



International
Labour
Organization



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour

1
Anniversary

Minute

X Annual Meeting of the Focal Points Network

15–18
October, 2024
Brasilia , Brazil



Document under review

Content

INTRODUCTION.....	3
OBJECTIVES	3
Overall objective	3
Specific objectives	3
METHODOLOGY	3
DEVELOPMENT OF THE SESSIONS	4
Inaugural session and commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Regional Initiative	4
Launching of the Regional Observatory on Child Labour.....	8
Block 1: Accountability.....	9
Fundamental Rights and Principles in the World of Labour.....	9
Session 1: Management tools for PECL for compliance with Fundamental Conventions 138 and 182	12
Session 2: Progress Report on the Strategic Plan 2022-2025.....	16
Session 3: Regional Initiative monitoring tool.....	19
Block 2: Governance and sustainability.....	22
Session 4: South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Towards a child labour free region. Development Partners Table.....	22
Session 5: South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Towards a region free of child labour. Roundtable of member countries of the Regional Initiative	26
Session 6A: Strengthening the Regional Initiative, governance and sustainability framework.....	30
Session 6B: Discussion of the High-Level Proposal on Sustainability and Governance of the Regional Initiative	36
Block 3: Technical Sessions	39
Session 7A: Child Labour Platform: Actions with impact on supply chains	39
Session 7B: Joining efforts: Actions with impact on supply chains. Prevention and elimination of child labour in priority supply chains in Latin America and the Caribbean: labour inspection, hazardous work	45
Session 8: Social protection, care and child labour.....	46
Session 8B: Care Policy and Work Plan, Brazil	49
Session 9: Field visit: Social protection programs in Brazil	51
Block 4: Alliances and Effectiveness.....	52
Session 10: A Shared Vision: Alliance 8.7 and Regional Initiative	52
Session 11: Roadmap to 2025- 2026.....	57

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

Joint Declaration X Annual Meeting of the Network of Focal Points of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.....	61
Closing session and reading of the commitment.	62
ANNEXES.....	65

INTRODUCTION

The X Annual Meeting of the Network of Focal Points of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour was held in Brasilia from October 15 to 18. Representatives from 31 countries in the region and regional representatives of employers' and workers' organizations participated in the event. This meeting commemorated the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RI).

During the four days of the event, 11 working sessions were held focusing on three areas:

(i) Accountability, with a follow-up of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, (ii) Governance and sustainability of the RI, with emphasis on the mobilization of financial and technical resources through South-South and Triangular cooperation, as well as the strengthening of governance bodies to implement the actions of the Strategic Plan 2022 -2025 and (iii) Exchange of knowledge and experiences through case studies and lessons learned on key economic sectors to prevent and eradicate child labour. These activities aimed to accelerate the progress of Latin America and the Caribbean towards the elimination of child labour, in line with Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This document is structured in three sections. The **first** section describes the objectives and methodology used; the **second** section presents a summary of the main ideas addressed in each session; and the **third** section includes the annexes.

OBJECTIVES

Overall objective

Accelerate the progress of the Latin American and Caribbean region towards achieving the elimination of child labour, as established in Target 8.7 of the SDGs.

Specific objectives

- To follow up on the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RI) and its implementation in the Accelerated Regional Program for the Eradication of Child Labour (PRAETI).
- Sustainability of the RI through joint work with its member countries and partners for the development and strengthening of South-South and Triangular cooperation, to achieve the goals established in the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and its projection until 2030.
- Exchange of knowledge and experiences through case studies and lessons learned in key economic sectors where child labour is prevalent.

METHODOLOGY

A mixed methodology was used, combining technical presentations, spaces for reflection and group or participatory work aimed at decision-making. The activities were carried out in a total of nine sessions distributed over 3.5 working days. Following the X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network, the RI Technical Secretariat will provide technical support to the actions prioritized by the Focal Point Network.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SESSIONS

Inaugural session and commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Regional Initiative

Ambassador Maria Luiza Ribeiro Lopes, Deputy Director of the Brazilian Agency for International Cooperation (ABC), opened the session by highlighting the great challenge of combating child labour. She pointed out that this effort also requires addressing structural problems such as hunger, poverty and social exclusion, factors that have caused setbacks, especially during the pandemic. In this context, the value of strategic alliances such as the one with the International Labor Organization (ILO), governments and civil society was highlighted, as well as the fundamental role of the Regional Initiative (RI), created 10 years ago.

The ambassador highlighted the good practices and ideas shared among the countries of the region in key areas such as care policies, school feeding and digital inclusion, related to child labour. She also highlighted the recent launch of the Regional Child Labour Observatory, a significant development, in which ABC has an active participation.

Although he acknowledged the progress achieved, he emphasized that challenges persist, which calls for comprehensive solutions that allow families to live with dignity, without resorting to child labour. Finally, he reaffirmed the commitment of the Brazilian government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ABC, to continue strengthening the Observatory through new ideas and good practices, while collaborating with state governments to explore and promote sustainable alternatives.

Víctor Pellegrini Mamana, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Brazilian Ministry of Labor and Employment, reaffirmed the commitment of the Brazilian federal government to the eradication of child labour in the country. He highlighted the government's collaboration in various projects with the Brazilian Agency for International Cooperation (ABC) to share experiences on sensitive issues such as child labour with neighbouring countries. Inspired by President Lula's vision, Brazil seeks to guarantee children a future free of exploitation and full access to education.

The Secretary stressed that the eradication of child labour requires guaranteeing the right to education and promoting opportunities for decent employment, decent work, free from exploitation. He emphasized the importance of public policies such as the Bolsa Familia Program (PBF), in this fight. He also pointed out that Brazil, through South-South cooperation, is working to strengthen these policies and face challenges such as digital inclusion.

André Quintao Silva, National Secretary of Social Assistance of the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger of Brazil, congratulated the RI for its 10 years of contribution in the fight against child labour. He stressed that this problem, often linked to racism, inequality and other forms of oppression, perpetuates poverty. Since its creation during the 2013 global conference in Brazil, the IR has proven to be a key effort to combat child labour.

Quintao Silva stated that Brazil has worked tirelessly through the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), especially in productive sectors such as cocoa and Brazil nut, where child labour still persists. Since the creation of the National Plan for the Prevention and Progressive Eradication of Child Labor (PETI) in 1996 until the most recent project signed in 2022, Brazil has addressed child labour and human trafficking together, with a comprehensive and progressive approach.

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

In 2023, the Brazilian government prioritized the reconstruction and strengthening of the Unified Social Assistance System SUAS, which is present in almost every municipality in the country. This network has more than 8 thousand Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS) and other specialized centers, designed to offer support in prevention, care and protection against rights violations such as child labour, sexual exploitation of minors and other forms of violence.

These efforts are complemented by key programs such as Bolsa Familia, policies aimed at combating school dropout rates and ensuring food security. In this way, Brazil reinforces its commitment to children's rights and international cooperation.

For his part, the **Cooperation Counselor of the Spanish Embassy in Brazil, José Miguel de Lara Toledo**, reaffirmed Spain's commitment to the eradication of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean. He highlighted his country's continuous support, reflected in the Sixth Master Plan for Spanish cooperation and in three decades of joint work with the ILO and other key actors. He indicated that Spain promotes sustainable development and social justice, strengthening democratic institutions, respecting human rights and promoting social dialogue as essential tools to combat social injustice and inequality.

He also highlighted Spain's active collaboration in programs such as the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) and the Regional Initiative (RI), which has been consolidated as a model of plurality and cooperation. In this space, multiple actors work in an articulated manner, based on the horizontality of consensus. He stressed that innovation and the adoption of new technologies are a priority to address these challenges and achieve effective progress.

With the recent Pact for the Future, Spain has reaffirmed its commitment to the eradication of child labour, emphasizing its firm support for the RI, which it will continue to strongly support in its accompaniment of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and their responsibilities towards their populations victims of child labour. This commitment to the region is not only limited to the governmental sphere, but also involves other sectors such as trade unions, the private sector and the multiple actors committed to the cause.

In this way, Spain will continue to collaborate in building a world free of child labour, based on the shared values of justice and equity for Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, it will continue to promote innovative initiatives, strengthen local capacities and promote strategic alliances in the region.

From the employer sector, **Marlene Mazariegos, representative of business organizations (IOE)**, highlighted a decade of commitment and effort in the fight against child labour. The participation of 31 countries, together with employers' and workers' organizations, highlights the firm determination to eradicate child labour in the region by 2025. This goal underscores the commitment to the rights of children and adolescents, especially in the face of the challenge of 8.2 million children and adolescents who are still in situations of child labour.

To achieve the elimination of child labour, Mazariegos indicated that it is essential to work together and address the roots of the problem, such as the lack of regulatory frameworks, informality and limited access to education, as well as to strengthen institutions and promote dialogue between the public and private sectors to develop effective strategies. In this context, the RI has become a key forum for exchanging ideas and generating strategic alliances.

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

The employers' group reaffirms its commitment to implement concrete actions that benefit workers and their families, as well as to promote the creation of formal, quality employment, which is fundamental for social and economic development. In addition, governments play a crucial role in creating environments conducive to growth.

Likewise, **Nallely Domínguez, representative of the trade union organizations (TUCA)**, highlighted the importance of the meeting as a space to celebrate the progress achieved through the tripartite effort in the agenda for the reduction of child labour, in spite of the crises faced by the region. This regional space, he said, is a model of effective collaboration for the eradication of child labour.

Despite the social, political and economic challenges that persist in the region, it is essential to coordinate efforts and reaffirm the commitment to guarantee decent work for adults, while prioritizing social protection. He also underscored the need to promote the inclusion of children and adolescents in the education system, ensuring their access to free, quality public education that will enable them to develop their full potential.

Likewise, Domínguez highlighted that the Focal Points meeting is a valuable opportunity to strengthen the achievements of the IR. Highlighting the success achieved through tripartism will allow to deepen the commitments made and move more firmly towards the goal of eradicating child labour in the region.

Ana Virginia Moreira Gomes, Director of the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, stated that the protection of children and adolescents must be a priority in the region, guaranteeing their access to services and legal safeguards. She also pointed out the need to specifically address the impact of domestic work on girls, as well as other forms of exploitation. To this end, she stressed the need for inclusive and effective public policies, through the cross-cutting adoption of a gender perspective.

He emphasized that in the last ten years, significant progress has been made in the collective struggle to eradicate child labour, building a solid foundation that supports the shared vision of a region where no child has to work to survive. However, he warned that the global fight against child labour is at a critical juncture, as there are still 160 million child and adolescent victims of this problem, many of them trapped in the worst forms of child labour.

