour.

Here, four different scenarios or “contexts” were created combining real elements with tri-dimensional view-thru cutouts of children (representing 5-17 year-olds). The contexts included a school, an athletics track and a park. The fourth context recreated a mini-market where one such cutout, of an adolescent boy performing part-time work, represents the issue of protected youth employment. A sign was placed next to each installation with the inscription “10.5 million children and adolescents should be here.”

Protected youth employment

School



Athletics track



Park



The second step was supplemental to the first, and consisted of an “activation” or intervention in the recreated scenarios so that all those present were given the opportunity not only to be spectators, but also to become involved in building each context. For this, each participant was asked to try and fill each tri-dimensional cutout with coloured balls that were handed to them. They complied readily with the challenge, only to realise along the way that there were not enough coloured balls to fill completely the silhouettes of boys, girls and adolescents. After attempting this, the participants received pins with the message “I’m committed.”

During the exercise, the Technical Secretary of the Regional Initiative explained that the coloured balls represented all the concrete actions undertaken to date that had helped remove 9.5 million children and adolescents from child labour since 2000. However, she concluded by pointing out that those actions were not enough as 10.5 million children and adolescents still remain to be withdrawn from work. In this regard, the activity underscored the need to accelerate the efforts by all involved, both at the national and regional levels.

In this way, the installation and activation exercise served to raise awareness and reinforce the commitment of all participants with the work that remains to be done despite the



progress gained in terms of outcomes and should be planned into Phase II of the Regional Initiative.

See photographs in Annex 2.

3.2 Session 1: Progress and challenges in achieving Target 8.7 in Latin America and the Caribbean

Keynote address: Mr. Vinicius Pinheiro, Director of the ILO Office in New York

The first session aimed to provide the context and relevance of the 2030 Agenda, as well as its impact on Latin America and the Caribbean, considering the region's socio-economic and political context within the framework of the reform of the United Nations Development System (UNDS). The speaker also reflected on elements to consider in order to position the Regional Initiative within the context of Target 8.7. Lastly, participants voiced their concerns and reflected on the ideas presented.

The conference focused on three aspects:

a) The context of the 2030 Agenda and its impact on Latin America and the Caribbean

- A fundamental element that presents itself with the 2030 Agenda involves the different alliances that were created in 2016 based on a concern about how the Agenda would be monitored. An example of this is Alliance 8.7.
- A second element is the countries' voluntary commitment to the Agenda, notably the voluntary national reports submitted by Argentina, Colombia and Peru.
- With regard to monitoring, he explained that there are a total of 169 indicators, and that a political forum was created for their follow-up and progress review (HLPF global review cycle). The theme for the 2019 cycle is "empowering people and ensuring inclusion" with a focus on SDG 8 and its interlinkages with other SDGs.
- Regional and country-level thematic reviews have been conducted. Each country has been linked to some type of report. For example, in 2016, 22 countries submitted reports (including Bolivia, Mexico and Colombia); in 2017, 43 countries did so (including Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Peru).
- While progress is verified against the agreed indicators, some reformulation processes are still under way and have not yet been fully completed. Target 8.7 defines a child labour related indicator, while the indicator related to forced labour is still in the process of being formulated.
- The UN System agencies are in a process of reform to elaborate and adjust their structures and programmes, ultimately making support to countries more efficient



and consistent with this Agenda. The ILO has been in this process, and it is hoped that adjustments will be made to the way it works with the countries.

b) The role of the UNDS in general and, in particular, the role of the ILO at the global and regional levels in supporting the implementation of the Agenda

- The ILO is the custodian of 13 indicators and is involved in developing three others. In the case of Target 8.7, the indicator that is being developed with UNICEF concerns the “proportion and number of children and adolescents in child labour, disaggregated by age and sex.” So far, the ILO has worked on the definition of the baselines for the 2017 World Social Protection Report and the 2017 Global Estimates of Child and Forced Labour.
- Several Alliances have been created within this framework; namely, the Decent Work Alliance with Youth Initiative (2015); Alliance 8.7 and the Global Deal for Decent Work and Inclusive Growth (2016); and the Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC, 2017). These alliances are characterised by being multi-stakeholder, basing their commitment on common platforms, sharing knowledge and carrying out advocacy actions in the countries.

c) Positioning the Regional Initiative in the context of Target 8.7

- Considering that 2019 is a critical year because it marks the ILO’s centenary, he recommended taking the opportunity to be generated by the 2019 report on SDGs 8 to include the topic along with the decent work issues with the government agencies leading the process.

Questions / Public interest	Answers
Are there monitoring mechanisms in place to follow up on the countries’ failure to fulfil their commitments to eliminate child labour?	Indeed, there have been cases of setbacks in meeting the target. It is therefore important to engage and empower international organisations to monitor progress, as well as to involve other actors to ensure effective implementation. Hence the importance of the commissions that have been set up in the countries on a voluntary basis.
What would be the basic steps in engaging with the regional commissions and in making their voices heard?	It is important to be proactive in identifying spaces for engagement. One way to do this is participating in the process of reviews, by being part of the commissions that prepare the reports that are submitted to the national governments.
Does the ILO provide specific support in the voluntary national reporting process?	Within the framework of the reform of the UNDS, coordination takes place through the UNDAF, with the aim of following up on the countries’ commitments. The UN is interested in welcoming commitments to



Questions / Public interest	Answers
	addressing child labour, and therefore the countries should seek the opportunity to be included in the process.
What is the role played (or that can be played) by workers and employers in following up on the 2030 Agenda?	Next year (2019) is a key year to marking the process that has been led by employers, workers and governments as a Regional Initiative. It is important to have a shared vision.
Ecuador is preparing its voluntary report. Does this report imply that each country chooses a set of indicators so that Target 8.7 can be followed up?	In the case of Ecuador, there appears to be no single blueprint to preparing the country's report. Much in the report has been focused on the objectives set for each year. Ecuador has shown interest in environmental issues, and for this reason next year, 2019, appears to be very important to include the issue of child labour.
How have the world of work, and particularly Target 8.7, been addressed in the voluntary reports?	Decent work has been referred to in the reports, but the references to Target 8.7 so far are minor. Social conditions have been mentioned in the context of poverty and gender and the world of work, but nothing specific to child labour. Hence the importance of being more proactive so that governments take this issue into consideration in their reports. The ILO's collective goal for 2019 is to include these issues.
On the link between work and education among children and adolescents, how are educational processes and their relationship with the world of work being followed up? What is being done to ensure that this follow-up results in safe work and employment guarantees, considering that there is pressure to make work more flexible, especially when it comes to the minimum age? It is important for school to adapt to these dynamics and support the implementation	Regarding SDG 4 on quality education, provisions are being made for linking the issue of child labour into the contexts of the school-to-work transition and labour flexibility. Therefore, it is important to advocate for the inclusion of child labour in the Agenda in a more specific way.



Questions / Public interest	Answers
of strategies to provide safe work.	
Was consideration given to making anti-poverty strategies take into account the issue of child labour?	There has been no such direct linkage with the issue of poverty. There are others interlinked issues, such as income and multidimensional aspects, but the relationship with Target 8.7 is not as visible. It is hoped that next year when decent work is discussed, this relationship will become more visible.
Why is the issue of forced labour integrated with the issue of child labour?	The eradication of forced labour is called for in the SDG Target 8.7; however, this indicator is still under review, so the relationship with child labour is not yet defined.
How can the Global Compact's effort be linked to the SDGs with the follow-up provided by the countries?	Within the framework of the UNDS report, the idea is that the 10 Principles of the Global Compact serve as a common basis for enterprises to adhere to the Agenda.

