



International
Labour
Organization



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour

11th Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network

Regional Tripartite Consultation of the Americas – Preparations for the Sixth Global Conference on the Eradication of Child Labour

Minutes

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INTRODUCTION

The [11th Annual Meeting of the Network of Focal Points](#) of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (hereinafter, RILAC) was held virtually from 21 to 24 October 2025, at a decisive moment for the future of the Initiative and the region.

In its eleventh edition, the meeting aimed to evaluate the progress of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan, validate the new 2026-2030 Strategic Plan that will guide regional action in the coming years, and incorporate the Regional Consultation of the Americas towards the [Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour](#) (Morocco, 2026), thus consolidating a common, evidence-based regional position.

Over four days, plenary sessions, tripartite working groups and interregional exchange spaces were held, allowing progress to be made from reflection to the adoption of joint commitments. Activities included the presentation of progress on the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan, the exchange of experiences among pioneer countries of Alliance 8.7, the [Regional Consultation of the Americas](#) with validation of conclusions, and the collective review of the new 2026-2030 Strategic Plan, which culminated in the election of the new *Pro Tempore* Committee.

The 11th Annual Meeting reaffirmed the nature of the RILAC as a tripartite, coordinating and evidence-based platform that promotes mutual learning, South-South cooperation and sustained political commitment to make Latin America and the Caribbean the first region free of child labour.

This report is organised into three sections: first, the objectives and methodology are described; then, a summary of the main ideas from each session is presented; and finally, the annexes are included.

OBJECTIVES

General objective

To consolidate a tripartite regional vision and roadmap to guide joint action towards the eradication of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean, through the validation of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030 and the definition of a common position ahead of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour.

Specific objectives

- To assess progress and challenges in the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, identifying achievements, lessons learned and priorities for the new cycle.
- Validate the Strategic Plan 2026-2030 in a tripartite manner, agreeing on priorities, governance mechanisms and actions for its implementation.
- Consolidate the regional position of the Americas ahead of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour.

- Strengthen social dialogue and South-South and interregional cooperation through exchanges with other regions and the pioneering countries of Alliance 8.7.
- Reinforce the sustainability and visibility of RILAC, promoting political commitment and coordination with development partners.

METHODOLOGY

The 11th Annual Meeting was held virtually, using a mixed methodology that combined technical presentations, spaces for collective reflection and participatory group work aimed at joint decision-making. The working groups were organised with different approaches according to the objectives of each day: some were sectoral, favouring exchange within each group of actors (governments, employers and workers), and others were tripartite, promoting intersectoral dialogue and consensus building.

Each day, for 30 minutes before the plenary sessions, parallel sectoral meetings were held, designed as spaces for internal dialogue to share perspectives, coordinate contributions and prepare for collective participation.

As part of the communication and logistical support strategy, a WhatsApp group was used to facilitate immediate coordination and the rapid exchange of information among participants. A shared Dropbox folder was also set up to centralise and ensure access to all working documents and materials relevant to the meeting.

Finally, daily satisfaction surveys were conducted to gather participants' perceptions of the conference, along with a self-reflection survey for Focal Points and the Technical Secretariat, with the aim of assessing their roles, identifying areas for improvement and promoting continuous improvement in RILAC management.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SESSIONS

Day one: Opening – progress and challenges

The conference was opened by **Pilar Rodríguez, Chief Technical Advisor to RILAC**, who highlighted the participatory and collaborative nature of this virtual edition.

Inaugural session

The opening session featured high-level speeches that reaffirmed the relevance of RILAC as a platform for tripartite and multi-stakeholder cooperation. On behalf of the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, **Ana Virginia Moreira Gómez, Regional Director**, delivered the opening remarks and highlighted the institutional maturity achieved by RILAC, which has evolved from a coordination effort to a true space for regional leadership.

She emphasised that the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030 is projected as the strongest expression of that leadership, based on evidence, innovation and tripartite governance. She also highlighted the integration of regional tools such as the [Regional Observatory on Child Labour](#), the Monitora+

platform and the [Child Labour Risk Identification Model](#) (CLRISK), and reaffirmed the consistency of RILAC with the [Punta Cana Declaration](#), issued at the [20th American Regional Meeting](#), which links the eradication of child labour with social justice and decent work.

Blanca Yáñez, representative of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), then took the floor and highlighted RILAC as an exemplary alliance in terms of regional coordination. She highlighted the sustained progress made in recent years, the strengthening of governance, the consolidation of the Regional Observatory on Child Labour and the visibility of new forms of child labour, particularly domestic work and digital risks. She underlined the relevance of the Declaration of Ten Commitments as a roadmap and reaffirmed Spain's commitment to multilateralism and bi-regional cooperation, especially with Africa, within the framework of Alliance 8.7.

Next, **José Antonio Martínez Marín, Deputy Director of the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID)**, expressed his institution's historic commitment to the ILO and RILAC. He emphasised the importance of promoting South-South cooperation, mutual learning and the consolidation of regional networks. He recalled that evidence-based policies such as CLRISK are essential for guiding effective interventions in the territories. He reiterated the AACID's willingness to continue supporting the new strategic cycle.

Next, **Mónica Salmito, representative of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)**, reaffirmed the Brazilian Government's **commitment** to eradicating child labour and strengthening South-South Cooperation. She highlighted Brazil's sustained contribution since 2009 to decent work initiatives and the expansion of RILAC tools in Latin America and Africa. She emphasised that 2024 marked the tenth anniversary of the Initiative, celebrating its tangible impact and the leadership of member countries.

Closing the inaugural block, **Eddy Olivares Ortega, Minister of Labour of the Dominican Republic**, emphasised the relevance of the American Regional Meeting held in Punta Cana, the outcome of which reaffirms the countries' commitment to the effective abolition of child labour. He also highlighted the national progress achieved and his government's commitment to the continuity of RILAC.

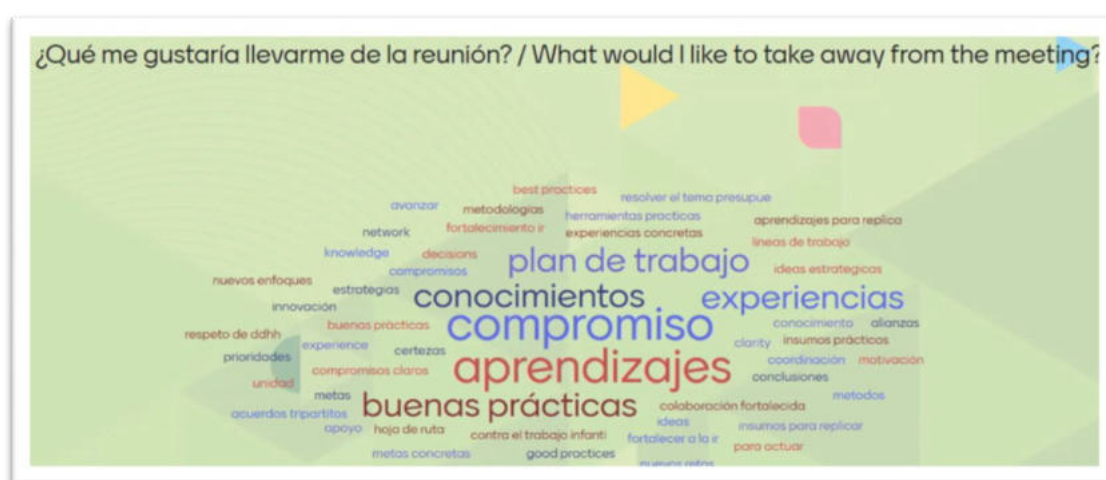
Finally, representing the employer sector, **Lourdes Cardona, Employers' Focal Point for RILAC and representative of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP)**, underscored the role of the business sector in prevention of child labour throughout the formalisation process, due diligence and the promotion of responsible value chains. She noted the importance of strengthening a culture of compliance within companies, sharing good practices and measuring results in a verifiable manner. She reaffirmed the commitment of employers to meeting the objectives of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan and to designing the new 2026-2030 Plan.

On behalf of the workers' sector, **Cícero Pereira, representative of the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA)**, stressed that, despite the progress made, the region still faces alarming rates of child labour. He underlined that regional tools, such as CLRISK, are essential for targeting actions, but require financial sustainability and effective tripartite participation in all phases. He stressed the urgency of strengthening labour inspection, especially budgetary allocation and staff training. He emphasised that States must assume direct budgetary responsibility to ensure the continuity of policies, complementing the support of international cooperation.

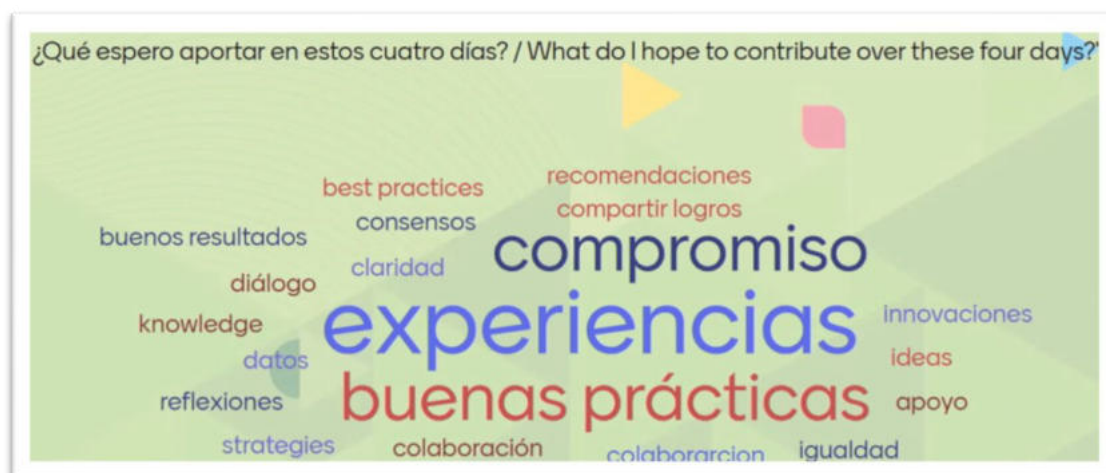
Shared expectations

After the opening session and before the start of the accountability process, a brief participatory exercise was held to gather participants' expectations for the 11th Annual Meeting of RILAC.

The first question, *"What do I hope to contribute during these four days?"*, reflected a high level of commitment and motivation. In the word cloud, the most prominent concepts were commitment, experiences and good practices, accompanied by terms such as collaboration, dialogue, innovation, consensus and reflections. These responses demonstrated the participants' willingness to actively contribute ideas, knowledge and concrete examples from their sectors and countries, promoting the horizontal exchange of learning and the collective construction of strategies.



The second question, *"What would I like to take away from the meeting?"*, identified the main expectations regarding the outcomes of the meeting. Among the most frequently mentioned words were learning, knowledge, commitment, work plan and good practices, along with expressions such as strategies, alliances, roadmap and new approaches. Taken together, these responses reflected the participants' desire to strengthen their technical capacities, consolidate tripartite agreements and return to their countries with concrete tools to continue promoting the eradication of child labour in the region.



The activity served as an initial cohesion exercise that highlighted the shared sense of purpose among the tripartite actors and marked a smooth transition to Session 1, dedicated to accountability for the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan.

Session 1 – Progress and challenges of the Strategic Plan 2022–2025

Moderator: Kathia Romero, Technical Secretariat of RILAC

Session 1, led by **Kathia Romero, Technical Secretariat of RILAC**, was dedicated to accountability for the implementation of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan. The presentation offered a comprehensive overview of the progress, achievements and lessons learned during the period, as well as the challenges ahead for the new 2026-2030 strategic cycle.

Romero began her speech by contextualising the origin of the Plan, which was designed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, a situation that deepened social and economic gaps in the region and posed a serious threat to progress in the prevention of child labour. She explained that its implementation took place in a post-pandemic scenario, characterised by economic and social recovery processes, but also by the prioritisation of other national emergencies that limited the availability of resources and political attention to the issue. Despite this adverse context, RILAC maintained the commitment of its member countries, strengthening tripartite cooperation and adapting its management and monitoring tools.

The central purpose of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan was to guide regional efforts towards the consolidation of sustainable policies and strategies for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (PETI), promoting a cooperative approach between governments, employers and workers. To this end, the Plan was structured around four strategic areas that guided RILAC's action:

1. Axis 1. CLRISK as a driver of local prevention and eradication policies.
2. Axis 2. Integrative approaches for comprehensive prevention.
3. Axis 3. More efficient and effective actions with greater impact.
4. Axis 4. Economic sustainability and institutional strengthening of the Initiative.

The following table presents, by Strategic Area, the main focus, the main achievements and results, and the unforeseen innovations or milestones recorded during the period analysed.

Table No. 1. Pillars of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan, approaches and scope

Main focus	Main achievements and results	Unforeseen innovations or milestones
Axis 1. CLRISK as a driver of local policies		
Expand the dissemination, application and tripartite ownership of CLRISK.	• Development of dissemination tools (<i>dashboard</i>, explanatory video). • Strengthening local capacities in 18 countries through courses and exchanges. • 15 countries requested direct technical assistance. • Three new countries (Paraguay, Ecuador, Dominican Republic) incorporated the model. • Four countries (Argentina, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala) implemented Phase II with positive results. • Seventeen local policies created based on CLRISK evidence. • 19 tripartite experiences consolidated.	• Incorporation of the gender variable. • Inclusion of the model in public information spaces in 6 countries. • Exchange of good practices between 8 countries. • 73 per cent of countries effectively applied the model.
Axis 2. Approaches for comprehensive prevention		
Integrate policies that address the structural causes of child labour, linking decent employment, education, social protection and supply chains.	• Creation of the Regional Observatory on Child Labour (2023), operational from 2024. • 11 intersectoral initiatives disseminated. • Five countries promoted job training and curriculum updates in rural areas. • Regional methodology to identify risks in supply chains. • Four countries applied preventive protocols; three expanded the use of lists of hazardous jobs. • Technical study on adolescents in prohibited jobs.	• Incorporation of the migration variable in CLRISK Phase II. • Partnerships with specialised agencies to generate evidence. • Consolidation of a comprehensive and inclusive approach aligned with target 8.7.

Axis 3. More efficient and effective actions with greater impact		
Improve regional mechanisms for tracking, monitoring and reporting progress.	• Finalised design of the Monitora+ platform (launch in 2025). • Four annual awareness-raising actions on harmonisation of indicators. • Mapping of 15 countries on information systems. • Identification and harmonisation of indicators with international organisations. • Use of Country Profiles aligned with fundamental ILO conventions.	Brasilia Tripartite Declaration (2024): 10 regional actions agreed for PETI, roadmap towards 2030.
Axis 4. Economic sustainability and institutional strengthening of the Initiative		
Ensure the financial sustainability and governance of RILAC.	• Creation of RILAC Multi-Donor Fund (2023) with contributions from Spain and the Netherlands. • Formation of the Partners Committee for transparent resource management. • Establishment of working groups on Governance and Sustainability. • Design of a financing model with support from the Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation (PARDEV), ILO Geneva. • Strengthening coordination between ILO country offices.	• Design of the Regional Programme to Accelerate the Eradication of Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (PRAETI) 2022-2030. • Greater visibility of the region in global Alliance 8.7 spaces. • Four Pioneer Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean received funds from the Alliance for RILAC activities.

Challenges and outlook for the new cycle 2026-2030.

At the end of the presentation, the speaker identified the main challenges arising from the 2022-2025 experience. At the strategic level, she stressed the need to ensure policy continuity and tripartite leadership, reinforcing the impact of RILAC on national agendas for employment, informality, education and social protection. At the technical level, she highlighted the importance of standardising statistics and expanding the use of regional tools (CLRISK, Regional Child Labour Observatory and Monitora+) to raise awareness of new forms of child labour, including domestic, care, migrant and digital labour.

At the institutional level, the consolidation of the Accelerated Country Action Plans (CAP) with allocated budgets was proposed, as well as the need to strengthen intersectoral and intergovernmental coordination mechanisms. Finally, on the financial side, the urgency of diversifying sources of cooperation and securing national contributions, both budgetary and in kind, to consolidate the sustainability of RILAC was highlighted.

The presentation concluded by reaffirming the vision of RILAC as a regional public good and a benchmark in PETI matters. It noted that the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030 should consolidate the achievements made, strengthen the regional voice and align actions with the commitments of the Brasilia Declarations (2024) and Punta Cana (2025), within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and the upcoming Sixth Global Conference on the Eradication of Child Labour.

Self-assessment of the level of compliance with the functions established in the Governance Manual for RILAC Focal Points and the Technical Secretariat.

This section systematises the results of the self-reflection questionnaire applied to the Network of Focal Points, which was answered by 23 people from different countries and sectors of RILAC. The purpose of the instrument was to identify perceptions about the level of compliance with functions, the main facilitators and obstacles to their performance, as well as opportunities for institutional and operational strengthening. The findings provide a comprehensive overview of the current functioning of the Network, recognising significant progress and identifying specific areas for improvement in view of the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2026-2030.

- **Level of fulfilment of the general functions of the Focal Points.**

The provision of contact details for oneself and the alternate person is the function with the highest level of compliance (91 per cent), demonstrating up-to-date and effective communication with the Technical Secretariat. The representation of RILAC at national, subregional, regional or global events shows positive compliance (78 per cent), although with high variability due to external factors such as invitations, availability of resources and workload. The contribution of inputs for strategies, plans, monitoring reports and projects also shows solid compliance (91 per cent), reflecting active participation in the delivery of substantive content. In contrast, the identification and promotion of opportunities for resource mobilisation is the least consolidated function, with 56.5 per cent reporting low or very low compliance.

Among the factors that facilitate compliance, the support and availability of the Technical Secretariat, institutional interest and previous experience in the subject matter and the functioning of coordination networks, as well as personal motivation and professional

commitment, stand out. The main difficulties are associated with lack of time, low institutional prioritisation of the role, administrative barriers, staff turnover, and limited inter-institutional coordination, all of which affect continuity and timely fulfilment of functions.

- **Level of fulfilment of the specific functions of Focal Points.**

The analysis of the fulfilment of specific functions shows a generally positive picture, although with significant variations between functions and between countries. Functions related to the dissemination of information, participation in regional activities, coordination and collaboration on documents are those with the highest levels of fulfilment. In contrast, functions that require greater political or inter-institutional management—such as resource mobilisation and advocacy to position RILAC on international platforms—show more marked gaps.

Providing strategic direction shows mostly favourable results (almost 64 per cent between "fulfilled" and "exceeds expectations"), but with 36 per cent reporting partial fulfilment, indicating the need to strengthen mechanisms for support, guidance and effective participation in strategic processes. The function of promoting advocacy in national and regional spaces stands out for its high performance (87 per cent), with 35 per cent even exceeding expectations, demonstrating an active role in the visibility of RILAC; however, specific gaps remain (13 per cent partial and 4 per cent not fulfilled).

The review and approval of amendments to governing documents shows solid compliance (83 per cent), with adequate technical capacity and no responses in "not complied with", although with 17 per cent partial compliance indicating specific gaps in the application of the process. In contrast, the function of identifying and following up on opportunities for resource mobilisation presents the greatest challenges, with 55 per cent between "partial" and "not complied with", reflecting structural limitations and a lack of clear mechanisms in several countries.

On the other hand, the function of maintaining fluid and constant communication with the Technical Secretariat is one of the best evaluated: 75 per cent between "compliant" and "exceeds expectations," demonstrating solid performance and sustained interaction. Coordination between regional, national and institutional levels in disseminating information and socialising agreements also performs well (79 per cent), although 21 per cent report difficulties. Finally, advocacy with decision-makers to position RILAC shows favourable compliance (80 per cent), with gaps associated with institutional limitations and access to decision-makers.

- **Specific functions that you consider to have had the greatest impact.**

The responses from the Focal Points show that the greatest impact in the performance of their functions is mainly concentrated in four key areas. First, they highlight advocacy actions with decision-makers, through which they have managed to position RILAC on national, subregional and international agendas, raise awareness of the issue and strengthen strategic networks. Secondly, they point to a significant contribution to coordination between the regional, national and institutional levels, socialising agreements and facilitating coordination between different actors and sectors. A third area of impact is fluid and constant communication with the Technical Secretariat, considered essential for operational coherence and effective monitoring of plans and programmes. Finally, they highlight their participation in the design, review and technical contribution to guiding and governance documents, strengthening the instruments that underpin the functioning of RILAC.

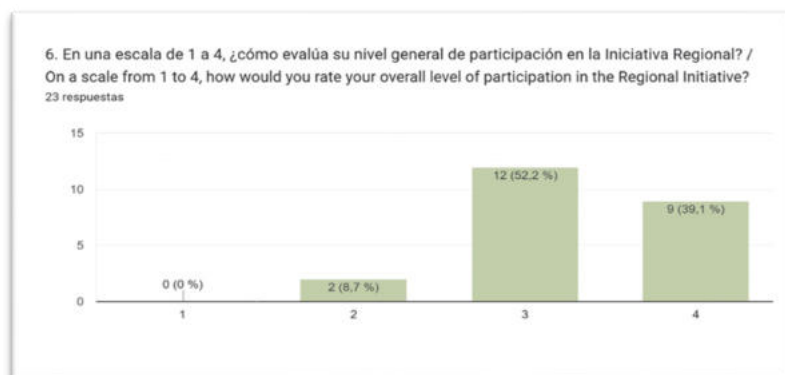
- **Areas requiring greater support or strengthening to better fulfil the role.**

The responses show that the main area where Focal Points require greater support is the mobilisation of public and private resources, especially in identifying and monitoring funding opportunities. This need appears repeatedly and explicitly, which shows that it is the most widespread gap among countries.

Likewise, a group of Focal Points request greater technical assistance, including strengthening strategic planning, document review, technological training, and support to develop national campaigns or strengthen business networks and labour inspection mechanisms. Another group mentions the need to improve their advocacy skills with decision-makers in order to position RILAC in national and international spaces.

Some participants highlight structural limitations such as lack of time, human resources, and funding, while others do not respond due to recent appointment. Overall, support needs are concentrated in three key areas: resource mobilisation, technical assistance and capacity building, and improved political advocacy to ensure the impact of the Initiative.

- **Overall assessment of participation in RILAC.**



The results show that most Focal Points report a good or very high level of participation in RILAC. Ninety-one per cent of responses fall between categories 3 (52 per cent) and 4 (39 per cent), indicating active and sustained integration in the work processes, coordination and implementation of actions. Only 9 per cent self-assess at level 2, suggesting specific limitations in terms of time, resources or institutional conditions. No Focal Point reported zero participation. Overall, the data reflect a significant and widespread commitment, with opportunities to strengthen the participation of those facing greater constraints.

- **Actions, resources or tools could help improve their performance.**

The responses from the Focal Points identify four priority areas for improvement to strengthen their performance within RILAC:

- 1. Greater availability of time and institutional resources.**

There is a significant need for more time to take on the tasks of the role, as well as human, budgetary and technological resources to enable more active participation. This includes the creation of specific institutional spaces, additional staffing and better computer equipment.

2. Capacity building and technical assistance.

There is a high demand for training, exchange of experiences and ongoing technical assistance, especially on issues such as resource mobilisation, political advocacy, strategic planning and the use of technological tools. There is also a request for mentoring and specialised support from the Technical Secretariat.

3. Improving communication, coordination and availability of materials.

There is a need for more efficient communication channels, more focused meetings, better access to awareness-raising and dissemination materials, and greater dissemination of the Initiative at the national level. There is also a request to share presentations and materials in English and to strengthen participation in working groups, especially the governance group.

4. Regional exchange and South-South cooperation.

The Focal Points consider it important to strengthen bilateral exchanges, technical visits and the systematisation of good regional practices that improve national implementation, as well as coordinated work between ministries and sectors.

Overall, they believe that their performance would improve through a combination of more resources and time, training and technical support, better communication and materials, and greater opportunities for regional cooperation and exchange. These needs reflect both structural challenges and demands for technical and operational strengthening in order to more effectively fulfil their role in RILAC.

• Recommendations on the functioning of RILAC

The final responses from the Focal Points show a largely positive assessment of RILAC's performance, highlighting its creativity, energy, tripartite cooperation and the technical support provided. At the same time, they point to opportunities for improvement in four areas: strengthening the participation of Focal Points in working groups, document preparation and the organisation of activities to foster a greater sense of belonging; improving communication and dissemination through more active use of social media, translations in working groups and updating existing digital channels; strengthening capacities and resources by expanding technical staff, ensuring adequate working conditions, establishing clear indicators to measure progress in eradicating child labour, and providing more opportunities for face-to-face exchanges; and continuing to consolidate a participatory and dynamic model that enhances the involvement and impact of countries. Overall, the comments reflect both satisfaction and constructive recommendations for continuing to strengthen RILAC.

• Assessment of the Technical Secretariat's performance

The evaluation reflects a very positive and consistent perception of the Technical Secretariat's performance in most of its functions. The preparation of strategic and operational planning proposals, the preparation of periodic reports on the RILAC's performance, and technical assistance to the Network and the High-Level Meeting stand out with approval ratings of 91 per cent, demonstrating technical capacity, rigorous monitoring, and adequate support to countries. Likewise, ensuring the implementation of planning and the achievement of results obtained an 83 per cent favourable rating, although 17 per cent pointed to the need to strengthen certain aspects of support and communication.

The functions of promoting South-South Cooperation and mobilising resources show mostly positive results (78 per cent and 87 per cent, respectively), but also greater challenges: up to 21 per cent identify limited contributions in cooperation, and 13 per cent in resource mobilisation, indicating the need to expand the scope of initiatives, diversify actors and strengthen financing strategies.

The functions that received the highest ratings are coordination between the Network and relevant actors, internal and external communication management, and support for the development of Network meetings, with ratings of 91 per cent and up to 100 per cent for the latter two.

Overall, the results confirm that the Technical Secretariat is perceived as a highly effective and reliable actor, essential for the coordination, functioning, and visibility of RILAC, with specific areas for improvement, especially in cooperation and resource mobilisation.

- **Aspects that the Technical Secretariat performs most effectively**

The responses indicate that the Technical Secretariat is particularly effective in organising and managing meetings, an aspect repeatedly mentioned as one of its greatest strengths. Its ability to plan strategically, produce high-quality reports, studies and analyses, and facilitate smooth coordination and communication between Focal Points and other RILAC actors is also recognised. Its close technical support is also valued, providing tools, methodological guidance and administrative support that contribute to the achievement of goals and regional coordination. Overall, Focal Points perceive that the Technical Secretariat performs these functions with an outstanding level of efficiency and professionalism.

- **Areas where the Technical Secretariat could strengthen its support**

The responses indicate that the Technical Secretariat could be strengthened mainly in three key areas: (1) Regional cooperation and coordination, expanding South-South cooperation actions, fostering closer relationships with each Focal Point, promoting greater participation by employers and workers, and creating institutional architectures that support sustained progress; (2) Technical and operational strengthening, including more specialised technical assistance, training and exchanges of good practices, induction for new Focal Points, support in the development of legal frameworks and public policies, and more timely monitoring of compliance with the strategic plan and budgets; and (3) Communication, dissemination and resource mobilisation, improving social media management, information dissemination, national positioning campaigns and financial resource management. The need for job stability for the team and for strengthening technical guidance in areas such as data collection, project management and monitoring of child labour policies is also highlighted. Overall, the suggestions aim to strengthen the technical capacity, coordination and visibility of RILAC.

- **Additional comments or recommendations**

The final responses show that most Focal Points have no additional comments, although those who do contribute observations mainly highlight the need to strengthen and simplify monitoring and follow-up tools, such as CAP and country profiles, avoiding duplication of efforts. It is also suggested that the governance of RILAC be developed, the usefulness of the tools for countries be improved, and clearer and more frequent communication channels be established, with defined roles and the use of collaborative platforms.

Some responses underscore the importance of recognising Focal Points as visible spokespersons for RILAC in public advocacy, as well as the need to create mechanisms that eliminate structural barriers to faster progress in the prevention and eradication of child labour. There were also expressions of gratitude and recognition for the support provided by the Technical Secretariat. In general, the comments point to refining tools, strengthening governance and improving internal communication, while maintaining a positive assessment of the work done.

Group work: identification of other achievements and challenges for the future within the framework of the 2022–2025 Strategic Plan

Moderator: Pilar Rodríguez, Chief Technical Advisor, RILAC

In the second part of the day, participants divided into five working groups: employers, workers and three government subgroups (South America, Central America and the Caribbean).

In this first working session, all groups followed a common dynamic aimed at reviewing the progress of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan. The methodology consisted of three main stages: first, each group was asked to complete the actions not reported in the achievement report, identifying those initiatives that had been implemented but not recorded, and classifying them according to their degree of progress. The teams then moved on to an analysis guided by two key questions: *What challenges or limitations are identified as a sector?* and *What strategies or actions are proposed to overcome them?* Each group appointed a rapporteur and a spokesperson for the plenary session.

Plenary session - Presentation of the results of the group work

The plenary session provided an opportunity to share the results of the work carried out in the parallel rooms, where the tripartite sectors and subregional government groups analysed the progress, challenges and improvement strategies related to the implementation of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan.

Below is a summary table of the work carried out by the groups on the digital boards:

Sector	Main challenges or limitations identified	Proposed strategies or actions
Worker Digital board	• Lack of dissemination and ownership of CLRISK at the territorial level. • Underutilisation of the model and absence of a national budget. • Weak tripartite participation in the phases of the CLRISK. • Partial compliance with Conventions 138 and 182.	• Strengthen promotion and training on CLRISK. • Ensure national funding for its implementation. • Guarantee tripartite participation in all phases.

Employer Digital board	• The group was unable to complete the entire matrix due to time constraints. • They identified the need to review achievements and challenges individually before the plenary session.	No responses were recorded on the digital board for this question.
Government - South America Digital board	• New forms of child labour linked to the use of digital technologies and platforms. • Difficulty in identifying these forms of exploitation. • Cases of delivery workers recruited without age verification. • Lack of specific training on these issues.	Training for national focal points on child labour and digital environments.
Government - Central America Digital dashboard	• Complexity in identifying child labour in the home or domestic work. • Weakness of inspection systems to address child labour in households. • Insufficient attention to child labour among indigenous and Afro-descendant populations. • Budgetary constraints. • Impact of migration on child labour.	• Strengthen labour inspection systems specialising in child labour. • Incorporate an ethnic and migration approach into public policies. • Promote the financial sustainability of national actions.
Government - the Caribbean Digital dashboard	• Lack of indicators that accurately reflect progress in the Caribbean. • CLRISK requirements poorly adapted to the island context. • Shortage of national and international funding. • Changes in government that affect institutional continuity.	• Adjust the CLRISK model to the Caribbean context. • Mobilise national and international resources. • Strengthen programme continuity despite political changes.

Employer sector, Catalina Sepúlveda

On behalf of the employer sector, Catalina Sepúlveda, representative of the National Association of Entrepreneurs of Colombia (ANDI), presented the main contributions of the group, which focused its analysis on strengthening prevention from the productive and business spheres. Participants highlighted the value of CLRISK as a practical tool for linking business management

with early risk identification, but pointed to the need for greater dissemination and technical training among companies and trade associations, especially at the local level. They stressed the importance of raising awareness of good business practices and consolidating partnerships with multinational companies and global supply chains in order to move towards production environments free of child labour.

Among the main challenges identified were high levels of informal employment, lack of school retention, connectivity gaps and insufficient institutional coordination. Participants agreed that it is essential to allocate sustainable public and private resources, strengthen tripartite trust, and promote more active participation by the business sector in the design and evaluation of national policies. They also proposed incentivising certification and recognition models for companies committed to the eradication of child labour, drawing on the experience gained under the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan.

Labour sector, Susana Santomingo

The workers' group highlighted the trade union movement's ongoing commitment to RILAC, emphasising the efforts to train regional leaders in Argentina and other countries, where CLRISK has been integrated into trade union training. Susana Santomingo stressed that the model remains a valuable tool, but its potential is underutilised due to dependence on government budgets and a lack of dissemination at regional level.

She also stressed that tripartite participation is still uneven and that weaknesses persist in labour inspection and compliance with Conventions 138 and 182. Among the challenges, she mentioned the absence of effective social dialogue in some countries, the lack of institutionalisation of tripartite committees and the need to ensure trade union representation in the implementation of CLRISK.

As strategies, the group proposed strengthening coordination between labour ministries and trade union centres, ensuring compliance with international conventions, strengthening training in labour rights for inspectors and trade union leaders, and consolidating permanent tripartite roundtables on child labour as spaces for monitoring public policies.

Government Sector, South America, Roberto Padilha

The group of South American governments addressed achievements and challenges from a subregional perspective and highlighted the progress of CLRISK in its second phase, with the incorporation of gender and migration variables, as well as the updating of risk maps in several countries. Rapporteur Roberto Padilha highlighted the importance of technical exchange and horizontal cooperation as effective mechanisms for strengthening national capacities.

Among the main challenges identified, the group emphasised the emergence of new forms of child labour in digital environments, a reality that transcends borders and challenges current regulatory frameworks. It was noted that these modalities—such as content creation, platform work, and the participation of children and adolescents in paid online activities—require innovative responses that combine regulation, awareness-raising, and training. Likewise, the need to train national focal points on this issue and to develop detection and response tools adapted to new contexts was highlighted.

Strategies proposed included integrating digital issues into regional prevention tools, strengthening cooperation with ministries of technology and communications, and developing regional awareness campaigns focused on the digital protection of children.

Government Sector, Central America, Álvaro Segovia

The group of Central American governments presented an analysis focused on the progress of CLRISK and the challenges of adapting its application to local contexts. Álvaro Segovia highlighted significant achievements in the dissemination phase and in the appropriation of the tool by countries. He also warned of the need to strengthen labour inspection mechanisms, especially with regard to domestic and care work by children, both in third-party homes and in their own homes.