The COVID-19 pandemic represented a significant setback, reversing some of the gains made, forcing many children to work, especially in informal and vulnerable sectors. Economic recovery has been uneven and slow, with an average informality rate of 48 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean by mid-2023. Factors such as inflation and the rising cost of living have made it difficult for families to meet their basic needs, which has led many children and adolescents to drop out of school to contribute to the household's livelihood. In addition, phenomena such as climate change, natural disasters and gender inequality intensify the risks of child labour, creating complex scenarios that require comprehensive responses.

The Strategic Plan 2022-2025 of the RI concentrates on addressing the socioeconomic repercussions of the global health crisis and focuses on preventive measures to reduce child labour. These measures include the promotion of decent work, access to education, social protection and the implementation of labour rights in critical supply chains. This approach has promoted multisectoral and cross-border collaboration, supported by partners such as the Government of Spain and its International Cooperation

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

Agency and the Andalusian Cooperation Agency; the Government of Brazil in the framework of South-South cooperation; and support from the United States. He also highlighted the close collaboration with agencies of the United Nations system such as ECLAC, UNICEF, UNESCO and IOM, in addition to the funds managed by the ILO's Partnerships Department within the framework of South-South Cooperation.

In view of the challenges presented, an urgent appeal was made to the Heads of State, governments, social partners and civil society to redouble their efforts and promote specific actions aimed at preventing and eradicating child labour through the Regional Initiative, it being essential to strengthen labour market institutions, guarantee decent work for adults, expand social protection systems, ensure universal access to quality education and invest in youth employment programs. The eradication of child labour is not only a moral imperative, but also an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and the guarantee of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW). Finally, it was urged to move forward with determination and unity in order to safeguard the future of all children.

For her part, **Olga Pozo, Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID)**, pointed out that, in 2015, a call to action was launched for more than 60 million children in child labour, more than half of whom face serious risks to their development. Although in the last 10 years child labour in Latin America has decreased, there are still more than 8 million girls, boys and adolescents at risk, which makes it essential to reinforce and maintain global and local commitments to promote effective actions.

Since the creation of the RI in 2014, the Andalusian Agency has provided support to this platform by promoting a continuous dialogue between governments, workers' and employers' organizations to develop more effective strategies and tools. Collaboration with the ILO has been crucial, facilitating progress through innovative tools such as the Child Labor Risk Identification Model (CLRISK). The RI has worked with governments and local organizations to offer solutions adapted to the specific needs of each territory, recognizing the diversity in the integral development of children and adolescents.

Thanks to these efforts, significant milestones have been achieved in the eradication of child labour, with social dialogue in the territories being a central element that represents the essence of the IR, he said.

Tanya Andrade, Division Chief for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking of the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), highlighted that child labour deprives children of education, jeopardizes their safety and perpetuates long-term poverty. The ILO reported an increase in child labour in 2020, which breaks a two-decade trend of reduction, also affecting countries in the Western Hemisphere, such as the United States and Mexico. However, Andrade expressed confidence that, through collaboration, this trend can be reversed both regionally and globally.

He also highlighted the joint efforts made through bilateral programs, such as the funding of a child labour survey in Mexico, and the work of a global laboratory that promotes key projects to address this issue. These initiatives seek to strengthen the capacities of governments, workers and employers, improve national policies and establish due diligence processes in supply chains. He also highlighted trilateral cooperation, as in the case of Brazil, a country recognized for its innovative approaches. The Brazil-U.S. partnership aims to protect workers and transform the lives of workers and their families. Finally, he expressed his hope that this partnership will continue to grow, generating a positive impact that will advance the eradication of child labour.

**10 years working
together for a region
free of child labour**

Pilar Rodriguez, Regional Coordinator of the IR Technical Secretariat, gave closing remarks, thanking for the joint efforts of the last decade to reduce child labour and emphasizing that this commemoration of 10 years is both a moment of celebration and reflection on the challenges ahead.

Since its creation in 2014, the IR has managed to make child labour visible and reduce it in the region through public policies focused on its prevention and eradication. However, significant challenges persist, such as inequality, labour precariousness and the prevalence of hazardous child labour in adolescents between 14 and 18 years of age.

Latin America and the Caribbean reaffirms its commitment to prioritize child labour on the global agenda, underscoring the urgency for resources and concrete actions. Pilar Rodriguez called on countries and partners to join efforts and finance the goal of a region free of child labour, strengthening collaboration with the Alliance 8.7. "Advancing in this fight represents a crucial step towards fairer and more equitable societies," she concluded.

Finally, **Anita Amorim, Head of the Special and Emerging Partnerships Unit of the ILO**, closed the inauguration by indicating that the RI is an emblematic example of cooperation, with a multiplier effect in other regions. Since 2013 and with the Charter of Brasilia, the RI was promoted to combat child labour. This is one of the most outstanding models of cooperation between Brazil, Spain, the United States and other nations of the Global South, which have worked together for years in a priority fight, celebrating each advance and reflecting the impact of a long-lasting collaboration. This is an emblematic example, and its multiplier effect is precisely what we wish to achieve also in other regions such as Africa, or Asia.

Launching of the Regional Observatory on Child Labour

Pilar Rodríguez, Regional Coordinator **of the IR Technical Secretariat**, presented the Observatory and indicated that it is a key tool for monitoring and analyzing child labour in the region, functioning as a platform that compiles and presents updated data on this issue. Its objective is to provide relevant information for all those interested in the eradication of child labour, thus facilitating informed decisions.

It also complements the repository that the ILO is developing within the framework of the commitments of the Durban Declaration. By linking it to the global repository, it will be possible to monitor the commitments assumed by the countries and strengthen relations and alliances in the region.

**Video on the
launching of the
Regional Child
Labour Observatory**

X Anniversary Commemorative Event

Summary Day 1

A commemorative ceremony was held in which the contribution of all the participants was represented and the official photo was taken. The participants filled a box with box balls and were asked to place their flags. This act symbolized the joint work, the sum of effort, and the progress of the region in the reduction and eradication of child labour, making the invisible visible, followed by an invitation to the audience to visit the artistic exhibit installed in the lobby called: Joining efforts to make the invisible visible.

Block 1: Accountability

Fundamental Rights and Principles in the World of Labour

Philippe Vanhuynegem, Head of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Service, opened his speech by addressing the results of the third recurrent discussion on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW). The main objective of this meeting was to offer the tripartite actors a space to analyze, in an objective manner, the progress and setbacks in the Fundamental Rights, and to project a vision for the future that will promote this agenda, with a special focus on the eradication of child labour. In addition, a road map was drawn up to advance these rights. **Vanhuynegem** commented that, despite some opposition, the process was enriching and achieved a tripartite agreement that brought together business organizations, trade unions and diverse perspectives. The main results are presented below:

Outcome of the 3rd Recurring Discussion on FPRW

The FPRW 2017-2023 assessment report highlighted the need for an integrated fundamental rights approach to support constituents and address structural causes of child labour such as poverty and upholding rights. The document included a statistical analysis and stocktaking of progress and setbacks in the area. Through a tripartite agreement, the universality and comprehensiveness of these rights was reaffirmed, as well as the importance of countries implementing integrated public policies, with the support of the office in the five fundamental principles and rights.

The conclusions established four priority areas for the development of public policies aimed at combating the structural causes that affect the fulfilment of these rights: 1) strengthening governance in the labour sphere through social dialogue, 2) promoting freedom of association, freedom of association and social dialogue, including collective bargaining, to combat child labour and discrimination, 3) promoting formalization and sustainable enterprises to generate employment and reduce informality, and 4) promoting equality and social inclusion. This framework establishes a clear roadmap for public policies and the advancement of fundamental rights, with a special focus on the eradication of child labour.

Priorities for Office Action (Conclusions Part III)

It was proposed to work on five key areas where there are weaknesses in the fulfilment of fundamental rights. Three of these areas were already adapted by the ILO in the recurrent discussion in 2017: the situation of informal economies, especially in rural areas; collaboration with companies and supply chains; and management in situations of crisis and fragility. In addition, two new priorities were identified: defining policies for a just transition to sustainable economies and addressing the impact of the digital economy.

The ILO established five means of action: 1) normative action, integrating mechanisms for regulatory oversight and technical cooperation; 2) improving research and data generation; 3) strengthening capacities and promoting knowledge sharing; 4) ensuring coherence between public policies and partnerships, in collaboration with initiatives such as Alliance 8.7; and 5) planning and mobilizing resources.

The RI is not alone in this effort, and there is recognition of its role alongside other platforms. The commission's constituents have asked the ILO for greater coherence between platforms such as the Child

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

Labour Platform, the Global Business Network Against Forced Labour and other initiatives such as EPIC. The roadmap linked to the Durban Call to Action (2022) defines six priority areas for the elimination of child labour: decent work, agriculture, data and information, education, social protection and financing, and international cooperation. Progress in each country will be assessed at the next conference.

Alignment of the IR Strategic Plan 2025-2030

It is essential to take advantage of the recurrent meeting discussions to strengthen the tripartite agreement on the four key axes of fundamental rights, especially on the eradication of child labour.

Examples of linkages with the means of action and thematic priorities of the AOP 2024-2030

Examples of linkages to the means of action and thematic priorities of the PoA 2024-2030 on FPRW - accelerating progress towards Target 8.7

- Technical assistance: Support for the implementation of Accelerated Country Action Plans (PAAPs), ensuring policy coherence to address the structural causes of child labour (formalization and sustainable enterprises, labour market governance, inclusion and non-discrimination programs and policies).
- Policy development and monitoring: Support in the design, implementation and monitoring of national policies and programs, especially those related to employment, youth employment, apprenticeship, social protection, enterprise development and transition to formality, explicitly promoting the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work FPRW.
- Technical cooperation: Assistance linked to the observations and recommendations of the ILO standard-setting bodies.
- Labour reform and inspection: Technical assistance and capacity building in labour reform, labour inspection and labour law enforcement.
- Research and statistical capacity building: Strengthening of national statistical institutes, institutionalization of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK) including the use of AI and child labour research on informality, value chains, gender, climate change, crisis, migration.
- Integrated approaches: human trafficking and forced labour of children and adolescents, including gender, and non-discrimination.
- Global Child Labour Conference 2026: Regional dialogue and input for the preparation of the VI Global Conference in 2026.
- Strategic alliances and linkages: Fostering linkages and collaboration with other regional and global platforms, such as Alliance 8.7, Regional Child Labour Observatory and Durban Repository, Child Labour Platform, partners of the Global Coalition for Social Justice, Global Accelerator for Jobs and Social Protection.