Key messages from the session concerning the work of the Regional Initiative:

In conclusion, Mr. Pinheiro commented that the Regional Initiative was visionary because it was created before the 2030 Agenda was adopted. Therefore, it is important to continue to carry the message to those who must be reached, that is, the actors already involved, academia, civil society and other key decision makers in the fields of public policy formulation and monitoring.

The RI should seek to be part of the indicator monitoring process, participate in the debates and make an impact on the different interlinkages with other indicators.

We have 378 Sundays left to achieve the goal!

Mr. Pinheiro's presentation can be found in Annex 10.

3.3 Session 2: The performance of the Regional Initiative between 2014 and 2017 - "All on the same page"

Keynote address: Technical Secretariat, Regional Initiative

Session 2 aimed to bring the focal points up to date on the work that the RI has done since its inception, with a focus on its five original objectives: advocacy, operational structure, resource mobilisation, knowledge generation and management and communication.



The session began with a description of the state of child labour in the region as a starting point for the RI and the experience of more than 20 years of the ILO-IPEC Programme. The Policy Acceleration Framework proposed by the Regional Initiative was presented, which was based on a process of review and capitalisation of the countries' experiences aiming to accelerate the rate of reduction in child labour in the region. The RI identified eight priority thematic areas with the potential to accelerate the rate of reduction of child labour; namely, agriculture, value chains, migration, education, youth employment, policy decentralisation, indigenous peoples and new technologies.

In the second part of the session, the main achievements and challenges encountered in Phase I of the RI were presented. As an outstanding achievement, the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk was presented, which has been piloted by a group of five countries. The cases of Mexico and Colombia were presented to illustrate this experience.

The Regional Initiative - Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour. What is it? What does it do? How does it work?

Keynote address: Technical Secretariat, Regional Initiative

Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean is strongly associated with informality, is linked to migration, and affects mainly adolescents between 14 and 17 years, rendering young and adolescent girls in domestic work markedly invisible. Hazardous work is linked to agriculture and unpaid family work. Precise data on the magnitude of forced labour and other WFCLs are not available.

What were we faced with?

Prior to the creation of the RI, child labour was addressed at the international level, but it had not been possible to establish a global agenda to position it as a priority.

What did we count on?

- ✓ Experience of more than 20 years on the part of the different actors.
- ✓ Initial experiences in South-South Cooperation, that is, experiences that transcended borders and allowed an exchange of knowledge and experiences.
- ✓ Free trade agreements addressing, in the labour field, the issue of child labour, affecting other sectors such as trade.
- ✓ A reform of the intervention model capitalising on what already existed was being sought. The RI emerged from this state of affairs as a platform for intergovernmental cooperation, which currently brings together 28 countries, with a tripartite governance system that adopts consensus-based decisions, mobilises public resources and exercises a high sense of ownership. All this is done in four languages to facilitate integration.



What do we propose?

We propose a new intervention model to answer the question: What can we do better and more of to accelerate the pace of reduction in child labour in order to comply with the SDG Target 8.7 in Latin America and the Caribbean? In this context, eight areas were identified where the reality of child labour in such areas requires intensive and urgent attention: Agriculture, Education, Youth Employment, Value Chains, Migration, Indigenous and Afro-descendant Communities, Decentralisation and Information Technologies.

Within this same framework, research has been carried out into the relationship and interdependence of Target 8.7 with 35 other targets of the 2030 Agenda. This information is relevant to preparing SDG progress reports, since reporting on any of these 35 targets can contribute to establish a relationship with the reality of child labour in the countries.

The RI structure comprises a High-level Authority, made up of the Ministers of Labour of the member countries; a Focal Point Network, made up of the 28 Focal Points appointed by the Ministers; 5 regional representatives of employers' organisations; and 5 regional representatives of workers' organisations –all of which constitute the executive body of the RI–, plus a Technical Secretariat hosted by the ILO.

How is the Policy Acceleration Framework implemented in practice?

It responds to the need to find consensus on a guiding instrument for organising the work and accelerating the rate of reduction in child labour. It focuses on two strategies: 1. Prevention and guarantees of rights; and 2. Removal from work and rights restoration.

The Acceleration Framework is intended to strengthen and take advantage of specific and existing policies in strategic areas with high relevance to child labour.

In addition to removing children and adolescents from child labour, it is also important to block the pathways to child work (prevent children from work). Consequently, there is an emphasis on prevention, favouring social protection (that is, universal social protection, but focused on the most vulnerable sectors) and recognising the trends in child labour and adolescent work. Emphasis is placed on relationship between progress in child labour prevention and eradication and the attainment of other policy objectives.

The Acceleration Framework aims for four outcomes:

1. Interrupt the pathways to child labour (prevention).
2. Removal of boys, girls and adolescents (below the minimum age for admission to employment) from work.
3. Removal from hazardous child labour/retraining adolescents of legal working age for protected work.



4. Removal from work and restoration of the rights of victims of illegal worst forms of child labour.

Achievements and main challenges facing the Regional Initiative in Phase I (2014 – 2017)

Latin America and the Caribbean is the region with the highest recorded reduction in child labour worldwide, with nearly 9.5 million fewer children and adolescents in this situation.

In 2014, the Declaration on the Establishment of the Regional Initiative was signed at the ILO's 18th American Regional Meeting (Panama, October 2014).

At this IV Face-to-face Meeting of the RI Focal Point Network, a stocktaking was made of Phase I (2014-2017). The main achievements of the RI can be summarised as follows:

1. The accession of 28 countries in 3 years, which means that the RI has created value for the countries.
2. Consolidation of innovative participation schemes: fluid and permanent exchange channels have been consolidated.
3. It provides a multilingual platform in 4 languages – Spanish, English, French and Portuguese.
4. The state and magnitude of child labour are different in each country and for this reason the proposed strategy may need to be adapted to the realities of individual countries.
5. Existence of a political commitment by the countries, based on the presence of a Focal Point designated by the governments.
6. The engagement of employers with the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and of workers with the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (CSA/TUCA) increases the likelihood of reducing child labour.
7. The RI supports a process to involve other actors/sectors that are essential to reach Target 8.7, such as education and health. For instance, in the case of Brazil there are 2 Focal Points – one from the Ministry of Social Development and one from the Ministry of Labour.
8. Work has focused on South-South Cooperation, with the contribution of Brazil being particularly noteworthy.
9. The implementation of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk is a clear example of a way to support countries.
10. The RI has promoted the formation of partnerships with entities such as FAO and ECLAC.
11. Presence at international events, such as the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour and at the American Regional Meeting, where the child labour theme has been successfully addressed.



The Model for Identification of Child Labour Risk: pilot cases in Mexico and Colombia

Keynote address: Technical Secretariat, Regional Initiative

Key messages on the experience of the pilot phase of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk implementation were developed by five countries in the region (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru), with the technical support of the ILO and ECLAC. These can be summarised as follows:

- The model emerged as a response to the need for an instrument that would enable the countries and key actors to develop planned, targeted and measurable strategies for prevention of child labour.
- The ILO, as host of the Technical Secretariat of the Regional Initiative, created a partnership with ECLAC for developing the Model, which was completed and validated between 2017 and 2018.
- Each country had in place its own mechanism for implementing the Model. In some cases, inter-institutional teams were formed and, in others, the Ministry of Labour was directly involved and the results were then socialised.
- The results of the Model facilitate and promote policy dialogue and support its implementation in the territories with active leadership from the Ministries of Labour and social partners, but also with other key public and private actors at national and subnational levels.
- Following the pilot implementation of the Model, the need to develop adapted versions for countries with low child labour indicators and/or outdated data was identified. Adaptation started in 2017 and the adapted versions are expected to be available by mid-2018 for validation and implementation.
- The Model is a new way to take advantage of existing information in the countries. It is flexible and adaptable to the definition of child labour in each country. It also strengthens the response on the public supply side and is therefore considered cost-efficient.
- A second round of implementation of the Model will be conducted in prioritised countries that have submitted their formal expressions of interest.