He commented that the group discussed the difficulties in distinguishing between training activities and child labour, particularly in rural and indigenous communities, and agreed that this distinction should be clarified through common criteria and technical guidelines. The challenges associated with budgetary constraints, the invisibility of contributions to prevention and the persistence of gaps in data collection on child labour in the informal sector were also addressed.

Among the strategies proposed, the governments of Central America recommended deepening technical cooperation between countries, promoting budgets that are sensitive to the prevention of child labour, and integrating cultural and community approaches into awareness-raising actions, especially in indigenous and rural areas.

Government Sector, The Caribbean, Tameisha Udosen

Udosen highlighted the need to consolidate greater adaptation of CLRISK and regional tools to the realities of small island states. Countries in the subregion—including Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, and Suriname—reported significant progress, such as the adoption of national policies, the incorporation of CLRISK into local communication strategies, and training in statistical and labour inspection systems.

Speaker Tameisha Udosen pointed out specific challenges: limited availability of primary data, restricted financial resources, and frequent changes in government administration, which affect policy continuity. They also identified the need for alternative implementation models that respond to the scale and institutional capacity of small island states.

Among the strategies proposed, the group suggested strengthening regional and South-South cooperation mechanisms, promoting partnerships with universities and statistical institutions to generate comparable information, and consolidating national budgets for the prevention of child labour as part of the sustainability of RILAC.

Overall, the presentations reflected a convergence of priorities across sectors and subregions: the need to expand the dissemination and ownership of CLRISK, ensure sustainable resources, address new forms of child labour, strengthen labour inspection, and institutionalise tripartite mechanisms. The plenary discussions highlighted the shared commitment of all stakeholders to move towards a region free of child labour, consolidating RILAC as a benchmark for cooperation, innovation and collective leadership in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Day Two: A Shared Voice in Action—Alliance 8.7—ILO LAC Free of Child Labour: Exchange between Pioneer Countries

Opening session

Moderator: Jane Colombini, Alliance 8.7

The second day opened with remarks by **Pilar Rodríguez, chief technical advisor to RILAC Technical Secretariat**. In her welcome message, she highlighted the value of this joint meeting with Alliance 8.7, emphasising that for the third consecutive year, both platforms were meeting to reflect in a coordinated manner on common progress and challenges. Rodríguez stressed that this space symbolises a "shared home" where tripartite actors and different regions of the world can look at challenges without fear, recognising the uncertainty of the global context, but also the strength that cooperation, dialogue and coordination between regions bring.

He recalled that RILAC, which brings together 31 countries along with employers' and workers' organisations, has consolidated over more than a decade a unique experience of maturity, consensus and creativity in finding shared solutions. He also highlighted the leading role of the eight pioneering countries in the region within Alliance 8.7 and reaffirmed that Latin America and the Caribbean, as a committed, active and proactive region, is driving global progress towards a world free of child labour.

Jane Colombini then took the floor **on behalf of the Alliance 8.7 Secretariat**, welcoming the government focal points and the representatives of RILAC and the Alliance's Global Coordination Group. She emphasised that this space for exchange between pioneering countries is a valuable opportunity to strengthen the synergy between Alliance 8.7 and RILAC, in the context of preparations for the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour.

Colombini stressed the importance of taking advantage of this moment to consolidate the progress made by pioneering countries, share good practices and project a joint vision for the future of international cooperation around target 8.7. He thanked the regional representatives and invited countries for their participation, reiterating the Alliance 8.7's commitment to promoting concrete results and international commitments that translate learning into sustainable actions.

Cristina Maldonado, from the Alliance 8.7 Secretariat, then took the floor to provide context for the session. She noted that the main objective of this space is to show how collaboration between both platforms translates into concrete impacts at the national level, through the dissemination of experiences that have demonstrated tangible results in the eradication of child labour. She explained that both Alliance 8.7 and RILAC are essential platforms for knowledge sharing, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and the generation of practical tools to guide public policies.

Maldonado introduced the two experiences that would open the day: Argentina's CLRISK and Côte d'Ivoire's Child Labour Observation and Monitoring System (SOSTECI), both highlighted as promising practices that reflect the value of coordinated work between regions.

Session 2. Exchange between pioneering countries. Side event during the 11th Annual Meeting of RILAC Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour

Moderator: Cristina Maldonado, Alliance 8.7

The session was structured in two complementary parts: the first block was dedicated to the added value of collaboration between Alliance 8.7 and RILAC, followed by a panel of pioneering countries from different regions, who shared the thematic priorities that emerged from the tripartite regional consultations.

The first presentation was given by **Sergio Díaz, representative of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security of Argentina**, who shared the experience of implementing the CLRISK. He explained that the model makes it possible to identify the territories most vulnerable to child labour and estimate the incidence of various risk factors in order to guide specific interventions.

Díaz recalled that Argentina was one of the countries that participated from the outset in the development of CLRISK, in collaboration with the ILO, ECLAC and RILAC, which allowed for simultaneous work with other countries in the region. This technical and political exchange, he noted, was fundamental not only for refining the tool, but also for learning from communication strategies and the territorialisation of information.

The speaker highlighted that the model was built on existing data—such as the [Survey of Activities of Children and Adolescents \(EANA\)](#), the [National Population, Household and Housing Census](#), and other national and provincial statistical sources—which were integrated to generate a detailed analysis of vulnerability to child labour in 511 departments across the country. Based on this information, 26 territorial files were produced, including socioeconomic, demographic and labour indicators, accompanied by an interactive map that classifies the level of risk of child labour (high, medium or low) within each province.

Díaz emphasised that this level of territorial disaggregation represents a qualitative leap forward compared to traditional national surveys, as it allows for the precise location of risk areas and more efficient targeting of public policies. He gave an example of how the CLRISK results were used to target the [Buena Cosecha Programme](#), which promotes the creation of childcare facilities in rural areas. Thanks to the application of the tool, the programme was able to identify priority municipalities and establish more than 30 childcare facilities in line with the most vulnerable territories detected by CLRISK. He also noted that several Argentine provinces adopted the methodology to design their own provincial plans and even to guide the installation of care centres in border areas, as in the case of the cities of Posadas (Argentina) and Encarnación (Paraguay).

Argentina is currently updating the model's data with information from the new census, which will allow for the risk maps to be refreshed and territorial monitoring to be sustained as a basis for more effective public policies.

The interactive CLRISK map was shown to visually illustrate the scope and potential of the tool. With the support of the technical team, Díaz projected the national map and explained how it

works in real time: each province is subdivided into departments, classified by colour according to the level of risk (red for high, yellow for medium and green for low).

Child Labour Risk
Identification Model
Argentina

Clicking on each territory displays the associated factors and socioeconomic indicators, allowing for a comparative reading within each province. The speaker highlighted that this visualisation facilitates territorial planning and evidence-based decision-making, as it translates statistical data into an understandable and operational tool for local authorities.

Díaz emphasised that CLRISK not only facilitates informed decision-making, but also promotes local ownership of knowledge, enabling provincial and municipal administrations to identify and address risk factors autonomously. Argentina is currently updating the model's data with information from the new census, which will allow risk maps to be refreshed and territorial monitoring to be sustained as a basis for more effective public policies.

The speaker concluded by highlighting the value of CLRISK as a practical, participatory and adaptable tool that converts scattered information into useful knowledge for public action. The Argentine experience, he said, shows that when data is shared and understood collectively, it becomes a tool for social and political action that strengthens public management and regional cooperation.

Benjamin Siloué, Deputy Director of Monitoring and Evaluation of Programmes and Projects related to the fight against child labour in Côte d'Ivoire, then took the floor and presented the Child Labour Observation and Monitoring System (SOSTECI), recognised as a good practice that can be replicated in the African region.

Siloué explained that SOSTECI is a national multisectoral mechanism for early warning, prevention, intervention and decision-making on child labour. It was created in response to the need to coordinate the efforts of the many actors involved – government, civil society, trade unions, the private sector, cooperatives and local communities – which until then had been acting in a fragmented manner and without a common information base. The system was institutionalised by a decree of the Council of Ministers, which gives it legal backing and places it under the authority of the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection.

SOSTECI, formalised by Decree 2020-126 of 29 January 2020, operates as a monitoring, referral and assistance system that enables the government to identify children and adolescents at risk or who are victims of child labour, trafficking or exploitation. The system links the national, departmental, sub-prefectural and community levels, involving ministries, agricultural cooperatives, social services, trade unions and NGOs, under the coordination of the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection.

Its main functions include observation and data collection, inter-institutional coordination, community awareness-raising, and the referral and handling of cases through a formalised referral circuit. Siloué also explained the creation of SIGOSTECI, a secure web platform that integrates seven operational modules:

1. Data collection (via API, forms or file import).
2. Real-time processing and generation of alerts.
3. Mapping of incidents and system bodies.

4. Monitoring and evaluation of interventions.
5. Control panel with interactive indicators and reports.
6. Statistical synthesis module for comparative analysis.
7. Communication and administration, connecting participating institutions.

This system allows real-time visualisation of detected cases, their geographical location and the status of care, providing a strategic tool for evidence-based decision-making. Siloué emphasised that SOSTECI is now a good practice that can be replicated at the regional level, linking verifiable data with concrete child protection actions.

The session provided an opportunity to observe how both experiences—CLRISK and SOSTECI—represent two complementary approaches to the challenge of child labour: one based on knowledge management and territorial planning, and the other on active surveillance and integrated response. Both demonstrate that coordination between technical cooperation, governments and social actors can translate into sustainable mechanisms, adapted to national contexts, that generate lessons of global value.

Space for dialogue and direct interventions:

Question/Intervention	Addressed to	Summary of response
Andrea Bouret, Focal Point, Uruguay Where does the data being used come from? Considering the reality of Uruguay and the availability of data to apply a similar methodology in your country.	Sergio Díaz (Argentina)	He explained that CLRISK is based on existing official data—the EANA and the National Population, Household and Housing Census—supplemented with information from the ministries of Education, Health, Social Development, Labour and other provincial sources. He emphasised that the model is flexible: each country can adapt it according to the availability of information. He highlighted that the value of CLRISK lies in reusing scattered data and converting it into useful evidence to guide policies.
Susana Santomingo, Labour Sector, Argentina: She asked whether trade unions are included among the participating actors in SOSTECI, as she noted that they were not explicitly mentioned.	Benjamin Siloué (Côte d'Ivoire)	He confirmed that trade unions are actively involved in SOSTECI, especially in the national steering committee, alongside representatives from the government, the private sector and civil society. He explained that these collegiate bodies guide strategic decisions and ensure the participation of all sectors in the planning and evaluation of the system.

Yolanda Erazo, Focal Point, Peru: She asked whether the intervention in Côte d'Ivoire is linked to a specific production chain, such as cocoa, or whether it has a general scope.	Benjamin Siloué (Côte d'Ivoire)	He indicated that the system is not limited to a single value chain, but covers all sectors where child labour can be identified: agriculture (cocoa, cashew, oil palm), mining and informal trade. However, he explained that cocoa has been a priority sector due to its economic weight and collaboration with the ILO, UNICEF and the ICI Foundation. SOSTECI, he said, makes it possible to monitor supply chains and ensure that they are socially responsible.
		Sergio Díaz, Focal Point, Argentina, in a supplementary response, added—based on the first question from Andrea Bouret, Focal Point, Uruguay—that the CLRISK model can be replicated and adapted at the subnational or municipal level, and that there are already examples of its adoption in Argentine provinces. He emphasised that the territorial approach facilitates informed decision-making by local administrations on where to prioritise resources and care programmes.

Finally, Cristina Maldonado highlighted that both experiences demonstrate the importance of combining complementary approaches: on the one hand, the use of territorial information and analysis (CLRISK) and, on the other, integrated field surveillance and response (SOSTECI). She stressed that these models are concrete examples of how cooperation platforms—RILAC and Alliance 8.7—can turn knowledge into practical action, strengthen multisectoral governance, and provide useful contributions for evidence-based public policy formulation.

Following the exchange with the audience, **Abdela Kmimch, National Focal Point of the Kingdom of Morocco for Alliance 8.7**, delivered a message on behalf of the host country of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, scheduled for February 2026.

Kmimch expressed his country's honour and commitment to hosting this global event, stressing that the next conference should not be "just another meeting" but a turning point marking a new stage in the global fight against child labour. He noted that, despite the progress made, current figures confirm that the goal of eliminating child labour by 2025 will not be met, making it essential to renew the pace, methods and partnerships.

He stressed that Morocco sees the conference as a space for convergence and inclusive leadership, capable of generating concrete and measurable commitments that translate into

tangible results in countries. He insisted that the meeting should focus on action and impact, through the adoption of a clear operational framework and a rigorous monitoring mechanism to ensure the credibility and effectiveness of international commitments.

In his speech, Mr. Kmimch placed particular emphasis on three dimensions that, in his view, should guide the 2026 discussions:

- Collaborative governance, which coordinates the work of governments, employers, workers, civil society, the private sector and territorial actors.
- South-South and Triangular Cooperation, as a lever for the exchange of concrete solutions adapted to local contexts.
- Digital innovation and the territorialisation of actions, using information technologies for prevention, early detection and community awareness.

He concluded by reaffirming that the fight against child labour cannot be limited to declarations of intent: it requires active, structured coalitions focused on concrete results, based on the shared responsibility of all actors.

Abdela Kmimch's words marked a turning point in the session, focusing collective attention on the horizon of Morocco 2026 as an opportunity to renew commitments and transform global cooperation into concrete actions. His message gave way to the second part of the day, dedicated to gathering the regional priorities that will feed into the preparatory process for the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour.

Cristina Maldonado resumed the moderation, emphasising that the purpose of this segment was to identify commonalities and lessons learned among the different regions — Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia — as well as to discuss how these regional visions can contribute to a more coherent and results-oriented global agenda.

She invited representatives from each region, all of them pioneering countries of Alliance 8.7, to share the main findings and priorities that emerged from the tripartite consultations held in recent months, with a view to developing a background document that reflects the diversity of contexts, but also the unity of purpose around Goal 8.7.

Pioneering Countries share the thematic priorities emerging from tripartite regional consultations

Moderator: Cristina Maldonado, Alliance 8.7

Africa

The interregional block opened with a presentation by **Alex Asimwe, Commissioner for Labour, Industrial Relations and Productivity, Focal Point in Uganda for Alliance 8.7**, who shared, on behalf of Africa, the results of the tripartite consultation held in September. He explained that the regional debate focused on three priority areas — education, agriculture and social protection — and acknowledged that, despite efforts, progress in eradicating child labour on the continent remains insufficient.

Among the main challenges identified, he mentioned structural poverty, informal employment, limited access to education and gaps in institutional coordination. Asimwe highlighted the need

to integrate child labour eradication strategies into national development plans and to link them to employment, education and social protection policies. In agriculture, emphasis was placed on strengthening coordination with rural sectors, incorporating risk monitoring mechanisms into value chains, and using georeferenced data to identify critical areas.

The tripartite groups also agreed that policies must address gender inequalities, the cross-border mobility of children, and hazardous tasks on family farms.

Representatives of the workers' sector stressed the urgency of ensuring free and universal education and strengthening social dialogue, while the employers' sector emphasised the importance of corporate due diligence, regulatory harmonisation and regional collaboration in supply chains.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Jorge Ríos, Government Focal Point for Mexico, representing Latin America and the Caribbean, then presented the main results of the national and regional consultation process carried out with the support of RILAC Technical Secretariat.

Ríos highlighted that the region had consensually produced a regional report with eight shared strategic lines, reflecting the political and technical will of the countries to act in a comprehensive and sustainable manner.

These lines include:

- Promoting inclusive, free, quality education that guarantees school retention.
- Strengthening social protection systems and care services as a measure to mitigate poverty.
- Promoting labour formalisation and labour inspection, with a focus on fundamental rights.
- Incorporating gender perspective and intersectionality, highlighting inequalities affecting girls, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and migrants.
- Address child labour in extractive and agricultural activities through climate resilience and occupational health strategies.
- Improve the production and use of georeferenced data and updated statistical systems.
- Strengthen governance and tripartite dialogue at all levels of public policy.
- Renew international cooperation and mobilise sustainable financing, aligned with national and regional priorities.

The Mexican representative emphasised that Latin America and the Caribbean remains a region committed to target 8.7, and that coordination between RILAC and Alliance 8.7 is key to turning global policies into concrete commitments at the national level.

Asia and the Pacific

Next, **Nadika Watayada, Commissioner General of Labour of Sri Lanka**, representing the Asia and Pacific region, took the floor and outlined her country's recent progress as a pioneer of the 8.7 Alliance.

She explained that Sri Lanka has a renewed national roadmap until 2029, structured around the pillars of prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships. Among recent achievements, she

mentioned the legal reform that raised the minimum age for admission to employment from 14 to 16, the expansion of the list of hazardous jobs, and the training of more than 480 labour inspectors specialised in detecting child labour and forced labour.

Watayada noted that the region is focused on strengthening inter-institutional coordination between ministries of labour, education, migration and child protection, as well as modernising reporting and monitoring systems through digital platforms that unify information at the regional level. He emphasised that data digitisation, accompanied by institutional training and technical cooperation, can enhance the traceability and effective monitoring of national commitments within Alliance 8.7.

Europe and Central Asia

Ivan Liberatore, France's Focal Point for Alliance 8.7, then spoke on behalf of Europe and Central Asia, noting that the region reaffirmed its political commitment to eradicating the worst forms of child labour and promoting decent work. He stressed that, although global figures show progress, the challenge remains, and therefore the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour must constitute a platform for renewed action, geared towards verifiable and measurable results.

Liberatore stressed the importance of continuing the [Durban Call to Action](#) (2022), consolidating the six strategic areas agreed upon at that time—education, agriculture, social protection, decent employment, regulatory frameworks and effective partnerships—avoiding the dispersion of efforts and strengthening monitoring and accountability mechanisms.

The European representative stressed the urgency of sustainable and predictable financing and called for the strengthening of labour inspections and social protection systems, recalling that "child labour cannot be eradicated as long as adults do not have stable jobs and decent wages".

Report on discussions and definition of contributions for the Sixth Global Conference on the vision and priorities of Alliance 8.7 for the future

Moderator: Jane Colombini, Alliance 8.7

Following the global panel of Pioneer Countries, discussions took place in five private working groups divided by language—English, French, Spanish and multilingual. This distribution responded to operational language criteria to encourage participation from all pioneer countries. The aim of the group work was to identify expectations for the conference outcomes, explore how to translate them into concrete national commitments, and define a shared vision for the future role of Alliance 8.7.

During the plenary session, **Benjamin Smith, from the Alliance 8.7 Secretariat**, introduced the sequence of presentations and invited each group to share their conclusions. The group work focused on reflecting on the region's future commitments in light of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour. The methodology was structured in two complementary sections: in the first, the groups addressed the question of *how the Pioneer Countries can translate the outcome of the conference into national commitments*, identifying concrete actions and follow-up mechanisms. In the second section, they reflected on the following question: *What should be the vision and role of Alliance 8.7 in the future?* They proposed guidelines to strengthen its

coordination, leadership and sustainability at the regional and global levels. Each group elected a rapporteur and a spokesperson to present a summary of their conclusions to the plenary.

The results are presented below:

Spanish-speaking group, Rosario Hasperué, Argentina

The presentation by the Spanish-speaking group was given by Rosario Hasperué. The participants highlighted the importance of maintaining consistency between regional and global frameworks, as well as strengthening coordination mechanisms between the ILO and Alliance 8.7. They emphasised the need for the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour to generate high-level political commitments, but also measurable results in terms of prevention, inspection and sustainable financing.

The group emphasised three substantive priorities: consolidating evidence-based prevention, strengthening tripartite governance at all levels and ensuring economic sustainability through national public funds and international cooperation.

The importance of addressing new forms of child labour, especially in digital environments and in domestic and care work, was also highlighted. Participants agreed that RILAC provides valuable experience in technical tools—such as CLRISK, Monitora+ and the Regional Observatory on Child Labour—and in building tripartite consensus, which can inspire other regions in the preparatory process towards 2026.

French-speaking group, Ivann Liberatore, France, ILO

The French-speaking group, represented in the plenary by Ivann Liberatore, focused its presentation on the challenges of sustainability and inter-institutional coordination. Participants reflected on the need to align national strategies with the global commitments of Alliance 8.7, ensuring effective monitoring of action plans.

Among the highlights was the urgency of strengthening observation and monitoring systems, taking as a reference the SOSTECI model in Côte d'Ivoire, which allows for early warnings and coordination of interventions between the national and local levels. The group also proposed strengthening interregional partnerships between countries in French-speaking Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean to facilitate the exchange of methodologies and the training of technical personnel.

Finally, the importance of incorporating more visible accountability mechanisms within Partnership 8.7 was emphasised, ensuring that statements of commitment translate into verifiable results in the eradication of child labour.

English-speaking group, Marco Dubbelt, Netherlands

The English-speaking group, whose summary was presented by Marco Dubbelt, highlighted the importance of promoting a comprehensive approach to "prevention, protection and partnerships", in line with the principles of Alliance 8.7. Participants stressed the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of pioneering countries through technical assistance and bilateral cooperation, and to integrate child and forced labour into youth employment and transition to formality policies.

The group emphasised the urgency of improving coordination between ministries and expanding the participation of civil society and the private sector in the planning of preventive policies. It also proposed developing regional platforms for data exchange and joint awareness-raising campaigns, taking advantage of digital tools and social media.

As a cross-cutting contribution, the importance of standardising global monitoring indicators was highlighted, so that progress towards target 8.7 can be measured and compared between countries and regions.

Multilingual group, Rosaura Molina, Costa Rica

The final presentation was given by the multilingual group, represented by Rosaura Molina, who summarised the contributions of a particularly diverse working group in terms of languages and perspectives. The group agreed that Alliance 8.7 should be consolidated as a platform for collective action, focusing on policy coherence, sustainability and verifiable results.

Among the most notable points mentioned were the need to strengthen South-South and Triangular Cooperation, encourage technological innovation for data collection and analysis, and promote mixed financing mechanisms involving both international cooperation and national budgets. Participants stressed that the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour should be a turning point that translates global commitments into concrete, measurable actions adapted to national contexts.

Closing of the day and final messages

The second day closed with speeches by **Ambassador Claudia Santos-Junior, Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the ILO**, and **Pilar Rodríguez, Chief Technical Advisor to RILAC**.

Ambassador Santos-Junior expressed the gratitude of the Government of Morocco and reiterated her country's commitment to the success of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, inviting all regions to actively contribute to the design of a transformative agenda. She stressed that the Marrakesh meeting should serve to change the pace and ambition of the fight against child labour, generating a results-oriented global coalition.

For her part, Pilar Rodríguez highlighted the harmony between Alliance 8.7 and RILAC and stressed that the meeting demonstrated Latin America's capacity to lead with concrete proposals, aligned with target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She reaffirmed that RILAC will continue to act as a space for tripartite coordination, technical exchange and regional cooperation, consolidating its role as a driver of collective learning and political commitment.

Day 3. Regional Consultation: "On the road to the Sixth Global Conference"

Regional Consultation Process for the Sixth Global Conference

Moderator: Pilar Rodríguez, Chief Technical Advisor to RILAC

A broad regional process

Pilar Rodríguez presented the progress made in the Regional Consultation of the Americas towards the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour. She emphasised that the

document seeks to offer a broad and inclusive regional vision, transcending national particularities to promote a common purpose among States.

She explained that the report systematises the results of a participatory and evidence-based process that brought together governments, employers' and workers' organisations, international organisations and civil society, thereby building a unified regional voice. Among the main results, she highlighted the following:

- 19 national consultations held in countries in South America, Central America and the Caribbean.
- More than 350 participants, including representatives of governments, employers' and workers' organisations, United Nations agencies and civil society organisations.
- Regional Consultation Meeting of the Americas: Towards the Sixth Global Conference, held on 24 September 2025, with the participation of more than 70 tripartite representatives.
- More than 80 substantive contributions incorporated into the Regional Report.

Rodríguez emphasised that this process constituted an inclusive, participatory and representative consultation, reflecting the collective voice of the Americas and the shared commitment to advance towards the eradication of child labour.

Regional progress and commitments

In his remarks on progress, he highlighted the almost universal ratification of ILO Conventions 138 and 182, with only the United States still pending. He also highlighted the identification and implementation of national plans and roadmaps with the support of RILAC, as well as the greater institutionalisation of tripartite and inter-institutional dialogue, although resource constraints remain.

He also noted that progress had been made in the area of due diligence, with the employer sector promoting the incorporation of labour principles into supply chains and the strengthening of labour inspection through the use of CLRISK as a public policy tool.

He also recalled that, during the 20th American Regional Meeting, the regional and tripartite commitment to advance the eradication of child labour was reaffirmed. However, it was recognised that, despite these firm commitments, progress is still insufficient to achieve SDG target 8.7, and it therefore remains necessary to strengthen the coordination, resources and sustainability of the efforts undertaken.

Regional context

In the Americas, there are currently 7.6 million children in child labour, of whom 4.9 million are engaged in hazardous work. The regional prevalence is 5.5 per cent, below the global average of 7.8 per cent. Although there has been a steady decline since 2016, from 5.3 per cent in 2016 to 3.9 per cent in 2024, the pace of progress is still not sufficient to meet SDG target 8.7. The highest incidence is in the Caribbean (7.8 per cent) and Central America (7.4 per cent), as well as in rural areas and among indigenous, Afro-descendant and migrant communities, while the highest absolute numbers are concentrated in South America. The main sectors where child labour is concentrated are agriculture (38 per cent), services (45 per cent) and industry (17 per cent). Common challenges facing the region include persistent inequality, high levels of informal

employment—ranging from 60 per cent to 70 per cent in several countries—limited social protection coverage, and deficits in education and labour inspection.

Main common challenges identified

The region faces structural, invisible and cross-cutting challenges that hinder progress towards the eradication of child labour:

Structural	Insufficient public funding, institutional fragmentation, weak labour inspection, and a lack of up-to-date and disaggregated data. In this context, CLRISK is establishing itself as a key tool for promoting local PETI policies.
Invisible and emerging	Invisible and emerging challenges include the worst forms of child labour, such as sexual exploitation, human trafficking, forced labour, hazardous artisanal mining, and domestic and care work, as well as new forms linked to digital economies, climate change, migration, and human mobility. These phenomena require comprehensive prevention approaches adapted to current realities.
Cross-cutting	The efficiency and effectiveness of actions must be strengthened, ensuring greater impact through comprehensive and intersectoral policies with a human rights approach.

In response to these challenges, the region has defined eight shared areas of action, designed to guide joint efforts in a coherent and sustainable manner.

Eight strategic areas of the regional agenda

During her speech, Pilar Rodríguez presented the eight shared strategic areas of action defined on the basis of the main challenges identified in the region. She noted that these areas will be implemented under cross-cutting principles of human rights, gender equality, territorial inclusion, evidence-based innovation and social participation.

The prioritised strategic areas are:

1. Inclusive education and completion of secondary education
2. Universal social protection and strengthening of care services
3. Robust labour inspection and a just transition to formality
4. Gender and intersectionality approach, including indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants
5. Comprehensive actions in agricultural and extractive sectors, especially illegal mining and fishing
6. Continuous updating of statistics and use of CLRISK to guide more effective policies
7. Sustained governance and tripartite dialogue through national tripartite and intersectoral councils
8. Renewed and coherent international cooperation, coordinated with national public funding

Rodríguez emphasised that the sustainability of progress will depend on strong governance, broad partnerships and shared responsibility among all actors to move towards the eradication of child labour in the region.

Cooperation and partnerships for sustainability

Pilar Rodríguez underscored the importance of strengthening cooperation and partnerships to ensure the sustainability of regional efforts. She noted that it is necessary to strengthen national public funding and coordinate it with international and regional cooperation. She emphasised that each country and institution must assume its responsibility within its own sphere of action to actively contribute to the eradication of child labour.

She also highlighted the need to strengthen the coherence of public policies, promote effective social dialogue and expand the participation and co-responsibility of all actors — civil society, academia, the public and private sectors — in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

He emphasised that the 2025-2030 Roadmap should guide the work of the coming years, with a preventive and shared responsibility approach, recalling that it is not possible to eradicate child labour without preventing it, which requires constant and sustained intersectoral dialogue between all sectors.

Finally, he highlighted the collective commitment to move forward with one voice in the Americas, guided by the principles of social justice and ongoing dialogue. The importance of maintaining regional coordination, promoting the full implementation of ratified conventions, and ensuring that all actions are framed within the principles and fundamental rights at work was underscored. It was also reaffirmed that a region free of child labour is possible, provided there is political will, sustained investment, and effective partnerships among all actors.

Presentation by regional representatives of governments, employers, workers, civil society and United Nations agencies

Moderator: Lourdes Xirinachs, RILAC

- **Marlene Mazariegos, Employer Sector Focal Point**

Marlene Mazariegos highlighted that one of the main achievements of the process has been the use of existing tripartite social dialogue spaces in the region, which have enabled participatory, representative and evidence-based consultation. She noted that the use of common regional tools—such as the Regional Observatory on Child Labour, CLRISK models, roadmaps, action plans and business networks—has contributed to building a coherent and aligned vision among countries, strengthening joint decision-making and the sustainability of efforts to eradicate child labour. He stressed that the regional report reflects the vision of the employer sector, with lines of action aimed at effective policy implementation, defined budgets and realistic deadlines, as well as the importance of coordination between governments, employers and workers, and of having monitoring mechanisms and impact indicators in place. Finally, he emphasised the need to highlight the role of the employer sector and the many initiatives it leads in the region, such as zero tolerance policies on child labour, business networks and prevention programmes.

Mazariegos noted that the employer sector has high expectations for the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, in particular that the value of RILAC be recognised as a successful example of tripartite coordination and dialogue, and that good business practices with concrete and replicable results be made visible. She stressed the importance of the conference promoting the updating and creation of new national roadmaps with clear goals and realistic implementation mechanisms, with greater commitment to international cooperation—financial, technical and operational—to support small and medium-sized enterprises in particular and accelerate labour formalisation. She also stressed the need to promote effective tools for the prevention of child labour and to maintain the spirit of social dialogue and shared responsibility in all areas of the world of work, in line with ILO Convention 144.

Finally, she highlighted the importance of respecting ILO Conventions 87 and 98, guaranteeing the recognition and autonomy of the most representative organisations of the employer sector as the basis for democratic exercise. He pointed out that business sustainability is only possible in a democratic environment that promotes decent work, opportunities and inclusive development. She also called for progress towards a comprehensive approach to human rights due diligence, especially in supply chains affected by informality, violence and crime, which limit the social and economic development of the region. She also reaffirmed the need to strengthen tripartite governance through the active participation of the employer sector in defining indicators, monitoring mechanisms and productive and employment policies. She concluded by reiterating the sector's commitment to the regional goal of making Latin America and the Caribbean the first region free of child labour, convinced that only through social dialogue, tripartite coordination and joint action will it be possible to achieve this shared goal.

- **Hinginia Ciprián, Focal Point for the workers' sector**

Ciprián expressed the trade union movement's satisfaction with the progress of the preparatory process for the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, highlighting its participatory and transparent nature and its consistency with the spirit of the ILO. She welcomed the methodology used, which ensured the inclusion of all sectors and the active participation of trade unions, workers and employers. She also stressed that the trade union movement appreciates the draft regional report and the collective work that led to its improvement, reflecting the tripartite commitment of the region. Finally, it emphasised that the report recognises the importance of decent work — with decent wages, collective bargaining, occupational safety and health, social protection and respect for fundamental rights — as an indispensable basis for preventing and sustainably eradicating child labour in the Americas.

She also highlighted that free, quality education is a key tool for development and the prevention of child labour. She pointed out the need to strengthen policies against school dropouts, especially in secondary education, and to train specialised teachers to address diversity. In terms of social protection, she emphasised the importance of ensuring benefits and transfers that enable vulnerable families to overcome poverty and avoid resorting to child labour. From a gender perspective, she drew attention to the domestic and care work performed by girls and adolescents, stressing that strengthening national care systems is essential to guarantee their rights. Finally, she warned about new forms of child labour in digital environments and proposed strengthening monitoring and regulatory mechanisms to protect the health and comprehensive development of children and adolescents.

Lastly, she reaffirmed that RILAC is a key force in tripartite social dialogue and an essential tool for advancing the eradication of child labour in the Americas. She underscored the value of collective building among sectors and South-South cooperation, which have made it possible to sustain regional progress. She highlighted that the regional report emphasises the need to strengthen cooperation between countries in the global South and to ensure sustained budgetary commitments from governments. From the trade union movement in the Americas, he shared the recent experience of international trade union cooperation promoted by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), which valued the lessons learned and good practices that emerged from tripartite dialogue. Looking ahead to the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, she pointed out the importance of raising the profile of RILAC as a model that can be replicated in other regions, backed by greater funding and political support. Finally, she called for maintaining collective momentum and ensuring sufficient resources to move towards a region free of child labour, in line with SDG target 8.7.

- **Tameisha Udosen, Government Focal Point, Jamaica**

Udosen, representative of the Jamaican Ministry of Labour and Social Security, presented the country's experience in the consultation process, highlighting the progress, challenges and expectations regarding the global process. She explained that the national consultation, coordinated by the National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour, brought together representatives of the government, employers, workers and civil society through a survey and a virtual workshop. She noted that these efforts are being carried out within the framework of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour, which guides the country's policies and strategies in this area.

Udosen highlighted Jamaica's main strengths in the fight against child labour, including the existence of a solid regulatory framework, based on the ratification of ILO Conventions 138 and 182 and the implementation of the Child Protection and Care Act; the use of a risk model that guides interventions in highly vulnerable areas; the implementation of social protection programmes, such as the Programme for Advancement through Health and Education (PAH) and the School Feeding Programme, which provide economic and nutritional support to the most vulnerable families; as well as awareness-raising campaigns and community programmes targeting working children and their families, promoted through inter-institutional and community collaboration.