Dialogue with the speaker:

Question	Answer
Workers' focal point, Argentina, Susana Santomingo This document represents an opportunity to reflect on and advance in the effective fulfilment of fundamental rights, transcending the declarative. Although its value lies in establishing a political agreement with concrete actions, we are aware that unfavourable power relations in many countries may limit its implementation. The ILO, in defining these actions, has singled out certain countries in its reports, although we also face the need to establish certain limits to avoid impunity, especially when commercial interests interfere. It is positive that the importance of reviewing these issues has been recorded. If this document drives concrete actions, it would be crucial not only for Argentina, where we face serious setbacks, but also for the whole region.	Philippe Vanhuynegem, Head of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Department At the conference, a tripartite agreement was reached on how ILO member countries should approach the promotion of fundamental rights, establishing four main areas of work. The importance of strengthening organizational capacity and collective bargaining was highlighted, recognizing that without sustainable enterprises and high levels of informality, it will be difficult to advance these rights. This strategic framework allows the RI to project itself towards a more comprehensive approach, moving beyond traditional methods of combating child labour and addressing complex structural issues that require political consensus. This guidance provides a solid foundation for countries, with the support of the ILO and the RI, to strengthen their future strategies, marking a significant evolution from the 2017 meetings to 2024.
Workers' focal point, Argentina, Susana Santomingo Today at the ILO we start from a reality in which the world of work encompasses the informal sector. How should we address this challenge? How do we guarantee rights to those who still do not have them, considering that many workers are in this situation?	Philippe Vanhuynegem, Head of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Department The ILO does not intend to replace what countries are doing with all the complexity. Countries are now mandated to implement a comprehensive approach, but the proposed action plan details specifically what the ILO can contribute. We propose to work, for example, on a framework of indicators of the informal economy so that we take better account of fundamental principles and rights, as well as conducting research studies on informality as a determinant factor, which will include regional and country analysis using available labour force surveys and household data, etc. These are some of the elements where the ILO can contribute with more knowledge on this linkage between child labour, fundamental rights and informality.

Government Focal Point, Mexico, Jorge Ríos

Despite the many challenges, the Latin American and Caribbean region has been a pioneer in cutting-edge issues and has promoted progressive language. Synergy with other countries in the world limited to some extent the adoption of more progressive language, but the active participation of the region greatly enriched the document. There is much to advance; informality was included in the language and significant participation of the workers' sector was achieved on issues such as freedom of association and collective bargaining. We know that the digital economy and digital inclusion are essential. The document is composed of an enunciative section followed by formal proposals, and it would be useful to share it and then deepen its analysis.

Session 1: Management tools for PECL for compliance with Fundamental Conventions 138 and 182

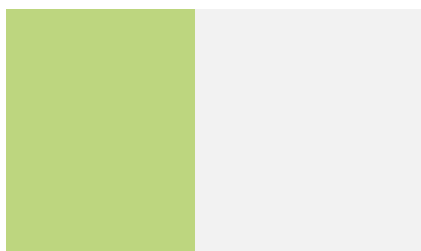
Session by: Kathia Romero, IR Technical Secretariat.

Objective: To analyze and promote the effective use of legal, political and programmatic instruments that countries must implement for the prevention and eradication of child labour.

Romero indicated that various studies have been used to evaluate progress in complying with international conventions, which are essential for countries to assume commitments based on global standards. These conventions provide a common framework that, adapted to the reality of each country, establishes shared objectives. Conventions 138 and 182 are especially fundamental because they outline global guidelines and reflect a collective commitment to protect the rights of children, eliminating practices that expose them to dangerous and exploitative conditions.

The main characteristics of each are presented below:

Agreement	Main objective	Key features
Convention 138 on Minimum Age (1973)	Establishing the minimum age for access to employment or work	- The minimum age must not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in no case, less than 15 years (exceptions for developing countries, where it is permitted to set the minimum age at 14 years). - Dangerous work, which may endanger the health, safety or morality of minors, may only be performed by persons over 18 years of age. - Light work is allowed from the age of 13, as long as it does not affect schooling.
Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999)	Prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency.	- It defines the worst forms of child labour, which include: - Slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and forced labour. - The use, recruitment or offering of children for sexual exploitation, pornography or illicit activities, such as drug trafficking.



- Work which, by its nature or the conditions under which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (hazardous work).
- It establishes the obligation of States to adopt immediate measures for its eradication and to develop action programs to protect affected minors.

Human Rights Approach in the fight against child labour in Latin America

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the fight against child labour is based on a human rights approach, aligned with principles of human dignity and integral development according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Conventions 138 and 182. This approach has integrated the eradication of child labour into actions to protect children and their families, developing management tools to optimize prevention and eradication processes, improve decision-making and make efficient use of resources.

Based on this, the following management tools have been defined:

- Ratified conventions and minimum working age standards.
- Specific regulation for adolescent labour and policies for the prevention and eradication of child labour.
- Methodology to identify child labour risks.
- National commissions and adolescent work authorization registries.
- Specialized labour inspection groups.
- Prohibitions and penalties for hazardous unpaid work.
- List of hazardous jobs.

These tools are being analyzed and integrated into the Regional Child Labour Observatory.

What have we done?

The results of the progress are presented below:

• 31 countries have ratified the agreements. • 31 countries have regulations establishing a minimum age for admission to work. • 30 countries have regulations that protect adolescent labour. • 28 countries have sanctions for violating labour standards on minors.	• 26 countries have national commissions for the prevention and eradication of child labour. • 21 countries have a policy for the prevention and eradication of child labour. • 19 countries have a registry of adolescent work authorization. • 19 countries have a list of hazardous jobs.
• 14 countries have regulations prohibiting unpaid hazardous domestic services in their own homes. • 11 countries have a methodology to identify the risk of child labour. • 8 countries have a specialized labour inspection group on child labour.	According to the analysis of the implementation of tools and institutions: • 5 countries implement some of the commitments are not always in force. • 16 countries implement and have a greater institutional framework. • 9 countries implement their commitments.

Dialogue with focal points:

Focal point for workers, Peru, Paola Egusquiza	We have received this information positively and it will be developed in the Observatory. Child labour requires a comprehensive approach in the current context, including new forms of employment, productive decentralization, technological advances and the care economy with a gender perspective. The universal ratification of Convention 182 and the accession of 176 countries to Convention 138 are important steps; however, the lack of compliance with Convention 138 is of concern, as the study shows that many countries set a lower minimum age than recommended. In addition, more than half of the countries have observations regarding labour inspection, coverage and worst forms of child labour, due to the lack of adequate conditions in the inspection systems to address these problems. Surveys are key to assess the situation, define priorities and measure indicators, although not all countries have them. Regarding the "Challenges and Opportunities for RI" (point 7, page 41), it is noted that the statement that workers' and employers' associations represent mostly the formal sector and that non-unionized informal economy units are not part of the IOE or TUCA and, therefore, do not always reflect their interests, is incorrect. TUCA unions include self-employed workers and prioritize informal economy issues, so we ask for revision on this point. Finally, regarding the list of prohibited and hazardous work, it is necessary to update the legislation, especially in sectors such as fishing in Peru. The recent discussion on the repeal of Convention 112 highlighted that Guatemala and other countries have not ratified an updated convention on this matter. Given that Guatemala has six years to update its list, the RI could provide support to bring it into line with Conventions 138 and 182.
Government Focal Point, Venezuela, Rosalía Zingales	It is essential to recognize that perfect compliance is not attainable, but this should not demotivate us; instead, we should adopt an approach of continuous progress and set increasingly ambitious goals. It is essential to value achievements in the workplace and keep moving forward. Some comments have made me uneasy, and I wonder: is it not crucial to adapt the tools and proposals to the specific realities of each country? For example, the idea of having a specific group of inspectors focused on child labour may not be applicable to all. We have chosen to train all labour inspectors to address child labour, as it is not a massive phenomenon, although it may be dispersed. I suggest that each country consider how to adapt this approach to its needs, recognizing that there are multiple ways of addressing the same situation. In addition, while tripartite labour commissions are important, it would be useful to make achievements visible rather than rating countries, such as Venezuela, on compliance. Motivation and participation of the labour and employer sectors, along with the government, are key, since, if these actors are not involved, child labour is addressed in a general way, without a specific focus. We must also consider that some aspects of child labour, especially its worst forms, involve protection institutions and those linked to gender-based violence. This underscores the need for inter-institutional action within governments to address child labour in a comprehensive manner. Our policies should focus on the prevention and eradication of child exploitation, attending to the family nucleus and guaranteeing access to education. An interagency approach could be a valuable goal for evaluating and expanding the impact of our policies.

Employer Focal Point, Colombia, Jeny Sepulveda	We recognize our responsibility to eradicate child labour and the importance of developing effective policies and promoting corporate initiatives that encourage prevention and generate a cultural transformation. This problem is deeply rooted in cultural issues and normalized behaviours, which contributes to its invisibility. It is essential to have a protection system that includes a tripartite dialogue between the public and private sectors to implement appropriate strategies. We have solid legal frameworks based on ILO Conventions 138 and 182, which must be ratified and put into practice. Although the responsibility for the inspection system lies with governments, the business sector also plays an active role by implementing due diligence policies in its supply chains, so it is essential to ensure compliance with regulations and extend these practices to the productive sectors. Prevention must be a priority, acting before violations occur. It is essential to establish a comprehensive social protection system and to promote the exchange of best practices between countries. Finally, we reaffirm our zero-tolerance policies toward child labour, supported by a robust system of protection applied to due diligence within our supply chains and participation in business networks and tripartite bodies.
Employer Focal Point, Guatemala, Marlene Mazariegos	I want to specify what Paola told us, and that we have already discussed with her, about the status of the worst forms of child labour. This is an issue that we are already working on with the support of the RI. It was a pending issue in our program and work plan at the national level, which focuses on child labour. I invite the government sector to join this process, as the RI is supporting us in the creation of our own list.
Government Focal Point, Guatemala, Gladys Lopez	With the arrival of the new government in January 2024, a strong commitment to the eradication of child labour has been demonstrated. This has been reflected in several actions, such as holding a national congress to reactivate the departmental committees, requesting technical assistance to update figures related to child labour in the context of CLRISK, and revising the list of child labour. We are also working on a list of light work and the development of a guide for the departmental committees. We have initiated a series of actions and are waiting for these technical supports to begin to materialize.