The presentation on the Performance of the RI can be found in Annex 12.

The table below presents the key ideas presented by the speakers, Susana Casado, focal point for Mexico, and Blanca Patiño, technical manager of ILO Colombia during the pilot implementation process in the country.



Guiding questions		Answers to the questions and dialogue with the public	
		Mexico	Colombia
Main achievements/ou tcomes obtained through the implementation of the Model in the country		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is considered a useful tool for decision making. • A key aspect is that they have managed to convince the Government, especially high-level officials, of the importance of the Model. • With 1,246 municipalities, Mexico is a country of many realities. • Several entities were engaged in the process, which made for stronger and more visible results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After socialisation of the Model to the Intersectoral Committee for Child Labour Prevention and Eradication (CIETI), an inter-institutional group was created to implement the Model. • It is a useful targeting tool, as by its nature it is considered more objective and --reliant on a mathematical and statistical basis.- • It raises awareness of child labour in regions or sectors where the Model is introduced. • It allows for identification of individual boys, girls and adolescents in child labour or at risk of entering child labour. • The Model was included in the recently approved national public policy, under the components of prevention and coverage & quality of care. • Great interest has been identified in the territories that will use the tool (Meta, Sincelejo, Cartagena and Antioquia).
--		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering the authorities' buy-in. To meet this objective, it was very useful to rely on the joint technical and institutional support of the ILO and ECLAC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No statistics could be found on certain variables, such as natural disasters. • Finding databases to fill in for outdated census information. The decision was made to use the information system used to identify beneficiaries of social programmes (SISBEN). • Costs were low as a result of the cooperation of the institutions.



Guiding questions		Answers to the questions and dialogue with the public	
		Mexico	Colombia
Good practices that can be drawn from the implementation in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of other actors engaged in combating child labour. • The involvement of high authorities in the project was key. The Secretary of Labour made a presentation pointing out the benefits and advantages of the Model. • They are preparing factsheets to be presented to decision-makers in each of the States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three previous experiences with similar models were identified, which served as the basis for implementing the ILO-ECLAC methodology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining determining factors of child labour with an inter-institutional group. In Colombia, this was achieved through an inter-institutional group comprising: DANE, ICBF, DNP, Ministry of Labour and Social Prosperity, with technical support from the ILO. • Having a specific large territory show an interest to replicate the Model with own funds. • Successful use was made of the results of the Model by the Mobile Strategy for Comprehensive Protection, which is responsible for actively seeking out children and adolescents in child labour.
Lessons learned useful to other countries seeking to implement the Model in the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to engage all authorities involved in combating child labour to define the determining variables. • It is important for governments to take ownership of the Model. In the case of Mexico, the Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour was responsible for this task. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing the Model to obtain further data (making evaluations) is required. • Defining protocols on the use of the Model together with the existing systems. • It is key for a government entity to take ownership of the Model to ensure its sustainability. In the case of Colombia, the National Planning Department (DNP) has provided leadership owing to its technical capacity. 	



Comments/questions from the public	Answers
<p>In terms of the Model's cost-benefit ratio, how much is it estimated that the country would save by using the Model?</p>	<p>In terms of the investment, an impact assessment has yet to be carried out. Countries such as Colombia are open to such a measure in order to provide an answer to this question. There are estimates of cost savings based on comparisons with data from the current child labour information and registration system, and the cost-benefit ratio appears to be very encouraging.</p>
<p>What will be done to ensure that the Model has a territorial impact and that it can be implemented? What mechanisms have been considered to make it easier for local governments to understand and use the Model and to receive instructions on how to do so?</p>	<p>Training on the Model is needed in each country, for all actors involved. It is important to be well versed in its use in order to be able to explain it to everyone. Focal points are key to spreading knowledge, socialising information and promoting its use in the interested countries.</p>
<p>Information is important, but, in order to generate responses, a roadmap for implementation should be provided especially to those countries without permanent ILO presence.</p>	<p>A formal letter from the Minister is required to initiate the process. The question of how to implement the Model is being explored as this is being designed jointly with the countries that already had a go at implementation. The results have various uses, which depend to a large extent on the decisions made at the national level, on the thematic, sectoral and geographical priorities, on the actors involved and their level of commitment, and the possibility/pertinence of integrating it as a tool in public policy, among other factors.</p> <p>ILO and ECLAC are developing a guide for promoting policy dialogue to complement the existing guide to implementing the Model. For the time being, it has been taken as an input to the public policy decentralisation strategy. However, it requires an effort from all actors. And here, the role of the RI is to foster a process based on political will, since it is up to each country to adapt and develop the Model to suit its own conditions.</p>
<p>From one regional country to another, there are perceptible differences in the cultural patterns of child labour, often associated with informality, rural development, family work, etc. In this sense, can the Model be implemented by sector or region –other than by country?</p>	<p>Yes, it can be implemented by regions within a country, but if information is available, it is more cost-effective to carry out a national analysis and then prioritise the territories for intervention according to specific criteria in line with national policy, available budget, coordination capacity, severity of the problem, etc.</p>

Comments/questions from the public	Answers
<p>Could there be a greater impact if we took advantage of the spaces provided by global forums to show everything that is being accomplished with the RI?</p>	<p>GRULAC, IOE, CSA/TUCA all can bring together and engage the actors in the region. The arena provided by the ILO's International Labour Conference can also be a valuable forum. It is through their advocacy work that focal points showcase their own actions and the progress made as a group and as a country.</p>
<p>Why was the validation of the Model done with some countries and not with others?</p>	<p>Brazil was chosen as the starting point because it is the only country in the region that uses a census to measure child labour directly from the age of 10. This made it possible to compare the direct measurement with the results obtained with the Model. If the Model were to be able of categorising child labour risk levels in a manner similar to how the census does in terms of the incidence of child labour in the territories, it would mean that the Model worked. And, indeed, it was proven to be accurate.</p>
<p>An important point relates to indigenous peoples, among whom a high percentage of child labour has been identified. Was an approach to indigenous peoples' issues considered in this regard?</p>	<p>Considering an approach to indigenous peoples in the Model would depend on the information available in the country. Censuses and some surveys often ask about the respondents' ethnicity (by self-identification). If the information is available and the evidence supports it, it can be included in the selection of determinants for building the Model. In the case of Colombia, it was included as part of the territorial factsheets, but not as part of the Model as no up-to-date information was available.</p>
<p>What opportunities would countries without up-to-date data will have with the Model?</p>	<p>This is a big challenge whose solution is underway. When outdated data is used or when there are low levels of child labour, the number of children and the Model's application error margin is very large. ILO and ECLAC are jointly designing an alternative model in which you basically define the factors associated with child labour and then you jump the fourth stage of territorial characterisation where the administrative records are used. We expect to have this version in 2018 and validate it with a number of experimental implementations.</p>
<p>The Model would seem to address the territorial dimension, but there are issues at the national level as well. How does</p>	<p>Precisely, the analysis showed that there was great progress in structural issues at the national level (public policies, alliances with social protection programmes, efforts in education, etc.), but this did</p>