Regarding the regional report, Udosen congratulated RILAC leadership for preparing and facilitating the process, noting that the document accurately reflects the priorities of Latin American and Caribbean governments. She also considered that the eight strategic actions proposed are a useful tool for assessing national and regional progress, as well as for identifying the challenges that still limit the achievement of SDG target 8.7.

Finally, she noted that Jamaica hopes that the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour will strengthen partnerships between governments, employers, workers and civil society; increase the visibility of national efforts; and renew global commitments through technical assistance, financing and international cooperation. She also stressed that the conference represents a key opportunity to recognise RILAC as an example of effective tripartite cooperation and a benchmark for progress towards a region free of child labour.

- **Isaac Ruiz, Civil Society Focal Point, Global March**

Isaac Ruiz expressed his gratitude for the invitation to participate in the regional consultation process, highlighting the recognition and inclusion of civil society at both the national and regional levels. He noted that the combination of virtual consultations, summaries and discussions strengthened the process and facilitated fluid communication between stakeholders. He underscored the broad tripartite participation and the convergence of priorities among sectors, which demonstrates the possibility of moving forward together towards a Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour.

Civil society expressed broad agreement with the content of the regional report, although it emphasised the need to strengthen the preventive approach by addressing the structural causes of child labour. In particular, it highlighted the importance of ensuring inclusive and quality education up to secondary level, strengthening social protection, reducing poverty and promoting agricultural development policies, especially in family farming. It was stressed that these efforts require greater budgetary commitment on the part of States, in their role as primary guarantors of rights. Likewise, the need to strengthen protection systems with a rights-based approach that ensures comprehensive and sustainable care for children was underscored.

The strengthening of labour inspection in the region was also welcomed, highlighting the importance of providing it with resources and mechanisms to reach adolescents working in the informal economy and in agriculture. However, it was emphasised that these efforts must be integrated into an intersectoral system, as the eradication of child labour is not the sole responsibility of the labour sector. From a rights-based approach, it was recalled that children and adolescents involved in child labour are subjects of comprehensive rights, and therefore the response must be coordinated among all sectors.

Likewise, the importance of recognising children not only as objects of protection, but also as actors with a voice and the capacity for change, involving them in the formulation and implementation of solutions at the national and territorial levels, was highlighted.

Among the emerging issues mentioned were invisible child labour in the home and in care tasks that fall to girls and adolescents, taking them away from the education system; international human mobility—both northbound and southbound—which exposes children and adolescents to the risks of forced labour, trafficking, exploitation and other worst forms of child labour; as well as the rise of informal economies and criminal groups that involve them in illicit activities. All these challenges require comprehensive responses with a focus on gender, rights and intersectionality.

On behalf of civil society, the expectation was expressed to be able to actively participate in the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour and to be heard, together with children and adolescents, who should also have spaces for participation, as has been the case in previous conferences. The importance of this meeting as an opportunity to review the commitments made in previous editions, especially at the 5th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour held in Durban, and to encourage self-critical reflection by States on their degree of compliance, with a view to strengthening the implementation of concrete actions, was highlighted.

Finally, civil society reaffirmed its commitment to the eradication of child labour and to building a region where every child can fully exercise their rights and develop happily. It also stressed the

need to maintain its active participation in the consultation, monitoring and coordination processes of PETI policies, through spaces such as national commissions and committees.

- **Katalina Moyano, FAO**

Moyano stressed that it will not be possible to eradicate child labour without prioritising the agricultural sector, where most cases are concentrated. She noted that, according to the 2024 joint ILO-UNICEF report, more than 50 per cent of child labour worldwide occurs in agriculture, including activities such as livestock farming, fishing, forestry and beekeeping, and that in Latin America and the Caribbean this proportion reaches 45 per cent.

She explained that this high incidence is related to structural causes such as rural poverty, food insecurity, barriers to access to education, climate vulnerability, informality and the lack of sustainable productive alternatives. She therefore stressed the importance of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour incorporating a specific focus on child labour in agriculture, involving actors in the agri-food sector in order to address these factors in a comprehensive manner.

Moyano pointed out that, from the FAO's perspective, the fight against child labour must be addressed at three complementary levels:

1. At the political and institutional level, by integrating the prevention of child labour into agricultural policies, investment strategies and rural development programmes.
2. At the territorial level, promoting integrated and area-based approaches, such as those implemented in the European Union-funded project "[CLEAR Supply Chains](#)", developed in Honduras and Uganda together with the ILO, UNICEF and the International Trade Centre. Such experiences demonstrate how coordinated action at the local level can contribute to eliminating child labour in supply chains.
3. At the supply chain level, strengthening due diligence in agricultural value chains, in line with emerging regulatory frameworks.

She also warned that accelerating progress towards the eradication of child labour and meeting due diligence commitments requires adequate, up-to-date and disaggregated data, which remains limited in the case of agriculture. In this regard, he presented the FAO's [DIGICHILD](#) initiative, developed in conjunction with the ILO under the CLRISK model and with the participation of various global and national actors.

She explained that DIGICHILD is a tool that allows the risks of child labour in agriculture to be estimated using georeferenced data, identifying *hotspots* and the predominant causes. The initiative has been piloted in Honduras and Uganda, generating concrete evidence to guide prevention policies and programmes, including in the context of corporate due diligence. The aim is to expand this experience in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the expectation that it will be recognised as a good practice in the regional report.

Finally, Moyano stressed that, in the run-up to the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, there is a decisive opportunity to consolidate commitments and transform evidence into action. He emphasised that Latin America and the Caribbean have a key role to play in this

process and reiterated FAO's commitment to continue working with the ILO and regional actors to move towards a world free of child labour.

- **Benjamin Smith, Alliance 8.7**

Benjamin Smith presented the results of a questionnaire sent to Alliance 8.7 members as part of the preparations for the upcoming World Conference. He noted that the aim of the consultation was to identify key issues that should be included in the Morocco agenda, providing an overview of the priorities of the Alliance 8.7 community.

Among the main issues identified were displacement and migration, labour informality and wages, with a particular emphasis on moving towards decent wages and addressing low wages as a structural cause of child and forced labour. Human trafficking and forced labour, a central focus of Alliance 8.7's mandate, were also highlighted, as were domestic and global supply chains as key areas for intervention. In terms of sectoral approaches, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture were highlighted, along with other sectors such as domestic, care and sex work. The digital economy was identified as an emerging issue requiring special attention.

In relation to the means and mechanisms for advancing these issues, members highlighted international cooperation, research as a basis for sound policies, and financing, considered critical to meeting the objectives of Alliance 8.7 and continuing the discussions of the 5th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in Durban. With regard to the approaches that should guide action, three key dimensions were highlighted: a local focus, the incorporation of the voices of children, adolescents and survivors, and coordination with relevant actors.

It was noted that participants expect the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour to produce concrete and actionable outcomes, a clear commitment to the future, and the inclusion of diverse perspectives, while strengthening monitoring, political will, and the participation of workers and communities. According to the vision of Alliance 8.7, the conference should produce a framework for planning and programming actions, a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, and a dedicated financing system, consolidating commitments and ensuring that progress translates into concrete actions in the field.

In addition, the importance of the consultation being tripartite and inclusive, with the active participation of civil society, was emphasised. He highlighted that RILAC complements national efforts, incorporating good practices and tools such as Monitora+, the Regional Observatory on Child Labour and CLRISK, although the lack of resources at the national level remains a challenge. In this regard, Smith stressed the need to strengthen South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Finally, he indicated that the consultation addressed structural factors, including gender, intersectionality, girls and agricultural care, as well as the impact of organised crime on the worst forms of child labour. Other relevant topics were the digital economy, human mobility, due diligence, education and protection. It was concluded that the elimination of child labour is essential to achieving target 8.7, constituting a central challenge for the region and the world.

Symbolic act of delivery and closure of regional agreements

Moderator: Pilar Rodríguez, Chief Technical Advisor, RILAC

The symbolic closing ceremony was attended by Pilar Rodríguez, who led the ceremony, and Fatime Aouab, Head of the Division of Partnerships and Monitoring of International Events and

Activities of the Ministry of Economic Inclusion, Small Businesses, Employment and Skills, representing the Kingdom of Morocco, reinforcing the international nature of the event. The activity was structured around a pinwheel composed of five pieces, each symbolising a key element in the fight against child labour and the consolidation of regional agreements.

The first piece represented the collective voice of all participating countries, reaffirming the commitment to build a future without child labour. The second illustrated tripartite social dialogue, showing the progress of joint work between governments, employers and workers, as well as the collaboration of all sectors committed to children. The third piece symbolised the evidence and knowledge that underpin policy decisions, highlighting the importance of sound and sustainable policies. The fourth reflected solidarity between regions, underscoring that mutual learning strengthens joint action. Finally, the fifth piece embodied the hope, energy and determination of the Americas — together with the Kingdom of Morocco and other regions — to move forward together towards a future free of child labour.

As the pinwheel was turned, the combined strength of regional actors was visualised, reminding us that collaborative action generates concrete and sustainable change. The ceremony concluded with a message of unity, commitment and hope, reaffirming the relevance of regional agreements in the fight against child labour.

As part of the event, Pilar Rodríguez symbolically presented the regional report to Fatime Aouab, sharing it so that it can be known and used as a reference at the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, reaffirming the importance of collaboration and joint action at the international level.

- **Remarks by Fatime Aouab, Head of the Division of Partnerships and Monitoring of International Activities and Events** of the Ministry of Economic Inclusion, Small Businesses, Employment and Skills, representative of the Kingdom of Morocco

Fatime Aouab expressed her gratitude and appreciation to all those who participated in the regional consultations. She highlighted the quality of the discussions and reflections that made it possible to identify progress, define challenges and key priorities for the protection of children in the Americas, including social protection, formalisation of the informal sector, security in supply chains and the most affected sectors, such as agriculture and domestic work.

She noted that the results of these consultations will serve as a solid basis for the work of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, which seeks to generate a clear and progressive roadmap to substantially reduce child labour. She stressed the importance of implementing a monitoring and evaluation system based on reliable data, which would make it possible to measure progress, address persistent challenges and adjust policies in real time, in coordination with national and international actors and civil society.

She also explained that a joint technical committee between Morocco and the ILO meets regularly to define all the organisational, technical and logistical aspects of the conference, which will be held from 11 to 13 February 2025 with around 2,200 participants. The agenda will include thematic, parallel and special sessions, following the topics identified in the previous consultations, with interpretation and detailed letters of invitation regarding the format and participation.

Fatime Aouab concluded by reaffirming that only through collective action, solidarity and determination can concrete progress be made in eradicating child labour, and she thanked all participants for their commitment and contribution to the process.

- **Sophie De Coninck, Head of Operations for ILO Fundamentals**

Sophie De Coninck presented progress on the agenda and outcome document of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour. She noted that regional consultations held in Africa, the United States and Arab countries, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and the Americas have provided key input from constituents and stakeholders in all regions, which will serve as the basis for defining the agenda and selecting the thematic sessions, side events and participants for the innovation fair.

De Coninck explained that the agenda will be structured in three blocks. The first block will alternate between plenary and parallel sessions. Parallel sessions may be co-organised by partners and will be selected based on their alignment with the agenda, regional balance, diversity of organisations and collaboration between partners. The themes identified in the five regional consultations will guide the selection of thematic sessions, and the results of the consultations will also be used to determine which partners will organise side events and participate in the innovation fair. The second block includes parallel and special sessions, while the third focuses on innovation, offering labs, policy clinics and an innovation fair with scalable solutions to eradicate child labour, with a focus on digital innovation and experimental spaces for artificial intelligence and virtual reality, including a pilot space with *chatbots* on forced labour.

De Coninck highlighted that a joint technical committee between Morocco and the ILO is coordinating all organisational and logistical aspects, ensuring the inclusive participation of approximately 2,200 actors from governments, employers, workers, civil society and international and regional organisations, and a live programme for those who cannot attend. The aim is to include actors from the agricultural sector and specialised advisers. Invitations will be sent to hosts, governments and international organisations; letters to workers and other actors will be signed by the minister and sent through diplomatic channels.

Finally, she recalled that supporters from all regions will have opportunities to participate in panels, sessions, the innovation fair and side events, and noted that the final agenda will be published in mid-November. She reaffirmed the importance of collective collaboration to advance the eradication of child labour.

- **Benjamin Smith, Alliance 8.7**

Benjamin Smith explained that Morocco has expressed the need for the outcome of the conference to be a concrete product in the form of a roadmap, which would serve as a clear and progressive action plan, including a monitoring and evaluation system. He noted that these ideas have been reflected in regional consultations and shared across all regions, including Latin America and the Caribbean, and were also discussed at the ILO Governing Body, allowing Alliance 8.7 members to contribute their perspectives.

Smith also indicated that the results of the Second World Summit on Social Development will be incorporated into the drafting of the outcome document of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour. He highlighted that the host country, in coordination with the ILO, is

holding consultative meetings to contribute to the outcome document and define the composition, mandate and methodology of the Drafting Committee.

Smith explained that this Drafting Committee will begin work before the conference to prepare a draft document and roadmap, and will meet again during the conference to incorporate the conclusions of the sessions, ensuring that they are reflected in the final document. The committee will be composed of 24 members, following the 8-8-8 formula: eight representatives from governments, eight from workers and eight from employers, and will meet for the first time in mid-December with the aim of finalising the draft document.

Space for dialogue and direct interventions:

Question	Answer
Jimmy Bermúdez, Focal Point for Honduras The costs of the tripartite constituents must be borne by the State. Will there be ILO sponsorship?	Sophie De Coninck indicated that, in practice, governments usually finance the participation of their delegations. She noted that the ILO provides special support to less developed countries, including travel and accommodation, with the aim of facilitating the participation of tripartite delegations. However, she clarified that, in the Latin American and Caribbean region, only one country receives this type of support; the other participants must finance their own attendance.

Session 4A – The new RILAC strategic plan: group work

Moderator: Pilar Rodríguez, Chief Technical Advisor to RILAC

Session 4A of the day consisted of a workshop dedicated to the participatory analysis of RILAC's new Strategic Plan 2026-2030. The purpose of the workshop was to analyse and enrich, from a tripartite perspective, the four strategic lines of the new framework, identifying its strengths, opportunities and areas for improvement.

The groups were formed on a tripartite basis, with representation from governments, employers and workers, and were facilitated by specialists in each thematic area:

- Theme 1. Evidence-based prevention and strengthening of national policies
- Theme 2. Integrative approaches for comprehensive intervention
- Theme 3. Regional impact and coordination: efficient and effective actions for greater impact
- Area 4. Sustainability and governance to ensure the sustainability of actions

During the discussion, the facilitators guided the exchange around four guiding questions:

- *Do we agree with the approach of the Axis and its strategic lines?*
- *What are the main strengths and what areas could be reinforced?*
- *What opportunities or challenges exist for its implementation?*
- *As a group, do we recommend keeping it as it is or do we suggest specific adjustments?*

By way of introduction, **Pilar Rodríguez presented the main components of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030:**

Axis 1. Evidence-based prevention

Pilar Rodríguez presented the first Axis of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030, focused on the preventive nature of RILAC work. She stressed that prevention must be based on evidence, advance planning and the strengthening of national and territorial policies. She emphasised the importance of consolidating institutional and intersectoral coordination, expanding the CLRISK to more territories and national information systems — so that it can be continuously updated — and consolidating the CAPs as permanent instruments, integrated into public management and with progressive funding.

Strategic Area 1: Evidence-based prevention	Description and key guidelines
General objective	Strengthen national and territorial policies based on data, evidence and advance planning.
Main lines of action	• Strengthen national policies and CAPs. • Use CLRISK to guide territorial action. • Strengthen inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination. • Promote networks of companies and trade unions to drive PETI. • Develop mechanisms for exchange and learning between countries.

Axis 2. Integrative approaches for comprehensive intervention

In presenting the second axis, Pilar Rodríguez explained that this component of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030 broadens the focus to the structural causes of child labour and forced labour, promoting integrated and transformative responses. She pointed out that, unlike the previous plan, which focused more on sectoral approaches, this new framework seeks to address the structural causes through coordinated intersectoral action, combining the efforts of governments, the business sector and trade unions.

She also highlighted the incorporation of emerging causes, such as those linked to care economies and digital environments, as well as the need to integrate policies on employment, education, social protection, equality, rural and environmental development, promoting decent work. She reaffirmed that States are responsible for complying with the plan's guidelines and actions, in joint responsibility with the other tripartite actors.

Strategic Axis 2: Integrative approaches for comprehensive intervention	Description and key guidelines
Overall objective	To address the structural and emerging causes of child labour and forced labour through intersectoral and integrated approaches that promote sustainable change.
Main lines of action	• Integrate policies and programmes on employment, education, social protection, equality, rural and environmental development that promote decent work. • Raise awareness of and address emerging and hidden forms of child labour. • Strengthen the protection of migrant children and adolescents. • Promote sectoral action by business and trade union networks in sectors and supply chains where child labour occurs. • Incorporate a gender and intersectional perspective into PETI.

Axis 3. Efficient and effective actions for greater impact and regional coordination

In presenting the third axis, Pilar Rodríguez emphasised the importance of strengthening regional coordination mechanisms to enhance the collective impact of RILAC. She explained that this axis seeks to consolidate a common system of information, monitoring and learning that will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the actions undertaken by countries.

She highlighted the need to consolidate the Regional Observatory on Child Labour as a shared platform for information and monitoring, and to strengthen the Monitora+ digital tool, which will enable the monitoring of national plans and strategies. She also mentioned the importance of promoting the Committee on Occupational Safety and Health (CSST), encouraging knowledge transfer, technical assistance between countries and capacity building.

Rodríguez also highlighted the importance of promoting policy coordination and convergence through regional and subregional integration mechanisms, such as the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), recalling the recent MERCOSUR Declaration, which reaffirms the joint commitment of countries to continue working towards the eradication of child labour. Finally, he

stressed the importance of strengthening transparency, accountability and the dissemination of results at the regional level.

Strategic Area 3: Efficient and effective actions for greater impact and regional coordination	Description and key guidelines
General objective	To enhance regional impact through coordinated actions, cooperation mechanisms and common information systems, ensuring greater effectiveness, efficiency and accountability.
Main lines of action	• Consolidate the Regional Child Labour Observatory as a common information and monitoring system. • Strengthen the Monitora+ platform as a digital tool for monitoring plans and strategies. • Promote the Occupational Safety and Health Committee (CSST), encouraging knowledge transfer, technical assistance and capacity building between countries. • Promote the articulation and convergence of policies through regional and subregional integration mechanisms (MERCOSUR, SICA, CARICOM, OAS, SEGIB, among others). • Strengthen transparency, accountability and the exchange of results at the regional level.

Axis 4. Sustainability and governance of RILAC

In presenting the fourth pillar, Pilar Rodríguez explained that this component seeks to guarantee the sustainability of the progress achieved by RILAC, ensuring that the results are lasting and measurable. She stressed that sustainability depends on shared, transparent and accountable governance, as well as on the strengthening of tripartite structures and co-responsibility among the different actors.

Rodríguez highlighted the importance of consolidating a solid and sustainable tripartite structure, based on lasting partnerships and diversified funding, which promotes greater ownership by countries and the Committee. She also emphasised that political commitments must be translated into concrete actions with adequate budgets, and that the Axis also seeks to strengthen strategic communication and expand alliances with key partners such as Alliance 8.7, the [Child Labour Platform](#) (CLP), the private sector and international organisations.

Strategic Axis 4: Sustainability and governance of the IR	Description and key guidelines
Overall objective	To ensure the institutional, financial and political sustainability of RILAC through shared, transparent and participatory governance.
Main lines of action	• Consolidate the transition process towards shared governance of RILAC. • Strengthen tripartite governance and inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination mechanisms. • Promote private sector co-responsibility in supply chains. • Expand strategic alliances with Alliance 8.7, the CLP, development partners, the private sector and international organisations. • Consolidate countries' progressive commitment to the sustainability of CAPs. • Strengthen the transparency, accountability and strategic communication of RILAC.

Presentation of working group results by focus area

Following the group work, representatives from each area presented the main contributions, reflections and recommendations arising from the tripartite analysis to the plenary. Each group shared the strengths identified, areas for improvement, and opportunities and challenges for the implementation of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030. These presentations allowed for a comparison of perspectives among the different actors, enriched the content of each Axis, and highlighted points of convergence towards a more articulated and sustainable regional roadmap.

Axis 1. Evidence-based prevention and strengthening of national policies

Speaker: Catalina Sepúlveda Zea, workers' representative, Colombia

The group expressed broad agreement with the approach of Axis 1, emphasising that prevention is the most efficient way to advance the eradication of child labour, especially in contexts with limited resources. The importance of institutionalising prevention within sectoral plans and budgets was underscored, integrating it across national policies and strengthening intersectoral coordination to consolidate social protection systems that address the structural causes of risk and vulnerability for children and adolescents.

It was also emphasised that the socio-economic context matters: factors such as insecurity and job loss are pushing many children and adolescents out of school and into hazardous work. The group therefore considered it essential to place employment at the centre of strategies, promoting decent employment policies, especially in the agricultural, productive and service sectors, with a gender approach that recognises the care economy and activates tripartite social dialogue.

Finally, there was agreement on the need to mainstream the issue of child labour in other public policies and to translate regional commitments into concrete actions at the territorial level. Among the strengths of the Axis are the emphasis on prevention, territorial coordination and tripartite governance. Among the challenges, the need to coordinate agendas among actors, avoid duplication, ensure simple and measurable indicators, and strengthen the use of existing early warning and monitoring tools was highlighted.

In summary, the group proposed three priorities:

1. Institutionalise prevention in territorial plans, budgets and agreements.
2. Strengthen employment policies as a prevention tool, with a gender focus and attention to the care economy.
3. Develop simple and interoperable indicators for monitoring and continuous improvement within effective tripartite coordination.

The details of the group's contributions and reflections are presented in the following table:

Criterion	Proposals
Relevance and general agreement	Prioritise prevention, as it allows for more efficient use of resources and should be integrated into institutional spaces for action. Inter-sectoral coordination remains a key challenge for strengthening social protection systems. Insecurity and job loss increase the risk of children and adolescents dropping out of school and entering hazardous work. Reflect on the economic model, prioritising policies that strengthen decent employment, especially in the agricultural, productive and basic services sectors. Strengthen employment policies and link them to vulnerable actors, such as female heads of household. Incorporate a gender perspective and mainstream child labour into other public policies. Regional and national commitments must be reflected in concrete actions and resources allocated to PETI. Take advantage of the tools developed by RILAC for the design and monitoring of national policies. Strengthen local and territorial participation in the implementation of PETI, including mechanisms for dialogue and coordination. Incorporate early warning systems to detect possible situations of child labour. Joint work between the employer and worker sectors, promoting effective tripartite action.

	The example of Brazil was shared, where intersectoral coordination has led to significant progress and the development of a new 10-year national plan. Strategic Line 4: Clarify the concept of collective action, as unifying voices and agendas remains a challenge. It was recommended that indicators be clear, measurable and aligned with the commitments made.
Strengths and areas for improvement	• Strategic and operational alignment in countries, which allows for budgets to be established. • Strengthening the action of each sector for consolidated tripartite action, taking advantage of their different capacities for collective action.

Axis 2. Integrative approaches for comprehensive intervention in addressing the structural causes of child labour

Speaker: Susana Santomingo, workers' representative, Argentina

The group expressed broad agreement with Axis 2, valuing its structural approach to addressing the root causes of child labour. They agreed on the need to move from targeted interventions to comprehensive policies based on employment, social protection, decent work and access to decision-making, and to translate these challenges into a clear roadmap to guide national strategies.

The importance of strengthening institutions, extending the scope of labour inspection to the informal sector and promoting effective intersectoral coordination was highlighted. It was also proposed to incorporate a gender perspective, with a focus on child labour in care work and single-parent households headed by women, promoting care policies and family reconciliation mechanisms. The importance of restoring purchasing power and well-being through decent work and including mechanisms to measure the impact of structural policies was also emphasised.

Among the challenges mentioned were the risks of political setbacks, funding constraints and the difficulty of implementing integrated policies at the territorial level. Overall, the group reaffirmed its agreement with the focus, emphasising that intersectorality, policy coordination and political will are key to advancing the PETI.

The details of the group's contributions and reflections are presented in the following table:

Criterion	Proposals
Relevance and general agreement	• The group expressed broad agreement with the focus and formulation of the axis, highlighting that it addresses

	fundamental challenges. • The need to move from targeted interventions to structural policies was emphasised, acting on the determinants through employment policies, social protection and access to decision-making spaces. • The challenges must be translated into a roadmap for the generation of policies that guide the development of national strategies. • Regarding Strategic Line 1, it was suggested that the wording be adjusted: replace "rural and environmental development" with social protection, care, equality and decent work. • It was agreed to strengthen the social protection approach, incorporating access to benefits as a concrete action to reduce the risk of child labour. • Promote intersectoral coordination that fosters integrated and intersectional actions. • Strengthen the institutional architecture for the prevention and elimination of child labour by improving management tools—legislation, national plans, commissions, and workflows. • Incorporate a specific reference to institutional strengthening. • Strengthen institutions, including expanding the scope of labour inspection to informal sectors where most cases of child labour are concentrated. • Address poverty and child labour by considering the working conditions of adults, promoting decent work and work-life balance systems to prevent children from entering the workforce. • Incorporate a gender approach that considers child labour in caregiving and the situation of single-parent households headed by women, promoting care policies and inter-institutional coordination to reduce the risk of child labour (Strategic Line 5). • Restore purchasing power and well-being through decent work, and incorporate measurement mechanisms to assess how addressing structural causes contributes to
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	reducing child labour. • In Strategic Line 3, it was proposed to include the protection of migrant, rural and climate crisis-affected children and adolescents.
Opportunities and challenges	Challenges • Risk of political setbacks on sensitive issues such as migration, gender equality and climate change. • The neoliberal socio-political and economic model can act as either a facilitator or a barrier to PETI. • The challenge of ensuring that integrated policies are translated into concrete actions at the territorial level, with operational mechanisms and effective coordination between sectors. • Funding constraints.
Group position	The group expressed its full agreement with the approach of Axis 2, emphasising that intersectorality, policy coordination and articulation, as well as active social participation, are decisive factors for the prevention and elimination of child labour. It was stressed that political will and social commitment must be the main drivers of actions under this axis. The group also highlighted the importance of strengthening public policies with an integrative and structural approach that addresses the root causes of child labour and ensures that all national and regional efforts contribute coherently to its eradication.

Axis 3. Regional impact and coordination: efficient and effective actions for greater impact

Speaker: Hilaria Hilario Baez, government representative, Dominican Republic

The group expressed broad agreement with Axis 3: Regional Impact and Coordination, highlighting its relevance and consistency with the objectives of RILAC. They agreed that the Axis addresses two complementary dimensions: strengthening technical monitoring tools (such as the Regional Observatory on Child Labour and Monitora+) and consolidating strategic alliances that expand the scope of regional action.

They proposed minor adjustments to clarify the objectives and frequency of reports, as well as to maintain the reference to "impact and coordination" in the title, suggesting that it be reworded

as "Axis 3. Regional impact and coordination: efficient and effective actions, tools and partnerships to expand results."

Among the main challenges, they identified structural inequality between countries and budgetary and political constraints; while, as opportunities, they highlighted the use of regional tools to make results visible, the expansion of intersectoral partnerships and the incorporation of new actors. Overall, the group reaffirmed the relevance of the Axis and its contribution to the sustained strengthening of regional cooperation.

The details of the group's contributions and reflections are presented in the following table:

Criterion	Proposals
Relevance and general agreement	The group expressed its general agreement with the approach of Axis 3, although it noted that this could be understood as two complementary objectives: 1. Strengthen existing tools—such as the Regional Observatory on Child Labour and Monitora+—to consolidate the technical and monitoring basis of RILAC. 2. Promote strategic alliances that enable more coordinated and far-reaching regional action. The group also recommended maintaining the reference to "impact and coordination" in the text, proposing to reformulate the title of the Axis as: "Axis 3. Regional impact and coordination: efficient and effective actions, tools and partnerships to expand results."
Strengths and areas for improvement	As an area for improvement, it was proposed to specify the frequency of reports in the breakdown of strategic lines; for example, establishing annual reports in Strategic Line 5.
Opportunities and challenges	Challenges: • Structural inequality and regional heterogeneity, which hinder balanced and sustained coordination between countries, given that they are at different levels of progress in the fight against child labour. • Budgetary constraints and dependence on political will, which can hinder the effective implementation and continuity of the actions of the axis. Opportunities • Strengthen the use of regional tools to measure impact and highlight the contributions of tripartite partners, including not only governments but also workers and

	employers. • Expand regional partnerships and spaces for cooperation and innovation that facilitate access to technical assistance, financial resources and shared good practices. • Take advantage of the growing interest of new actors, such as cultural organisations, civil society and local governments, which can provide complementary perspectives and support. • This approach highlighted the existence of a historical link that reflects all the efforts made. Thanks to joint work with RILAC, there has been growth and increased interest from these actors, which will be visible both in countries where CLRISK has already been implemented and in those where it will be implemented in the near future.
Position of the group	The group expressed its general agreement with Axis 3, proposing only minor adjustments aimed at clarifying the objectives addressed by the strategic lines, which are considered separate but complementary in their contribution to the achievement of the axis.

Axis 4. Sustainability and governance to ensure the sustainability of actions

Presenter: Álvaro Segovia, Government representative, Mexico

The group expressed its agreement with the strategic lines of the plan, highlighting the need to promote the CAP as a key tool for the sustainability of RILAC. Given the scarcity of resources, it was proposed that countries and Focal Points contribute more actively to the work of the Technical Secretariat, rethinking functions and seeking support from the national level, especially from the business sector, to strengthen the strategic alliance and financing.

The tripartite structure of RILAC was recognised as its main strength, facilitating dialogue and collaboration with donors and key actors. Among the suggested adjustments, mention was made of strengthening governance through a more representative *pro tempore* committee, with greater participation by workers, and strengthening accountability to show results and attract new support.

Finally, it was proposed to reinforce the mobilisation of resources, both financial and human, through fundraising campaigns, studies or specialised assistance, coordination with parliaments and the private sector, as well as promoting sustainable business strategies that contribute to the eradication of child labour and the sustainability of RILAC.

The details of the group's contributions and reflections are presented in the following table:

Criterion	Proposals
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Relevance and general agreement	The group expressed agreement with the general approach of the Strategic Area and with the lines that develop it, highlighting that it is a vital area for the sustainability of RILAC. The importance of the CAPs functioning as a roadmap that also serves as an input to attract cooperation and allies was emphasised. There was also consensus that the priorities identified in the Axis are appropriate and reflect the relevant challenges and approaches that RILAC should take on. No disagreements or specific parts requiring adjustments were noted.
Strengths and areas for reinforcement	Strengths identified: • A consolidated tripartite structure, which has strengthened dialogue and the development of framework agreements between the different actors. • Existing alliances and coordination mechanisms, which have enabled sustained collaboration between sectors and countries. • Transparency and accountability, highlighted as practices that should be maintained and continue to showcase qualitative results. Proposals for improvement: • Complete the formation of the 10 Workers' Focal Points and 10 Employers' Focal Points, and strengthen the role of the <i>Pro Tempore</i> Committee. • Expand and strengthen partnerships, especially with the private agricultural sector, and promote sustainable business strategies to eradicate child labour (e.g. through childcare centres). • Develop resource mobilisation strategies, including advocacy campaigns with national parliaments and coordination with key ministries, as well as strengthening voluntary contributions from countries channelled through the ILO or through direct contributions.
Opportunities and challenges	Opportunities: • Strengthen partnerships with the private sector, promoting the creation of corporate funds or tax incentives for companies that support programmes to eradicate child labour and train vulnerable families (as in

	the case of Brazil). - Continuity of focal points, especially in governments, which would promote institutional memory and the sustainability of the actions and proposals of the axis. Challenges or risks: - High turnover of officials or representatives, which can weaken coordination and continuity of processes. - Limited financial and human resources, which could hinder the sustained implementation and achievement of the axis's goals.
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Day 4. Moving forward with the 2026–2030 Strategic Plan

The fourth and final day of the 11th Meeting of RILAC Focal Points was devoted to the collective review and validation of the draft Strategic Plan 2026-2030, based on the work carried out in the previous days. The session was led by Pilar Rodríguez, who welcomed the participants and reminded them that the purpose of the day was to consolidate the observations of the sectors and subregions, systematise the main contributions and plan the next steps towards the final approval of the document.

Pilar explained that, following the day of group work, sectoral presentations would be made to share findings, conclusions and proposals for improvement. The Technical Secretariat would then take on the task of integrating the observations into a revised version of the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan, which would remain open until 10 November to receive final contributions before being sent to the *Pro Tempore* Committee, responsible for final validation.

Session 4B: Sectoral group work on the new RILAC Strategic Plan 2026–2030

On the last day, Session 4B was devoted to sectoral work to gather specific contributions from each group—governments, employers, and workers—in the development of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030. The methodology involved a guided exercise using digital boards, in which each group reviewed the four Strategic Axes of the draft Plan: (1) evidence-based prevention, (2) integrative approaches, (3) regional impact and coordination, and (4) sustainability and governance. Based on the conclusions reached in the previous tripartite session, participants analysed the strategic lines, identifying aspects that should be maintained, reinforced or adjusted.