Session 2: Progress Report on the Strategic Plan 2022–2025

Objective: Presentation of the progress report on the fulfilment of the goals of the Strategic Plan 2022–2025.

Moderator: Kathia Romero, RI Technical Secretariat.

Each month, a meeting is held to follow up on the strategic plan's axes. The following is a summary of the last eleven sessions of the year:

Axis 1: Identification of Child Labour (CL)		
What have we done?	CLRISK as an instrument to strengthen child labour identification	• Technical assistance to CLRISK countries. • Capacity building for public servants, employers, workers for the appropriation of the CLRISK. • Compilation of CLRISK best practices for replicability.
	CLRISK as a model strengthened with the incorporation of gender variables	• Model developed with technical assistance from TS. • Guide for gender mainstreaming in CLRISK. • 3 workshops with CLRISK countries.
Goals achieved	Greater dissemination of the CLRISK to promote its implementation.	• 5 countries have requested technical assistance for CLRISK implementation. • 2 countries request technical assistance to update CLRISK. • 11 countries have online information through the dashboard.
	Strengthening national, local and tripartite ownership of CLRISK.	• 5 workshops conducted for capacity building of public servants, employers, workers. • 5 meetings held to compile CLRISK best practices for their replicability.
Axis 2: Integral Approach		
What have we done?	Development of an observatory prototype	• Investigation of variables and data. • Programming design. • Development of country chips.
	Proposal of the Observatory	• Testing with users. • Linkage with Durban variable monitoring.

Goals achieved	Guarantee of decent work for adults and productive development	1 Observatory proposal: functionality validated and incorporated into the RI platform. 1 information on child labour validated by the countries. 1 statistical database of variables common to all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.
	Education / Migration / Supply chains	1 monitoring the progress made by the countries in implementing the agreements. 1 Technical Note: Inequalities, education and child labour. 1 regional workshop on Education, Inequality and Child Labour.
Axis 3: Efficient and Effective Actions for Greater Impact		
What have we done?	- Review of the follow-up and monitoring system: Monitor 8.7. - Technical assistance to countries on improving their child labour statistical data collection systems, particularly in relation to expanded measurement. - Capacity building in the collection of information from a gender perspective.	
Goals achieved	Follow-up mechanisms to monitor the IR strategy	1 monitor review 8.7 11 monthly meetings held with focal points. 1 annual meeting of focal points held.
	Strengthening the measurement and reporting of Child Labour	1 review of indicators for 31 countries.
Axis 4: Sustainability		
What have we done?	- Functioning of the committee that monitors the Multi-Donor Fund. - Meetings held with the participation of the TS of the IR, the regional management of the ILO, cooperating partners within the framework of the protocol agreed upon for the operation of the Multi-Donor Fund.	
Goals achieved	Economic commitment of member countries	1 PRAETI implementation. 11 monthly focal point meetings. 1 annual virtual meeting of focal points to jointly review the strategic planning. 3 subregional specialists provided technical assistance to the countries and accompanied the processes.
	Operation of the Multi-Donor Fund for IR	3 follow-up meetings of the Multi-Donor Fund created. - Coordination between the IR and the Alliance 8.7.

Dialogue with focal points:

Workers' focal point, Argentina, Susana Santomingo	Recent meetings have underscored the importance of strengthening work at the territorial level and securing funding in national budgets to combat child labour. Although specific funds are scarce, it is key to identify national programs that contribute to its eradication. For the lessons learned to be effective, they must be translated into concrete local actions. Likewise, it is positive that the RI includes sustainability in the agenda, given its strategic importance. With a view to 2030, the challenge is to characterize the world of work in its entirety, promoting local productive development proposals that support decent employment, especially at the local level, and that these productive units guarantee labour rights, avoiding precariousness.
Employer Focal Point, Argentina, Florencia Suau	On the tenth anniversary of the RI, the tripartite commitment becomes crucial to consolidate and expand the work in Latin America and the Caribbean. Data and evidence-based management is fundamental to create effective strategies and ensure the sustainability of initiatives such as CLRISK. This includes working on indicators and making visible the resources allocated to demonstrate efforts in the region. The sustainability of the RI is of concern towards the end of the strategic plan, and to ensure this, it is essential to incorporate it into the ILO structure and strengthen its tripartite governance. Alliance 8.7 is key to mobilizing strategic resources to advance the RI goals towards 2025.
Government Focal Point, Mexico, Jorge Ríos	It is critical to reaffirm our support for the plan's goals. Since 2018, we have collected detailed information on Mexico's 32 states and more than 2,000 municipalities, identifying 240 municipalities with a high probability of child labour. Thanks to collaboration with the ILO and the Accionar Program, we have managed to keep this number at 240 municipalities in 2023. Within the framework of approach 2 of the RI Strategic Plan, we have promoted supply chains through the agreement with the United States and Canada, as well as a tripartite inspection program to combat child labour in workplaces, which includes 2,000 inspections. We have also developed, in conjunction with the ILO and the Accionar Program, a best practices guide for companies to detect and prevent child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in their supply chains. Although more work remains to be done, more accurate data will enable us to address the problem more effectively.
Government Focal Point, Jamaica, Gillian Corrods	I just want to comment on the countries that have already implemented it. They may have made considerable progress, but I feel that we could also benefit from trying this model. Jamaica would definitely be willing to collaborate with you to pursue its implementation.

Session 3: Regional Initiative monitoring tool

Objective: Present the technological tool for monitoring the follow-up of actions for the prevention and eradication of child labour in the region (PRAETI, CAAP, Durban Call to Action, etc.).

Moderator: Resel Melville, RI Technical Secretariat.

Towards a culture of monitoring: why is it important to measure?

Measurement is key to improve the understanding, performance and visibility of interventions, as well as supporting decision making. To address the lack of data, measurement has been integrated as a central element in the organizational culture. Since 2022, an operational program has been implemented to accelerate the elimination of child labour and guide actions, also developing Accelerated Country Action Plans (CAAP), aligned with the regional plan, to manage and harmonize collective metrics.

RI members recognize the importance of reporting data and receive support from the Technical Secretariat (TS). The number of countries reporting data in the simplified system has increased by 50 percent, with a target to improve this result by 2025. Country indicators must be aligned with the Regional Strategic Plan. So far, 80 percent of the countries have submitted their reports, and three of them have achieved 100 percent compliance, considering these indicators as particularly relevant. In addition, annual training is conducted for RI members and other stakeholders to optimize the use of measurement tools and strengthen technical capacity in their application.

Building a Monitora for RI

The TS has enhanced the technological tool Monitora, initially created by the Brazilian government with ILO support, to monitor programs and interventions on child labour. Since 2024, thanks to South-South and Triangular cooperation funding, Monitora includes three key functions and several additional ones:

- Intuitive and easy to use panel.
- Indicator registration module with guiding questions and ability to upload evidence documents.
- Module for recording commitments, plans, programs and policies.
- Tracking module with records of participating organizations and respondents.
- PDF, Word and Excel export functionalities and multilingual support in Spanish, Portuguese and English.

Simplified questionnaires have been created to facilitate reporting, making it possible to see how many countries and users are accessing and registering their national plans. If a national platform is not available, it will serve as a monitoring resource. To date, 22 countries have participated, helping to assess progress and identify critical areas for budget allocation, target prioritization and evidence building.

User roles and privileges

User	Roles
Main administrator, with full access	• Access to all features and data in all countries and plans. • Real full control: system configuration, including user permissions and plan settings. • Ability to create, configure, edit and delete plans, users, administrators and local administrators.
Manager administrator: access to specific plans.	• Ability to create, configure, edit and delete your own plans. • Access functionalities and data within your assigned project. • Ability to create, edit and delete managers and users within your plan. • Control over specific settings
Manager	• Access to functionalities and data within your assigned projects. • Ability to create, edit and delete users within your projects. • Responsibility for managing project details, deadlines and deliverables.
User	• Access to functionalities and data related to your own projects. • Ability to add, edit and view information within your assigned projects. • Limit on data contribution and participation in specific project tasks.

Next steps: report on global and regional achievements

During the Fifth Conference on Child Labour, the commitments of the Durban Call to Action and its synergy with the RI Strategic Plan 2022-2025 were highlighted. The tool will allow to create comparisons of everything that is being done.

Dialogue with questions from the focal points to the speaker:

Question/comment	Answer
Government focal point, Brazil, Roberto Padilha Brazil highlights the importance of effective monitoring and evaluation of the plans. A monitoring tool is very useful to optimize our work. However, a concern arises about access to the data on the platform: will this system allow for evaluations, will the data entered be available to the general public, or will there be levels of access? Who will define these levels and the rules for access?	Resel Melville, IR Technical Secretariat Defining the type of information that will be accessible is key. Monitora is integrated as a component of the ecosystem of the Regional Observatory on Child Labour. At the operational level, it allows us to evaluate whether the actions are contributing to the expected results. The survey, which includes questions on the handling of sensitive data, evidences our attention to information security and access levels. For example, if a new child labour policy is implemented, the level of access to this information can be jointly agreed upon.

Government Focal Point, Dominican Republic, Federico Gomera

We are moving forward with a comprehensive reform process that encompasses the constitutional and fiscal system, and we have recently submitted to the National Congress a proposal to amend the Labour Code of the Dominican Republic. In addition, we updated Decree No. 144-97, which establishes the National Steering Committee to Combat Child Labour attached to the Ministry of Labour, and revised the list of hazardous and unsanitary jobs. This reform includes the implementation of more periodic measurements. With this initiative, we will work in collaboration with the focal points and institutions to respond to the CAAP and integrate ourselves into a strategic planning process for the next four years.

Workers' focal point, Argentina, Susana Santomingo

It is essential to find a strategic approach to ensure that access to information reaches those working directly in the field. Not only trade union actors, but also local governments, who could benefit from this information. Knowledge about CLRISK and the SDGs, for example, is scarce among many officials and decision-makers, and this could be very useful for them. There is a need to balance openness and democracy in access, while avoiding excessive restrictions that limit the ability of those who face this issue on a daily basis to modify and advance their efforts.

Block 2: Governance and sustainability

Session 4: South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Towards a child labour free region.

Development Partners Table

Objective: Highlight the potential of the South South and triangular Cooperation SS&TC to strengthen and energize the fight against child labour in the region. Identify synergies and complementarities between partners to give sustainability to the RI.