Comments/questions from the public	Answers
<p>the Model articulate both of these two levels?</p>	<p>not translate effectively on the local level. The Model aims to ground itself in the municipality and propose preventive interventions based on available programmes and services and the identification of children, adolescents and families at risk and the factors associated with this risk. A number of pilot countries, such as Colombia and Mexico, are incorporating the Model as a national policy tool. In Brazil, the Model is seen as a complementary possibility for public budget allocation. Peru intends to use the Model to expand national services to specific areas.</p>
<p>Can the Model be replicated in all countries?</p>	<p>As well as the alternative version being developed for countries with low child labour rates and out-of-date data, the Model can be implemented in all regional countries. What really matters is how the results will be used in the country. To determine this, it is important to seek the support of all the different actors, share information and disseminate the results.</p>

At the end of session 2, a collective assessment exercise was carried out on the performance of the RI around its 5 Phase I objectives, in addition to the performance accountability report presented by the TS. The first stage in the assessment involved six working groups, each of which evaluated the 5 outcomes of the RI in terms of identifying progress, lessons learned and recommendations. The second stage involved each group presenting its conclusions in a plenary session (see Annex 3), a summary of which is presented in the following table:

Objectives	Additional progress identified	Additional lessons identified	Proposed recommendations
<p>Advocacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regional Initiative has been successful in achieving a common regional vision on the child labour issue. • Coordination has been important for placing the RI on the public agenda, which fostered the development of national plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public-private partnerships are a way to achieve greater impact and sustainability. • Changes in governing authorities should be kept in mind so as not to disrupt the work of the RI. • Greater guidance and support are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise a discussion on what the Regional Initiative has achieved so that countries continue to prioritise child labour as an important issue on the public agenda. • Aim at involving 100% of regional



Objectives	Additional progress identified	Additional lessons identified	Proposed recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tripartism has been successfully articulated into public policies. • A visible link between child labour and poverty eradication has been established. • Alliances have been established that have facilitated the work of the RI. Commitments to address child labour have been made at the subregional meetings of the Central American Private Sector Federation (FEDEPRICAP). • The Regional Initiative is valued positively. The focal points feel supported and not left struggling on their own. • At the IV Conference they made themselves known internationally, and showed how the RI works. 	<p>needed for new member states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking Target 8.7 with other indicators allows addressing the child labour issue together with other actors, increasing international visibility. 	<p>countries in the initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for more platforms to involve workers and employers together. • Thorough reporting by focal points is important to help in the transition of new focal points. • Focus on local governments.
Mobilisation of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress has been made, particularly in strengthening public-private partnerships. • The cooperation of Spain and Brazil is valued positively. • Each country's resources were successfully mobilised. • South-South Cooperation has been strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration is given to the importance of not relying solely on international cooperation agencies nor assigning this responsibility solely to the TS. • The good management of resources, whether national or provincial, is the best 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress has been made in terms of cooperation, but stronger motivation is needed to allocate resources to address child labour, especially at the national level. • A mechanism needs to be in place for mobilising funds for the RI, especially



Objectives	Additional progress identified	Additional lessons identified	Proposed recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector-specific delegations have been set up and a separate budget has been allocated for addressing child labour. 	<p>way to reflect the commitment, because “if it isn’t in the budget, it doesn’t exist”.</p>	<p>from the private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to strengthen South-South Cooperation.
<p>Knowledge management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions have been made towards improving methodological and strategic aspects. • Progress was achieved in information-sharing and the exchange of good practices among countries. • Advances were made on issues like migration, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and tripartite collaboration. • Jamaica and St. Lucia, with new Focal Points, focused on knowledge management and benefited from Brazil’s experiences. They have also made progress in the development of a survey aimed at young people as a result of the rapid assessment that was made. • South-South Cooperation: The approach to labour inspection adopted by Brazil was valued positively. • Their teams have grown and been strengthened through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid assessments have provided valuable support to the RI. • Knowledge management makes it possible to gain insight into the problem of child labour in order to orient actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain a better understanding of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk. • It is a good idea to create a comparative map of the countries that are part of the RI in order to gain awareness of the current state of child labour. • Measure the impact of countries’ public policies to promote successful actions and avoid those that were not. • Continue to share the countries’ experiences and concerns in order to strengthen their own expertise in information gathering. • It is important to share the concerns on specific child labour issues. For example, child labour in rural settings. This allows everyone to learn how to do better



Objectives	Additional progress identified	Additional lessons identified	Proposed recommendations
	<p>the inclusion of social workers and the integration of other disciplines.</p>		<p>and to focus on the most specific issues.</p>
<p>Operational structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of information is shared and policy priorities are aligned at Focal Point meetings. • Allocation of human resources has been optimised, and special units have been created for the issue of child labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Focal Points are a great asset to the TS as they provide follow-up and permanent liaison. • Emphasis is placed on the usefulness of the Model as a tool and the importance of strengthening institutional capacity to ground the Model locally in line with public policy and to be able to measure results. Equally evident is the importance of using this tool to enhance the work of labour inspectors in identifying forms of child labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important for national actors to meet together in one physical place in their own countries to participate to the virtual meetings.
<p>Communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A compilation of past activities of the Regional Initiative can be found online at the RI's website and social network pages. The information on the website is up-to-date and available to everyone. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the creation of a network of tweeters for enhancing communication. • What each country is doing should be further promoted, possibly as part of a South-South Cooperation strategy.



Initiative Régionale
Amérique Latine et les Caraïbes
Sans Travail des Enfants



Iniciativa Regional
América Latina e Caribe
Livre de Trabalho Infantil



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour



Iniciativa Regional
América Latina y el Caribe
Libre de Trabajo Infantil

Key messages from the session concerning the work of the Regional Initiative:

A general consensus on the current level of maturity and consolidation of the RI was clear from Session 2. Nonetheless, opportunities for further development were identified to be pursued in phases II and III of the RI and were the basis for the formulation of RI outcomes and indicators in the planning process that ensued.

A summary of the topics presented by the Technical Secretariat during Session 2 can be found in Annex 12.



Session 3: Strategic planning of the Regional Initiative for 2018-2021: Where we are going and how we are getting there

Facilitator: Mrs. Gloria Vela, Consultant, Regional Initiative

With the support of the IV Meeting facilitation team, the TS reviewed the results of the collective assessment of the performance of the RI (Session 2) and, on this basis, formulated a proposal for indicators for each of the four outcomes defined since the inception of the RI, as well as outputs to serve as the basis for the strategic planning process. Given the current state of the Regional Initiative, the Technical Secretariat formulated a fifth outcome referring to the organisational consolidation of the Regional Initiative, whose adoption was submitted to the focal points for their consideration.

The formulated outcomes and indicators below were adjusted and validated in plenary session as a key part of the 2018 - 2021 strategic planning.