Summary of work on digital boards - Session 4B (Strategic Plan 2026-2030)

Sector	Main observations, adjustments or recommendations in the 2026-2030 Plan Axes
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Government - South America Digital board	• General approval of the formulation of the Axes, with an emphasis on maintaining national flexibility. • Axis 1: Reinforce the role of schools as spaces for gathering information and strengthening social dialogue from a territorial and decentralised perspective. • Axis 2: Incorporate care, social protection and equality policies as central components; address the worst forms of child labour not only from a criminal justice perspective, but also from a comprehensive care perspective for victims. • Axis 3: Maintain the regional approach and add a reference to binational exchanges. • Axis 4: general consensus with the proposed text, without specific modifications.
Government - Central America Digital dashboard	• Axis 1: Need to standardise CAP formats and involve other ministries (Education, Agriculture, Social Development) to strengthen prevention and inter-institutional coordination; adjust the wording of point 4 to reflect tripartite co-responsibility. • Axis 2: suggestion to revise the term "sustainability agreements" due to redundancy with collective agreements; incorporate territorial and non-discrimination approaches. • Axis 3: Integrate information from the Regional Observatory on Child Labour, Monitora+ and CAP into a single platform; highlight national and local progress; include good community practices. • Axis 4: Rethink sustainability by considering in-kind contributions and national efforts; strengthen budgetary accountability and business participation.
Government - Caribbean Digital dashboard	• General approval of the four axes, highlighting their scope for national adaptation. • Axis 1: Request technical support for research and data collection (surveys, rapid assessments). • Axis 2: Recommend the integration of technology into interventions for greater efficiency. • Axis 3: assess ILO support to improve coordination between policy-makers and technical experts.

	Axis 4: no changes, but the importance of resource mobilisation and the sustainability of cooperation is reaffirmed.
Employer Digital dashboard	- Axis 1: Strengthen spaces for tripartite dialogue, link prevention with employment policies and set achievable goals. - Axis 3: Propose that the Axis explicitly incorporate the word "Partnerships" to highlight cooperation; strengthen tools and international cooperation. - Axis 4: clarify that responsibility for sustainability must be shared by the three constituents (governments, employers and workers).
Worker Digital board	The board records the structured review of the Axes and the guiding questions, but without additional comments or specific modifications.

Presentation of sectoral results

Employer Sector, Álvaro García

The representative presented the results of the employer sector's work, highlighting three main observations on the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030:

1. Need for simplification and consistency: the group identified redundancies between lines of action in different Axes, which makes the plan difficult to read and follow up on operationally.
2. Focusing of objectives: the importance of defining clearer and more measurable goals and indicators for each axis was emphasised in order to better guide national and regional actions.
3. Space for technical review: the group appreciated the participatory process, but noted that the time available was limited to address each component in depth. They therefore proposed keeping the review process open during the following weeks in order to refine the wording, indicators and priorities.

The speaker highlighted that the previous day's tripartite dialogue had made it possible to identify common ground between the sectors and reaffirmed the business community's commitment to the continuous improvement of the strategic instrument.

Workers' Sector, Jessica Rodríguez

Among the main contributions from the sector, she highlighted:

- The importance of reaffirming decent work for adults as the structural basis for the prevention of child labour. She indicated that "in the ABC of the fight against child labour, the first thing is to guarantee decent work for adults."
- The need to strengthen trade union participation in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national and territorial policies, ensuring their involvement at all stages.
- The observation of repetition between axes and lines of action, particularly around supply chains, which could be simplified.
- The proposal to strengthen the link between employment, education, social protection and territorial development, with a focus on gender and rights.
- In terms of sustainability, she emphasised the importance of ensuring budgetary commitments and effective cooperation mechanisms, as well as complying with the agreements established in the Tripartite Declaration of Brasilia (2024).

The speaker concluded that the plan should maintain its comprehensive nature, but at the same time deepen the structural component of public policies, linking the eradication of child labour with formalisation, the care economy and youth employment policies.

Central America Government Sector, Álvaro Segovia

The group representative praised the overall coherence of the four pillars and highlighted progress in monitoring and evaluation. Together, they proposed:

- Strengthening information and monitoring systems, including the use of the Regional Observatory on Child Labour and the CAPs.
- Standardise data formats to facilitate comparison of progress between countries.
- Revise the wording of the strategic lines to align them with national priorities, particularly in the areas of gender, migration and territorial coverage.
- Consolidate existing tools and avoid duplication, prioritising the public dissemination of the Initiative's results.
- In the area of sustainability, they recognised the challenges of financing and proposed strengthening national commitment with technical resources and knowledge sharing, highlighting the importance of shared responsibility in implementation.

South American Government Sector, Roberto Padilha

The South America group, represented by Roberto Padilha, agreed that the new plan reflects the main challenges facing the region and proposed several substantive adjustments:

- Incorporate a territorial and subnational perspective, coordinating with local governments and community actors.
- Expand the participation of other ministries, integrating areas of education, social development, and the environment.
- In Axis 2, explicitly incorporate care policies, social protection and decent work as structural factors.
- Strengthen attention to migrant children and adolescents from rural areas or affected by climate crises, and ensure coherence between sectoral policies.
- For Axis 3, emphasise binational and regional coordination of actions.

- For Axis 4, recognise the need to advance sustainability despite time and resource constraints.

Government Sector, Caribbean, Lourdes Xirinachs

The group expressed its general agreement with the formulation of the Axes, highlighting that they are broad enough to adapt to national realities.

Among the aspects to be reinforced, they emphasised:

- Strengthening research and data collection, including child labour surveys and rapid assessments.
- Mobilising resources for knowledge generation as a regional priority.
- Integrating the use of technology into the various pillars to improve the efficiency of interventions.
- Improving coordination between the global, political and technical levels, with the support of the ILO.

Collective review and adjustments to the draft Strategic Plan 2026–2030, sharing of information

Following the presentations by the sectoral groups, the Technical Secretariat of RILAC, composed of Kathia Romero, Lourdes Xirinachs and Pilar Rodríguez, led the sharing of results, presenting a summary of the contributions by Strategic Area. The aim of this stage was to consolidate the comments made by the different groups and guide the final phase of adjustments to the draft Strategic Plan 2026-2030.

Axis 1. Evidence-based prevention and strengthening of national policies

The groups agreed on the need to strengthen intersectoral and territorial coordination as an essential element for the sustainable prevention of child labour. They insisted on improving the quality, use and interoperability of the information generated at the national and regional levels, ensuring that the data effectively serves to guide public policy decisions. Several countries and sectors highlighted the need to link education and labour formalisation more closely as complementary dimensions of prevention, as well as to strengthen the technical capacities of labour ministries and local institutions in evidence-based management.

Axis 2. Integrative approaches

The discussion highlighted the importance of articulating employment, social protection and care policies within a comprehensive approach that incorporates decent work as a cross-cutting principle. It was emphasised that strategies must address the structural causes of child labour — poverty, inequality and informality — with special attention to children and adolescents in situations of migration, in rural areas or affected by environmental or humanitarian crises. It was also proposed to strengthen the gender and intersectionality perspective in order to highlight the gaps that affect working girls and adolescents.

Axis 3. Regional impact and coordination

Progress was recognised in regional monitoring tools, particularly the Monitora+ platform, which is scheduled to be launched in 2025. The groups emphasised the need to simplify reporting formats and ensure that all countries have the capacity to use and maintain them. The advisability of strengthening the role of social partners—employers and workers—in monitoring and evaluating commitments was raised, as well as integrating information from the CAPs, the Regional Observatory on Child Labour and Monitora+ into a single coordinated system that reflects the progress made by each country.

Axis 4. Sustainability and governance

The interventions converged on the need to ensure the technical, institutional and financial sustainability of RILAC. The importance of consolidating tripartite governance and moving towards greater co-responsibility of countries in mobilising resources, including financial contributions, in kind and in technical capacities, was highlighted. Likewise, the relevance of strengthening regional coordination mechanisms, accountability and strategic communication as pillars for maintaining the legitimacy and continuity of the process was emphasised.

At the close of the session, Pilar Rodríguez praised the coherence and complementarity of the contributions, highlighting the shared willingness of the constituents to give the new plan an operational, measurable and inclusive approach. She recalled that the consultation process would remain open until 10 November, the deadline for submitting comments, before the document was reviewed by the *Pro Tempore* Commission and subsequently presented at the regional meeting in December.

A general round of comments and/or questions then followed:

Speaker	Main content of comment
Álvaro Segovia, Focal Point, Mexico	He proposed enabling additional space for technical discussion on the strategic lines—particularly Axis 2—before the 10 November deadline. He argued that, beyond the deadline for submitting contributions, it would be useful to hold a round of collective review by region or subgroup to refine the wording and avoid redundancies. He suggested making a new proposal for specific wording in some sections, either through brief meetings or asynchronous communication (email or chat).
Pilar Rodríguez, RILAC Technical Secretariat	She responded positively, confirming that the deadline for receiving comments remains 10 November and that the Secretariat will prepare a new version of the document with wording adjustments and the elimination of duplications. She proposed that the groups work by subregion or sector as they prefer, sending their contributions within the deadline. She explained the roadmap: internal consolidation → review by the <i>Pro Tempore</i> Committee on 20 November → presentation of the revised document at the Focal Points meeting on 4 December.

Susana Santomingo, Labour Sector, Argentina	She approved Pilar's proposal and confirmed that the labour sector would circulate the document internally, incorporate the collective comments and send them on 10 November. She explained that the sector holds regular meetings, so it would be able to review the plan without the need for additional meetings. She stressed the importance of maintaining tripartite coordination and meeting the agreed deadlines.
Higinia Ciprian, Workers' Sector, Dominican Republic	She noted that in her country, the sectors will meet at the national level (government, employers and workers) to analyse the draft plan and that the results will be consolidated in the regional group of Focal Points. She recommended maintaining this dynamic: first internal debate by country, then regional sharing.
Rosalía Zingales, Focal Point, Venezuela	She approved the 10 November deadline, but proposed that exchanges be conducted asynchronously by subgroups — for example, using the South American group chat or shared online documents — to facilitate coordination without relying on formal meetings. She suggested that each subregion coordinate with the Technical Secretariat (especially with Kathia Romero) to organise contributions.
Hilaria Hilario, Focal Point, Dominican Republic	She agreed with Álvaro and Higinia that it would be advisable to meet once more before sending the final document, in order to refine the wording. She explained that in the Dominican Republic, workers and the government have already held joint meetings to review the plan and will continue to do so as a good national practice.
Marlene Mazariegos, Employer Sector, Guatemala	She confirmed that the employer sector would send its comments by 10 November at the latest, coordinating its contributions internally and validating them before sending them to the Technical Secretariat.
Anita Amorim, ILO, South-South Cooperation Department	She thanked the speakers for their contributions and expressed the ILO's institutional commitment to continue supporting RILAC. She reaffirmed that this network is a benchmark in South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and that the work carried out will be cited as an example in the ILO's global reports. She expressed her hope for continued technical and financial support during 2025.
Carmen Taitt and Jessica Rodríguez, Workers' Sector,	They confirmed that the trade union sector will also hold internal meetings, share a common document of observations and submit it within the established deadline. They highlighted the constant

Panama/Workers' Sector, Uruguay	communication between trade union focal points (Susana, Higinia, Jessica) and the willingness to comply with the schedule.
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Work plan for the finalisation and implementation of RILAC's new Strategic Plan 2026–2030

After closing the round of comments, Pilar Rodríguez commented on the roadmap for finalising the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan and starting the new monitoring cycle. The schedule presented was as follows:

Date	Planned activity	Description/Details
24 October	Country Profiles	Reminder to countries to submit outstanding national fact sheets.
10 November	Closing of comments on the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan Accountability Matrix	Deadline for receiving comments and proposed adjustments. Each sector and subregion will organise its own internal review process. The accountability matrix must also be completed by that same date.
20 November	<i>Pro tempore</i> Committee	Meeting of the <i>Pro Tempore</i> Committee to review the adjusted version of the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan and receive the first draft of the goals for the 2026-2030 period. The goals will be defined with a participatory and co-responsible approach by country and sector.
4 December	Monthly meeting of Focal Points	Presentation of the Strategic Plan 2026-2030 with the adjustments incorporated, technical validation and receipt of final comments before the end of the year.
January (date to be confirmed)	<i>Pro tempore</i> Committee	Preparation of the monitoring plan with budget, integrating the agreed goals and shared responsibilities.
5 February 2025	Monthly meeting of Focal Points	Final presentation of the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan together with the Monitoring Plan and budget, which will guide the new work cycle.

Pilar explained that this schedule also marks the start of the training process on the Monitora+ tool, scheduled to begin around 10 November, with the aim of strengthening RILAC's monitoring and evaluation capacities. She stressed that the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan will be complemented by a clear monitoring and budgeting system, which will allow progress to be measured by country, by sector and at the regional level.

Appointment of the *Pro Tempore* Committee

Subsequently, the presentation and selection of the new *Pro Tempore* Committee was carried out, facilitated by Pilar Rodríguez. Pilar highlighted the importance of this step for the implementation of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030 and recalled that the formation of the committee is part of the regular governance mechanism of RILAC.

It was explained that the *Pro Tempore* Committee plays a strategic role, as its work must be shared with the Focal Points of each government, who organise themselves within their sector and subregion to ensure that information and decisions are communicated effectively. The structuring by subregion and sector seeks to ensure that decisions are first discussed internally and then communicated to the Technical Secretariat, which has the role of facilitating and supporting implementation, acting on the basis of the decisions taken by the actors themselves in the territory.

In this edition, the composition of the committee was expanded to ten members, incorporating three representatives per each sector (governments, employers and workers), with the aim of ensuring balanced subregional representation between the Caribbean, Central America and South America, in order to strengthen the diversity and territorial scope of regional coordination, she said. Pilar emphasised that nominations must be official, sent by the Ministries of Labour in the case of the government sector, and by the corresponding international organisations in the employer and worker sectors, to guarantee the validity and legitimacy of the representatives.

The selection was made in an open and consensual manner, following previous sectoral meetings where candidates were proposed and validated. The final list was presented in plenary session and ratified by consensus of the participants.

The *Pro Tempore* Committee 2026-2030 was composed as follows:

Sector	Country	Candidate
Government Caribbean	Belize	Aida Reyes
South American Government	Peru	Yolanda Erazo
Central American Government	Costa Rica	Yamileth Jiménez
Worker	Mexico	Alejandro Avilés
	Argentina	Viviana Doval

	Venezuela	Judermi García
Employer	Nominations will be confirmed and announced shortly.	

This process reaffirmed the commitment of the tripartite actors to participatory, representative and sustainable governance, ensuring the continuity of RILAC's collaborative work, as well as the effective implementation of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030, moving towards a Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour.

Closing of the event

Álvaro García Parga Vice-President of Human Resources, Prodensa Group (Mexico), Focal Point for the Employer Sector

On behalf of the employer sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, Álvaro García Parga expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of this 11th Annual Meeting, highlighting the value of tripartite dialogue and sustained cooperation between governments, employers and workers.

He thanked the Technical Secretariat for organising and conducting the meeting, highlighting the spirit of collaboration that characterised the four days. He stressed that the employer sector deeply values this space for consultation, as "only by uniting our voices and efforts can we eradicate child labour in all its forms and guarantee a dignified future for the children and adolescents of our region".

In his speech, he acknowledged the progress made by RILAC, but also warned of the new challenges that remain, such as migration, informality and the influence of organised crime, factors that continue to push thousands of children into child labour.

He also warned about emerging forms of child labour linked to digital technologies, which require preventive and innovative responses. He stressed that the development of the Strategic Plan 2026-2030 is an opportunity to strengthen joint action and renew commitments with measurable results, effective partnerships and the active inclusion of the productive sector in national and regional strategies.

He concluded by stating that Latin America and the Caribbean must present themselves at the upcoming Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour with "a united, coherent and committed voice", reaffirming regional leadership in the promotion of decent work and the elimination of child labour.

Susana Santomingo - Coordinator of the Trade Union Unit for the Eradication of Child Labour (CGT, Argentina), Focal Point for the Workers' Sector

Representing the workers' sector, Susana Santomingo reaffirmed the trade union movement's historic commitment to RILAC, which she defined as "a space for democratic social dialogue that unites us in a goal that ennoble us all: the prevention and eradication of child labour".

She recalled that trade unions have been involved since the birth of RILAC eleven years ago, consolidating a process of learning, consensus building and sustained growth. She considered

that the current stage, marked by the development of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030, represents "a qualitative leap" in this collective journey and an example of the tripartite unity achieved in the region.

She warned that children today face "a more hostile and violent world, trapped by market greed and a decline in respect for human rights." She therefore called for redoubled efforts and sufficient national, provincial and local budgets to address the child labour emergency, ensuring the continuity of public policies beyond changes in government.

Santomingo gave special recognition to the CLRISK Model, describing it as a valuable tool that allows strategies to be tailored to each territory, and insisted on the need for trade unions to be included in all its phases: preparation, implementation and monitoring.

Finally, she thanked the Technical Secretariat team for their work, without whose support "it would not have been possible to get this far", and reaffirmed the commitment of the labour sector and the CSA to the defence of democracy, human rights, decent work and social justice.

Roberto Padilha, Labour Inspector, Coordinator of the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (Brazil), Government Sector Focal Point

Representing the government sector, Roberto Padilha began his speech by congratulating the Technical Secretariat on the excellent organisation of the meeting and highlighted the constructive and productive spirit that marked the plenary sessions and tripartite working groups.

He presented an overview of the results achieved in the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, noting that 60.7 per cent of the targets had been fully achieved, 31.3 per cent were in the process of being achieved and only 8 per cent had not been achieved. He also highlighted that between 2020 and 2024, Latin America and the Caribbean reduced the incidence of child labour by 8 per cent and the total number of children and adolescents in child labour by 11 per cent.

He mentioned that these advances "deserve to be celebrated, although much remains to be done to achieve a region completely free of child labour."

He stressed the need to accelerate the pace of reduction, addressing both persistent challenges—such as rural child labour—and new and less visible forms of exploitation, including those arising in digital environments.

Padilla highlighted the relevance of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030, which inaugurates a new cycle of action, cooperation and shared learning, consolidating the institutional architecture of RILAC together with the Punta Cana Declaration, the Brasilia Declaration and the CAPs.

He also highlighted the contribution of the Regional Consultation of the Americas for the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, which made it possible to build a unified position for the region, articulated in eight shared strategic areas. He placed special emphasis on the area relating to labour inspection and the transition to formality, which for the first time is among the regional priorities.

He concluded by pointing out that the most important challenge is to transform commitments into concrete and measurable actions. "A world free of child labour is not a distant utopia," she

said, "it is a possible goal and a moral promise that we must fulfil for present and future generations."

Ana Virginia Moreira Gómez, Assistant Director-General of the ILO and Director of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

The official closing ceremony was led by Ana Virginia Moreira Gómez, who conveyed a message of recognition and gratitude to the Focal Points and the Technical Secretariat for their commitment throughout the four days.

She emphasised that this meeting "has confirmed, once again, the strength of this network and the value of maintaining a shared voice in action," stressing that only by working together will it be possible to translate commitments into tangible results for the region's children.

Moreira celebrated the progress made by RILAC and particularly appreciated the discussion of the new Strategic Plan 2026-2030, which will allow us to look ahead with a shared, evidence-based vision, strengthening accountability and sustainability.

She noted that the four pillars of the new Plan — evidence-based prevention, integrated approaches, regional impact and coordination, and sustainability and governance — constitute a clear roadmap for the coming years, reaffirming the leadership of Latin America and the Caribbean in the fight against child labour.

She reiterated the ILO's commitment to supporting countries and social partners in the implementation of effective public policies, sustainable budgets and monitoring mechanisms that will enable agreements to be translated into real results.

Looking ahead to the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, she stated that the region arrives "with a solid, consensual and evidence-based position", where governments, employers and workers demonstrate leadership, coherence and commitment. She concluded by reaffirming that "the eradication of child labour is possible if we keep this priority alive in all agendas, policies and budgets," and urged continued work with consistency, leadership and sustained action towards a region truly free of child labour.

The closing ceremony ended with the screening of a commemorative video, produced by RILAC communications team, which recalled the main milestones and lessons learned in recent years, including the COVID-19 pandemic period. Pilar Rodríguez thanked the participants for their contributions and the tripartite sectors for their commitment, emphasising that "every advance in this initiative has been possible thanks to the determination, perseverance and cooperation of those who make up this network."

With a collective expression of gratitude and the traditional closing group photo, the 11th Annual Meeting of RILAC Focal Points formally concluded.

Participation and satisfaction levels

There was high participation during the four days of the meeting, with full representation of the tripartite sectors in all sessions. The diversity of actors and the active involvement of the Focal Points enriched the dialogue and reaffirmed the tripartite nature of RILAC.

From a qualitative point of view, greater interaction was observed in the group work spaces. The use of digital tools (parallel rooms, digital boards, simultaneous translation and interactive display spaces) was positively evaluated, as it promoted fluid and inclusive participation, overcoming geographical and time constraints.

Daily satisfaction surveys and the final overall evaluation confirm a positive assessment of the event. The results show high levels of agreement regarding the organisation, relevance of the content, methodological clarity and opportunity for participation.

Participants who responded to the surveys indicated that the working environment was collaborative, inclusive, and motivating. The support provided by the facilitators and the technical team's ability to maintain momentum, even with the complexity of the agenda, were highly valued. The most recurring observation was the need for more time for debate, reflecting the interest and involvement of participants in technical and strategic discussions.

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Annex 4	Day 2. Session 2. Child Labour Observation and Monitoring System in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI). Benjamin Silue. FR
Annex 5	Day 2. Pioneer Countries Share Thematic Priorities. Nadeeka Wataiyadda. Sri Lanka. EN
Annex 6	Day 2. Pioneer countries share thematic priorities. Alex Asiimwe. Uganda. EN
Annex 7	Day 3. Session 3 - Conclusions of the Regional Consultation for the Americas. Pilar Rodríguez. ES
Annex 8	Day 3. Regional Consultation Process for the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour. Benjamin Smith & Sophie De Coninck. EN
Annex 9	Day 3. Session 4A. New Strategic Plan 2026-2030 for RILAC Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour. Pilar Rodríguez. ES
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Annex 1 Event agenda

11th Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network – Virtual format Regional Initiative Latin America and Caribbean Free of Child Labour

Day 1: Tuesday, 21 October 2025	
Peru Time	Session 1: Opening – Progress and challenges
09:00 – 09:30	Group meetings: Employers, Workers and Governments.
09:30 – 10:30	Opening session ▶ Director of the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean ▶ Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation – AECID ▶ Brazilian Agency for International Cooperation – ABC ▶ Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation – AACID ▶ Representative of business organisations ▶ Representative of trade union organisations, ▶ Government representatives
10:40 – 10:50	Break
10:50 – 11:00	Expectativas compartidas
11:00 – 11:30	Session 1: Progress in Latin America and the Caribbean towards the eradication of child labour: accountability for the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan.
11:30 – 12:55	Group work: identification of other achievements and challenges for the future within the framework of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025.
12:55 – 13:00	End of day
Day 2: Wednesday, 22 October 2025	
Time	Session 2: A shared voice in action – Alliance 8.7 – Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour
08:00 – 08:30	Group meetings: Employers, Workers and Government.
08:30 – 08:40	Opening
08:40 – 09:20	Session: Exchange between Pathfinder Countries. Side event during the annual meeting of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RILAC).
09:20 – 10:00	Pathfinder countries share the thematic priorities emerging from the tripartite regional consultations.
10:00 – 10:10	Break
10:10 – 10:55	Group meetings for each region.

10:55 – 11:20	Report on group discussions and definition of inputs for the Sixth Conference on the vision and priorities of Alliance 8.7 for the future.
11:20 – 11:30	Closing of the event

Day 3: Thursday, 23 October 2025

Time	Session: Regional Consultation: "on the road to the Sixth Global Conference"
09:00 – 09:30	Group meetings: Employers, Workers and Government.
09:30 – 09:45	Session 3: Presentation of regional conclusions.
09:45 – 10:35	Regional Consultation Process for the Sixth World Conference Presentation by regional representatives of governments, employers, workers, civil society and United Nations agencies.
10:35 – 10:50	Symbolic act of delivery and closure of regional agreements.
10:50 – 11:00	Break
11:00 – 12:10	Session 4A: The Regional Initiative's new strategic plan: group work.
12:10 – 12:55	Plenary session and summary
12:55 – 13:00	End of day

Day 4: Friday, 24 October 2025

Time	Session: Moving forward with the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan
09:00 – 09:30	Group meetings: Employers, Workers and Government
09:30 – 10:00	Session 4B: Working in groups by sector on the new strategic plan for the Regional Initiative.
10:00 – 10:30	Presentation of sectoral results.
10:30 – 11:15	Collective review and adjustments to the draft Strategic Plan – sharing of ideas.
11:15 – 11:25	Break
11:25 – 12:00	Work plan for finalising and implementing the Regional Initiative's new strategic plan.
12:00 – 12:15	Appointment of the Pro Tempore Committee
12:15 – 13:00	Closing of the day Closing of the event

Annex 2 List of participants

Nombre y apellido Full name	Cargo Job title	Institución Organisation	País Country	Sector - Sector
Abdellah Kmimech	Chef de Division de la Réglementation et des Normes Internationales de Taravai	Ministère de l'Inclusion Economique, de la Petite Entreprise de l'Emploi et des Compétences	Maroc	Gobierno - Government
Adrian Steiner	Advisor	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)	Switzerland	Gobierno - Government
Aida Reyes	Senior Labour Officer/Child Labour Focal	Ministry of Rural Transforamtion Community Development Labour and LLocal Government	Belize	Gobierno - Government
Alberto López	Gerente de Asuntos Internacionales	COPARMEX	México	Empleador - Employers
Aldy Arana	Jefa de la unidad de adolescentes trabajadores	Ministerio de trabajo	Guatemala	Gobierno - Government
Alejandro Avilés Gómez	Asesor	UNT	México	Trabajador - Workers
Alejandro Garcia	HR VP	CONCAMIN	MEXICO	Empleador - Employers
Alex Asiimwe	Commissioner Labour, Industrial Relations and Productivity	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Uganda	Gobierno - Government
Alfredo Novales	Consejero Trabajo en REPER Ginebra	Ministerio de Trabajo	España	Gobierno - Government
Allyssa Dacasin	National Project Coordinator	International Labor Organization	Philippines	OIT - ILO
Alvaro Garcia Parga	HR VP	CONCAMIN	MEXICO	Empleador - Employers
Alvaro Segovia García	Subdirector de Asuntos Globales	Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social	México	Gobierno - Government
Ana Vasquez Gardini	Directora General CESIP / Coordinadora Marcha Global América del Sur	CESIP / Marcha Global contra el Trabajo Infantil	Peru	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil - Civil society organizations
Ana Virginia Moreira Gomes	Directora Regional América Latina y el Caribe	International Labor Organization	Peru	OIT - ILO
Anabella Osorio	Profesional en Políticas Públicas	Planeamiento Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación	Guatemala	Gobierno - Government
Andrea Bouret	sub inspectora general de trabajo	Ministerio de Trabajo	Uruguay	Gobierno - Government

Anik Blais	Senior Policy Analyst	Government of Canada - Employment and Social Development Canada - Labour Program	Canada	Trabajador - Workers
Anita Amorin	Head	Espu partnerships	Switzerland	OIT - ILO
Arlette Martinez	Jefa Dpto Derechos Fundamentales	Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social	Chile	Gobierno - Government
Artlibert Makori	Ass.Labour Commissioner	Ministry of Labour	Kenya	Gobierno - Government
Aslide Esther Rosado Beleño	Profesional Especializado	Ministerio del Trabajo	Colombia	Gobierno - Government
Astric Wyatt Archibald	International Labour Relations Offices	Government of St Kitts- Nevis	St Kitts Nevis	Gobierno - Government
Atilio Stalyn Silvas Garcia	jefe de la Unidad de Atención Laboral para Sectores Prioritarios	Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social	El Salvador	Gobierno - Government
Beatriz Villasanti De Almeida	REPRESENTANTE EMPRESARIAL - SECTOR COMERCIO	FEPRINCO	PARAGUAY	Empleador - Employers
Benjamin Silue	SOUS DIRECTEUR EN CHARGE DU SUIVI-EVALUATION DES PROGRAMMES ET PROJETS	Direction De La Lutte Contre Le Travail Des Enfants	Côte d'Ivoire	Gobierno - Government
Benjamin Smith	senior officer child labour	International Labor Organization	Switzerland	OIT - ILO
Blanca Yañez				OIT - ILO
Bukeni Waruzi	Executive Director	Free the Slaves	United States	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil - Civil society organizations
Camila Candia	Gerente de Desarrollo Industrial	Unión Industrial Paraguaya	Paraguay	Empleador
Carmen Alicia Taitt	activista	CTRP	panama	Trabajador - Workers
Catalina Sepúlveda Zea	Investigadora socióloga	ANDI	Colombia	Empleador - Employers
Cedrela Tamati	Assistant Chief Executive Officer for the Industrial Relations, Employment Permits and Occupational Safety and Health Division	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour	Samoa	Gobierno - Government
Cicero Pereira	Secretário Educacion	CSA	Uruguay	Trabajador - Workers
Cinthia Roldan	Abogada	Secretaría de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social de la Nación	Argentina	Gobierno - Government
Claudia Argueta	Consultora para la construcción Plan de Monitoreo 2026-2030	Consultora ILO	El Salvador	OIT - ILO

Claudia Fuentes Julio	Ambassador, Permanent Representative	Permanent Mission of Chile to the UNOG	Chile	Gobierno - Government
Claudia Orihuela	OIT	International Labor Organization	Peru	OIT - ILO
Cristina Maldonado	Technical Officer	International Labor Organization	Switzerland	OIT - ILO
CSA - Jessica Rodríguez	Asesora Política	CSA	Uruguay	Trabajador - Workers
Dağlar Taşci				Gobierno - Government
Daniel Harczy Kabuya	Head	Espu partnerships	Switzerland	OIT - ILO
Delci Sosa	Enc. Trabajo Infantil	CASC	República Dominicana	Trabajador - Workers
Dorotea Gómez	Directora de Previsión Social	Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social de Guatemala	Guatemala	Gobierno - Government
Edlta Fernández	Direccion desarrollo sostenible	Central ASI Venezuela	Venezuela	Trabajador - Workers
Edwin Bedoya	presidente	CEDOCUT	Ecuador	Trabajador - Workers
Farouk Mohammed	Chief Labour Inspector Specialist	Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprise Development	Trinidad and Tobago	Gobierno - Government
Fatine Aouab	Chef de Division du Partenariat et du Suivi des activités et manifestations internationales	Ministère de l'inclusion Economique de la Petite entreprise de l'Emploi et des Compétences	Maroc	Gobierno - Government
Federico Ruffinelli	Asesor IGTSS Punto Focal	MTSS	Uruguay	Gobierno - Government
Fernanda Fahrenbühler	Profesional - Departamento de Derechos Fundamentales	Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social	Chile	Gobierno - Government
Florencia Suau	Jefa Dto Educacion	uia	Argentina	Empleador - Employers
Francis Pascall Kentish	Deputy Labour Commissioner	Department of Labour	Antigua and Barbuda	Gobierno - Government
Francisco Delgado	CONSULTOR	International Labor Organization	COSTA RICA	OIT - ILO
Gillian Burton Persaud	Ministerial Advisor	Ministry pf Labour	Guyana	Gobierno - Government
Gillian Corrodus	Chief Technical Director (Acting)	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Jamaica	Gobierno - Government
Graciela Acevedo	Representante	Feprinco	Paraguay	Empleador - Employers
Gregoire Yameogo	Programme and operations specialist	International Labor Organization	Switzerland	OIT - ILO
Harumi Kasay	Coordinadora de Cooperación	Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo	Perú	Gobierno - Government
Hilaria Hilario Baez	Directora	ministerio de Trabajo	Republica Dominicana	Gobierno - Government

Hinginia Ciprian	Encargada de Asuntos de la Niñez	Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores Dominicanos	República Dominicana	Trabajador - Workers
Iara Alvarenga Freire	Diretora Secretaria Nacional da Criança e do Adolescente	UGT União Geral dos Trabalhadores	Brasil	Trabajador - Workers
Iliana Flores	Protection Knowledge Management Support Officer	International Organization for Migrations	Switzerland	Naciones Unidas - United Nations
Ira Rachmawati	Human and Trade Union Rights Officer	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	Belgium	Trabajador - Workers
Isaac Ruiz Sánchez	Directivo	Centro de Estudios Sociales y Publicaciones - CESIP	Perú	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil - Civil society organizations
Isabel Tejada	Secretaria Desarrollo Humano	Confederación Nacional de Unidad Sindical	República Dominicana	Trabajador - Workers
Ivann Liberatore	Deputy Representative	Government	France	Gobierno - Government
Jackeline Velarde	Consultora	International Labor Organization	Perú	OIT - ILO
Jane Colombini	Alliance 8.7 Technical Officer	International Labor Organization	Switzerland	OIT - ILO
Jason Menso	Head International Affairs	Ministry of Labour	Suriname	Gobierno - Government
Jean-Marie Kagabo	Child Labour Specialist	International Labor Organization	Switzerland	OIT - ILO
Jessica Rodríguez	Asesora Política	CSA	Uruguay	Trabajador - Workers
Jimmy Bermudez	Asesor	Secretaría de Trabajo	Honduras	Gobierno - Government
Johanna Bravo	Asesor	Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo	Perú	Gobierno - Government
Jorge Arturo Ríos Badillo	Director General de Relaciones Institucionales	Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social	México	Gobierno - Government
José Julián Elizondo Guerra	Asesor Jurídico	Confederación de Unidad Sindical de Guatemala, CUSG	Guatemala	Trabajador - Workers
Joshua Gertsen	Senior Government Relations Officer	International Labor Organization	Office for the U.S. and Canada	OIT - ILO
Judermi García	Dirección Contra el Trabajo Infantil	Central de Trabajadores ASI Venezuela	Venezuela	Trabajador - Workers
Juliana Manrique	Directora Laboral	ANDI	COLOMBIA	Empleador - Employers
Julio César García	Consultor	Consultor ILO	México	OIT - ILO
Karla Matamoros	Coordinadora	International Labor Organization	Honduras	OIT - ILO
Karungi Maurine	Programme Manager (a.i) Child Labour and School dropout Programme.	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	Uganda	Gobierno - Government