[Summary day 2](#)

Moderator: Vinicius Pinheiro, Director of the ILO Office for Brazil.

Cecília Malaguti, in charge of South-South and Trilateral Cooperation at the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)	
What is your institution doing to eradicate child labour?	South-South cooperation, which is one of the areas of action of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), has evolved and adapted to current needs, enabling collaboration with various partners to achieve common goals. The RI is being consolidated as a model for other networks such as, for example, Brazil's partnerships with the United Nations in areas such as school feeding and family agriculture. In the past, adaptation processes have been implemented to align South-South cooperation with the ILO strategic plan, addressing challenges such as child labour and the promotion of decent work. These initiatives have included the design of policies, the strengthening of legal frameworks and the improvement of judicial systems, essential elements for achieving the established objectives. In addition, the ABC expanded its mechanisms, leading to the emergence in 2010 of the trilateral cooperation approach involving additional partners, as in the "3+1" model with USDOL, ILO Peru and Brazil. This approach makes it possible to identify new allies and foster a shared vision essential to achieving common goals.
What actions will be taken to achieve the goals?	Since 2014, ABC has actively collaborated in the RI process together with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development by investing US\$5 million for the promotion of good practices in several countries, but with the interest in adding the private sector to these efforts, despite the challenges that this implies. The importance of data systematization is also emphasized. In this regard, the Observatory and regional mappings facilitate progress towards the objectives. In addition, ABC considers collaboration with international organizations on youth issues to be crucial. In this context, the National Youth Commission has been relaunched, which complements South-South cooperation. It is suggested that the RI expand its partnerships to address youth, collaborating with the UN and programs such as UNFPA. Brazil offers key expertise in the fight against child labour and can attract funding to enhance the exchange of solutions and knowledge adapted to each national context, enriching regional cooperation.

Tanya Andrade, Division Chief for Latin America and the Caribbean, Office of Child Labour, Forced Labour, & Human Trafficking USDOL	
What is your institution doing to eradicate child labour?	USDOL works in specific countries where they have alliances, aligning objectives and in partnership with various organizations to implement projects in the fight against human trafficking, forced labour and child labour. USDOL currently has 19 active projects in 11 countries in the region, strengthening South-South cooperation. In conjunction with the ILO, the Galab Project is being implemented to identify effective actions against child labour and forced labour, prioritizing data-driven interventions. A research and policy unit has been established to support these initiatives. They have also intensified dialogue with different actors in various countries to collaboratively address child labour, strengthening capacities and sharing knowledge and priorities. In addition, they are supporting research and analysis and are implementing a pilot project to demonstrate how evidence can be applied in diverse contexts. Successful experiences such as MIRTI and other models have inspired support for those working to implement research and analysis to transform policies and programs focused on combating child labour. Thus, USDOL's commitment is focused on reaching populations with the greatest needs, and South-South collaboration is an exemplary model of this commitment, providing a platform for sharing ideas, collaborating with experts, unifying efforts and aligning initiatives.
What actions will be taken to achieve the goals?	In 2023, Presidents Joe Biden and Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva launched an intergovernmental initiative that placed workers at the centre of cooperation actions. In this context, South-South cooperation has strengthened this work through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), developing joint tools that align efforts in favour of workers' rights. In addition, work has been done with supply chains to involve the private sector in the fight against child labour. It is currently addressing issues of labour discrimination, climate change and resilience, and promotes the inclusion of minority groups such as indigenous peoples. We are focusing on other priority areas to create a more inclusive work environment and have launched an awareness campaign targeting non-governmental agencies and are promoting the integration of youth and youth networks in the region. In addition, consultations have been held with labour unions. An important challenge is to reduce the gaps between formal and informal labour. To this end, it is necessary to open a debate with the focal points in the region.
Blanca Yañez, Head of Multilateral Cooperation and European Union, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation.	
What is your institution doing to eradicate child labour?	Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean is a clear manifestation of social injustice and inequality, limiting development and perpetuating a cycle of vulnerability. It is therefore essential to implement coordinated policies, allocate greater resources and promote innovative solutions. The region has made significant progress in this fight, counting on Spain as an ally from the beginning, first through the International Program for the Eradication of Child Labour and now through the RI, which represents a model of cooperation and articulated work, committed to innovation.

	Spain's collaboration, in partnership with the ILO, has been strengthened with the recent Pact for the Future, reaffirming its support for the goal of eradicating child labour in the region and supporting governments, trade unions, the private sector and other actors in this commitment.
What actions will be taken to achieve the goals?	Countries have regained momentum, and the ILO is working to integrate RI actions more broadly, strengthening dialogue with partners and allies, and moving towards a shared vision. Although there are challenges, such as incorporating the participation of children and adolescents in this process, several advances are being made. In addition, new collaborations are being explored, such as with the incorporation of UNFPA, due to the synergies between its work and that of the RI, which could add a significant innovation component, enriching our initiatives. Social dialogue, supported by Spanish cooperation, is key in this effort, promoting tripartite alliances and consensus that facilitate coordinated progress in the fight against child labour.
Adriana Santos, Global Compact Brazil	
What is your institution doing to eradicate child labour?	The Global Compact is based on 10 universal principles related to human rights, the environment and anti-corruption, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO's fundamental rights at work. Its objective is to orient and guide the business sector to advance in its commitments to sustainability and human rights, a crucial issue for market positioning, but above all for the reduction of socio-environmental impact and social responsibility in its operations and supply chains. The Compact acts as a reference platform for the business sector to address current challenges such as decent work, child labour and modern slavery. The main challenge lies in implementing these principles in their extensive supply chains, which often involve thousands of suppliers.
What actions will be taken to achieve the goals?	It is essential to analyze the current state of the sector. In a recent survey, many companies expressed a commitment to human rights; however, when asked if this commitment was formalized, only 26 percent responded affirmatively. When it comes to issues such as inclusion, the percentages are even lower, showing significant gaps between statements and actual practices. Although the Brazilian constitution establishes clear guidelines for corporate action, many companies lack the necessary tools to apply these guidelines effectively. This lack of concrete action puts the achievement of the SDGs at risk. In response, the Global Compact together with the ILO, UNHCR and other partners launched a partnership to advance human rights in the corporate sector, not only in commitments, but in concrete actions. A tool was created to guide companies in respecting human rights, identifying areas for improvement and providing clear principles for action. The goal is for the business sector as a whole to take an active role in the protection of human rights.
Nayelli Domínguez, Representative of the Workers' Sector	
What is your institution doing to eradicate child labour?	The <u>Development Platform of the Americas (PLADA)</u> , created in 2014, is a socio-political tool that seeks to place labour at the centre of the debate and has made it possible to include the issue of child labour in the trade union agenda. The trade union movement has promoted training programs on child labour, and has promoted the exchange of knowledge and good practices.

	Coordination with the IR has facilitated tripartite dialogues and participation in national roundtables, although not all trade union confederations have included the issue in their agendas. The reactivation of the Continental Network against Child Labour highlights the joint trade union effort in Latin America and the Caribbean to face these challenges.
What actions will be taken to achieve the goals?	The trade union movement has accumulated valuable experiences of South-South cooperation, which has made it possible to identify common challenges. An outstanding example is Argentina, where the TUCA, with the support of South-South cooperation, has established a solid trade union training program to combat child labour, strengthening the socio-political training of the trade union confederations of the Continental Network against Child Labour. The TUCA also prioritizes the inclusion of adolescents in these issues. To this end, it has two committees: the Women Workers and the Young Workers of the Americas, which address child labour and work to empower the voice of young people and reflect on how to facilitate their transition to the world of work with an awareness of their rights and a working class identity.
Gustavo López Ramírez, Representative of the Employer Sector	
What is your institution doing to eradicate child labour?	The employer sector considers companies as drivers of change in the solution of social problems. They are committed to complying with Conventions 138 and 182, implementing due diligence policies in supply chains, and strengthening controls to prevent and eradicate child labour. Therefore, they consider it vital to develop training and awareness programs for employees and suppliers on the risks of child labour. It also seeks to establish strategic alliances and promote corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices. In this context, Coparmex has launched the "Inclusive Development Model", a national development proposal that considers the eradication of child labour. Finally, it is essential to translate the prevention of child labour into concrete actions for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), many of which lack information on these agreements, so clear and accessible mechanisms must be implemented to facilitate compliance.
What actions will be taken to achieve the goals?	To achieve effective results, it is necessary to convert the knowledge acquired into concrete, measurable actions adapted to the different contexts of each country. It is also crucial to involve children and adolescents in the debates and encourage their development as active citizens. Finally, cooperation is essential to facilitate opportunities for exchange and reflection, and these ties must be strengthened to maintain and accelerate our progress towards achieving our objectives.

Dialogue with focal points:

Head of ILO's Special and Emerging Partnerships Unit, Anita Amorim	Given the presence of non-aligned movements, what would be your suggestions to enhance South-South cooperation, particularly in collaboration with the private sector and IR?
--	--

Government focal point, Brazil, Roberto Padilha	I have participated as a Technical Focal Point in Brazilian technical cooperation and I can highlight the great potential of South-South cooperation. However, my question is: how can we connect the knowledge we have and that will be systematized in the Regional Observatory with the needs of the countries' absences with the search for more effective results and the establishment of South-South cooperation? How can we establish partnerships that address the identified needs? We know that there is a great effort on the part of the countries; how can we systematize this information under the RI?
Government focal points, Brazil, Ana Carla Rocha,	I would like to express my congratulations to the RI for its work. I recognize the work of the countries involved. It is important to ask ourselves how we can give voice to children and adolescents and include them in this debate. My reflection focuses on how the RI can strengthen the participation of adolescents from an advocacy perspective.
Government Focal Point, Trinidad and Tobago, Farouk Mohammed	We appreciate the work being done with partners on global initiatives, as well as the work of ABC, which builds capacity in data collection and training. We are a small island in the Caribbean and face a number of challenges, including natural disasters, which make us more vulnerable to climate change and limit our resources. This, in turn, increases the risk of forced labour. It is therefore crucial to develop alliances with Caribbean partners to support each other in managing these situations.

Session 5: South-South and Triangular Cooperation: Towards a region free of child labour. Roundtable of member countries of the Regional Initiative

Objective: Highlight the potential and instruments of South-South, Triangular (CSSyT) and trilateral cooperation to strengthen and energize the fight against child labour in the region. Involve countries that are part of the IR in different ways to support the sustainability of the IR.

Moderator: Fernanda Barreto, ILO Brazil.