Table 1. Indicators by outcome

Outcomes	Aspects showing progress toward achieving the outcome (indicators)
<p>1. Countries strengthen the preventive approach to child labour</p>	<p>1.1 Number and type of actions, at the national and subnational levels, undertaken as part of the preventive approach, associated with the actions of the Regional Initiative and its eight prioritised acceleration factors.</p> <p>1.2 Level and type of resources (human, technical, economic) provided by the government (ministries of labour and others) for implementing preventive strategies.</p> <p>1.3 Number and type of focal points (Government, Employers' Sector, Workers' Sector) and key actors with capacity to support the implementation of preventive strategies, including the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk.</p> <p>1.4 Number of countries, tripartite actors and stakeholders familiar with the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk.</p> <p>1.5 Number of countries that have presented the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk at national committees (e.g., the National Labour Advisory Board or the National Committee on Child Labour).</p> <p>1.6 Number of countries implementing preventive strategies, including the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk.</p> <p>1.7 Number of countries and type of effective use of the results of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk and other child labour prevention strategies and tools, within the framework of the Regional Initiative.</p> <p>1.8 Degree of ownership and sustainability of preventive strategies, including the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk, at national and subnational levels.</p> <p>1.9 Type and scope of multisectoral and public-private partnerships implementing child labour prevention strategies, including Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk.</p> <p>1.10 Number of public officials, by type of institution, who have participated in capacity-building programmes and/or knowledge-sharing experiences on preventive strategies.</p>



Outcomes	Aspects showing progress toward achieving the outcome (indicators)
<p>2. Countries intensify implementation of their strategies for removing boys, girls and adolescents below the minimum age for work from child labour, with special emphasis on those engaged in hazardous child labour (HCL)</p>	<p>2.1 Level and type of resources (human, technical, economic) provided by the government, international cooperation agencies and other stakeholders, within the framework of the Regional Initiative at local and national levels.</p> <p>2.2 Type and scope of multisectoral and public-private partnerships for the implementation of strategies for removing boys, girls and adolescents below the minimum age for work from child labour.</p> <p>2.3 Number of actions, agreements and/or alliances established with civil society organisations, popular organisations and academic institutions for the withdrawal and protection of children and adolescents engaged in child labour.</p> <p>2.4 Number of countries, by type of business networks active in the fight against child labour.</p> <p>2.5 Number and type of regional awareness-raising actions for removing boys, girls and adolescents from child labour.</p>
<p>3. Countries strengthen their strategies for protection and/or labour retraining of adolescents of legal working age (C182, Art. 3. d))</p>	<p>3.1 Level and type of resources (human, technical, economic) provided by the government (ministries of labour and others) for the implementation of strategies for removing adolescents from hazardous work, at local and national levels.</p> <p>3.2 Level and type of resources (human, technical, economic) provided by the government (ministries of labour and others) for the implementation of strategies for the labour retraining of adolescents engaged in hazardous work, at local and national levels.</p> <p>3.3 Level and type of resources (human, technical, economic) provided by the private sector and international cooperation agencies for the implementation of strategies for removing adolescents from hazardous work, at local and national levels.</p> <p>3.4 Level and type of resources provided by the private sector and international cooperation agencies for the implementation of strategies for the labour retraining of adolescents engaged in hazardous work, at local and national levels.</p>



Outcomes	Aspects showing progress toward achieving the outcome (indicators)
	<p>3.5 Type and scope of multisectoral and public-private partnerships for the implementation of strategies for the protection of work permitted for adolescents.</p> <p>3.6 Type and scope of multisectoral and public-private partnerships for the implementation of strategies for the labour retraining of adolescents engaged in hazardous work.</p> <p>3.7 Number and type of actions implemented for the effective protection of boys, girls and adolescents of legal age for employment.</p> <p>3.8 Number of countries that have implemented dual training programmes for adolescents of legal working age, with special emphasis on those in vulnerable conditions.</p> <p>3.9 Number of countries that have established and maintain a register of adolescents of legal working age.</p> <p>3.10 Number of countries with an appropriate and specific list of hazardous work.</p> <p>3.11 Type of programmes and/or activities to empower employers and workers to identify pathways to hazardous work.</p> <p>3.12 Number and type of initiatives promoted for the recognition of competences acquired by young people, with safety and health at work.</p> <p>3.13 Number of studies on the transition from informality to formality and its influence on child and adolescent labour (by groups of countries/sectors).</p> <p>3.14 Number of studies on the school-work link/transition (groups of countries/sectors).</p>
<p>4. Countries strengthen their strategies to address illicit forms of child labour (C182, Art. 3. a), b) y c))</p>	<p>4.1 Level and type of resources (human, technical, economic) provided by governments (ministries of labour and others) and international cooperation agencies to address illicit forms of child labour, within the framework of the Regional Initiative.</p> <p>4.2 Type and scope of multisectoral and public-private partnerships that address illicit forms of child labour.</p> <p>4.3 Number of mechanisms for intervention, monitoring and follow-up of information for addressing illicit forms of child labour.</p>



Outcomes	Aspects showing progress toward achieving the outcome (indicators)
	<p>4.4 Number of exchange meetings and technical discussion workshops on specific issues related to illicit forms of child labour at the regional level.</p> <p>4.5 Number of actions to strengthen the capacities of institutions leading the fight against each of the various illicit forms of child labour.</p> <p>4.6 Number of instruments (laws, policies, strategies) to address illicit forms of child labour.</p> <p>4.7 Number of rapid assessments on emerging issues and illicit forms of child labour conducted within the framework of the Regional Initiative.</p>
<p>5. The Regional Initiative is making advances toward its consolidation and has an effective mechanism in place for accelerating the eradication of child labour</p>	<p>5.1 Number of RI member countries (5 regional countries have yet to join the RI).</p> <p>5.2 Number and type of multisectoral and public-private partnerships established for strengthening the Regional Initiative.</p> <p>5.3 Number and type of resources mobilised for the sustainability of the Regional Initiative</p> <p>5.4 Number and type of actions, by each participating member (Government, Workers’ Sector, Employers’ Sector), contributing to the implementation of the Regional Initiative.</p> <p>5.5 Number of focal points from the Workers’ and Employers’ Sectors (contributing to greater equity in decision making –28 Focal Points, 7 Employers and 7 Workers).</p> <p>5.6 Number and type of new regional and global actors linked to the Regional Initiative (civil society as stakeholders).</p> <p>5.7 Number and type of International Forums that have an impact on child labour, by type of interventions/participations of the Regional Initiative.</p> <p>5.8 Number of alliances with press and journalism associations contributing to raising awareness of the Regional Initiative.</p> <p>5.9 Number and type of assessments of the performance of the Regional Initiative.</p> <p>5.10 Number and type of exchanges and experiences replicated in the countries, within the framework of the Regional Initiative.</p> <p>5.11 Number of countries that have incorporated key RI outputs in their national- or local-level policies.</p>



Outcomes	Aspects showing progress toward achieving the outcome (indicators)
	<p>5.12 Number of experiences systematised and disseminated by the RI.</p> <p>5.13 Number of country/actor profiles updated on the website.</p> <p>5.14 Level of interaction on the social networks (classified by actor).</p>

Annex 4 contains the observations from the plenary session on the indicators for each of the 5 outcomes of the Regional Initiative, while Annex 5 contains a summary of the Strategic Plan 2018-2021 developed by the focal points and the Technical Secretariat of the Regional Initiative.

3.5 Session 4: Scope and inter-linkages of the Regional Initiative regarding Alliance 8.7

Keynote address: Thomas Wissing, Advocacy & Partnerships, ILO Fundamentals Geneva

The purpose of this session was to provide reflections on opportunities to accelerate country progress in meeting SDG Target 8.7, as well as to explore (1) mechanisms by which the Alliance can support these processes and (2) the modalities and potential benefits of country participation in the Alliance.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the RI has been at the forefront of this process since the III Global Conference on Child Labour; however, Alliance 8.7 has been the first and most recent initiative to be approved and launched at the global level in this regard. Both initiatives were featured in the commitments of the Buenos Aires declarations at the IV Conference. Alliance 8.7 is a global initiative spearheaded by the ILO as a response to global data indicating that there are currently 152 million children and adolescents involved in child labour. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 1 in 20 children and adolescents work, and a large proportion do so in hazardous forms of labour. Studies conducted by ILO indicate that there are approximately 25 million people in forced labour, of which 4.3 million are under 18 years of age.