Katalina Moyano	Consultora Regional de reducción de las desigualdades y la pobreza y la promoción de la resiliencia	FAO	Chile	Gobierno - Government
Kathia Romero	Oficial de Programas	International Labor Organization	Peru	OIT - ILO
Kim Aikman	CEO	BCCI	Belize	Empleador - Employers
Kwenda Francis	Chief Labour Officer and Head of Child Labour Unit	Ministry of Labour	Malawi	Gobierno - Government
Laura Noemí Díaz Grütter	Directora General de Protección a la Niñez	Ministerio de Trabajo	Paraguay	Gobierno - Government
Leandra Perpétuo	Asesora	CUT	Brasil	Trabajador - Workers
Liana Cesaro	Asistente Ejecutiva de Dirección Regional	International Labor Organization	Perú	OIT - ILO
Liliana Loayza	Consultora	International Labor Organization	Perú	OIT - ILO
Liliana Ocmin	CdA OIL	CISL	Italia	Trabajador - Workers
Lina Montenegro	Directora	MITRADEL	Panamá	Gobierno - Government
Lorena Bojanic	Directora Área Desarrollo en Investigación Participación y Redes	Corporación OPCION	Chile	Empleador - Employers
Lorena Sadovsky	Referente CONAETI Argentina	STEySS	Argentina	Gobierno - Government
Lourdes Cardona	Coordinadora Empresas y DDHH	COHEP	Honduras	Empleador - Employers
Lourdes Xirinachs	Oficial de Programas	International Labor Organization	Costa Rica	OIT - ILO
Lucero Estrada	SUB SECRETARIA DE GÉNERO Y POBLACIONES VULNERABLES	CATP	PERU	Trabajador - Workers
Lucia Lopez	Consultora	International Labor Organization	Perú	OIT - ILO
Luis González Arias	Asesor de Relaciones Internacionales y Laborales	Unión Industrial Paraguaya	Paraguay	Empleador - Employers
Marco Dubbelt	Sr Director	Global March Against Child Labour	Netherlands	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil - Civil society organizations
Maria Alejandra Marks	Asistente de programas	International Labor Organization	Argentina	OIT - ILO
María Campos Torres	Jefa	MTESS	Paraguay	Gobierno - Government
María Eugenia Sconfienza	Sr. Programme Officer	International Labor Organization	Argentina	OIT - ILO
María José Reyes Montenegro	Directora de Grupos de Atención Prioritaria	Ministerio del Trabajo Ecuador	Ecuador	Gobierno - Government

Maria Lee	Child labour specialist	FAO	France	Naciones Unidas - United Nations
Marie Bouchard	Head Of global Engagement, Policy and Advocacy	Free the laves	USA	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil - Civil society organizations
Marie Jeanjean	Administrator FUNDAMENTALS	International Labor Organization	Switzerland	OIT - ILO
Marieve Wells Marrast	Programme Officer	Ministry of Legal Affairs, Labour and Consumer Affairs	Grenada	Gobierno - Government
Marlene Mazariegos	Pf	Oie	Guatemala	Empleador - Employers
Martha Irankunda	Head Child Labour Unit(a.i)	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Uganda	Gobierno - Government
Melanie Navarrete	Gerente de Asuntos Internacionales	COPARMEX	México	Empleador - Employers
Miguel Aguirre	Comunicador	International Labor Organization	Perú	OIT - ILO
Mohammad Bader	MENA REGIONAL MANAGER	FTS	Kuwait	Empleador - Employers
Motokunde Olaitan	Director Inspectorate	FMLE	Nigeria	Gobierno - Government
Nabil Ourari	point focal Alliance 8.7	Ministère des Affaires Sociales	TUNISIE	Gobierno - Government
Nadeeka Wataliyadda	Commissioner General of Labour	Department of Labour	Sri Lanka	Gobierno - Government
Nadine Osseiran	Technical Specialist FPRW	International Labor Organization	United Kingdom	OIT - ILO
Natalia Regalot	Asesor en RRII	MTSS	URUGUAY	Gobierno - Government
Natalia Ventosa	Analista Técnico	Secretaría de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social	Argentina	Gobierno - Government
Nejat Kocabay	Senior Programme Officer	International Labor Organization	Türkiye	OIT - ILO
Nelson Gutiérrez	Director General de Previsión Social	Secretaría de Trabajo y Seguridad Social	Honduras	Gobierno - Government
Nicola Schalkowski	ILO	International Labor Organization	UN	OIT - ILO
Ouffouet Raissa	sous directrice contrôle et application legislation	MINISTERE DE L'EMPLOI ET DE LA PROTECTION SOCIALE	Côte d'Ivoire	Gobierno - Government
Pascal Bredou	Project Manager	Ministry of labour	Côte d'Ivoire	Gobierno - Government
Patricia Roa	Oficial de Programación OIT Cono Sur	International Labor Organization	Chile	OIT - ILO
Paulina Tabares	Profesional especializado	Mintrabajo De Colombia	Colombia	Gobierno - Government
Pilar Rodriguez	CTA	International Labor Organization	Peru	OIT - ILO
Randall Arias	Especialista ACTEMP	International Labor Organization	Costa Rica	OIT - ILO

Ravena Silva	coordenação	Ministério de Desenvolvimento e Assistência Social	Brasil	Gobierno - Government
Ravena Silva	coordenação	Ministério de Desenvolvimento e Assistência Social	Brasil	Gobierno - Government
Ray Diego Chipana Leon	Especialista	MTPE	Perú	Gobierno - Government
Resel Melville	ILO Official	International Labor Organization	Trinidad and Tobago	Naciones Unidas - United Nations
Rina Verónica Méndez Solís	Encargada de Planeamiento	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación	Guatemala	Gobierno - Government
Roberto Guimarães - Brasil	Coordenador Nacional da Comissão de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil	Ministério del Trabajo Y Empleo	Brasil	Gobierno - Government
Rosalía Zingales	Viceministra de Inspección Laboral	MPPPST	Venezuela	Gobierno - Government
Rosario Hasperue	Secretaria de Derechos Humanos	CTA Autónoma	Argentina	Trabajador - Workers
Rosaura Molina Romero	Secretaría de Finanzas	CRTN	Costa Rica	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil - Civil society organizations
Rupika Ranawaka Sri Lanka	Commissioner of Labour, Labour Standards	Department of Labour	Sri Lanka	Gobierno - Government
Ruth Akin Akin Cuadros	Coordinadora de Cooperación	Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo	Perú	Gobierno - Government
Seily Meza	Docente	COLPEDAGOGOSH	Honduras	Trabajador - Workers
Sergio Diaz	Especialista	Secretaria de trabajo, empleo y seguridad social	Argentina	Gobierno - Government
Shernel James	Labour Commissioner	Ministry of Employment and Labour	St. Kitts and Nevis	Gobierno - Government
Silvia Possenti	Supply Chains Officer	International Labor Organization	Switzerland	OIT - ILO
Sofía Del Río	Funcionaria de Relaciones Internacionales	Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social	Chile	Gobierno - Government
Sophie De Coninck	Head of operations FUNDAMENTALS	International Labor Organization	Switzerland	OIT - ILO
Susana Santomingo	Punto focal Cono Sur	Confederación Sindical de las Americas	Argentina	Trabajador - Workers
Tameisha Udosen	Acting Director Child Labour Unit	Ministry of Labour & Social Security	Jamaica	Gobierno - Government
Theresa Onyinye Odoh	Chief Labour Officer and Head, Child labour Unit	Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment	Nigeria	Gobierno - Government
Thiago Sabato	Analista	Secretaria de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social - Ministerio de Capital Humano	Argentina	Gobierno - Government

Thiago Sabato Martins	Analista	Secretaria de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social - Ministerio de Capital Humano	Argentina	Gobierno - Government
Thomas Keyzers	Policy Officer	BMAS	Germany	Gobierno - Government
Thomas Keyzers	Policy Officer	BMAS	Germany	Gobierno - Government
Timothy Ryan	Chairperson	Global March Against Child Labour	Netherlands	Trabajador - Workers
Viviana Doval	Coordinadora de Trabajo infantil	CTA T	Argentina	Trabajador - Workers
Vonjinirina Todisoa Rakotovao	Directeur du Travail et de la Promotion des Droits Fondamentaux	Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Fonction Publique	Madagascar	Gobierno - Government
Wouter Cools	Project Manager	International Labor Organization	Uganda	OIT - ILO
Yamileth Jiménez	Jefatrua	MTSS	CR	Gobierno - Government
Yamuna Thushari	Commissioner of labour women & children's affairs division	Department of labour	Sri Lanka	Gobierno - Government
Yolanda Bertha Erazo Flores	Viceministerio de Trabajo	Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo	Perú	Gobierno - Government
Zakaria El Ghormli	Consultor	International Labor Organization		OIT - ILO

**Annex 3 Day 1. Session 1. Accountability Strategic Plan 2022–2025:
Progress towards a Child Labour-Free Region in Latin America and the
Caribbean.**



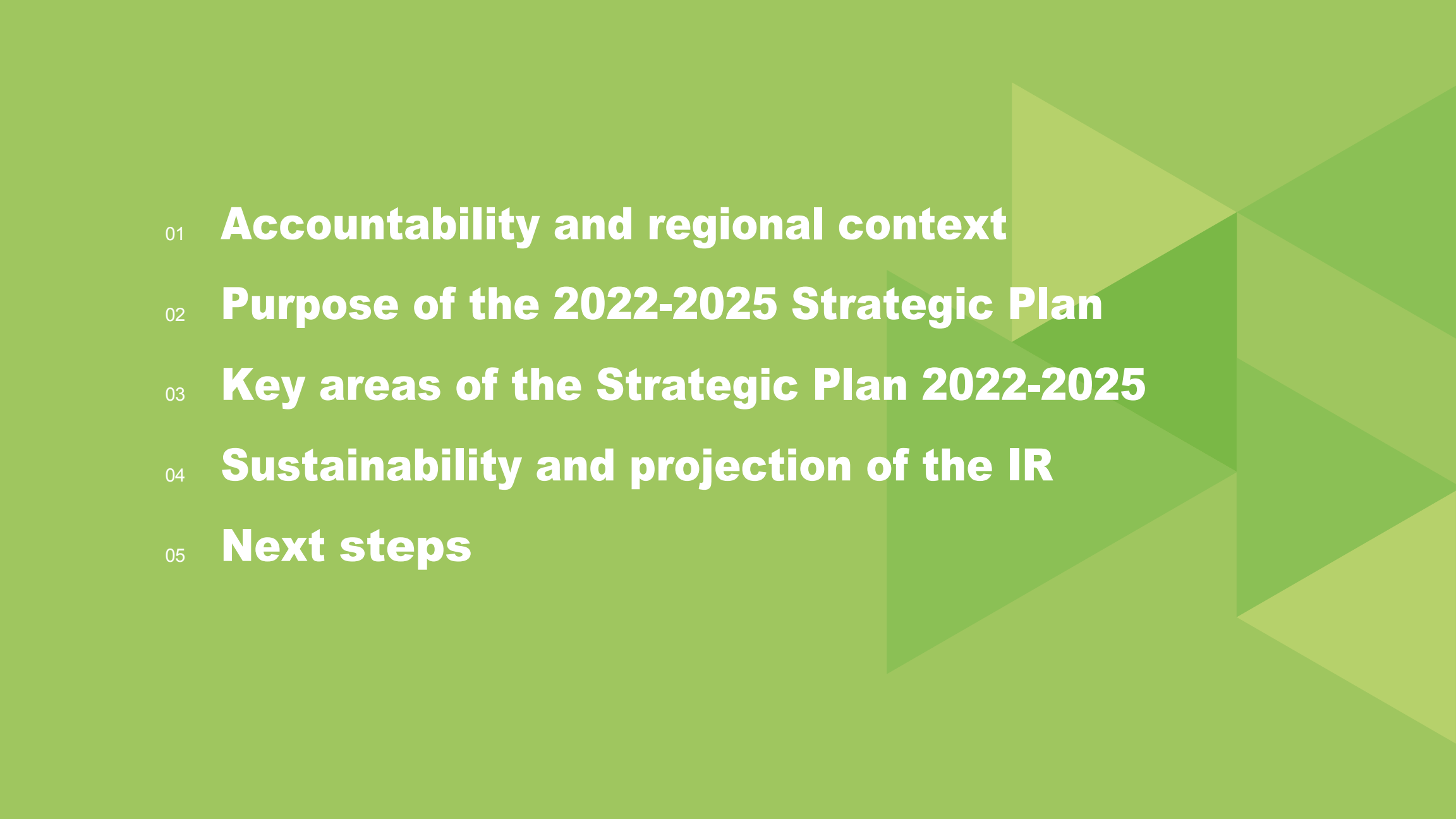
Organización
Internacional
del Trabajo



Iniciativa Regional
América Latina y el Caribe
Libre de Trabajo Infantil

Accountability 2022–2025: Progress towards a Child Labour-Free Region of Latin America and Caribbean Child Labour-Free Regional Initiative

2025

- 
- 01 **Accountability and regional context**
 - 02 **Purpose of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan**
 - 03 **Key areas of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025**
 - 04 **Sustainability and projection of the IR**
 - 05 **Next steps**

Accountability and regional context



This accountability report presents the progress made in implementing the 2022–2025 Strategic Plan, which is structured around four areas of action and geared towards the regional goal of a Latin America and Caribbean free of child labour.



The 2022–2025 PE was designed in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, a time when social and economic gaps in the region widened, affecting the most vulnerable groups in particular. Its implementation took place in a post-pandemic scenario
post-pandemic scenario, characterised by economic and social recovery processes.



The main threat during this period was the prioritisation of other national emergencies, which reduced the political attention, available resources and institutional capacity devoted to the prevention and reduction of child labour.

02



Purpose of the Strategic Plan

2022-2025

The purpose of the Strategic Plan was to guide the resources and efforts of member countries to strengthen the prevention and eradication of child labour in the region, promoting a tripartite approach between governments, employers and workers that contributes to consolidating a region free of child labour.

03 Axis of the Strategic Plan



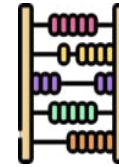
Axis 1

MIRTI as a driver of local policies for the prevention and eradication of child labour



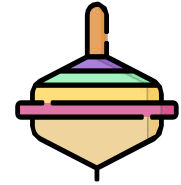
Axis 2

Approaches for comprehensive prevention



Axis 3

Efficient and effective actions with greater impact



Axis 4

Economic sustainability



Axis 1: MIRTI as a driver of local policies for the prevention and eradication of child labour

Our goals

What are they and how do we know we have achieved them?



Greater dissemination of MIRTI to promote its implementation

- Adapted tools to communicate its usefulness made available to IR members
- Local and political actors in 10 countries in Phase I increase their knowledge
- Five countries request technical assistance for implementation
- Two new countries implement Phase I



Strengthening of national, local and tripartite ownership of MIRTI

- 100 local policies created based on evidence with tripartite participation
- 50% of countries in Phase I institutionalise MIRTI
- Ten countries are working in municipalities identified on their risk maps
- Local exchange model developed to advance the implementation of Phase II



Applicability of MIRTI and evidence of its positive impact

- 50% of countries in Phase II: have data on the impact generated at the local level
- 4 countries update their maps and monitor their evolution
- Registration and systematisation of MIRTI application types for replicability



Axis 1: MIRTl as a driver of local policies for the prevention and eradication of child labour

Achievements



GOAL: Greater dissemination of MIRTl to promote its implementation

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ 2 Tools adapted to communicate its usefulness to IR members (*dashboard*, MIRTl video)
- ✓ Local actors and politicians from 18 countries increase their knowledge (*online* course, best practices information)
- ✓ 15 countries request technical assistance
- ✓ 3 new MIRTl countries (2 implemented, 1 in progress)



GOAL: Applicability of MIRTl and evidence of its positive impact

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ 4 countries have developed Phase II actions (Argentina, Mexico, Rica, Guatemala have shared their results)
- ✓ 4 are updating MIRTl (Mexico, Brazil, Argentina in process, Costa Rica in preparation)
- ✓ 7 countries are developing 19 experiences of MIRTl application from the three sectors



GOAL: Strengthening national and tripartite ownership of MIRTl

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ 17 evidence-based local policies created with tripartite participation



Unanticipated achievements

- ✓ Eight countries carry out five exchanges of best practices
- ✓ Incorporation of MIRTl into 6 public information spaces for local actors in 6 countries
- ✓ Incorporation of the gender variable into the MIRTl methodology
- ✓ 73% of countries with information available to develop MIRTl have developed the model
- ✓ 1 Analysis of agreement implementation
- ✓ 26 Country Profiles
- ✓ 26 countries have Accelerated Country Action Programmes (ACAPs aligning national policies with global and regional policies PE 20222-2025)

GOALS	Achievement indicators	Achievement compliance	Achieved	In progress	Not achieved
GOAL Greater dissemination of MIRTl to promote its implementation	Tools adapted to communicate its usefulness available to IR members	2 tools 11 MIRTl <i>dashboard</i> MIRTl video in two languages	x		
	Local actors and politicians from 10 countries in PHASE I increase their knowledge (<i>online</i> course, best practices information	18 countries including MIRTl countries and others (Bolivia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Panama) <i>Online</i> course Dissemination of best practices Information and training for MIRTl implementation	X		
	5 countries request technical assistance	15 countries	x		
	2 new countries implement Phase I	2 new countries 2 countries in process	x		
	Exchange of best practices as the main tool for information and applicability	8 countries 5 exchanges	x		
	Incorporation of MIRTl into information spaces for local actors	4 spaces 6 countries Peru (Ministry of Development website), Colombia (Global Compact website, MIRTl video broadcast in Colombia (National Planning Department), Argentina (Ministry of Human Capital website), Costa Rica (YouTube video), Guatemala (YouTube video), Mexico (YouTube video)	x		
GOAL Applicability of MIRTl and evidence of its positive impact	50% of countries in PHASE II have data on the impact generated at the local level	4 countries have developed Phase II actions (Argentina, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala have shared their results)		x	
	4 countries are updating their maps and monitoring their progress	4 are updating Mexico, Brazil, Argentina in process and Costa Rica in preparation		x	
	Registration and systematisation of MIRTl application types for replicability	Systematisation of cases in Mexico			
		Cases identified in Jamaica, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Argentina		x	
GOAL Strengthening of national, local and tripartite ownership of MIRTl	100 evidence-based local policies developed with tripartite participation	17 local policies 4 MIRTl II countries implementing local policies (Argentina, Mexico, Costa Rica , Guatemala) 4 countries have national policies designed for implementation at the local level (SIRITI Colombia, Municipal Model Peru, 2 conditional transfer programmes in Costa Rica and Jamaica with local reach		x	
	50% of countries in Phase I institutionalise MIRTl	5 countries		x	
	10 countries working in municipalities identified in their risk maps	5 countries		x	
	Local exchange model to advance the implementation of Phase II developed	4 countries		x	
	73% of countries with information available to develop MIRTl have developed the model	11 countries have MIRTl 4 countries could have it	x		



Axis 2: Approaches for comprehensive prevention

Our goals

What are they and how do we know we have achieved them?



Guaranteeing decent work for adults and productive development

- Regional observatory created in 2023 and operational in 2024
- 10 intersectoral initiatives identified and disseminated in policy-making forums on economic activity, social protection programmes, and the education system
- 5 members of the IR generate learning and exchange of intersectoral practices



Guarantee of education and training for employment

- Monitoring system available to combat school dropout linked to IT and hazardous work for adolescents in partnership with tripartite actors and the education system
- 10 countries exchange good practices
 - Promotion of training for employment in urban areas
 - From models for updating the educational curriculum to the needs and realities of rural areas
 - From universal connectivity in the region's educational centres
- Three countries are implementing pilot programmes based on exchanges to prototype and replicate



Supply chains

- Methodology for identifying IT risks and how to coordinate actors in available supply chains
- Expansion of knowledge and use of hazardous job lists by employers and workers for the prevention and identification of IT in extended supply chains
- 5 territories have IT prevention protocols in supply chains
- 6 countries increase the number of job registrations in the stages with the highest IT risk in supply chains



Migration

- 2023: migration variable incorporated into Phase II of the MIRTl and into the characterisation
- Regional partnerships established with organisations with expertise in migration issues to generate data
- Quantitative and qualitative evidence generated to guide decisions by competent authorities



Axis 2: Approaches to comprehensive prevention

Achievements



GOAL: Guarantee decent work for adults and productive development

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ 1 regional observatory created and operational
- ✓ 11 intersectoral initiatives identified and disseminated in decision-making forums
- ✓ 5 members of the IR generate learning and exchange of intersectoral practices.



GOAL: Guarantee decent work for adults and productive development

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ 1 study on "Strategies for educational retention and reintegration, and for protection and/or retraining for adolescents of legal working age as a basis for intervention in educational management issues.
- ✓ 1 exchange of good practices within the framework of the Annual Meeting of Focal Points



GOAL: Supply chains

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ 1 methodology for identifying IT risk and how to coordinate actors in supply chains available
- ✓ 3 countries expansion of knowledge and use of hazardous job lists by employers and workers for the prevention and identification of IT in supply chains expanded
- ✓ 4 territories have IT prevention protocols in place in supply chains



GOAL: Migration

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ Migration variable incorporated into Phase II of MIRTl and into the characterisation
- ✓ Regional alliances formed with organisations
- ✓ expert in migration issues to generate data
- ✓ Quantitative and qualitative evidence generated
- ✓ to guide decisions by competent authorities
- ✓



Unanticipated achievements

- ✓ 1 study on child labour, its types and how it is characterised in the main supply chains and due diligence processes
- ✓ 1 study on the registration and authorisation of child labour
- ✓ Technical study focused on the adolescent population and their incorporation into that establishes policy recommendations and interventions

GOALS	Achievement indicators	Achievement compliance	Achieved	In progress	Not achieved
GOAL Guarantee of decent work for adults and productive development	1 Regional Observatory created and operational	2 Dashboards containing 11 MIRTl models Video in two languages presenting the model	X		
	10 Cross-sector initiatives identified and disseminated in policy-making forums (economic activity, social protection, education system)	11 Initiatives (3 conditional transfer programmes, 5 local cross-sectoral programmes, 2 public-private programmes, public sector and labour sector programme)	X		
	5 members of the IR generate learning or exchange of practices	11 members	X		
GOAL Supply chains	Methodology for identifying IT risk and how to articulate actors in supply chains available	1 country	X		
	Expansion of knowledge and use of hazardous work lists by employers and workers for prevention and identification of IT in supply chains expanded	3 countries	X		
	Five territories have IT prevention protocols in place for supply chains	4 countries	X		
	Studies on education, supply chains, adolescent labour, migration and informality as a framework for comprehensive intervention	1 study on child labour, its types and how it is characterised in the main supply chains and due diligence processes 1 study on the registration and authorisation of child labour, focusing on the adolescent population and establishing policy recommendations and interventions	X		
	Monitoring system in place to combat school dropout linked to IT and hazardous adolescent work in partnership with tripartite actors and the education system	1 study on "Strategies for retention and reintegration into education, and for protection and/or retraining for adolescents of legal working age" as a basis for intervention in educational management issues		X	
GOAL Guarantee of education and training for employment	10 countries exchange good practices on: promoting job training in urban areas, models for updating educational <i>curricula</i> to the needs and realities of rural areas, and universal connectivity of educational centres in the region	Workshop on school retention and job retraining for working adolescents of legal working age Dialogue on pathways to decent work: the challenge of the transition from school to work		X	
	Three countries implement pilot projects based on exchanges to prototype and replicate				X
GOAL Migration	Migration variable incorporated in Phase II of MIRTl and in the characterisation		X		
	Regional alliances formed with organisations with expertise in migration issues to generate data	2 regional alliances Participation in the South American Conference on Migration (CSA) Participation in the Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V)	X		
	Quantitative and qualitative evidence generated to guide decisions by the competent authorities	1 study	X		
GOAL Guarantee of decent work for adults and productive development	1 Regional Observatory created and operational	2 tools <i>Dashboards</i> containing 11 MIRTl models Video in two languages presenting the model	X		



Axis 3: More efficient and effective actions with greater impact

Our goals

What they are and how we know we have achieved them



Follow-up mechanisms to monitor the Regional Initiative strategy

- 50% increase in countries uploading information using the simplified system
- RI members share the importance of reporting data and take responsibility for reporting processes
- Strategic Plan Indicators
 - Reported 80% of countries
 - 3 identified as key and reported 100%
- 2 annual awareness-raising and communication actions for IR members on the importance of reporting
- Annual training for IR members on the use of measurement tools



Harmonisation in the measurement and reporting of child labour

- 15 countries mapped to understand their indicator systems and processes
- Key indicators identified in countries and international organisations, and harmonised
- 2 events to share and disseminate lessons learned from the harmonisation process
- 2 events on good practices in measurement promoted with the assistance of 10 governments
- 3 advocacy actions to promote the inclusion of harmonised indicators in national statistical institutes
- The rate of reduction in the number of working children and adolescents has remained at 4% year-on-year



Axis 3: More efficient and effective actions with greater impact

Achievements



GOAL: Follow-up mechanisms to monitor the Regional Initiative strategy

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ Finalised design of new Monitora platform in 2025
- ✓ 4 annual awareness-raising and communication actions for RI members on the importance of reporting
- ✓ 4 awareness-raising and communication actions within the framework of the annual meetings
- ✓ Monthly report on the progress of actions carried out in countries within the framework of the strategic plan.



GOAL: Harmonisation in the measurement and reporting of child labour

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ 15 countries mapped to understand their indicator systems and processes
- ✓ Key indicators identified in countries, international organisations and harmonised
- ✓ Countries participating in the Regional Initiative report indicators related to the implementation of fundamental conventions on child labour through Country Profiles child labour



Strategic achievement

- ✓ Tripartite Declaration of Brasilia: 10 strategic actions for PETI are agreed upon, setting the course for the IR towards 2030

GOALS	Indicators of achievement	Achievement compliance	Achieved	In progress	Not achieved
GOAL Follow-up mechanisms to monitor the Regional Initiative strategy	50% increase in countries uploading information such as the simplified system		x		
	IR members share the importance of reporting data and take responsibility for reporting processes		x		
	80% of countries report strategic plan indicators		x		
	Three indicators are identified as key and reported on 100% of the time.		x		
	Two annual awareness-raising and communication campaigns for IR members on the importance of reporting	Four actions have been carried out in four years	x		
	Annual training for IR members on the importance of reporting	Actions have been initiated	x		
		Countries were mapped as part of the study on child labour and informality			
GOAL Harmonisation in the measurement and reporting of child labour	15 countries mapped to understand their indicator systems and processes	The countries were mapped as part of the study on child labour and informality.	x		
	Key indicators identified in countries, international organisations and harmonised			x	
	Two events to share and disseminate lessons learned from the harmonisation process			x	
	Two events on good practices in measurement promoted with the assistance of 10 governments				x
	Three advocacy actions to promote the inclusion of harmonised indicators in national statistical institutes		x		
	The rate of reduction in child and adolescent labour has remained at 4% year-on-year		x		
	50% increase in countries that upload information such as the simplified system		x		
	IR members share the importance of reporting data and take responsibility for reporting processes		x		



Axis 4: Economic sustainability

Our goals

What they are and how we know we have achieved them



Economic commitment of member countries

- Model for channelling contributions from member countries designed
- Four countries raise funds to implement IR activities
- Financial contribution
 - 2023: 10 countries
 - 2025: 20 countries



Creation of the Multi-Donor Fund for the Regional Initiative

- Multi-donor fund:
 - 2023: created
 - 2025: operational
- Contribution of income to the RI
 - 2024: 30%
 - 2025: 40%



Design of new strategies with the ILO

- Enhanced coordination and collaboration with ILO country offices in the region
- Funding model designed to provide a regional specialist in child labour
- PARDEV expertise –ILO resource mobilisation department in Geneva–to design and monitor our strategy



Mobilisation of national and regional resources through Alliance 8.7

- Collaboration framework:
 - 2022: defined
 - 2023: operational
- Contributions from Partnership 8.7
 - 2024: 15%
 - 2025: 20%
- Four Pioneer Countries receive funding through Alliance 8.7 to implement Regional Initiative activities



Axis 2: Approaches for comprehensive prevention

Achievements



GOAL: Financial commitment from member countries

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ 1 study analysing governance and financing mechanisms in other regional and subregional spaces and subregional spaces.
- ✓ Establishment of Governance and Sustainability working groups for PF to define mechanisms for raising national funds for the maintenance of the Initiative
- ✓ 1 country contributes financially to the activities of the IR



GOAL: Creation of the Multi-Donor Fund for the Regional Initiative

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ 1 Multi-donor fund created in 2023, operational from that moment onwards
- ✓ Establishment of a Partners Committee
- ✓ x% of IR revenue comes from the Multi-Donor Fund



GOAL: Design of new strategies with the ILO

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ Strengthening of coordination, information exchange and collaboration with ILO country offices in the region.
- ✓ 4 progress reports on the Strategic Plan in accordance with the Monitoring Plan approved for the PRAETI



GOAL: Mobilisation of national and regional resources through the Alliance 8.7

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- ✓ The Secretariats of Alliance 8.7 and the IR are working to complement actions within the framework of both platforms.
- ✓ Guidelines from the LAC Pioneer Countries to strengthen joint work between Alliance 8.7 and the Latin American and Caribbean Child Labour-Free Regional Initiative



Unforeseen achievements

- ✓ Design of PRAETI 2022–2030
- ✓ Strengthening of the regional voice of LAC pioneer countries within the framework of Alliance 8.7

GOAL	Achievement indicators		Achieved	In progress	Not achieved
GOAL Financial commitment from member countries	Model for channelling contributions from member countries designed	1 study analysing governance and financing mechanisms in other regional and subregional areas. Establishment of Governance and Sustainability working groups for PPFFs to define mechanisms for raising national funds for the maintenance of the Regional Initiative		x	
	4 countries raise funds to implement RI activities				x
	Financial contribution from 10 countries in 2023 and 20 countries in 2025	1 country contributes financially to RI activities		x	
GOAL From the Multi-Donor Fund for the Regional Initiative	Multi-donor fund; • Created in 2023 • Operational 2025	1 Multi-Donor Fund created in 2023, operational from that moment onwards Establishment of a Partners Committee	x		
GOAL	Contribution to income tax revenue 30% (2024), 40% (2025)	Contribution of income to IR comes from x% of the Fund Multi-donor	x		
GOAL Design of new strategies with the ILO	Enhanced coordination and collaboration with ILO country offices in the region	Strengthening coordination, information exchange and collaboration with ILO country offices in the region.		x	
	Funding model for a regional child labour specialist designed				x
	Expertise of PARDEV, the ILO's resource mobilisation department in Geneva, to design and monitor our strategy	4 progress reports on the Strategic Plan in accordance with the Monitoring Plan approved for PRAETI		x	
GOAL Mobilisation of national and regional resources through Alliance 8.7	Collaboration framework: • Defined: 2022 • Operational: 2023 Contributions from Alliance 8.7 Four pioneering countries receive contributions from Alliance 8.7	- The Secretariats of Alliance 8.7 and the IR are working to complement actions within the framework of both platforms. - Guidelines from the Pioneer Countries of LAC to strengthen joint work between Alliance 8.7 and the Regional Initiative for a Child Labour-Free Latin America and the Caribbean		x	

Stories of change

Peru



"We have formalised MIRTI as a public policy tool through a ministerial resolution that promotes its use throughout the national territory."

Director of Promotion and Protection of Fundamental Labour Rights

MTPE, 2022

Costa Rica



"In the second phase of the IVTI, we are working with the Tayn'í indigenous population (...) with a view to creating a collection centre, strengthening local families."

Head of the Department of Special Worker Protection and the Office of Child and Adolescent Labour

MTSS, 2022

Colombia



"We associate MIRTl with public interventions in the territory (local, departmental and national) to offer protection and restoration of rights services related to child labour."

Deputy Directorate for Labour Protection

Ministry of Labour, 2022

Mexico



"Throughout the region, the first municipal policy and regulations on the prevention of child labour are found in Mexico, as well as a label for local companies that do not employ child labour. These are direct results of the implementation of MIRTl."

Secretary of Municipal Economy

Municipality of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, 2022



Challenges



Strategic level

- Ensure **political continuity and tripartite leadership** around the regional commitment to the eradication of child labour.
- Strengthen the **impact of the Regional Initiative on national and subregional agendas**, linking the issue to priorities such as employment, informality, education and social protection.



Technical level

- Standardise statistics and indicators on child labour in order to have comparable data.
- Expand the use of MIRTl, the Observatory and Monitor+ as integrated regional tools for prevention, monitoring and knowledge management.
- Raise awareness of the worst forms of child labour, domestic work, care work, migrant work and work in digital environments.



Institutional level

- **Institutionalise PAAPs** with allocated budgets and monitoring mechanisms.
- Strengthen **mechanisms for and intersectoral and interinstitutional coordination** and between levels of government.
- Consolidate the **articulation between the Strategic Plan, the PAAPs and national frameworks** to ensure operational coherence and continuity and ownership.



Financial level

- **Consolidate sustainability mechanisms**, in particular the Multi-Donor Fund.
- **Promote national contributions**—in kind, logistical or budgetary—that reinforce ownership and sustainability of the Strategic Plan.
- **Diversify cooperation** by adding contributions from the private sector, South-South and triangular cooperation, and non-traditional partners.

Sustainability and projection of the IR

-  Consolidate the Regional Initiative as a regional public good and benchmark in the prevention and eradication of child labour within the framework of *the new Strategic Plan 2026–2030*.
-  Align IR action with the commitments of the Brasilia (2024) and Punta Cana (2025) Declarations, and with the 2030 Agenda and target 8.7.
-  Strengthen political advocacy and regional leadership in global forums, especially in the run-up to the Sixth Global Conference on Child Labour (Marrakesh, 2026).
-  Integrate the fight against child labour into other labour agendas: informality, the care economy, climate change and just transition.