Anita Amorim - Head of Emerging Partnerships and South-South Cooperation Service ILO Geneva indicated that South-South cooperation has supported the IR, although the process has been challenging due to the novelty of the approach and the lack of clarity on how to establish stronger regional cooperation. However, annual meetings and regional gatherings have facilitated joint progress. Below are a number of spaces that the RI could take advantage of:

- **G20:** a recent development is the recognition of triangular South-South cooperation by the G20, indicating its relevance to major economies.
- **G77-China:** represents all countries and is a valuable opportunity that has not yet been fully exploited.
- **High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation:** is an important, though little known, space that operates at the UN General Assembly and focuses on the countries of the global South. A list of discussion points can be drawn up for presentation at the High Level meeting.
- **Brazil-US alliance:** built by Presidents Lula and Biden, with a trilateral approach, where the RI could play a role.

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

- **IBAS (India, Brazil and South Africa):** offers a fund, although the ILO cannot access it directly, Brazil can, which opens up new opportunities to explore negotiations.
- **Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB):** they promote South-South cooperation.
- **Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries:** is a key space for sharing activities as a network and has made it possible to finance RI initiatives in the Americas.

In Europe, two projects are being developed on just transition and another within the framework of COP 30 in Brazil, which consider the impact of climate change on children and adolescents. In addition, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is represented on migration issues, which affect the problem of child labour. In Africa, there are projects on social protection through trilateral cooperation. At the global level, inclusive productivity is promoted through partnerships between Brazil and other countries.

**South South
Cooperation**

There are many opportunities for South-South and trilateral cooperation, and efforts are underway to advance the discussion of child labour at the Governing Board of the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labor (IPEC+), an international initiative in the fight against child labour that also addresses forced labour. Many of the RI countries have representatives who will participate in the Council meeting, which provides an opportunity to dialogue with those responsible for attending and share information about the IR.

Final reflection

Amorim stated that there are multiple spaces yet to be explored in South-South and trilateral cooperation, which allow for enriching perspectives and learning about other cultures. The remarkable diversity of groups and regions opens up many opportunities, with more than 100 initiatives and over a thousand types of cooperation accounted for. However, better estimates are still needed in the global south. Getting to know other donors is key to progress, and in South-South cooperation, we all act as partners, not just donors.

Government Focal Point, Mexico, Jorge Ríos

Ríos said that the IR is a successful example of South-South and triangular cooperation that strengthens capacities in developing countries, adapting to local realities. In addition to tackling child labour directly, it is crucial to address structural causes such as education and employment.

A successful example is the increase in the minimum wage in Mexico, which has improved incomes by covering basic needs.

It is essential to strengthen alliances and promote social dialogue with companies and workers, as well as to involve universities, civil society and organizations to enrich the work. It is also important to take advantage of regional platforms, such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), which could be extended to other sub-regional spaces and involve international mechanisms and create synergies with UN agencies such as UNICEF and ECLAC, which would further strengthen the IR.

The Regional Child Labour Observatory is a fundamental tool for exchanging reliable data and sharing best practices. In addition, bilateral meetings and technical cooperation, with ILO support, have promoted key projects, such as the Accionar project, and fostered collaboration on issues such as human mobility and the eradication of child labour in Central America.

Cecília Malaguti - Responsible for CSST of ABC, in Brazil

Malaguti indicated that since the beginning of the IR, ABC has promoted South-South cooperation to eradicate child labour through knowledge sharing in the region. Since 2014, resources have been allocated to four projects. In 2015, upon identifying specific challenges in the Caribbean, two projects focused on generating data on labour inspection and social protection were initiated. This week, a project was signed with the Ministry of Labour of Trinidad and Tobago to strengthen new international partnerships, highlighting the importance of South-South cooperation.

It is essential to strengthen the perspective of mutual benefits, an innovation carried out together with the ILO, so that both Brazil and other countries benefit from South-South cooperation. Trilateral cooperation, initiated by Brazil, involves collaboration between developing and developed countries, maintaining the principles of South-South cooperation, based on horizontality. For its part, the triangular approach with trilateral cooperation promotes equality and recognizes the contributions of each country, facilitating various formats of collaboration.

Thus, the global cooperation program identified the need to broaden its scope by inviting the judiciary and the legislature for integrated action in the elimination of child labour. The IBAS Fund is aimed at combating hunger and poverty. Any country can access this fund as long as it is associated with one of the member countries and collaborates with an international organization. Resources are funnelled through United Nations entities.

Government Focal Point, Jamaica, Gillian Corrodus

Corrodus stated that the collaboration with Jamaica, ABC and USDOL has allowed for more strategic work to combat child labour. Thus, a visit was made to Brazil in 2018, achieving various learnings, especially that this model of cooperation allows working at the community level. As a result, there are significant improvements in the interaction with communities, especially in high-risk areas, generating changes in the system and notable advances, even in lower risk areas.

Technical assistance from the ILO, the ABC and South-South cooperation have been key, in addition to media support that has increased the visibility of these efforts. Experience shows that child labour varies according to the context, as in Jamaica, where it appears on riverbanks and with the arrival of migrants. he exchanges have facilitated learning and the exploration of new areas of cooperation.

We seek to increase our activities around climate change, recognizing the relationship between the location of children and adolescents in areas affected by natural disasters, where they often participate in the reconstruction of their communities. Synergy with the justice system is also essential to ensure compliance with the law.

South-South cooperation provides direct support to the population, and it is key to develop mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of good practices. There are opportunities to share experiences and collaborate with universities to produce studies and bring these issues to international forums such as the G20, to strengthen international support.

Representative of the Workers' Sector, Haiti, Stephan Saint Remy

Saint Remy indicated that in the formal sector, we focus on enforcing the law, ensuring respect for the minimum working age in collaboration with various entities, including auditing entities. In Haiti, the textile

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

industry follows strict regulations, but it is crucial to make progress in working with the informal sector, where child labour is alarming and the situation continues to worsen. The lack of attention to children in the past has led to adults with violent behaviour, in addition to other factors. Currently, the private sector is showing a willingness to address this problem in both the formal and informal sectors.

Dialogue with focal points:

Government Focal Point, Ecuador, Marcelo Gallegos	Based on the experience of implementing the CLRISK in Mexico, we agree that cooperation and synergy with technical assistance allows us to move forward more effectively. In Ecuador, we have already completed phase 1 of the CLRISK and now we are in the process of carrying out phase 2. What have been the main challenges in this second phase, especially considering local realities as in the case of Tuxtla, Mexico?
Workers' focal point, Uruguay, Jessica Rodríguez	Our approach has always been to articulate ourselves regionally as unions, taking these initiatives to the grassroots, which is a priority. We approach child labour from an integral perspective, understanding that its structural causes require diverse solutions, related to other issues. It is essential to link fundamental rights at work with decent work for adults, the social protection system, care policies, education at all levels and vocational training. In addition, we must address the needs of different groups of children and adolescents in vulnerable situations, including a gender approach and considering migrant children, in order to establish connections with related issues. In our triangular cooperation experience, during the 2017 world conference in Argentina, we managed to collect territorial trade union experiences and reflect them in a book thanks to this collaboration. In 2023, through South-South cooperation and in conjunction with the ILO, we worked on three axes: strengthening unions, through training and communication. This cooperation allowed us to share a successful experience of the central unions and to take this training to the trade union centers throughout the region that are part of the network against child labour. These are valuable experiences that we need to continue strengthening.
Focal point for workers, Argentina, Susana Santomingo	Those of us who work directly in the territory often lack access to cooperation. I do not know if this is because we belong to the trade union sector, but I consider it important to express this concern. When we talk about children and adolescents, we listen to adolescents in the field, and it is essential to collect and systematize these testimonies. We need to be in the territory, listen and understand what is happening there. For us, cooperation is perceived as something distant and unattainable. We believe that it is essential to take operational actions to the territory. The question is: how can we ensure that these lessons are effectively implemented in the territories?
Government Focal Point, Belize, Aida Reyes	We have been working on South-South cooperation through the exchange of knowledge. This year we had the opportunity to receive colleagues who shared their experiences with us, which was very enriching. We have collaborated with workers and employers, and the recognition we have received has been extremely valuable. We are currently in the implementation phase, and I would like to congratulate the team for their efforts. We are committed to implementing new strategies for 2025.

Final remarks	
Government Focal Point, Mexico, Jorge Ríos	In Phase 2, we focused on municipalities and metropolitan areas in three states. Each CLRISK faces specific challenges, especially local governments, which face the greatest difficulties. At the beginning of the construction of the CLRISK, we found an absence of statistical data. As we have progressed, the challenge has been to update the available information, which requires systematization and constant updating. It is not only a matter of designing the model, but also of continuous monitoring, which presents multiple challenges. In the state of Tuxtla, located in a region with a high migratory flow, one of the main challenges is to follow up on human mobility mechanisms and implement an effective gender approach. However, there are states where this approach is not yet fully integrated, given the persistence of machismo cultural patterns.
Government Focal Point, Jamaica, Gillian Corrodus	South-South cooperation has strengthened ties in Latin America and the Caribbean. In relation to adolescents, we are in a learning process, identifying the limitations of the traditional top-down approach. It is key to implement a bottom-up approach, allowing adolescents to be heard and actively participate. By hearing their voices, we gain valuable insights and better understand their perspectives and needs. The importance of their opinions is often underestimated. In Haiti, a generation of young people reflects the consequences of this lack of attention and education, as many have been involved in child labour.
Cecília Malaguti - Responsible for CSST of ABC, in Brazil	It is essential to adapt activities to the local context while recognizing that RI aims to empower local actors to act directly on the ground. Although pilot activities can be implemented to demonstrate their impact in the territory, the main focus should be on strengthening the capacities of institutions that promote initiatives against child labour at the local level.
Anita Amorim - Chief Emerging Partnerships and South-South Cooperation Service ILO Geneva	It is essential to actively collaborate with other groups and spaces, such as the United Nations, the G20 and Ibero-American spaces, to take advantage of existing opportunities. While it is important to engage at high levels of discussion, the priority must always be on children and adolescents. The real strength comes from the union achieved through South-South cooperation. Mexico and other countries have the potential to seek new aid funds. In the aftermath of the pandemic, many countries were weakened, so it is key to strengthen cooperation between countries in vulnerable situations. We must look inward as well as outward and connect with global initiatives; there are forums and funds available, and collaboration is essential to move forward.

Session 6A: Strengthening the Regional Initiative, governance and sustainability framework.