The common elements shared by the Regional Initiative and the Alliance 8.7 are: (1) they both bring together governments, workers and employers; (2) they both seek to speed up actions to comply with Target 8.7 on the understanding that, if the current course of action is allowed to continue, compliance within the agreed time frame is unlikely to be feasible; (3) they both seek innovative ways to tackle child labour; and (4) the ILO hosts the Technical Secretariat in both cases.



In addition to governments, employers and workers, the Alliance 8.7 stakeholders consist of international organisations (IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF), regional organisations (OSCE, ICMPD) and civil society organisations (the Global March).

The Alliance began its implementation phase in 2018 and it will be presented at the 19th American Regional Meeting to be held in Panama in October of the same year. The first major challenge is to place the issue on the global agenda and match it with political commitment. An important milestone in 2019 will be the 20th anniversary of World Day against Child labour.

The following table summarises the main ideas from the open dialogue held with participants to Mr. Wissing’s keynote address.

Questions/comments from the plenary	Answers by the presenter
<p>There are high expectations concerning Alliance 8.7, but also some fears. One such fear is whether the relationship with the issue of forced labour, which the Alliance has been promoting, will be harmful. It may be that what has been achieved so far in child labour will be diverted by the inclusion of this new area of concern. It is generally considered that economic setbacks and the lack of employment for adults might cause the promises made at the IV Conference not to be fulfilled. Since these commitments are not viable, then what use would it be to them to be part of Alliance 8.7?</p>	<p>The actions of the Alliance and the Regional Initiative must be inspired by decent work and economic growth, since Target 8.7 is part of Goal 8. This means that it takes into account the socio-economic context of parents. For this reason, access to decent work opportunities, which foster better living conditions, is also promoted. It is believed that addressing the labour market adequately will help underpin strategies against child labour.</p>
<p>They consider that the coordination is fine, but the trade union sector considers that there are many multinationals that do not comply with the conventions and do not fulfil commitments. So what can you contribute to them?</p>	<p>The idea is for the Alliance 8.7 to be open and constructive, but being careful not to let in institutions that do not have a genuine purpose. They must fulfil commitments by demonstrating specific policies, programmes or projects. It is a mechanism that could be used to obtain credit, but conditioned on whether an organisation behaves as expected. Verification mechanisms need to be developed that are still being assessed.</p>
<p>How does the Alliance help the Regional Initiative to meet Target 8.7?</p>	<p>On the added value of the Alliance, it is seen as the process that takes place at the UN Assembly, which allows concerns to be</p>



Questions/comments from the plenary	Answers by the presenter
	<p>taken to other important international arenas. As for its usefulness to the Regional Initiative, two points were mentioned: 1. Based on the networks that are built at the international level, a platform is generated outside of the region for linkage to other counterparts with whom the RI can exchange agendas. 2. The potential for resource mobilisation. If there are action groups at the international level the RI participates in and at which joint initiatives are presented to donors, then the RI can have more allies. Whenever development finance is being pursued, working together is an important factor that is valued by investors.</p>
<p>Regarding the key actors or allies mentioned above, it would be a good idea to verify the possibility of articulating this space with the IMF or the World Bank, which place conditions on credit to countries, including a component of labour flexibility, among others. What are the possibilities of engaging with these two actors so that they may harmonise their policies and indicators with the decent work conditions promoted by the ILO?</p>	<p>The World Bank’s verification mechanisms for projects take into consideration compliance with the ILO’s 8 core conventions for selection of eligible projects. The IMF has not yet joined the Alliance, but it would be advantageous for it to do so.</p>
<p>Employers had previously spoken of the importance of separating the issue of child labour from that of forced labour, as they felt that it could lead to a reversal of progress. What would happen in the process if an enterprise cannot meet its commitments? How does the Alliance monitor compliance with the entry rules? Which body would be responsible for monitoring it?</p>	<p>Joining the Alliance does not imply an international commitment for regional countries other than to facilitate communication and information exchange and to raise awareness about the Alliance. There is no immediate access to resources or certifications if the countries do not submit any proposals. It is more of a way of seeking to act together to align actions with common goals and targets.</p>
<p>How can the Alliance 8.7 support voluntary reporting on the SDGs? The Regional Initiative has very institutionalised networks. Does the Alliance have mechanisms to follow up</p>	<p>There is a reflection and question to be reviewed. There is much potential in having a guide to VNR (Voluntary National Reports) processes. When presenting information, the Regional Initiative could</p>



Questions/comments from the plenary	Answers by the presenter
on commitments? What is the added benefit to the country?	contribute, for example, with information from the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk, since it seems to be very innovative, it has not been done in other parts of the world and allows to target efforts on certain parts of the population.
How can the Alliance benefit from working with the Regional Initiative? Are there other regions involved in the Alliance? How do they see the process in the region and how can they nurture the process in their own regions?	There is already a wealth of networks, experiences, good practices, commitment, methodologies within the RI. Surely, the Alliance would seek to adopt what the RI has been doing well. The idea is for the Alliance to contribute to strengthen the work of the Regional Initiative by providing access to wider networks, with other UN bodies that are party to the Alliance.

Key messages from the session concerning the work of the Regional Initiative:

Both the Regional Initiative and the Alliance 8.7 have as a common theme the compliance with Target 8.7, which is part of the DNA of the Regional Initiative. It is a passion shared with the Alliance. Despite the fact that both are in different stages of maturity, the debate and the decisions that the Regional Initiative must make on whether or not to voluntarily join the Alliance 8.7 are open.

The advantages that were mentioned over this possibility were:

- The theme can be reinforced in the voluntary reports on the SDGs, specially on Goal 8 and, above all, on Target 8.7. The Regional Initiative has a contribution to make.
- For countries that have ratified ILO Convention 29, there could be an opportunity to learn more about issues such as forced labour from the lessons of other regions.
- The Alliance could provide a technical group to support the mobilisation of resources from the Regional Initiative on issues such as modern forms of slavery. There could be a group of countries dealing with both issues.

Mr. Wissing's presentation can be found in Annex 11.

3.6 Session 5: Operational planning for 2018-2019: What are we committing to? Who will do it? How will we do it?

Facilitator: Mrs. Gloria Vela, Consultant, Regional Initiative



The purpose of this session was to advance in the definition of the main elements of the RI's Operational Planning for 2018-2019. The work was carried out using the World Café methodology. Five groups were formed, one for each of the outcomes agreed upon in the Strategic Planning, which were facilitated by persons from the RI Technical Secretariat.

Participants based their reflections and contributions on guiding questions about one of the outcomes and rotated through each of the other outcomes to complete the exercise. Although the definition of outputs was proposed on the basis of previously agreed indicators, activities that were considered necessary to achieve them, responsible parties and resources (or missing) to carry them out, participants made progress only in defining outputs, activities and, in some cases, responsible parties. None of the groups managed to complete their identification of any missing resources for implementing the proposed activities.

A summary of the Operational Plan for 2018 - 2019 prepared by the focal points and the Technical Secretariat of the Regional Initiative can be found in Annex 6.

3.7 Session 6: The challenge of resource mobilisation

Facilitator: Technical Secretariat, Regional Initiative

The purpose of this session was to present the main challenges of mobilising resources for the Regional Initiative based on an open exchange promoted by the Technical Secretariat to gather the experiences and positions of the countries. Resulting from this session, a roadmap was defined for the Regional Initiative to address this important challenge.