05



Next steps

The design and approval of the 2026-2030 Strategic Plan and the next steps for its implementation are scheduled for this same annual meeting of focal points.

*We continue to join forces, with a **shared voice**,
for a childhood free of child labour in Latin
America and the Caribbean.*



Iniciativa Regional



Annex 4 Day 2. Session 2. Child Labour Observation and Monitoring System in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI). Benjamin Silue.



System for Observing and Monitoring Child Labour in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI)

SILUE BENJAMIN

- ❖ Deputy Director in charge of Monitoring and Evaluation of DLTE Programmes
- ❖ Deputy Coordinator, SOSTECI

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

**Definition of
SOSTECI**

**How SOSTECI
works**

**Deployment
strategy**

Before 2011?

STAKEHOLDERS

NATIONAL:

MINISTRY

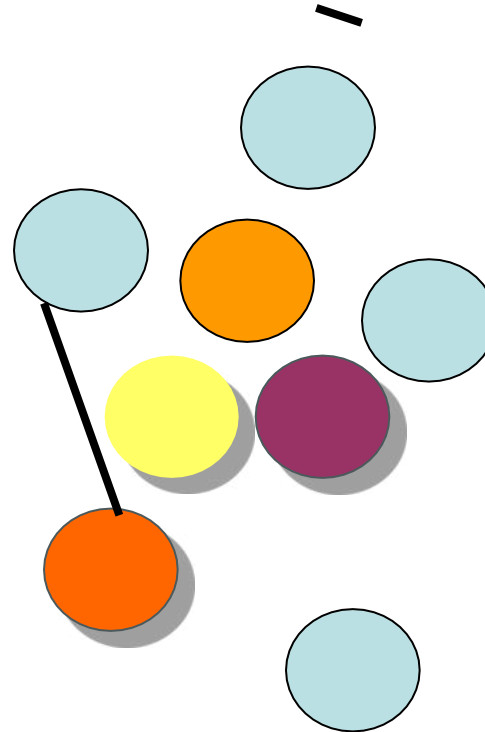
DONORS

Other
organisations

LOCAL

COMMUNITY

NGOs



ACTIONS

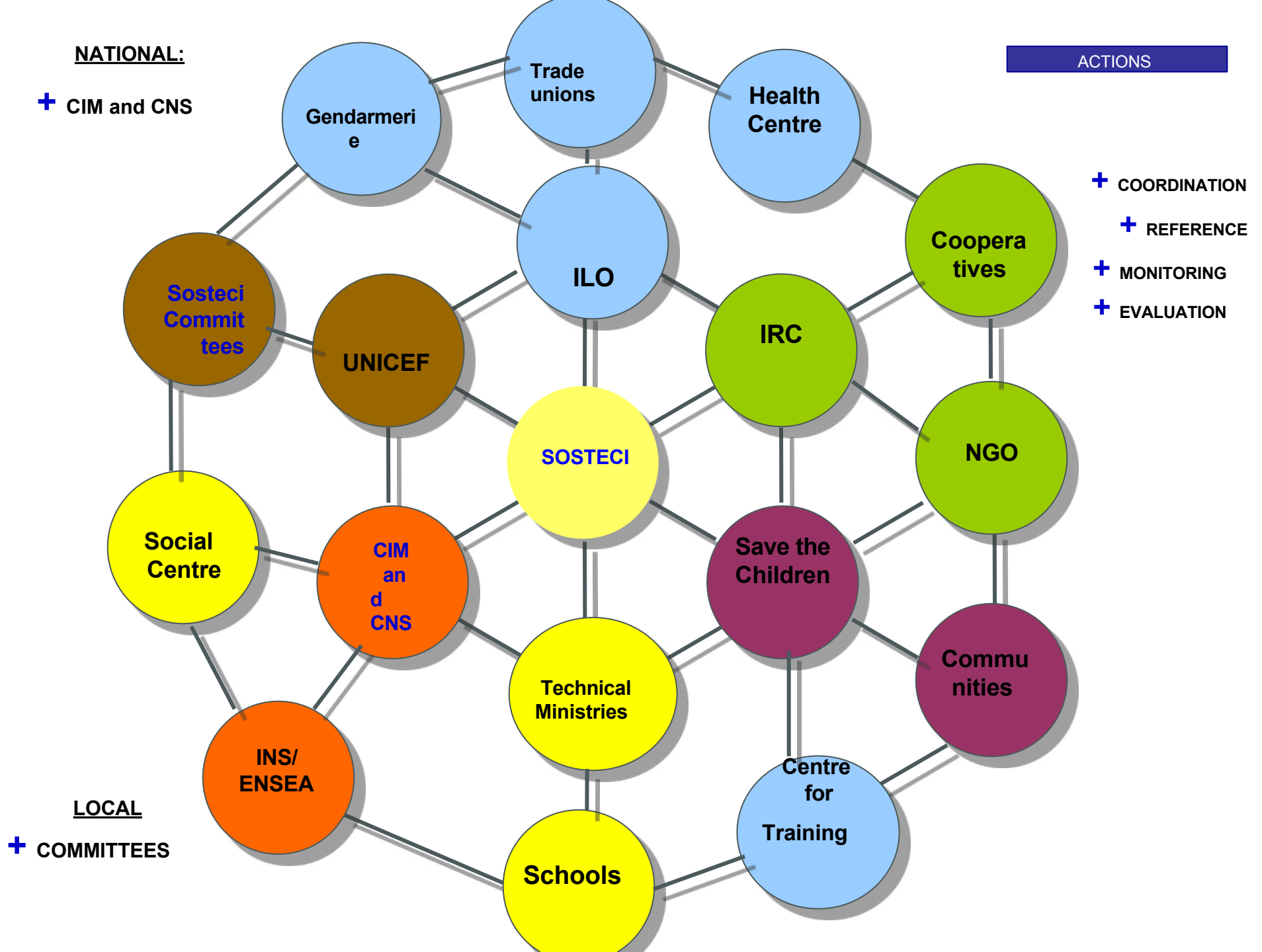
STUDIES AND
RESEARCH

DATA COLLECTION

OBSERVATION

AWARENESS RAISING FUNDING

NATIONAL



What is le SOSTECI?

The Observation and Monitoring System

(SOSTECI): of Children in the

- mechanism national m monit early warning, intervention and oring, decision-making in the fight against the worst forms of labour of child or in Côte in Côte d'Ivoire.

It enables:

- *access to a national database on child labour*
- *provides a comprehensive and analytical overview of the phenomenon in order to develop appropriate prevention and remediation strategies.*

Decree 2020-126 of 29 January 2020 on the creation, powers, organisation and operation of SOSTECI

PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union- Discipline- Travail

**Décret n°2020-126 du 29 janvier 2020
portant création, attributions, organisation et
fonctionnement du Système d'Observation et de
Suivi du Travail des Enfants en Côte d'Ivoire**

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE,

Sur rapport conjoint du Ministre de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale, du Ministre de l'Education Nationale, de l'Enseignement Technique et de la Formation Professionnelle, du Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, du Ministre de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation, du Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural, du Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances, du Ministre de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfant et du Ministre auprès du Premier Ministre, chargé du Budget et du Portefeuille de l'Etat,

Tasks assigned to SOSTECI



Conduct awareness-raising activities among at-risk populations



Identify children at risk or in work situations, or who are victims of trafficking



Develop a referral system tailored to children at risk or victims of PFTE through a referral



Ensure the integrated coordination of public and private programmes and projects to combat child labour



Coordinate national child labour



Organise periodic internal and external evaluations of actions taken in the fight against corruption through



reports and recommendations



Main features of SOSTECI

- ✓ Placed at the national level under the authority of the Minister of Employment and Social Protection and at decentralised level, sub the supervision of the local administrative authority;
- ✓ Multisectoral: agriculture, domestic sector, crafts, mining, transport, etc.
- ✓ Included in the national policy to combat trafficking and the worst forms of child labour
- ✓ Involves all actors involved in the process of combating the worst forms of child labour
- ✓ Takes into account all existing data collection mechanisms
- ✓ Incorporates verifiable, accurate information on children in labour situations

Main activities of SOSTECI

1

**Raise
awareness/
Prevent**



2

**Identify victims and
children at risk of
PFTE**



3

**Assist/refer for
appropriate care**

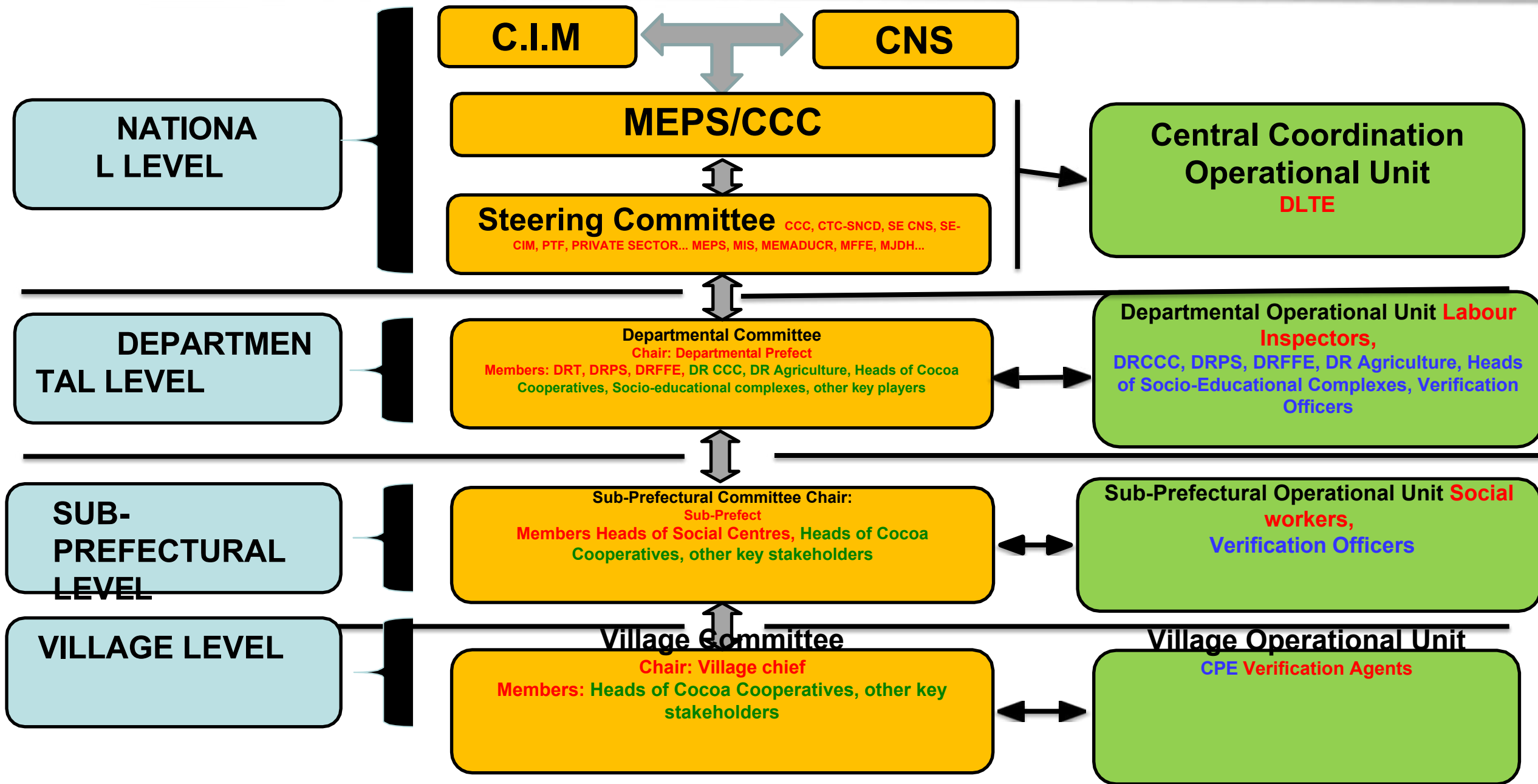


4

Create a database

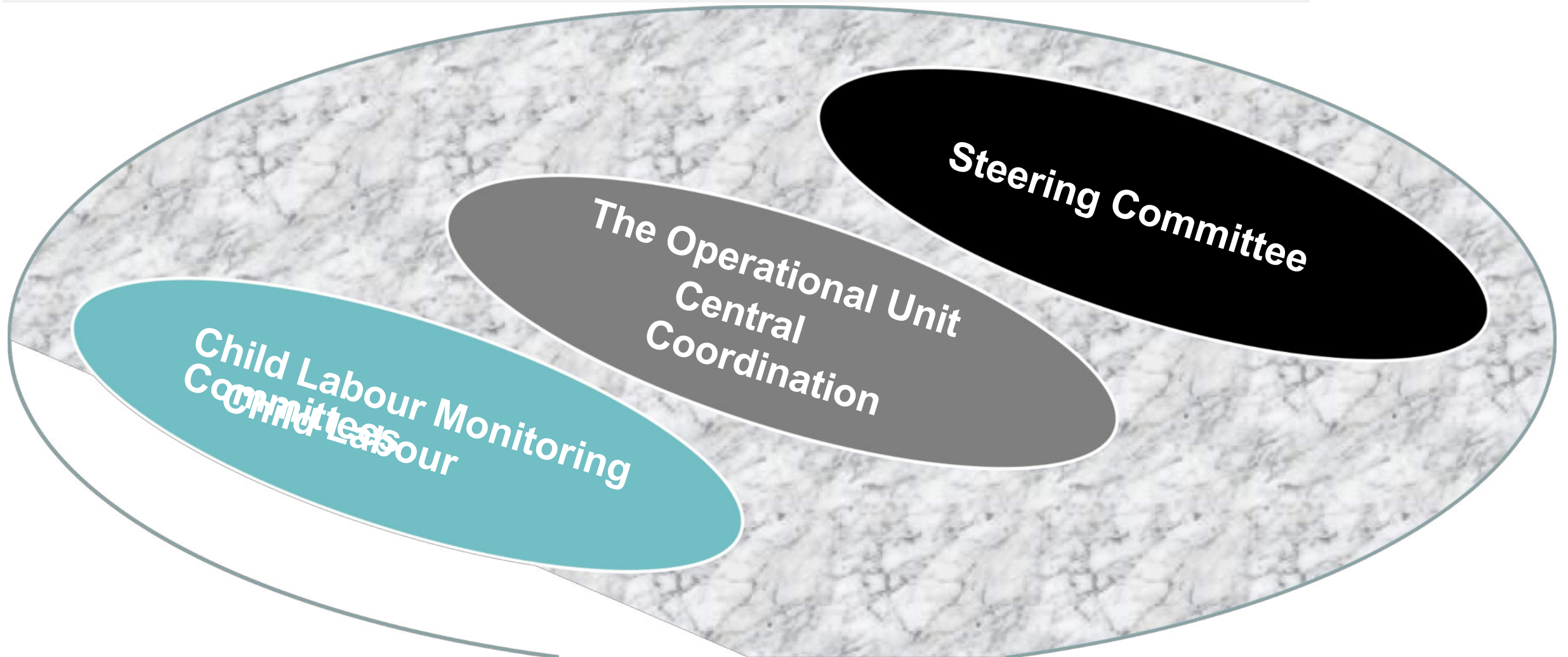


ORGANISATIONAL CHART AND FUNCTIONING OF SOSTECI



SOSTECI Implementation Bodies

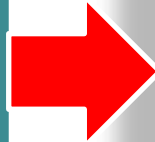
□ THE THREE MAIN BODIES OF SOSTECI:



Departmental, sub-prefectural and village operational units

- Composition

- Departmental, sub-prefectural and village operational units
sub-prefectural and village operational units. They are chaired respectively by the Prefects, Sub-Prefects and Village Chiefs.



- raise awareness among communities about children's rights;
- Support communities in implementing remedial actions;
- Identify children who are victims of the worst forms of child labour and children at risk;
- Refer cases to the relevant structures and entities;
- Follow up on identified and referred cases;
- Collect and transmit data on child labour to the local SOSTECI database

SOSTECI database

SIGOSTECI

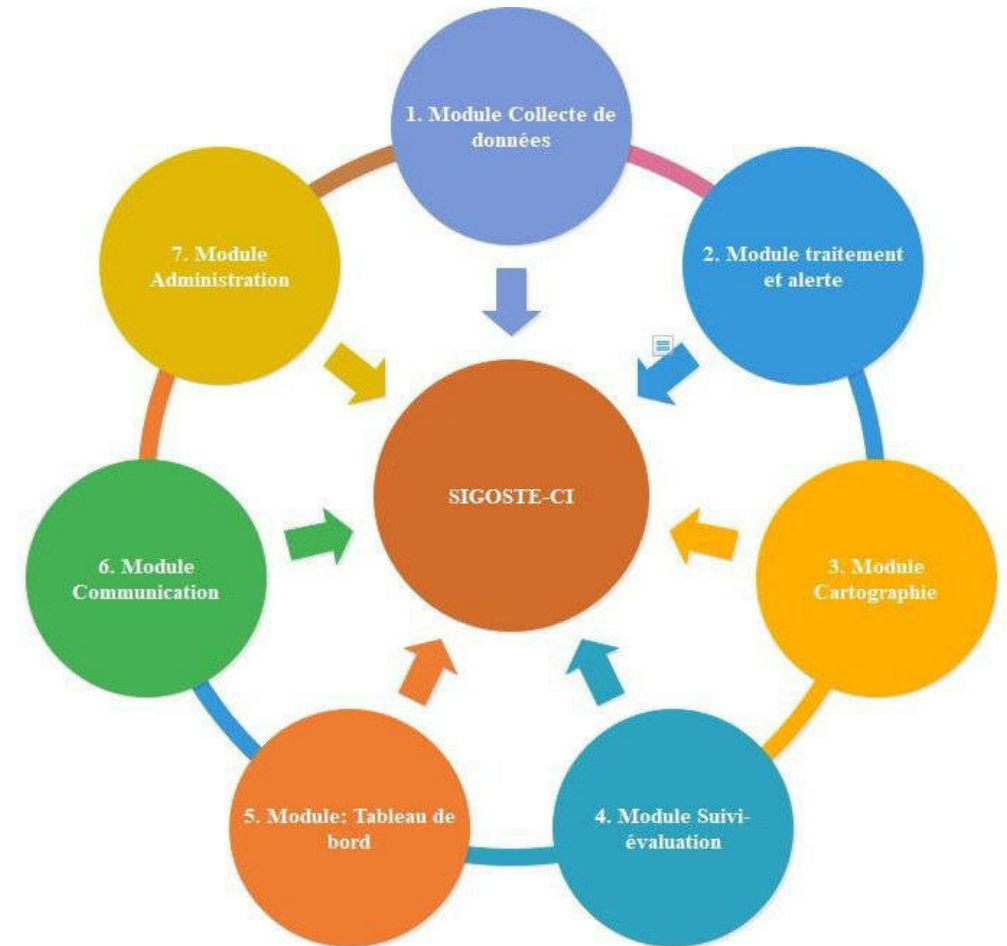
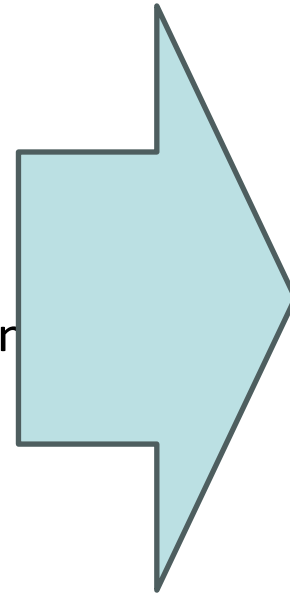
**THE GEOGRAPHICAL
INFORMATION AND
OBSERVATION SYSTEM FOR
CHILD LABOUR IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE
(SIGOSTECI)**

II. THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SIGOSTECI)

❑ SIGOSTECI is a secure web application consisting of several modules

❑ The seven integrated modules of SIGOSTECI:

- ❖ Data collection
- ❖ Processing and alerts
- ❖ Mapping
- ❖ Monitoring and evaluation
- ❖ Dashboard
- ❖ Communication
- ❖ Administration



II. THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SIGOSTECI)

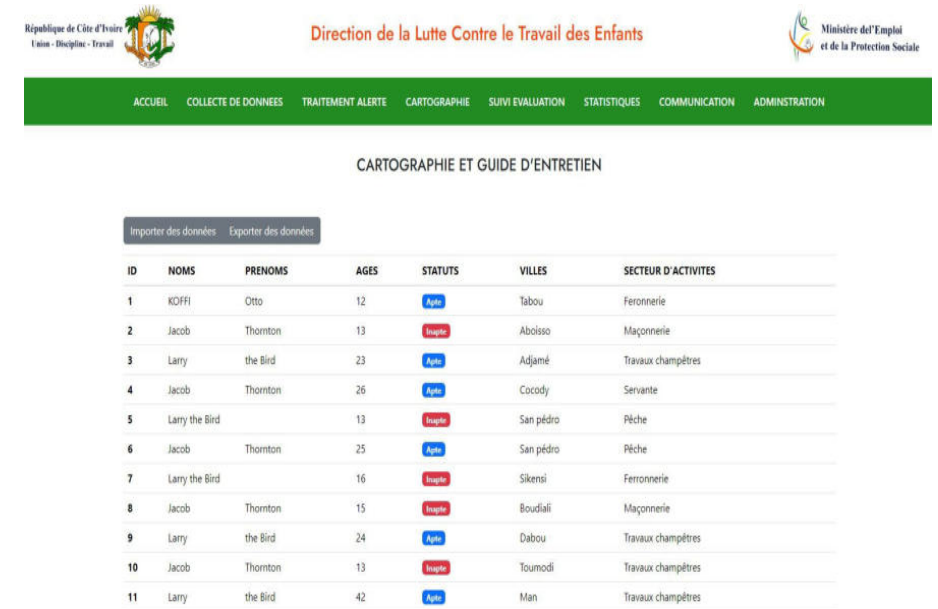
❑ SIGOSTECI is a secure web application comprising several modules

❑ Data collection module:

The data collection module is an essential component of the system. It enables the centralisation and integration of information from different sources using three main methods:

- **Collection via API**, which ensures automatic interconnection with partner systems for real-time data transfer in real time.
- **Input forms**, designed for manual and structured collection of information in the field or at the institutional level.
- **Importing Excel files**, which facilitates the bulk integration of data that has been previously consolidated or collected offline.

This module thus offers maximum flexibility to respond to the diversity of contexts and operational collection needs.



ID	NOMS	PRENOMS	AGES	STATUTS	VILLES	SECTEUR D'ACTIVITES
1	KOFFI	Otto	12	Ajouter	Tabou	Feronnerie
2	Jacob	Thornton	13	Ajouter	Aboisso	Maçonnerie
3	Larry	the Bird	23	Ajouter	Adjamé	Travaux champêtres
4	Jacob	Thornton	26	Ajouter	Cocody	Servante
5	Larry the Bird		13	Ajouter	San pédro	Pêche
6	Jacob	Thornton	25	Ajouter	San pédro	Pêche
7	Larry the Bird		16	Ajouter	Sikensi	Feronnerie
8	Jacob	Thornton	15	Ajouter	Boudiali	Maçonnerie
9	Larry	the Bird	24	Ajouter	Dabou	Travaux champêtres
10	Jacob	Thornton	13	Ajouter	Toumodi	Travaux champêtres
11	Larry	the Bird	42	Ajouter	Man	Travaux champêtres

II. THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SIGOSTECI)

- ❑ SIGOSTECI is a secure web application comprising several modules

❑ Processing and alerts module:

The screenshot shows the web application interface for the 'TRAITEMENT DES ALERTES SUR L'EXPLOITATION DES ENFANTS' module. The header includes the logo of the République de Côte d'Ivoire and the Direction de la Lutte Contre le Travail des Enfants, along with the logo of the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale. The navigation bar lists various modules: ACCUEIL, COLLECTE DE DONNEES, TRAITEMENT ALERTE, CARTOGRAPHIE, SUIVI EVALUATION, STATISTIQUES, COMMUNICATION, and ADMINISTRATION. The main content area is titled 'TRAITEMENT DES ALERTES SUR L'EXPLOITATION DES ENFANTS' and features a map of Côte d'Ivoire on the left and a form on the right. The form includes dropdown menus for Région, Département, Commune, Lieu d'exercice, and Secteur d'activité, all set to 'Tout'. Below the map, there is a 'Liste des alertes' section with a table showing two alerts. The first alert is from Gbêkè, Bouaké, at a market, in the Artisanat sector, with a status of 'Validé'. The second alert is from Montagne, Man, on a street, in the Transport sector, with a status of 'En attente'. Both alerts have a link to 'Image Alerte' and buttons for 'Plus de détails'. At the bottom, there is a footer with the copyright notice '© Staplate 2024 | Tout droit réservé' and a newsletter subscription form.

Direction de la Lutte Contre le Travail des Enfants

Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Protection Sociale

ACCUEIL COLLECTE DE DONNEES TRAITEMENT ALERTE CARTOGRAPHIE SUIVI EVALUATION STATISTIQUES COMMUNICATION ADMINISTRATION

TRAITEMENT DES ALERTES SUR L'EXPLOITATION DES ENFANTS

Région: Tout Département: Tout Commune: Tout Lieu d'exercice: Tout Secteur d'activité: Tout

Région: Commune: Lieu d'exercice: Secteur d'activité: Description: Image: Plus de détail: Traiter l'alerte

Liste des alertes

ID	Régions	Communes	Lieu d'exercice	Secteur d'activité	Image	Statut	Actions
1	Gbêkè	Bouaké	Au marché	Artisanat	Image Alerte 20023.png	Validé	Plus de détails Plus de détails
2	Montagne	Man	Dans la rue	Transport	Image Alerte 20024.png	En attente	Plus de détails Plus de détails

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This module allows data to be processed and automatically generates alerts.

This module allows you to:

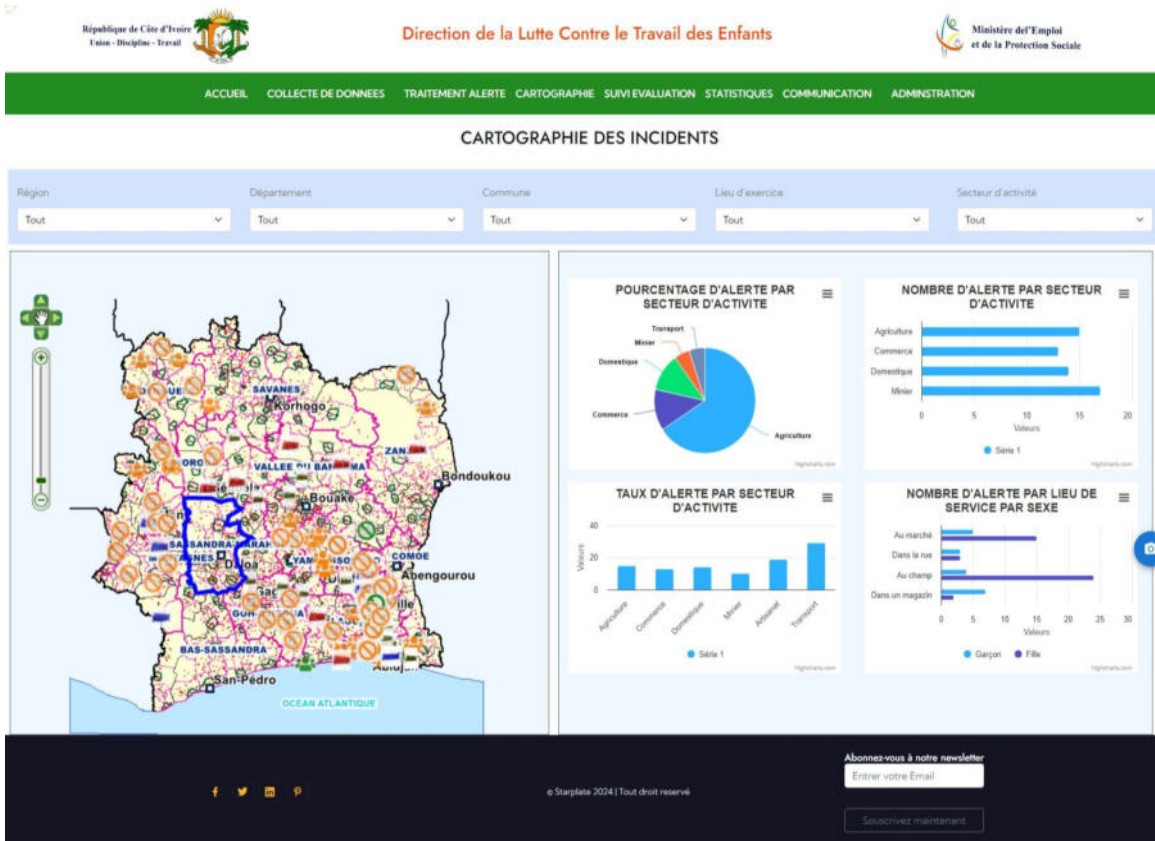
- Check alerts reported through the alert application;
- Generate real-time alerts on trafficking, exploitation and child labour in Côte d'Ivoire;
- Generate information at sectoral and administrative levels;
- Etc.

II. THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SIGOSTECI)

- ❑ SIGOSTECI is a secure web application that consists of several modules

- ❑ Mapping module: a) **Mapping of incidents**

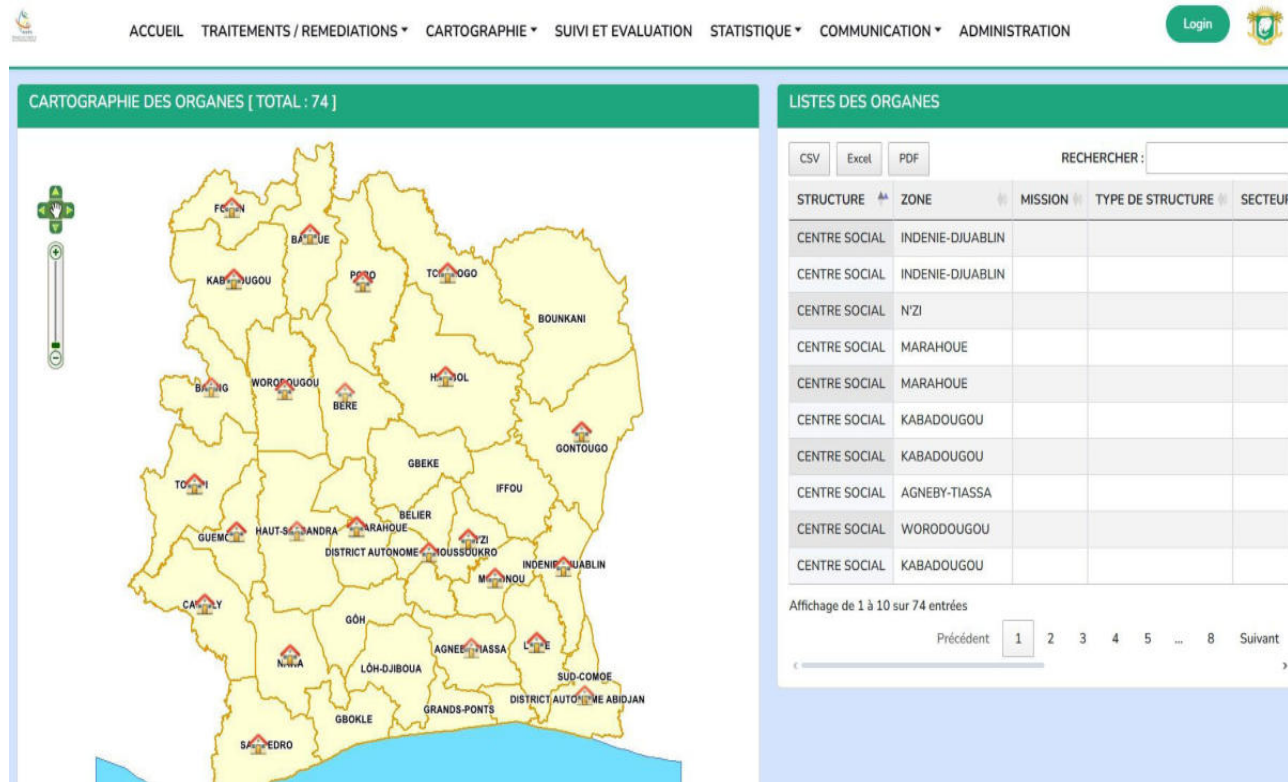
- In this sub-module, the application will aggregate information on incidents related to trafficking, exploitation and child labour.
- Users will be able to geolocate incidents and view their status (processed, unprocessed). It will also be possible to apply a filter to view information on the dynamic map.



II. THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SIGOSTECI)

- ❑ SIGOSTECI is a secure web application consisting of several modules.