Objective: Strengthen the IR as a tripartite platform for social dialogue, consolidating its role as a reference for South-South cooperation in the region and propose strategies for economic sustainability.

Moderation: RI Technical Secretariat, Rosa Cheng - Consultant in charge

The main objective of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan is to ensure the sustainability of the RI's actions through a resource mobilization strategy. In the short term, it requires the optimization of resources and

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

the reduction of administrative burdens. In the medium and long term, it is necessary to implement a model to diversify funding sources and strengthen relations with donors, which requires economic commitments from member countries, the creation of a Multi-Donor Fund, new strategies with the ILO and the mobilization of resources through Alliance 8.7. Between 2018 and 2021, 7 percent of funds came from the ILO and 93 percent from international cooperation. By 2025, the goal is to increase the ILO contribution to 15 percent and the Multi-Donor Fund to 40 percent.

Strengthening Governance and Sustainability

The construction of a governance model will be developed in three phases between September and November 2024:

1. **First phase:** workshops to design an initial proposal.
2. **Second phase:** definition of a roadmap and consultation with stakeholders.
3. **Third phase:** final consultation and validation.

The objectives of this proposal are to analyze trends and critical factors for the coming years, evaluate governance and sustainability models and define a strategy to strengthen RI governance. Governance includes not only the governing bodies, but also the decision-making processes, timing and mechanisms for executing decisions.

Global context and trends

The global scenario faces political and economic tensions that hinder the progress of the 2030 Agenda, affecting cooperation between countries and the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where a low level of progress is observed, which implies an extension of deadlines. According to the progress of the goals at the global level based on 2015 - 2024 data, 18 percent are stagnant, 30 percent show marginal progress and 17 percent are regressing, especially due to the effects of the pandemic.

Pre-existing social problems have been intensified by COVID-19, conflicts, climate change and technological advances. Likewise, distrust in public institutions is growing, and there is an increase in autocratic tendencies. In this scenario, the lack of accurate data remains a challenge, although new measurement methodologies have been implemented for the SDGs. All these multipolar dynamics increase tensions and complicate development cooperation. However, in the face of this scenario, Action 35 of the Compact for the Future maintains child labour as a global priority.

Pact for the Future and progress in LAC on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs

The 2030 Agenda maintains child labour as a priority, representing an opportunity to intensify its eradication. Action 35 of the Compact for the Future proposes to redouble efforts at the global, regional and national levels to eliminate all forms of child labour and combat human trafficking and modern slavery, especially among women and children.

In terms of progress on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the region shows better performance than the global average, with 28 percent of indicators on track to be met by 2024, although there has been some backsliding on key targets such as 8, 12 and 17. Target 8.7, which focuses on child labour, is advancing slowly and has insufficient data by subregion.

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

To integrate child labour into the structural transformations of LAC countries, ECLAC proposes focusing on six key areas: energy, food systems, employment and social protection, climate change, education and digital connectivity.

Cooperation Trends

Meeting target 17.2 is at risk, as developed countries are only contributing half of their gross national income committed to support the SDGs. In addition, developing countries face a financing gap due to the public debt accumulated during the COVID-19 emergency.

Currently, humanitarian needs are prioritizing resources over development initiatives and bilateral cooperation is focusing more on contexts of fragility, extreme poverty, conflict and instability, although the gender approach continues to be relevant.

The connection between cooperation and political commitments remains essential, and it is necessary to balance political commitments with national development objectives. Evidence of the impact of cooperation on development and the reduction of child labour is needed.

The different forms of cooperation are presented below:

Type of cooperation	Main characteristics
North-South Cooperation	• North-South cooperation continues to predominate. • Compared to other regions of the world, development aid to Latin America and the Caribbean represents only 7 percent of global cooperation. • In this context, South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (TC) are becoming more relevant in the framework of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
South-South Cooperation (SSC)	• Main non-traditional international cooperation modality: between 2006 and 2015, it accounted for 82 percent of all cooperation, while triangular cooperation accounted for 13 percent, and regional cooperation between several countries, 5 percent. • Concentration of cooperation in a few countries: Mexico, Chile and Colombia have the most active national cooperation agencies. • Diversity of thematic areas (2021): the predominant thematic areas have been health (18.6 percent), agriculture (11.2 percent), environment (8.3 percent) and strengthening of institutions and public policies (7.9 percent). • The participation of bilateral organizations, especially the Ibero-American system and the United Nations system, is significant.
Triangular Cooperation (TC)	• Concentration in a few countries: few countries as first and second providers (Mexico and Chile); and Germany is the traditional donor that most promotes this modality. • Interregional cooperation: Half of the SSC and TC between Ibero-American countries is with non-Ibero-American Caribbean countries, mainly with Belize. • Spain is the second largest provider of cooperation. • In Latin America and the Caribbean, there are countries that play a dual role (provider and recipient).

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

Requirements for CSS and TC

Effective implementation of SSC and TC depends on four key elements: identifying the necessary legal and institutional mechanisms, securing financing, establishing strategic alliances and developing monitoring, evaluation and accountability processes. All of these must be integrated into a coherent framework to achieve effective cooperation.

Regulatory Frameworks

Seventeen networks were analyzed for the design of the scenarios. Some networks have structures such as assemblies or summits of heads of state. The compositions also vary: some networks have 8 members, others include all 22 Ibero-American countries, and the OAS has 35 members.

In terms of their structures, the agencies have different levels of complexity and formalization:

Structure	Features
Complex	• Governing bodies with Heads of State or with broad mandates (diversity of actors and issues). • Distance between the higher level decision making bodies and the implementation units in the field. • Deconcentrated or decentralized coordination mechanisms (diversity of sub-networks, working groups, committees, etc.). • PIFCSS: Chair and/or the Technical Unit is rotating.
Intermediate Regional Initiative	• Maximum directive body made up of authorities of the governing body responsible for the subject matter. • Delegation of representation and/or decision making to institutional officers. • Executive body of a technical operational nature (Secretariat / Secretariat). • Auxiliary bodies or units (committees, commissions, technical groups or support offices - optional).
Simple	• It works as a program. • Council or Assembly with representatives of execution units (technicians). • Chairmanship representing the highest body. • Secretariat or Management responsible for the execution of decisions. • Auxiliary bodies or units (committees, commissions, technical groups or support offices - optional).

Financing schemes

- Mandatory contributions: may be in cash or in kind.
- Voluntary contributions: include donations from members or other entities.
- Special funds: consist of contributions from members or the administration of external funds, where the RI assumes the management of such funds.

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

Each of these financing schemes has different characteristics, which are presented below:

Types of sources	Features	Limitations
Flexible funds	• Various sources: governments, public and private donors. • Freedom to innovate in interventions: it can be allocated to various initiatives.	• Long-term strategy: high investment • It requires a more complex structure to manage them.
With mandatory fees + supplementary sources	• Mandatory fees: currency or in-kind with a contribution methodology (fixed fee, pro-rata share of expenditures, X percent of GDP; percentage by other consensual criteria). • Complementary sources: voluntary contributions and special funds.	• With mandatory dues providing fixed and stable income, there is high delinquency in membership.
International cooperation + voluntary contributions	• International cooperation: source of financing. • Complementary sources: voluntary membership dues, donations, etc. • RI schematic.	• There are sustainability problems in the LAC context.

The institutional framework for cooperation varies from country to country; some countries share responsibility, while in others it falls to ministries such as Foreign Trade or Economy. This diversity complicates the integration of the work of the IR with the areas of cooperation. Although most agencies in the region focus on technical and humanitarian cooperation, they do not usually offer financial cooperation. Therefore, it will be necessary for the IR to explore mechanisms to make cooperation operational in each country.

RI starting points

1. Governance model of intermediate complexity: with diversity in thematic representation (such as PECL, labour inspection and international affairs) and hierarchy (vice ministers, directors and officers). There is a need to combine these differences to develop effective strategies. Decision-making is by consensus.
2. Financing scheme: Contributions from international cooperation projects predominate. Voluntary contributions, mainly in kind, are not accounted for, suggesting the need to systematize and make these contributions visible.

It is crucial to discuss the key responsibilities and roles of the various IR governance bodies (such as the Meeting of High-Level Authorities and the Pro Tempore Committee) to ensure the financial sustainability of the strategy.

Scenarios for the Sustainability Strategy

Three possible scenarios, each with a specific governance structure and financing scheme, have been identified and are presented below:

Scenario	Governance structure	Financing scheme	Advantages	Disadvantages
Scenario 1	Complex	Flexible funds	• Broader and multi-thematic agenda with regional and global projection. • Greater potential for long-term financial sustainability. • Greater flexibility in the use of resources due to diversification of income sources.	• High initial investment. • Risk of overlap and duplication with other initiatives (Alliance 8.7) • High operating costs and complex management structure • Complex governance structure due to multi-stakeholder participation.
Scenario 2	Intermediate	With mandatory quotas (in currency or in kind) and complementary sources.	• Uses the current governance structure. • Diversification of income sources. • Mandatory contributions increase commitment. • Greater flexibility in the use of funds.	• Mandatory contributions discourage participation. • Delinquent payments affect financial planning. • High dependence on active fund mobilization strategies to supplement the budget.
Scenario 3	Simple	Contribution of members in cash or in kind with international cooperation support	• Simplification of the governance structure. • Less funding • Increased ownership of members' roles and responsibilities.	• Low intensity and frequency of actions due to lack of support and follow-up. • Overload of functions for members in management. • Underfunding of activities due to lack of resource mobilization. • De-prioritization of the child labour issue and setback in target 8.7.

Deciding factors

- Cooperation sensitive to the geopolitical context: predominance of bilateralism, minilateralism and multilateralism in cooperation.
- Strategies, spaces and actions that reflect the countries' transitions or structural transformations should be considered, rather than addressing them by sector or theme.
- It is essential to have explicit political, technical and budgetary support that is aligned with institutional objectives, strategies and priorities.
- Methodology to quantify and make in-kind contributions visible.

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

- Mandatory quota scheme that takes into account the economic capacity of the States, based on principles of equity and proportionality.
- Planning, monitoring, evaluation and accountability systems that ensure transparency in decision-making and management of financial resources.

Session 6B: Discussion of the High-Level Proposal on Sustainability and Governance of the Regional Initiative

Objective: Generate consensus regarding the sustainability and governance of the RI.

Session by: Technical Secretariat IR.