The Technical Secretariat introduced this session by motivating the conversation around the following questions: What does it mean to speak about resource mobilisation? How can we broaden our view? How to get on the financing for development agenda? How will the 2030 Agenda get financed?

An important clarification that was made from the beginning was about the concept of resources to be explored, as they go far beyond the financial sphere. As part of the background on this issue, the Technical Secretariat mentioned the sustainability plans made during the last phase of the ILO-IPEC Programme, which can serve as a benchmark in this task. Four key areas were taken into account as guidelines for sustainability: political, institutional, technical and human resources. The key question would be: How to find the right balance across these four aspects?

The political commitment to combat child labour generated by the Buenos Aires Declaration and the 2030 Agenda seems to be guaranteed. With regard to human and institutional resources, the tripartite system should serve to ensure that the Regional Initiative continue to be promoted by the different social sectors.



On the specific budget for the national level, countries need resources, both financial and human, to implement the strategy. A brainstorming session was conducted to define the following roadmap for mobilising resources at the regional and national levels. The roadmap will be reviewed at a virtual meeting of the RI in order to validate and define concrete actions and the responsible parties.

Regional	National
<p>1. Resources allocated by ILO to secure resources for the Technical Secretariat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a mapping of resources at the regional level (i.e. involving more than one country) by engaging the Focal Points to explore avenues for advocacy and secure those resources. A support worker could be hired to this end. • Increase the staffing of the Technical Secretariat. • Promote a strategy to make use of spaces for advocacy within the framework of the Governing Body. • Conduct a communication campaign on child labour as part of the ILO Centenary celebrations. <p>2. Make a collective request (by 28 countries) to stakeholders.</p> <p>3. Conduct advocacy at GRULAC: 2020-2021.</p> <p>4. Create a mechanism whereby the RI may submit formal requests/petitions to Governments, for promoting the Regional Initiative at governmental webpages/events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Technical Secretariat launches a consultation with the Focal Point Network. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the national budget for the programmes for elimination of child labour and work permitted for adolescents; and continue to finance technical support for the implementation of public policies. 2. Increase the percentage allocated to the programme on elimination of child labour in other social/public programmes on children. 3. Conduct an analysis to identify social/public programmes by country and, if possible, link up with sectors such as academia in this exercise. 4. Promote the use of national resources to enable focal point participation/face-to-face meetings. 5. Generate national resource contributions through focal point actions/advocacy at the national level with support from the Technical Secretariat. 6. Conduct advocacy with partners already present in the countries. 7. Intensify relations with foreign ministries. 8. Inter-ministerial meeting promoted by the Ministries of Labour to promote the Regional



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TS establishes direct communication with the foreign ministries of the countries. The ILO Regional Director sends communiqués to the Ministers of Labour. 	<p>Initiative and the need for resource allocation.</p>
--	---

The contributions of cooperation agencies are recognised as an important source of resource mobilisation. In this regard, five elements are mentioned:

1. Maintain the commitments by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation and the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation regarding the Regional Initiative.
2. It is proposed that a delegation be set up to explore alternatives with the European Union in the area of labour rights, taking advantage of tripartite and regional representation.
3. Intensify relations with the foreign ministries. A visit to Brussels is on the agenda. The idea is to gather more inputs and consider the option of sending the message to the Foreign Ministry, through the Minister of Labour as part of the process, which can be complemented with a communiqué from the Regional Initiative.
4. Rely on the cooperation strategies implemented by Brazil, a country with much experience in these processes.
5. Arrange for resource mobilisation with development partners focused on children's issues.

To end this session, the Technical Secretariat presented a brief summary of the Operational Plan that was developed in a previous session (see Annex 6), and reviewed the outputs defined under each component. The key question from this exercise is: For each outcome and its outputs, what resources are already available and what are missing?

The main comments are summarised below:

- Once the final version of the Operational Plan is defined, consideration should be given to exploring more alternatives in terms of resources.
- On the subject of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk, comments were made on the current demand by the countries of the first pilot phase and by those interested in implementing the Model in a second phase. Limitations are identified in terms of human capacity to speed up implementation. The trade union sector also expressed its interest in accessing the information from the Model and ensuring it does not remain solely in the government domain.
- Making an inventory of universities requires the support of the countries.



The session ended by recapitulating the message of taking advantage of the important milestones that will take place in the coming months; namely, on the one hand, the American Regional Meeting that takes place every 4 years, and on the other, the possibility of declaring 2021 as International Year against Child Labour and for Protection of Adolescent Workers will.

The presentation on Resource Mobilisation can be found in Annex 14.

3.8 Session 7: Evaluation guidelines for the Regional Initiative

Keynote address: Mr. Salvador Bustamante

The purpose of this session was to share the objectives of the evaluation of the initial projects to support the Regional Initiative. To this end, Mr. Bustamante provided an introduction to the basic concepts of evaluations, followed by his proposed evaluation. Lastly, through the creation of work teams, the information needed for the design of the evaluation was collected together with the suggestions and proposals from the focal points.

Evaluation of support projects for the Regional Initiative

Mr. Bustamante explained that the evaluation is an independent appraisal of the first phase of the RI operation. There are different types of evaluations. For this reason, it is important to be clear about the objectives being pursued. In this particular case, the evaluation has three objectives:

1. Define the relevance of the Regional Initiative to satisfy the demands raised by this issue.
2. Follow an improvement-oriented approach to strengthen the intervention framework.
3. Compile what has been achieved and its possible impacts.

The evaluation will cover Phase I of projects financed by AECID and AACID from November 2014 to June 2018. Accordingly, the interest groups to be addressed, the emphasis of the evaluation, as well as the phases and their socialisation mechanism are presented.

The general comments raised by the members of the Regional Initiative are summarised as follows:

- It is advisable to review the human resources available to the Technical Secretariat in order to request more support staff, if necessary.
- The budget is considered a priority, so it is advised that it be integrated into the analysis as part of a component on the sustainability of the Regional Initiative.
- Account should be taken of other projects that, although not directly supported by the RI, benefited from it.



Initiative Régionale
Amérique Latine et les Caraïbes
Sans Travail des Enfants



Iniciativa Regional
América Latina e Caribe
Livre de Trabalho Infantil



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour



Iniciativa Regional
América Latina y el Caribe
Libre de Trabajo Infantil

- Within the criteria for evaluating the effectiveness, it is advisable to review the contributions of South-South Cooperation.

The work teams met to define elements that would be of interest for inclusion in the evaluation. A summary of these elements can be found in Annex 7.

Mr. Bustamante's presentation can be found in Annex 13.

3.9 Session 8: The Regional Initiative at the ILO's 19th American Regional Meeting. How to present ourselves and be unforgettable?

Facilitator: Technical Secretariat, Regional Initiative

The purpose of this session was to present the main advances on the organisation of the 19th American Regional Meeting (ARM), which will take place in October in Panama City, as well as to identify key actions to be considered for the participation of the Regional Initiative at this meeting. As a result of the session, a group of focal points consisting of one representative each from the employers' sector, the workers' sector and government has been appointed to draft a one-paragraph proposal on the Regional Initiative intended for inclusion in the Panama Declaration and that can be circulated for everyone's comments.