- ❑ Mapping Module:
 - b) **Mapping of SIGOSTECI organs**



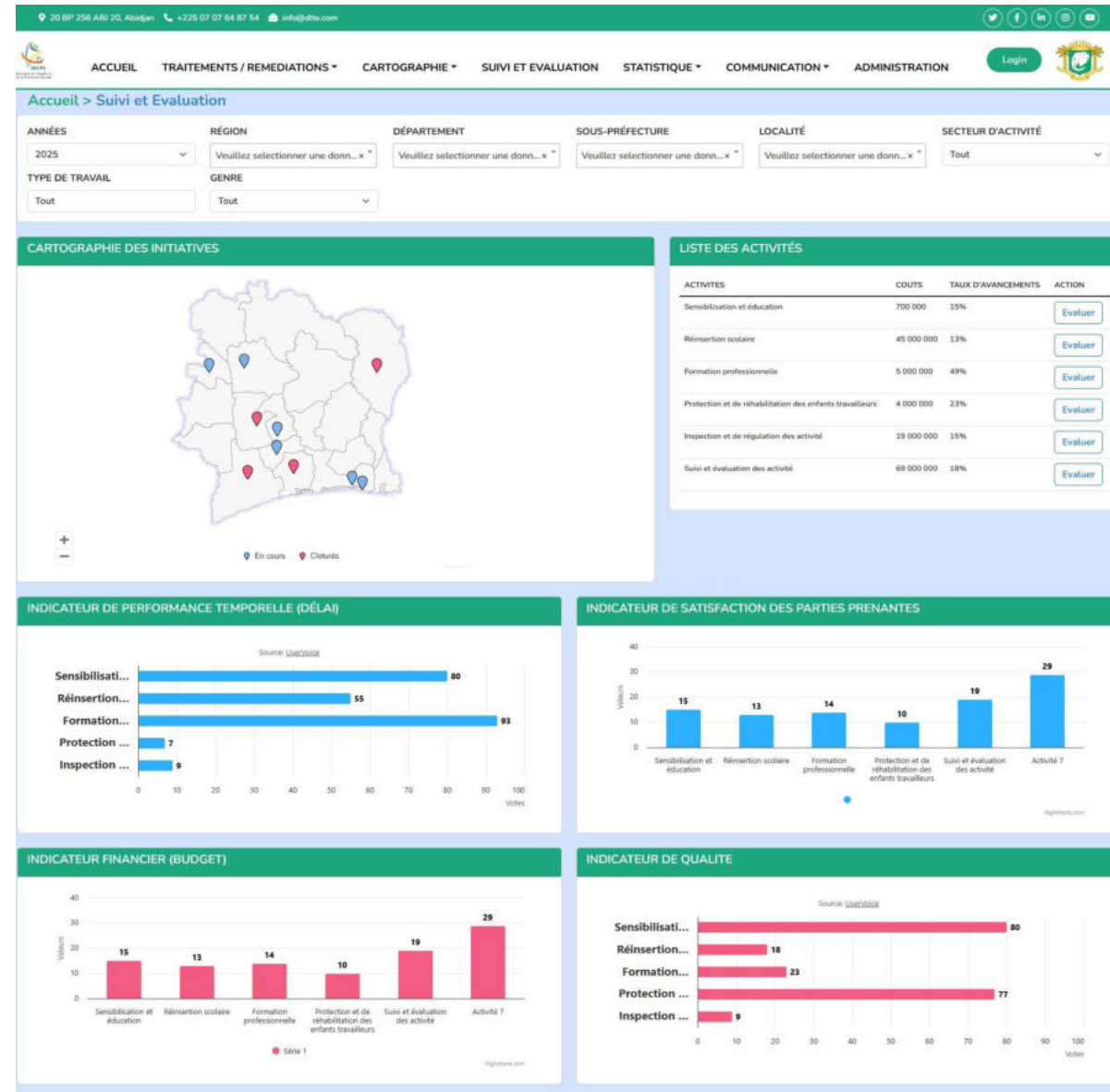
This sub-module will provide access to a dynamic map showing the spatial distribution of the various SIGOSTECI bodies at national, departmental, sub-prefectural and village level. It will be possible to view the nature of the bodies and their interventions in the system, their potential, etc.

II. THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SIGOSTECI)

❑ SIGOSTECI is a secure web application consisting of several modules

❑ Monitoring and Evaluation Module:

This module will enable the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection, more specifically the Directorate for the Fight against **Child Labour (DLTE)**, to monitor initiatives, awareness-raising and actions in favour of child protection on the one hand, and on the other hand to evaluate the implementation and impact of the government's responses (through its dedicated bodies) to address reported cases of child trafficking, exploitation and labour, in order to ensure that children removed from hazardous work are not replaced by other children or move from one sector to another.



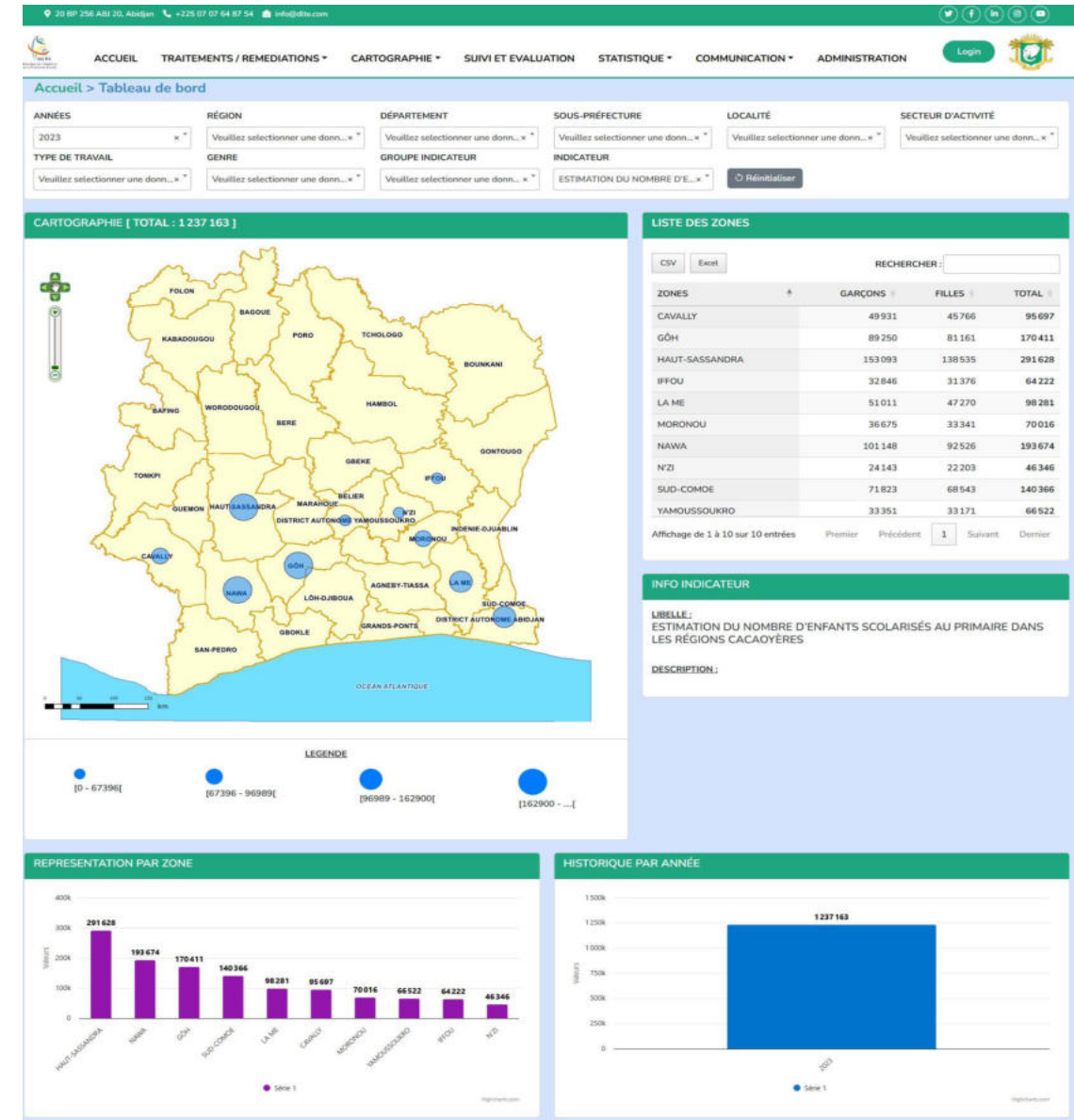
II. THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SIGOSTECI)

❑ SIGOSTECI is a secure web application consisting of several modules

❑ Dashboard module:

The Dashboard module provides a concise and dynamic overview of all data collected on activities related to the fight against child labour. It offers an overview of key indicators such as the number of children identified, taken into care and reintegrated, as well as statistics by region, structure or period.

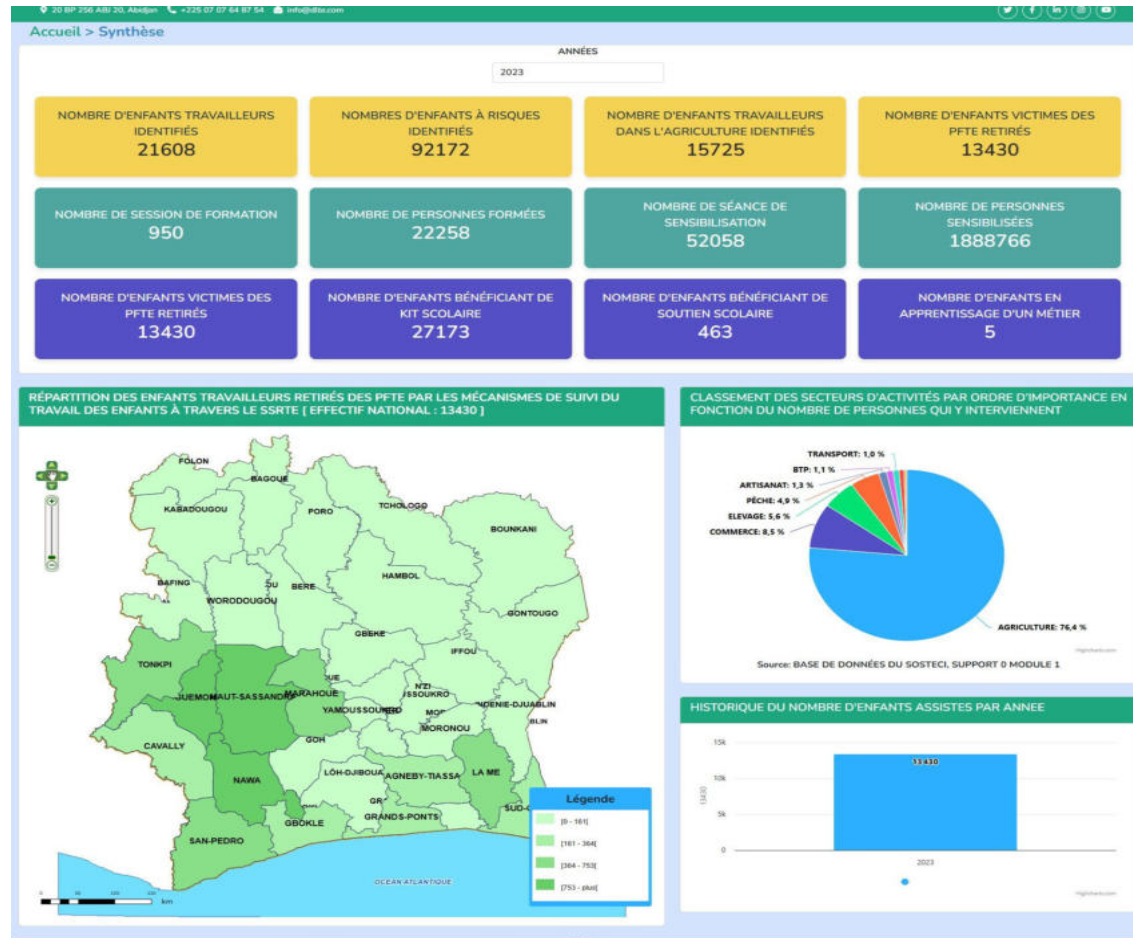
With interactive graphs, thematic maps and customisable filters, the dashboard facilitates performance monitoring, intervention evaluation and decision-making based on up-to-date data. It is therefore a strategic tool for steering actions and guiding child protection policies.



II. THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SIGOSTECI)

❑ SIGOSTECI is a secure web application that consists of several modules

❑ Summary Module:



The Statistics and Summary module produces quantitative and comparative analyses based on data collected in the field. It offers statistical processing tools to obtain distributions, averages, trends and rates related to children who have been identified and taken into care, as well as interventions carried out by partner organisations.

This module also facilitates the generation of automatic summary reports, consolidating information by period, region, actor or type of intervention. It thus provides essential support for evaluating actions, measuring the impact of programmes and planning strategies to combat child labour.

II. THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SIGOSTECI)

- ❑ SIGOSTECI is a secure web application comprising several modules
- ❑ Communication Module:

This feature will enable stakeholders in the DLTE and its structures to communicate with each other. It will provide management with a means of communicating with the general public and receiving their opinions and concerns about the sector.

The screenshot displays the SIGOSTECI website's Communication Module. The header features a green navigation bar with the following menu items: ACCUEIL, TRAITEMENTS / REMEDIATIONS, CARTOGRAPHIE, SUIVI ET EVALUATION, STATISTIQUE, COMMUNICATION, and ADMINISTRATION. A 'Login' button is located on the right. The main content area is divided into three sections:

- ACTUALITÉ À LA UNE:** A featured article titled '24ème édition de la JMTE / La Côte d'Ivoire lance son quatrième Plan d'Action National contre le travail des enfants (2025-2029)'. The text mentions the 10th anniversary of the Journée Mondiale contre le Travail des Enfants (JMTE) and the launch of a new national action plan. A 'Voir plus' button is present.
- NOS ACTIVITES:** A section with three activity cards:
 - Journée Mondiale contre le Travail des Enfants (JMTE):** Announces the construction or rehabilitation of over 10,000 schools and the recruitment of thousands of teachers, with a 'Voir plus' button.
 - 21ème édition de la Journée Mondiale:** Mentions Madame Dominique Ouattara, Première Dame de Côte d'Ivoire, and includes a 'Voir plus' button.
 - Côte d'Ivoire : plus de 3,7 millions de kits scolaires:** Celebrates the distribution of school kits by Prime Minister Patrick Achi on September 25th, with a 'Voir plus' button.
- Newsletter:** A green box with a white envelope icon and a form to subscribe, including fields for 'Votre email' and 'D'abonner'.

The footer is dark grey and contains three columns of information:

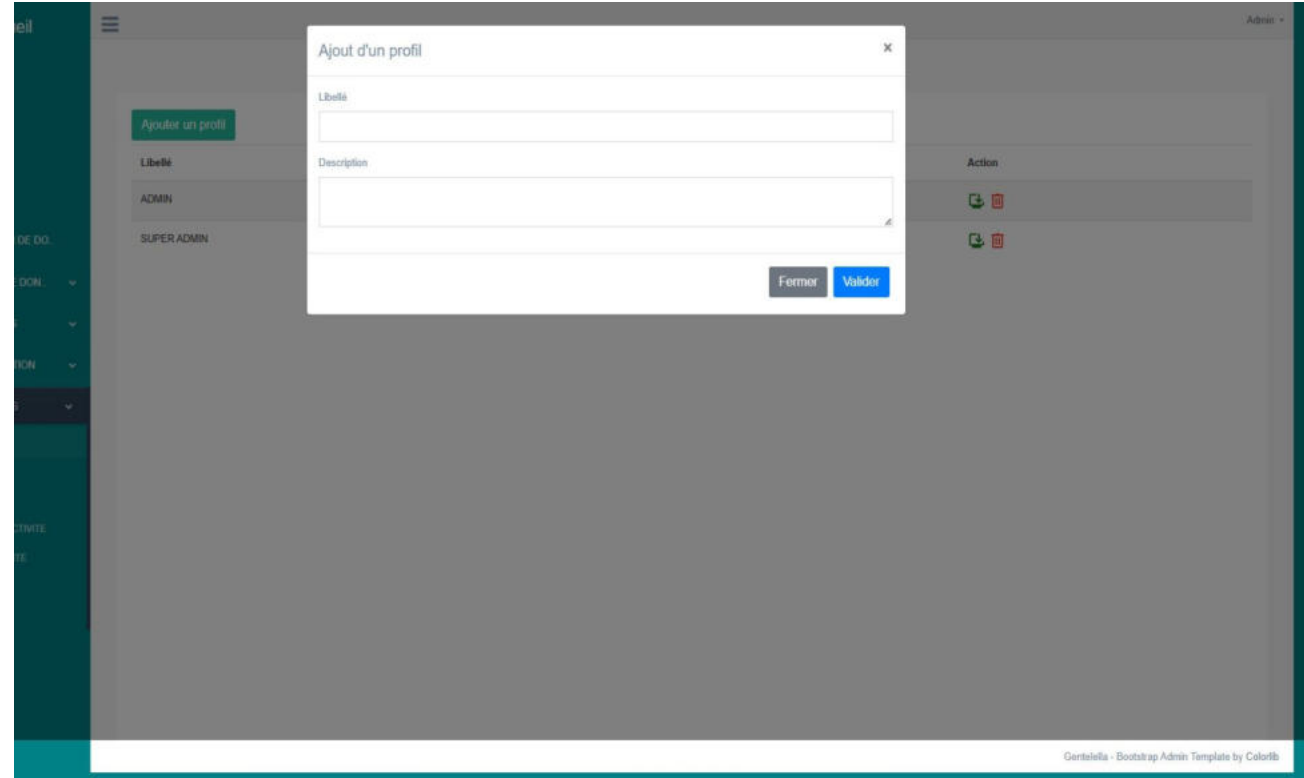
- Nos modules:** A list of application modules: Traitement Alerte, Cartographie, Suivi Et Evaluation, Statistique, and Communication.
- Contact:** Provides the address (20 BP 256 ABJ 20, Abidjan), phone number (+225 07 07 64 8754), email (info@dlte.com), and social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, Messenger, and LinkedIn.
- Ecrivez-nous:** A form to send messages, with fields for 'Votre nom', 'Votre adresse email', 'Sujet', and 'Message', followed by an 'Envoyer' button.

II. THE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SIGOSTECI)

❑ SIGOSTECI is a secure web application consisting of several modules

❑ Administration Module:

The main features of this module are: **profile management; user management; access rights management (viewing, updating, downloading, etc.); platform security management; sector and nomenclature modification management; configuration management; data import; management of indicator types, document types, publications, structures, etc.**





**Stop trafficking,
exploitation and child
labour are prohibited
and punishable by
law.**

Annex 5 Day 2. Pioneer Countries Share Thematic Priorities. Nadeeka Wataiyadda. Sri Lanka.



Sri Lanka

Alliance 8.7 - Pathfinder Country Exchange
22. 10. 2025

H. M. N.D. N. K. Wataliyadda
Commissioner General of Labour
Department of Labour, Sri Lanka
www.labourdept.gov.lk



Introduction

- ❑ **Pathfinder Country since 2019**
- ❑ **Submitted the National Roadmap in 2024**
- ❑ **Ratifications - C 138 (2000), C 182 (2001) , C 105 (1950), P029 (2019)**



Key state agencies

- **Ministry of Labour** : **Department of Labour**
- **Ministry of Defence** : **National Anti Human Trafficking Task Force**
Department of Police, Criminal Investigation Dept.
Department of Immigration and Emigration
- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** : **Bureau of Foreign Employment**
- **Ministry of Women and Child Affairs:** **National Child Protection Authority**
Department of Probation & Childcare



National Mechanism for Alliance 8.7

- ❑ National Steering Committee on Elimination of Child Labour
- ❑ Forced Labour Task Force
- ❑ National Anti Human Trafficking Task Force



Road Map 2024

Key Areas : Child Labour , Forced Labour , Human Trafficking

Thematic priorities ; Prevention, Protection, Prosecution & Partnership



- ❑ **National Policy frame work**
- ❑ **Strengthen the legal framework**
- ❑ **Partnership & networking**
- ❑ **Capacity building & Awareness**
- ❑ **Accessibility**



National Policy frame work

- ❑ National Policy on Elimination of Child Labour in Sri Lanka
- ❑ National Child Protection Policy
- ❑ National Labour Migration Policy
- ❑ Roadmap of the Alliance 8.7



Legal Framework (recent amendments)

- ❑ **Trafficking & sexual exploitation of children (penal code –sec. 360)**
- ❑ **‘Assistance to and Protection of Victims of Crime and Witnesses Act (2023)’**
- ❑ **Minimum Age of Employment increased from age 14 to 16 years**
 - List of hazardous occupations expanded from 51 categories to 71
 - Fines for ‘child employment’ - from Rs 10,000 to Rs. 100,000
- ❑ **Judicial Service Commission circulated guild lines to judges on handling child Abuses.**
- ❑ **Dept. of Immigration and Emigration - Stranded Operating Procedures for boarder surveillance unit.**



Partnership & networking

- ❑ Employers - Obtained online pledge – Child labour
- ❑ Labour inspectors (483) - Child Labour & Forced Labour
- ❑ Connecting with District and Divisional Child Development Committees (DCDCs) – Child Labour
- ❑ Community Police officers . – Human Trafficking
- ❑ Foreign Employment officers – Human Trafficking



Capacity building and Awareness

Awareness

- ☐ Fisheries sectors , Plantation sectors, Hospitality centers community
- ☐ SME awareness programs
- ☐ Four street dramas
- ☐ Banners and leaflet campaigns

Capacity building

- ☐ Training of Trainers
- ☐ Training of Inspectors, field officers



Access to lodge complains and share information

- ❑ **National Child Protection Authority : help line (1929)**
- ❑ **Department of Police : help line (109)**
- ❑ **Department of Labour : Online Complain Management System (CMS)**



Recommendations

- ❑ **Strengthening the implementation**
- ❑ **Capacity building of officers**
- ❑ **Statistics & data collection**
- ❑ **Develop one digital platform to collect data and access to share data**



Q & A

Annex 6 Day 2. Pioneer countries share thematic priorities. Alex Asiimwe. Uganda.



Government of Uganda

**Key Recommendations and Thematic Priorities Emerging from the
Regional Consultations for Africa**

BY

Alex Asiimwe

**Commissioner Labour, Industrial Relations And Productivity
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development**





1.0 Introduction

- ❑ The Africa Regional Tripartite Consultation was held from the 8th - 26th September 2025.
- ❑ Discussion focused on:
 - i. thematic areas, namely; education, agriculture and social Protection;
 - ii. proposed agenda items for the 6th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour scheduled to take place in Morocco in 2026
- ❑ This presentation therefore highlights the key recommendations and thematic priorities emerging from the regional consultations for Africa.





2.0 Overview of Child Labour in Africa

- ❑ Discussion also focused recent estimates for Africa, in the global report by UNICEF&ILO, 2024;
- ❑ Recognized that there is slow progress for Africa. For instance,
 - ✓ 94.5 million children in child labour across Africa
 - ✓ Prevalence fell from 21.6% (2020) to 19.8%,
 - ✓ Most children in child labour in continent are aged 5-11 years and 68% are in agriculture
 - ✓ Without accelerated action, numbers could exceed 100 million by 2030.
- ❑ Main drivers include poverty, informality, poor education access, displacement, policy and coordination gaps
- ❑ Way forward: -integrate child labour action into national development plans, provide and promote decent job creation as well as finance education and social protection, with stronger enforcement and better data systems





3.1 Thematic Priority 1 – Agriculture

- ❑ Discussion centered on the best ways to eliminate child labour in agriculture:
 - i. link education, social protection and rural development
 - ii. Integrate risk assessments and monitoring in value chains.
 - iii. Expand school feeding, transport, and bridge learning.
 - iv. Use data and technology to target hotspots, map high risk crop areas
 - v. address vulnerabilities linked to gender, migration, and hazardous tasks on family farms.





3.2 Thematic Priority 2 – Education

Under Education, discussion centered on the best ways to increase access to quality education:

- i. Ensure free and compulsory education - remove cost barriers for education such as school fees,
- ii. Align minimum entry age into employment with end of schooling
- iii. Increase the number of teachers and train them, improve school structures to ensure safe spaces for learning. This is most needed in the rural areas.
- iv. link education initiatives to social protection, through scaling up of school feeding programs
- v. use data to map out hotspots, track the levels of school dropout and engage the communities and families of high risk areas.





3.3 Thematic Priority 3 – Social Protection

Under Social Protection, discussion focused on the best ways to eliminate child labour through expanding social protection measures.

- i. Strengthen universal, integrated social protection systems -expand coverage across the continent
- ii. Move from cash transfers to long-term productive systems that target the root causes of child labour.
- iii. Simplify registration and close data gaps in that way strengthening the existing systems on social protection
- iv. ensure legal coherence across social and labour systems.
- v. promote cross-border coordination and regional digital knowledge sharing to protect children that are on the move.





Proposed Agenda - Voices of Workers

The Workers' Group proposed the following;

- i. Advocate for universal free quality education and robust social protection as core anti-child labour measures.
- ii. Establish and strengthen national frameworks targeting worst forms of child labour including domestic work with effective enforcement.
- iii. Institutionalize tripartite social dialogue and multi stakeholder alliance to track commitments from Morocco 2026
- iv. Invest in reliable statistics and monitoring systems to guide policy development or review and measure progress
- v. Address poverty and promote decent work





Proposed Agenda - Voices of Employers

The Employers' Group proposed the following;

- i. Harmonize due diligence and compliance standards - align sector codes and supplier requirements
- ii. enhance data collection and monitoring such as labour force surveys to identify child labour risks.
- iii. support access to civil registration and education incentives such as school feeding
- iv. Promote cross-sector and cross- border collaboration to tackle mobile supply chains and shared risks
- v. Recognize compliant enterprises and promote awareness within communities





Proposed Agenda Voices of Governments

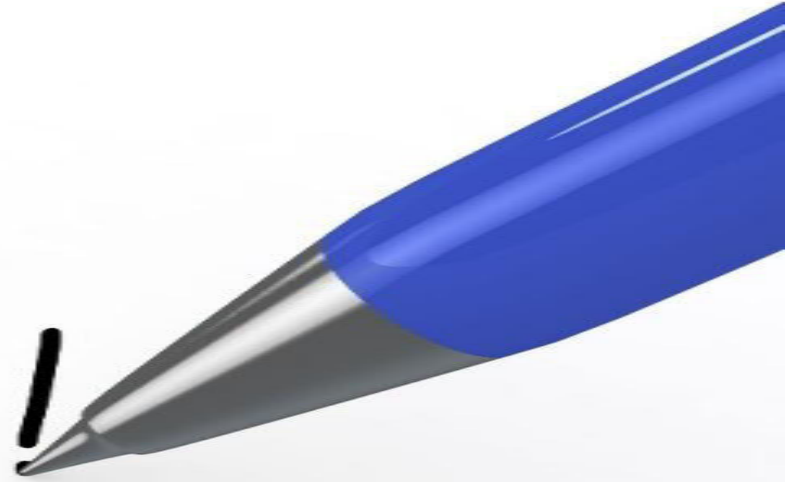
The Government Group proposed the following;

- i. Establish central repositories and harmonized monitoring systems for child labour data.
- ii. Secure sustainable financing mechanisms for prevention and enforcement. This is through integration of child labour into national development plans
- iii. Formalize the informal economy
- iv. Integrate climate resilience into child labour prevention. That is address climate change impacts through risk informed policies and social protection shock measures
- v. Strengthen labour inspection and tripartite dialogue to extend protections and compliance





Thank you!



Annex 7 Day 3. Session 3 – Conclusions of the Regional Consultation for the Americas. Pilar Rodríguez.



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- 
- 01 **A broad regional process**
 - 02 **Regional progress and commitments**
 - 03 **Regional context**
 - 04 **Main common challenges identified**
 - 05 **Strategic priorities**
 - 06 **Cross-cutting priorities**
 - 07 **Cooperation and alliances for governance**

A broad regional process



19 national consultations in South America, Central America and the Caribbean.



More than 350 participants: governments, employers' and workers' organisations, UN agencies and civil society.



Regional Consultation Workshop (24 September 2025) with more than 70 tripartite representatives.



More than 80 substantive contributions to the Regional Report.

An **inclusive** consultation, **based on evidence** and **reflecting the collective voice** of the Americas, with **the active participation** of governments, social partners, international organisations and civil society.

Regional progress and commitments



Almost universal ratification of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 (only the United States pending).



Identification and implementation of national plans/roadmaps with support from the Regional Initiative.



Greater institutionalisation of tripartite and inter-institutional dialogue, albeit with limited resources.



Progress in due diligence in supply chains and use of MIRT as a policy tool.



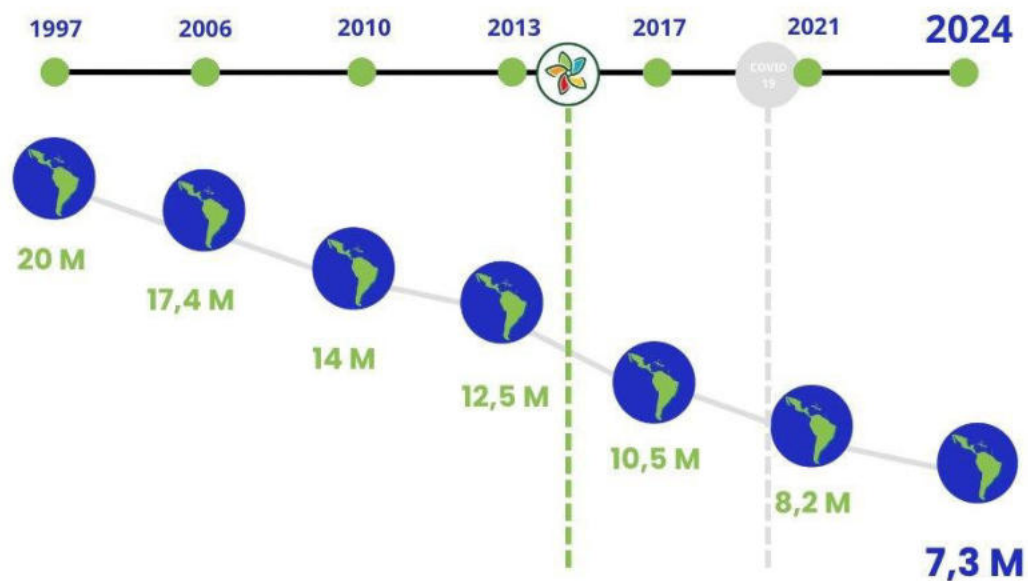
20th American Regional Meeting, reaffirming the regional and tripartite commitment to advance the eradication of forced labour.



Strong commitments, but still insufficient to meet SDG Target 8.7.

03

Regional context



LAC:
7.3 million

Americas:
7.6 million

In the Americas, there was a sustained reduction from 5.3% (2016) to 3.9% (2024), without meeting Target 8.7.



Regional context

Main sectors in the Americas

45

Agriculture

38%

Services

17

Industry



Higher incidence in the Caribbean (7.8%) and Central America (7.4%); as well as in rural areas, indigenous communities, Afro-descendant communities and migrant communities

Higher absolute numbers in South America.



Hazardous child labour in the Americas:

4.9

million



LAC has a regional prevalence of 5.5% (below the global average of 7.8%).



In LAC, female child labour remains invisible in domestic and care work.

Main common challenges identified



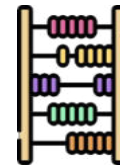
Structural

MIRTI as a driver of local policies for the prevention and eradication of child labour



Invisible and emerging

Approaches for comprehensive prevention



Cross-cutting Efficient and effective actions with greater impact



06

5

Cross-cutting themes and common principles

01.

Human rights approach and risk prevention.

02.

Gender equality and non-discrimination, with an emphasis on girls, adolescents, indigenous peoples and people of African descent.

03.

Labour inspection and transition to formality.

04.

Innovation and evidence, through MIRTl and the use of georeferenced data.

05.

Meaningful participation of young people and civil society.

Cooperation and partnerships for sustainability



Strengthen national public financing and its coordination with international and regional cooperation.



Enhance coherence between policies, social dialogue and sustainable development.



Expand the participation and co-responsibility of all stakeholders.



Consolidate the 2025–2030 Roadmap.

Sustainability requires **broad partnerships and shared co-responsibility** between tripartite actors, international organisations and development partners.

A call to action



*The Americas are moving forward with **#OneVoice**, coordinating efforts between governments, social partners, civil society and the international community.*

A region free of child labour is possible with political commitment, sustained investment and effective partnerships between all actors, guided by social justice and ongoing dialogue.



Annex 8 Day 3. Regional Consultation Process for the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour. Benjamin Smith & Sophie De Coninck.

► The way forward

Agenda

Main programme

- Opening(plenary)
- High level panel (plenary)
- Thematic / special sessions (parallel)
- Adoption / closing (plenary)

Side events

- On site and virtual (TBC)

Innovation

- Networking – matchmaking
- Interactive sessions (policy clinics / labs)
- Innovation fair, including IA and VR experimentation space

How will themes of interest be taken into account ?

- ▶ Dedicated thematic sessions (in the main programme)
- ▶ Addressed as cross cutting issues
- ▶ Inform the selection of partners invited to organize side events and participate in the innovation fair

How can stakeholders from the region contribute?

- ▶ Participation in panel discussions
- ▶ (co-) organize side events
- ▶ Participate in the Innovation Fair

Outcome

Expectations

- ▶ 'Feuille de route' / clear and progressive roadmap
- ▶ Integrated monitoring and evaluation system

Inputs

- ▶ ILO Governing Body discussion at its 353rd Session (March 2025);
- ▶ Regional Consultations (and through these from partners of Alliance 8.7); and
- ▶ Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development

Process

- ▶ The host country is, under the leadership of the Permanent Representative of Morocco, and in collaboration with the Office, conducting a number of tripartite consultative meetings
- ▶ The process will develop both an outcome document as well as define the composition, mandate and working methods of the Drafting Committee.
- ▶ Drafting Committee composition has been set to 8-8-8; it will meet for the first time in mid-December 2025 with a view to finalising the draft prior to the Global Conference.

Participation

Participants

- ▶ 1000-1200 participants
- ▶ In person only
- ▶ Governments, employers and workers' organizations, International and regional organizations, CSOs, private sector, academics

Invitations

- ▶ Will be sent by the end of October
- ▶ Invitations to Ministers of labour and international / regional organizations through diplomatic channel
- ▶ Nomination and invitations to workers and employers organizations by the secretariat of the Workers' and Employers' group (ITUC and IOE)
- ▶ Other stakeholders

Annex 9 Day 3. Session 4A. New Strategic Plan 2026–2030 for RILAC Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour. Pilar Rodríguez.