The Technical Secretariat asked Mrs. Nohely Nieto, as the host country's representative to the ARM and as Focal Point of the Regional Initiative for the Government of Panama, to report on the main progress of the meeting. In her speech, Mrs. Nieto stated that the agenda is defined by the constituents (employers, workers, government); however, she encouraged the members of the Regional Initiative to make their own contributions to reflect the work of the Regional Initiative, since no decision has been made on how this issue will be approached at the ARM. She also reported on a communiqué sent by the Minister of Labour requesting that the issue of child labour be included in the agenda. The deadline for closing the agenda spans the month August, so it is advisable that the topic be included in the next virtual meeting of the Focal Point Network.

On the other hand, there was a comment on the opportunity that will present itself at the 107th International Labour Conference, to take place between 28 May and 8 June 2018. In response to this comment, five Focal Points will be in Geneva, which will give the RI an opportunity to have an impact on this agenda.

The following items have been proposed to be presented to make the Regional Initiative known within the framework of this conference: (1) set up a stand at the ARM to promote the Regional Initiative; and (2) consolidate a message to be included in the final declaration to generate commitment to action by high-level authorities.



3.10 Session 9: Agreements, conclusions and next steps

Facilitator: Elena Montobbio, Technical Secretariat Coordinator, Regional Initiative

The purpose of this session was to draw attention to the key messages from the meeting, as well as to the main agreements and conclusions. The next steps to be adopted were also announced, in particular the announcement of the venue for the forthcoming V Meeting of the RI Focal Point Network, to be held in Guatemala in 2019.



The following is a brief summary of the main conclusions drawn from the remarks made during this session.

Name and title	Comments or analyses made on the RI
<p>Mr. José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, ILO Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean (see lecture in Annex 1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He stressed the importance of the strategic and operational planning exercise carried out at this meeting. He also pointed out the important challenges to dealing with the sustainability and financing issues of the RI. • He reiterated the ILO's commitment to continue working to eliminate child labour. • He mentioned the importance of taking advantage of opportunities to promote the Regional Initiative, noting the importance of key events, such as the IV Global Conference, as they represent an opportunity for sharing progress and achievements with the rest of the world. Similarly, opportunities such as the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of ILO Convention No. 182 in 2019 should be seized.
<p>Mrs. Marva Howell, Focal Point for Barbados</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She believes that the time at the four-day meeting was well spent to update herself and to discuss on what has happened in the countries regarding the state of child labour.



Name and title	Comments or analyses made on the RI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of consolidating a strategic and operational plan represents an opportunity to take a fresh look at the issue of child labour. • There are serious child labour issues happening in Guyana, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and all the Caribbean countries, which also affect other civil society groups, impacting these nations’ budgets, which is why their representatives at this meeting have a strong commitment to uphold when they go back to their countries. • She called for cooperation among countries so that we can continue to move forward on the basis of common goals.
<p>Mr. Álvaro Vidal, Focal Point for Peru</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He believes that new topics and avenues for knowledge sharing were identified. • Among the major achievements from the meeting were the RI operational planning process, the implementation of the Model for the Identification of Child Labour Risk, and the permanent communication systems. • An urgent issue is the retraining of adolescents for engaging in protected work. A review of the norms should be carried out and a proprietary proposal should be made that applies all the new knowledge learned. • Resource mobilisation was a key issue. Here, the role of Brazilian and Spanish cooperation in this process can be highlighted.

Closing ceremony and agreement on the V Face-to-face Meeting of Focal Points (2019)

The RI Technical Secretariat held prior consultations with Guatemala to explore the possibility of holding the V Meeting of Focal Points in 2019 in that country, with a positive response from the country’s Ministry of Labour and the employers’ sector. This marks the beginning of an arduous task requiring the cooperation of the entire network, as it involves a new cycle of face-to-face meetings for the implementation of Phase II of the RI. In this regard, the support of Spain (AECID and AACID) and Brazil is expected to continue along with the accession of more partners contributing to the sustainability of these annual meetings, which mark a milestone and strengthen the RI’s work.

To close the meeting, Mrs. Elena Montobbio asked the two delegates from Guatemala, Mrs. Claudia Peneleu, government representative, and Mrs. Marlene Mazariegos,



representative of the employers’ sector, to accept the symbol of the Regional Initiative as hosts to the next meeting.



3.11 Final evaluation session

Facilitator: Mrs. Gloria Vela, Consultant, Regional Initiative

In addition to the traditional survey-based evaluation, which will be distributed later in Spanish, English and French on the Survey Monkey website, a supplementary image-based evaluation was conducted during the meeting. The image-based evaluation consisted of asking volunteers at a plenary session some guiding questions related to each of the images that the participants received and recording their answers. Participants expressed their views on the main agreements made and identified next steps and future challenges for Phase II of the Regional Initiative.



Image / topic evaluated	Feedback from the plenary session
 <p>What has been most helpful over the past four days?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The knowledge-building methodology. • The information provided by the Technical Secretariat and the Focal Point Network.
 <p>What do you consider to be the utmost key aspects addressed over these four days?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sense of collaboration among countries. • There is a felt urgent need for the RI to consolidate itself as a group and in terms of its financial and human resources so that it can do what is expected of it. Once participants return to their countries, the task remains for them to empower and sustain the RI from many different arenas.








Image / topic evaluated	Feedback from the plenary session
 <p>What motivated you most about the meeting?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To infect the newcomers with enthusiasm, they are not alone in this initiative. • It is clear that the vision they had in mind before coming here was not disappointed, and it feels now like all of us are heading in the right direction towards achieving our common goals. • It is motivating that this initiative unites us as a region and allows us to understand that we have similar problems. Working together is a good way forward. • The shared commitment to eliminating child labour.
 <p>What was the most significant thing you learned from the meeting?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the most important things is that there are many partnerships and programs that can come together to avoid duplicating efforts in working towards the goal of eliminating child labour. Prioritizing convergence points where they can come together. • Strengthening the capacities of all the different actors, but primarily building the fundamental tripartite relationship among workers, employers, and governments.
 <p>What will be the next step once you go back to your countries?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmitting what took place at the meeting to stakeholders involved in eliminating child labour. • Regarding the American Regional Meeting: Advocate to introduce the RI to other regional countries in order to spread the reach of the initiative. • It is important to build internal/political commitment so that the work of the RI can be carried out, as well as to encourage the accession of more ministries.
 <p>What is the one image from this meeting you are taking with you?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty is unnatural, man-made and can be eradicated by human actions, “it is not an act of charity but an act of justice (Nelson Mandela).” There is a commitment made by Latin America to eliminate child labour.



Image / topic evaluated	Feedback from the plenary session
 <p>What things should we improve for the next meeting?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow more room for questions from participants, as time was too limited. It has been interesting to learn about other experiences through very specific exchanges.

Annexes

Annex 1. Lectures

Annex 2. Photographs of the initial activity

Annex 3. Session 2: Performance of the Regional Initiative between 2014 and 2017

Annex 4. Plenary session on the indicators for each of the five outcomes of the Regional Initiative

Annex 5. Session 3: Strategic planning of the Regional Initiative for 2018-2021: Where we are going and how we are getting there

Annex 6. Session 5: Operational planning for 2018-2019: What are we committing to? Who will do it? How will we do it?

Annex 7. Identification of needs for the independent evaluation of the Regional Initiative

Annex 8. Agenda

Annex 9. List of participants

Annex 10. Presentation on the progress and challenges in achieving Target 8.7 in Latin America and the Caribbean

Annex 11. Presentation on the Alliance 8.7

Annex 12. Presentation on the Performance of the Regional Initiative

Annex 13. Presentation on the Independent evaluation of the Regional Initiative

Annex 14. Presentation on Mobilization of Resources

Available from: <https://bit.ly/2tkrG7s>