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An abstract geometric design on the right side of the page. It consists of several large green triangles of various sizes and orientations, some of which are overlapping. There are also three smaller blue triangles: one in the upper right, one in the lower left, and one in the lower right. The text '0 for the Labour- aribbean' is overlaid on the green triangles.

**0 for the
Labour-
aribbean**

- 
- 01 **A new strategic cycle**
 - 02 **Four strategic pillars**
 - 03 **Next steps: towards implementation**

A new strategic cycle



STRATEGIC Vision

- A region free of child labour by 2030.
- Tripartite cooperation, dialogue and evidence.



OPERATIONAL Implementation

- **PRAETI** as a regional framework.
- **PAAPs**: commitments that are translate into results.



MONITORING Monitoring and learning

- **Digital ecosystem**: MIRTl, Observatory, Monitora+.
- Governance, sustainability and accountability.

Tripartite leadership:
from commitments to concrete, measurable and sustainable action

02 Four strategic pillars



1

Evidence-based prevention

Strengthen national and territorial policies based on data and advance planning.

2

Integrated approaches

Address the structural causes of child labour and raise awareness of its invisible forms.

3

Impact and regional coordination

Efficient and effective actions to enhance results through cooperation, collective learning and accountability.

4

Sustainability and governance

Consolidate a solid and sustainable tripartite structure with lasting partnerships and diversified funding.



AXIS 1

Evidence-based prevention



Strengthen policies and
**Accelerated Country
Action Plans (ACAPs).**



Use **MIRTI** to
guide territorial
action.



Strengthen **inter-
institutional and
inter-sectoral
coordination.**



Promote **business
networks and trade union
organisations** to drive PETI
forward.



Develop mechanisms for
exchange and learning
between countries.



AXIS 2

Integrative approaches - Structural causes and vulnerable groups



Integrate policies and programmes on **employment, education, social protection, equality**, rural and environmental **development** that promote **decent work**



Raise awareness of and address **emerging and hidden forms** of child labour.



Strengthen the protection of **migrant** children and adolescents.



Promote sectoral action by business and trade union networks in sectors and **supply chains** where child labour occurs.



Incorporate an intersectional **gender** perspective into PETI.



AXIS 3

Efficient and effective actions – regional impact and coordination



Consolidate the **Regional Child Labour Observatory** as a common information system.



Strengthen the **Monitora+** platform as a digital monitoring space.



Promote the CSST, encouraging knowledge transfer, technical assistance between countries and capacity building.



Promote policy coordination and convergence through **regional and subregional integration** mechanisms (MERCOSUR, SICA, CARICOM, OAS, SEGIB, etc.).



Regional transparency and accountability, reports, dissemination of results, among others.



AXIS 4

Sustainability, governance of the Regional Initiative



Consolidate the transition process towards **shared governance** of the Regional Initiative.



Promote **private sector co-responsibility** in **supply chains**



Strengthen **tripartite governance and inter-institutional** and intersectoral **coordination mechanisms**



Expand partnerships with Alliance 8.7, CLP, development partners, the private sector, and international organisations.



Governance
Regulations



Consolidate the **progressive commitment of countries** to the sustainability of the PAAPs.



Strengthen **transparency, strategic communication** and accountability.

Next steps: towards implementation

-  Tripartite working groups will review the strategic lines for each area.
-  The sectors review the four strategic lines
-  The Technical Secretariat will draw up the Operational Implementation Plan, with:
 - Goals and indicators.
 - Follow-up and monitoring mechanisms.
 - Budget and timetable.
 - Commitments and fundraising.
-  The process will strengthen regional and national coherence.

**A new cycle of regional leadership towards a
Latin America and Caribbean free of child labour**



Annex 10 Satisfaction survey results

Appendix 10 Satisfaction survey results

The overall assessment of the 11th Annual Meeting shows high levels of satisfaction among participants with regard to the content, methodology and working dynamics developed over the four days of the meeting.

Day 1: Opening – progress and challenges

Participants rated the dynamics used to review the progress, achievements and challenges of the Regional Initiative very positively. There was clarity in the collective analysis, a high level of contribution from the group work to strengthen future actions, and good intersectoral participation. Areas for improvement were highlighted: more time for group work and collective reflection, as well as strengthening logistical coordination and fluidity in virtual transfers between plenary sessions and virtual rooms. Efforts should be made to ensure the availability of simultaneous translation.

Day Two: A Shared Voice in Action—Alliance 8.7—LAC Free of Child Labour: Exchange between Pioneer Countries

Satisfaction remained high: the exchange allowed for the identification of useful practices, the presentations by pioneering countries were relevant, and the session strengthened coordination with Alliance 8.7. It was suggested that a common agenda be defined, non-pioneering countries be included, resource mobilisation be strengthened, tripartite and social dialogue be enhanced, and issues such as poverty, migration, education, decent work, data use and innovation be explored in greater depth.

Day 3: Regional Consultation: "On the road to the Sixth Global Conference"

The work in tripartite groups focused on the new Strategic Plan 2026–2030 was viewed favorably. The dynamic facilitated the exchange and collective development of proposals. There is room for improvement by extending the time for discussion, changing work rooms, ensuring translation, and promoting active and balanced participation by all Focal Points.

Day 4: Regional Consultation: "On the road to the Sixth World Conference"

Working in groups made it possible to identify common priorities and generate relevant inputs for future work. Participants highlighted as the main achievement the definition of the strategic lines of the 2026–2030 Plan and the consolidation of tripartite consensus. They valued active participation, the exchange of regional experiences and the possibility of strengthening governance and inter-institutional work.

The following improvements were identified: extending the time frame, considering hybrid or face-to-face modalities, and allowing for subsequent contributions.

General survey

The event was considered well organised, with relevant content and participatory methodologies. The strengthening of commitment to the objectives of the Regional Initiative was appreciated. The usefulness of the space for sharing experiences between pioneering countries and strengthening tripartite cooperation links was highlighted, contributing to the consolidation of a common vision to advance the eradication of child labour, forced labour and other forms of exploitation. Suggestions included adjusting the length and structure of the meeting. Several participants noted that four days of virtual sessions was too long and proposed reducing the duration to three days or adapting the agenda to make it more dynamic and suitable for the online format. It was also suggested that preparatory meetings be held in advance so that Focal Points can anticipate discussions and arrive at the annual meeting with more detailed inputs. More time should be devoted to the exchange of good practices, especially in sectors with a high incidence of child labour.

Conclusion

The 11th Annual Meeting achieved its technical and methodological objectives, consolidating tripartite cooperation and generating key inputs for the 2026–2030 Strategic Plan, with clear opportunities for improvement to optimise future meetings, such as optimising group work times, expanding participation in plenary sessions and ensuring more consistent technical logistics between sessions.

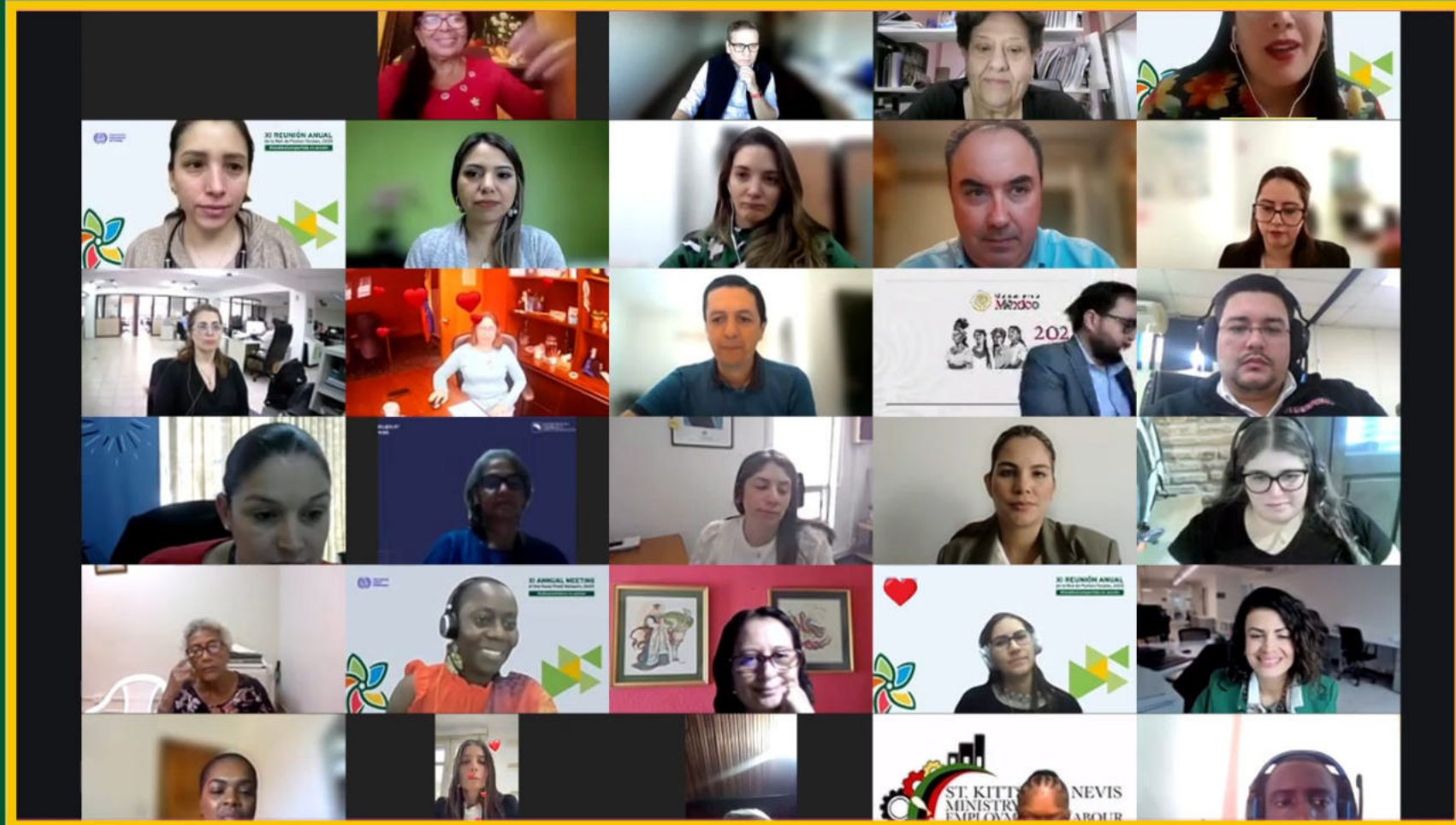
Annex 11 Photos

Day 1- 21 October 2025



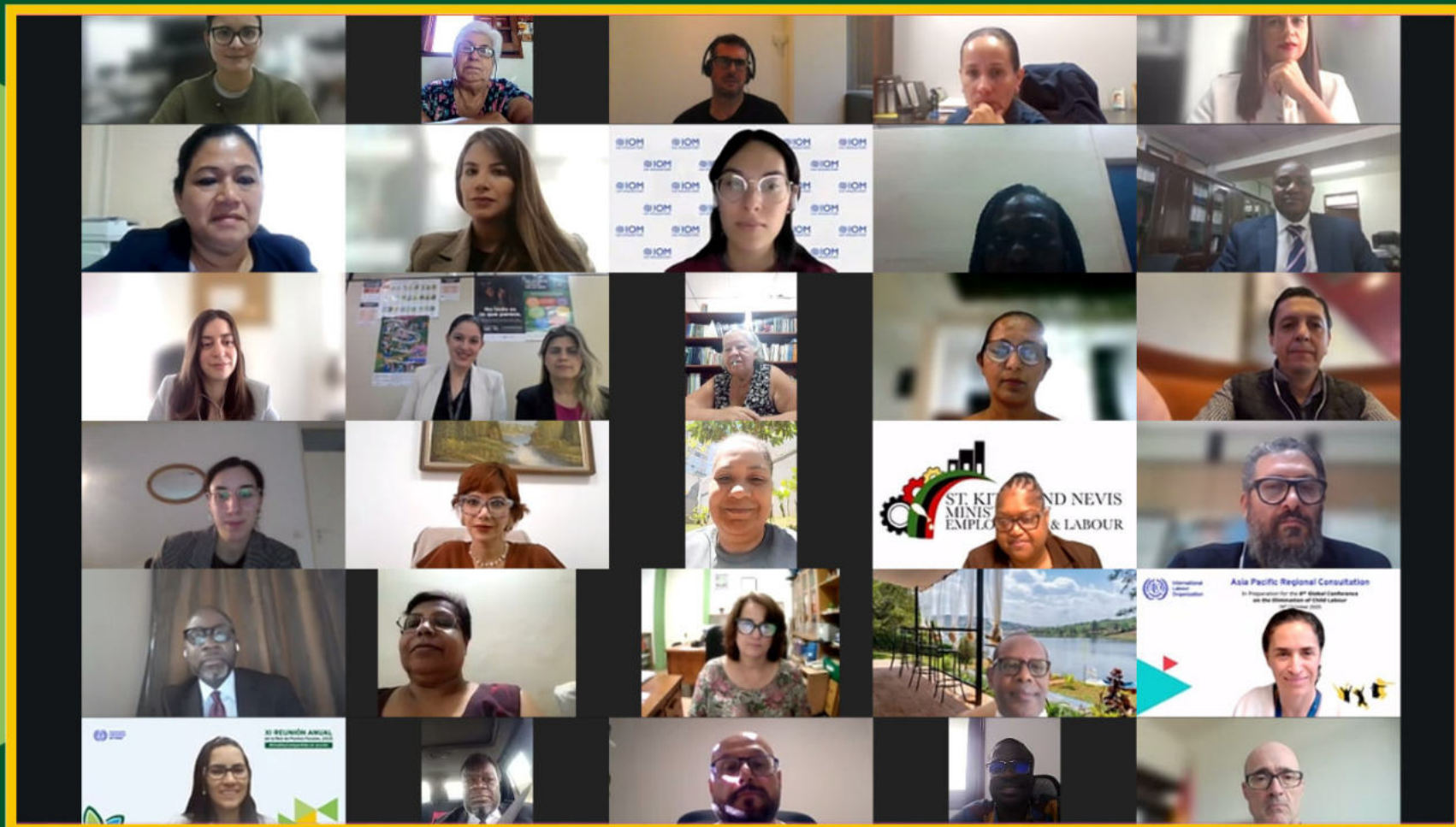


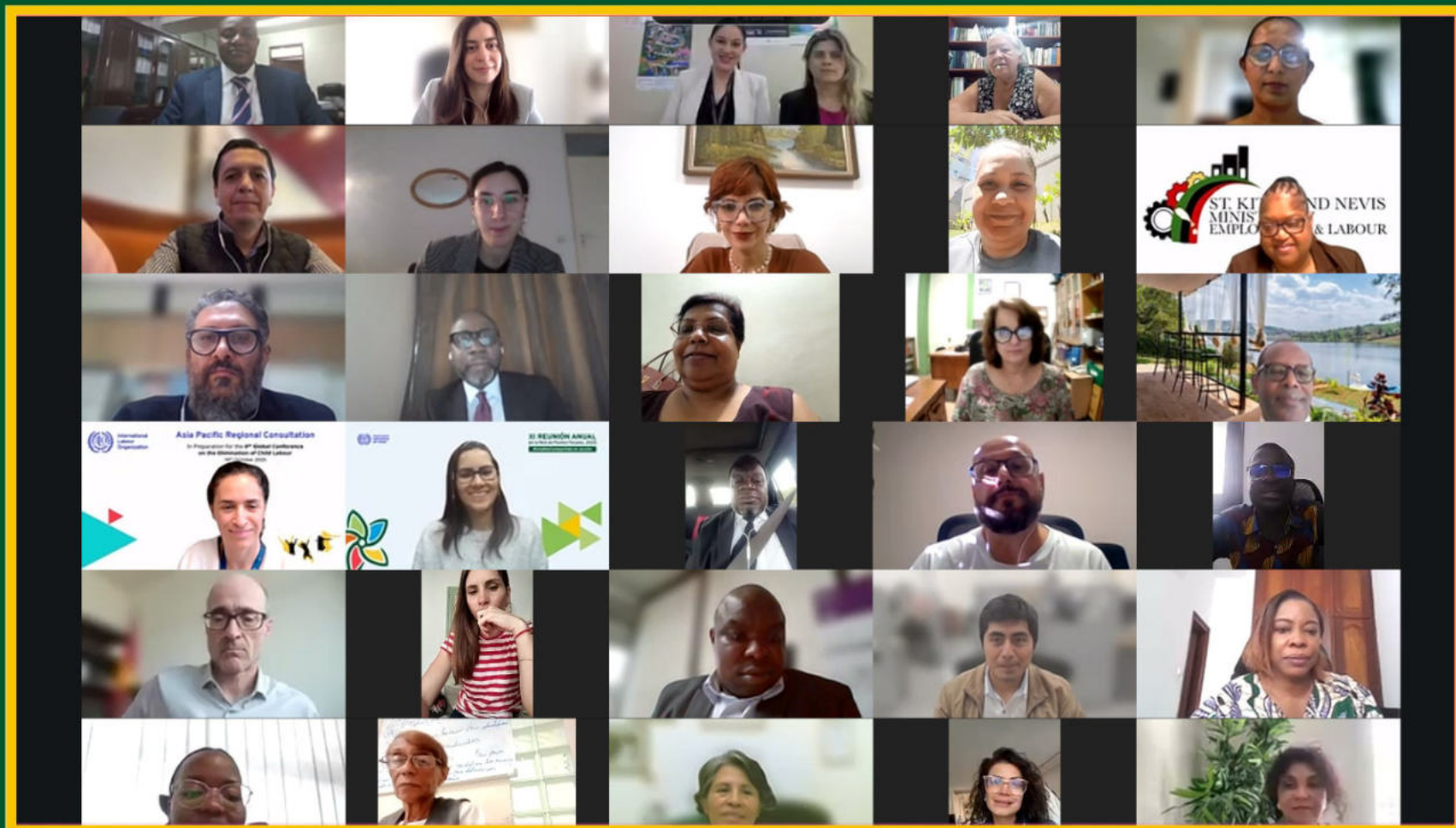


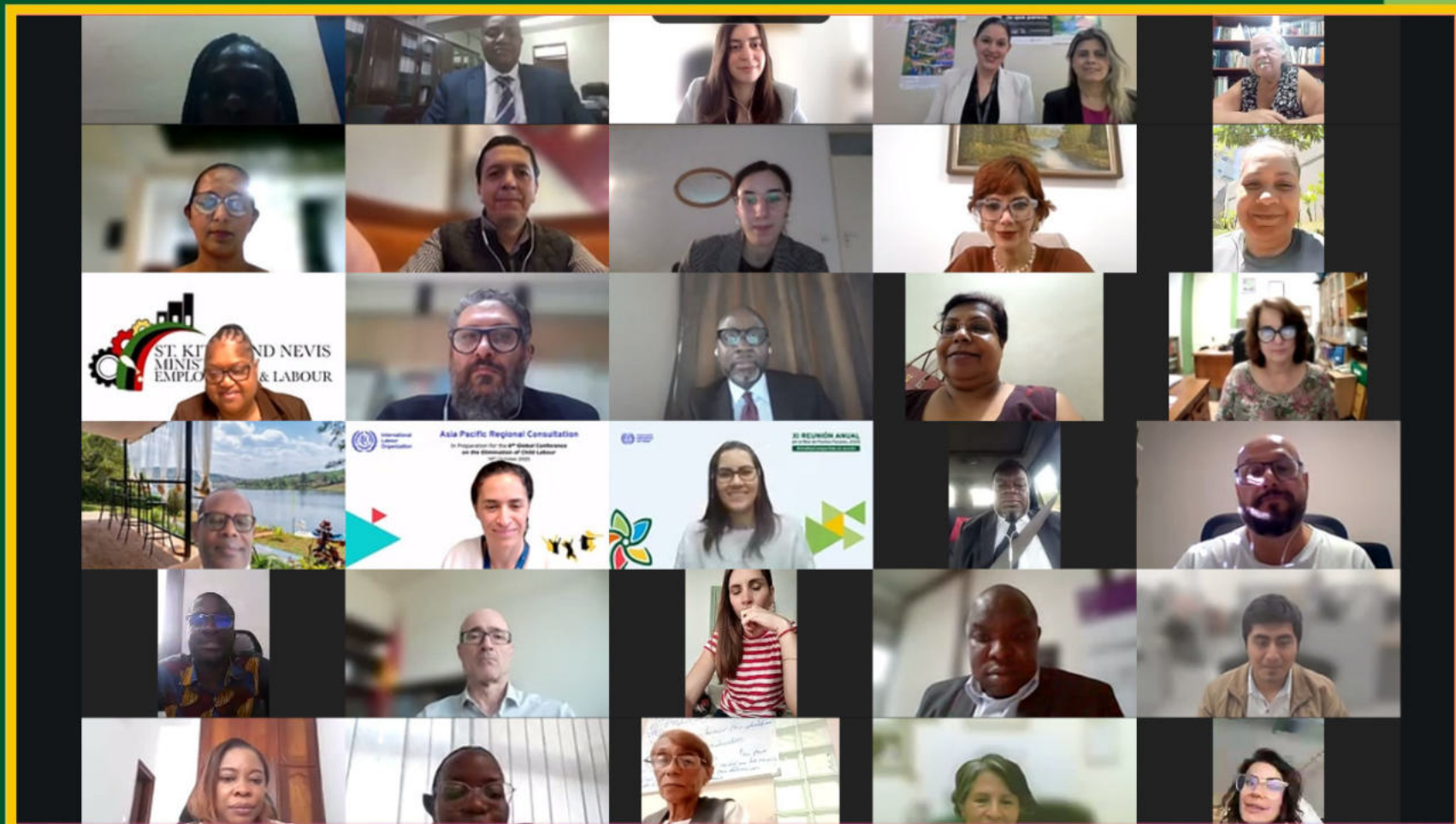


Report. 11th Annual Meeting of the Network of Focal Points: Regional Tripartite Consultation of the Americas - Preparations for the Sixth Global Conference on the Eradication of Child Labour.

Day 2- 22 October 2025





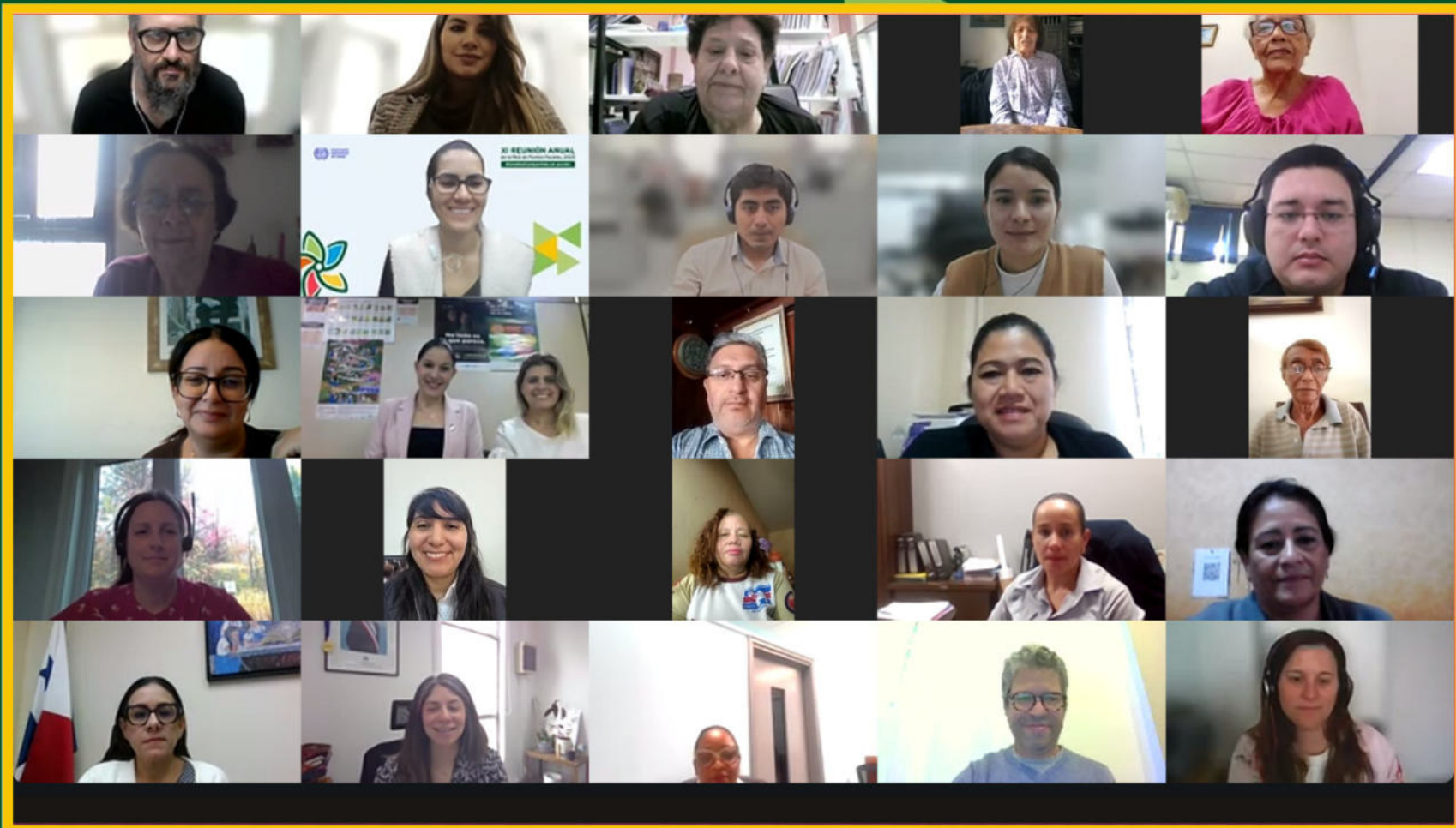


Report. 11th Annual Meeting of the Network of Focal Points: Regional Tripartite Consultation of the Americas - Preparations for the Sixth Global Conference on the Eradication of Child Labour.

Day 3 - 23 October 2025



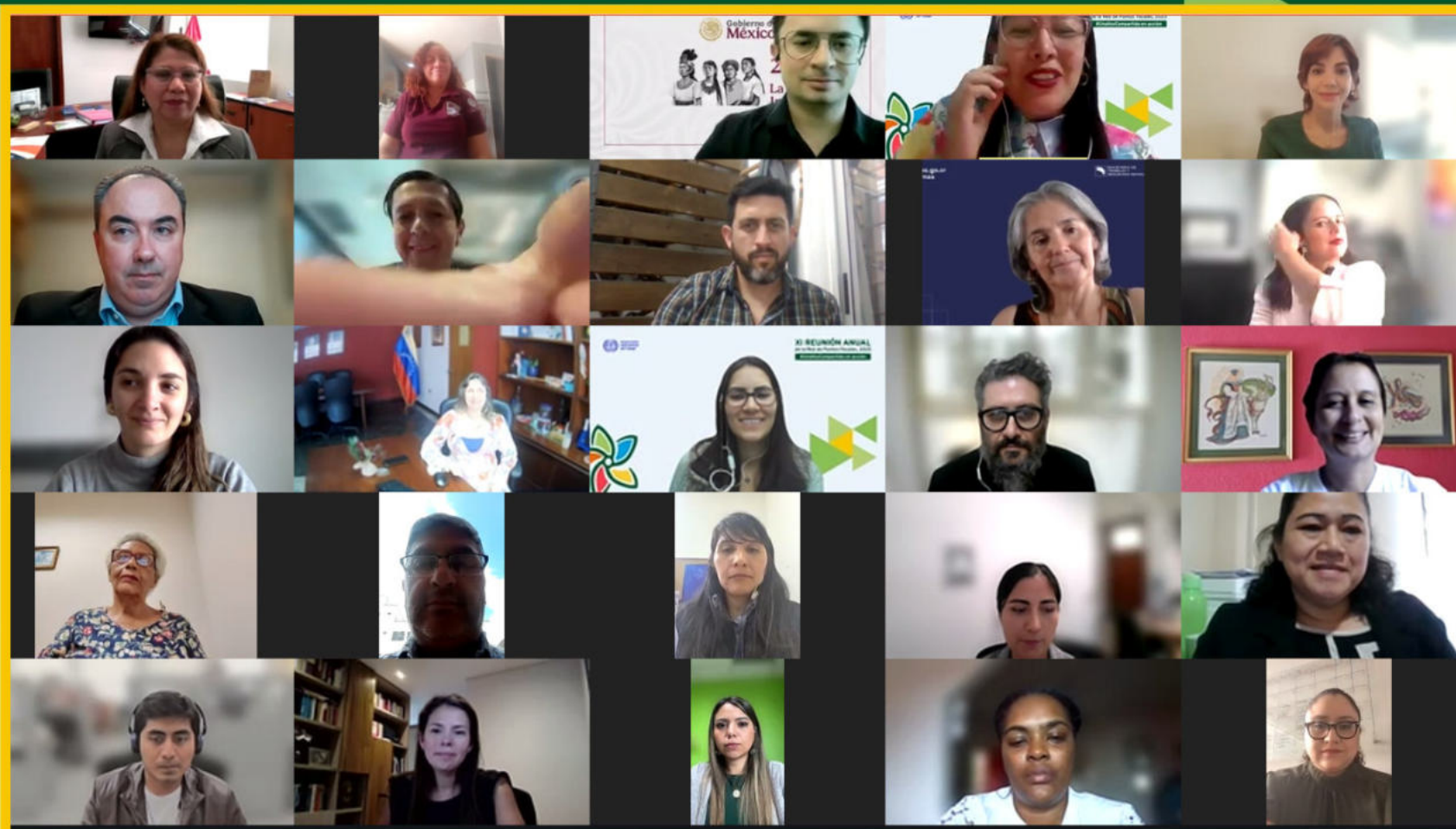


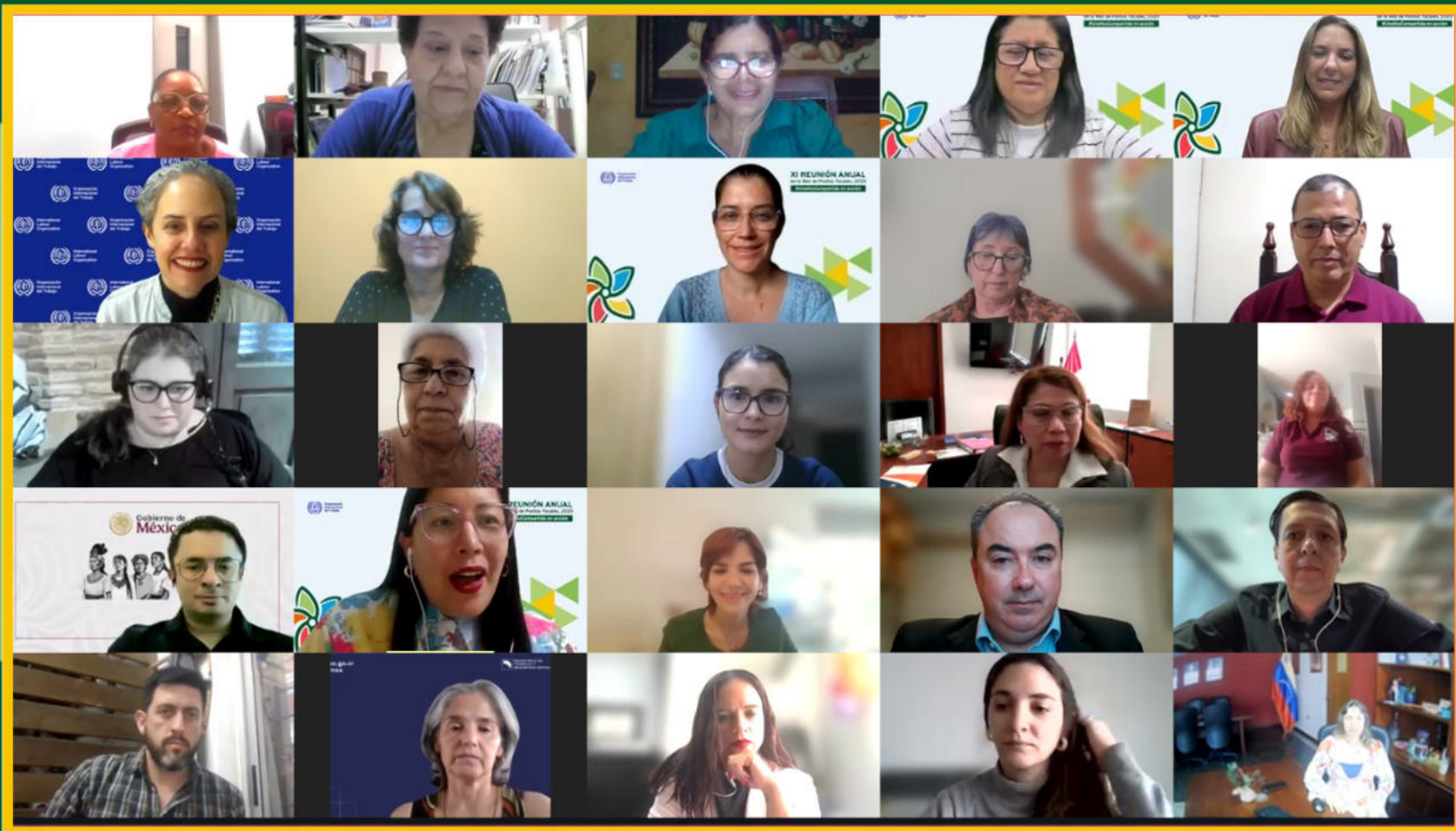


Report. 11th Annual Meeting of the Network of Focal Points: Regional Tripartite Consultation of the Americas - Preparations for the Sixth Global Conference on the Eradication of Child Labour.

Day 4 - 24 October 2025









With the support of:



Government of the Netherlands