Guiding questions for group work:

Governance model	What are the 3 main challenges in terms of IR governance? How do these challenges affect the financial sustainability of IR?
Future scenarios	Do any of the proposed scenarios address the challenges of governance and financial sustainability of the RI? Which one and why? What other alternatives or scenarios do they propose?
Financing schemes	What should be the roles and responsibilities of the RI bodies to ensure financial sustainability, especially the role of the focal points?
Actions in the short term	What actions should be developed in the short term (1 year) to strengthen governance and advance in the diversification of the financing scheme?

The results of the group work are presented below:

Governance models	Financing schemes	Future scenarios	Short-term actions
Government Focal Point Central America			
• Main challenges: lack of a sustainable financing model and its exclusion from the ILO's permanent structures, which limits its scope and impact. • This reduces the visibility of IR within the ILO, making it difficult for its priorities to be included in the ILO agenda.	• Although FPs have a technical and political focus, they should not be involved in obtaining funding. • Channel projects through the RI and promote the creation of a permanent body.		• Organize an internal meeting between ministries and chancelleries with representation at the ILO in Geneva to explore the possibility of submitting to the ILO Governing Body a proposal to integrate the RI as a permanent part of the organization. • Conduct a study on the use of member state contributions to ensure continued funding for RI.
Government focal point in the Caribbean			
• Political challenges hinder actions throughout the region.	Improve collaboration with the Focal Points, define their roles and responsibilities, increase their participation in	• Governance Scenario 3 is the most appropriate.	Conduct independent evaluations of the RI and generate reports with the participation of all key stakeholders, including FPs,

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the financial sustainability of IR actions: the lack of resources is a threat to its continuity and limits its scope. Greater governmental commitment is required. | <p>decision-making and establish a structure that allows for a balanced representation of the different regions.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a public-private financing mechanism. | <p>agencies and ministers of labour.</p> |
|---|--|--|--|

Government Focal Point South America

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IR's main challenge is its structure: it has not been able to ensure financial sustainability or improve its visibility to partners and donors. • Lack of key thematic commissions (eradication of child labour and gender) limits technical assistance. • Frequent changes in focal points and variations in governmental perspectives affect the continuity of work and impact RI performance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile and systematize the actions carried out in the last decade to demonstrate the importance and need for RI. • Create a document showing the progress and achievements made during this period, highlighting the relevance of the IR within the ILO framework, which will help ensure its financial sustainability. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the proposed scenarios is ideal, although Scenario 1 could be feasible. • As an alternative, greater support from the ILO in the development of the RI is proposed, as well as a more active role of the FPs in coordination and actions through subcommittees. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a document that systematizes all the progress made in the last 10 years. • Initiate internal conversations about the role and relevance of IR. • Generate spaces for dialogue on specific topics and create working groups. • Use the Observatory as a repository of information and a tool for monitoring indicators, ensuring that they reflect concrete progress. |
|--|---|--|--|

Employers

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major challenges remain, and greater political commitment and resources are needed to collaborate effectively. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ILO should prioritize the prevention of child labour. Raise the issue to the ILO Governing Body to fund a regional child labour specialist. • Governments must allocate strategic resources to combat child labour, especially in the face of the challenges left by the pandemic, and design strong policies that address the structural | <p>Tripartism has been key to the achievements of the RI, but there are only 7 focal points of employers and workers out of a total of 31 countries; it is suggested that this number be increased to 10 per sector.</p> | <p>Creation of a Multi-Donor Fund with a tripartite approach to ensure transparency and efficiency.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

causes and foster an enabling environment for formal business development and the generation of decent jobs.

Workers			
• Strengthen TS and should be part of the formal structure of the ILO. • Increase the number of worker and employer focal points to 10 in each sector, in addition to having alternates to support the activities. • Strengthen the committee: review its rules of procedure to increase efficiency.	• Strengthen the role of focal points: ensure their commitment to attend meetings and share information with their bases, especially at the trade union level. • The TS should consolidate its structure and seek other sources of cooperation, avoiding agendas that are not aligned with child labour. • The current comprehensive approach links child labour with issues such as gender and migration, which could facilitate funding.	Scenario 2 is key to maintain the current players without incorporating new participants.	• Governments must commit to financing their participation in meetings. • In the medium term: initiate discussions to explore financing options, including the possibility of a voluntary quota with criteria to be defined in the future.

Block 3: Technical Sessions

Session 7A: Child Labour Platform: Actions with impact on supply chains

Summary day 3

Objective: Strengthen collaboration among key actors in supply chains to eradicate child labour, highlighting the actions coordinated with the Child Labour Platform, as well as identify the critical sectors of supply chains, both formal and informal, where child labour persists, and provide tools to strengthen prevention and progress in the eradication of child labour.

Moderator: Philippe Vanhuynegem, Head of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Service (FUNDAMENTALS)

- **Silvia Possenti, Supply Chain Officer - FUNDAMENTALS**

ILO's child labour platform: the leading business initiative to eliminate child labour in supply chains

It is a multi-sectoral platform that integrates a prevention approach to the causes of child labour into due diligence strategies, promoting collaboration with governments and national agencies. It recognizes the key role of the private sector, but stresses the need for multi-sector partnerships to address child labour. With 30 members and expanding, the platform fosters innovative models of collaboration and provides guidance to improve due diligence policies and practices.

In 2022, the platform created national working groups in Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, India and Uganda to support members in implementing concrete solutions against child labour at the national level. It also promotes the development of good practices, impact measurement and dialogue with governments, employers' and workers' organizations, facilitating access to resources on key issues such as wages, youth employment and gender. Members of the four groups meet virtually three times a year and in person at an annual meeting, where they engage in peer learning and promote cross-sectoral initiatives to address child labour in supply chains, with the support of ITUC, IOE and ILO experts.

Ivory Coast Working Groups

In Côte d'Ivoire, the Nawa region, a major cocoa producer and a priority destination for south-south migration, was identified as a priority area for interventions against child labour. With the support of the working group, a methodological matrix was designed to assess national programs addressing child labour, considering dimensions such as strategic appropriateness, organizational capacity and participation of key partners. This tool made it possible to design pilot interventions in collaboration with the ILO.

One outstanding example is the development of a cooperative model to guarantee cocoa producers' access to universal health coverage. This project involved the National Health Insurance Fund, exporters and cooperatives, and was developed in stages that included enrolment, contributions and impact evaluation, promoting a comprehensive approach in the value chain. During the first phase, 550 farmers from 3 cooperatives were benefited, 6,415 farmers were enrolled, 100 percent of the insurance cards were distributed, and 15 rural health centres were associated.

It also implemented a public-private vocational training program for young people between 14 and 17 years of age who are at risk or victims of child labour. This program covers several stages: preparation, training adapted to the local labour market, implementation and transition to employment.

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

Learning certifications are issued by the Ministry of Technical Education, guaranteeing validation of the knowledge acquired. The program aims to benefit 100 young people per year between 2025 and 2028, reaching a total of 400 participants in four years. The selection criteria include the level of literacy and skills, with a distribution of 25 beneficiaries per department in the Buyo, Guéyo, Méagui and Soubré areas.

Uganda Working Group

In Uganda, the working group started with a mapping of the coffee value chain to identify supply areas and select priority districts to collaborate with the private sector and the ILO. Among its main actions is supporting the government in creating national guidelines to implement a Child Labour Monitoring System, which includes referral mechanisms and remediation programs such as technical and vocational training.

In addition, private sector data collection systems are being integrated into national and district structures, forming a common pool of social workers trained by the ILO and UNICEF. These guidelines seek to harmonize child labour surveillance and monitoring measures in the public and private sectors. Current platform partners include the United Nations Global Compact, France, the Netherlands and the European Commission.

Annual meeting of the platform on child labour

The annual meeting of the child labour platform will be held on December 3, 2024 virtually under the theme *"Creating Lasting Change to End Child Labour in Supply Chains."* Key topics will include: progress in the working groups in Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and India; promoting living wages to address the causes of child labour; strengthening collaboration with governments to remediate child labour; and developing sustainable supplier capacities to address child labour in changing contexts.

Dialogue with questions from the focal points to the speaker:

Question	Answer
Focal point government, Honduras, Jimmy Bermúdez Perdomo In Latin America, and particularly in Honduras, the outsourcing of services is common. How do you ensure that the commitments made at the parent company level are effectively fulfilled by the subcontracted companies in Honduras? Furthermore, in Honduras we have communicated little about these initiatives to the population, and I believe that this is an important example that deserves to be more widely disseminated. So how can we join forces between the government, the private sector and the ILO to promote and disseminate these good practices, both in multinational and local companies? The goal is to expand these actions, benefiting more people and companies, ensuring respect for fundamental rights and contributing to the eradication of child labour.	Silvia Possenti, Supply Chain Officer - FUNDAMENTALS One of the platform's main objectives is to promote dialogue and collaboration between multinationals, governments, national agencies, employers and workers. In Honduras, ILO projects foster this cooperation, enabling companies to expand the scope and impact of their due diligence strategies and initiatives.

Government Focal Point, Mexico, Jorge Ríos National working groups have been mentioned, could you please detail how they are functioning in the region and how many have been established? I would like to get an overview of their progress in Latin America.	Silvia Possenti, Supply Chain Officer - FUNDAMENTALS Currently, there are no national working groups in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, the platform plans to expand these groups to include countries in the region in the future.
--	---

- **Lourdes Cardona, Employer Sector Focal Point, Honduras**

The RI is an alliance made up of 31 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, which includes the active participation of employers' and workers' organizations. Its objective is to eradicate child labour in the region, in line with Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This effort is supported by ILO Conventions 182 and 138 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ensuring that all participating countries are actively engaged in this cause.

The RI focuses on two approaches: prevention, to achieve a generation free of child labour, and protection, to restore the rights of children and adolescents in situations of child labour. Its efforts focus on the following: strengthening institutional coordination, promoting specific policy measures and actions, and raising awareness of the consequences of child labour, particularly in its worst forms. Its structure includes high-level meetings with ministers, employers' and workers' representatives, and a tripartite network of Focal Points, as well as a Coordinating Committee and a Technical Secretariat managed by the ILO.

The 2022-2025 Strategic Plan is based on four axes that guide priority actions by country, adapting regional approaches to local realities and creating accelerated action plans for each nation.

The management of the IR is carried out through the following instances:

Meeting of High Level Authorities	The highest political body associated with the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ministers of labour and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations in the region.
Regional Focal Point Network	Body composed of representatives of the government, employers and workers (tripartite body).
Tripartite Coordinating Committee Pro Tempore	Tripartite Group, composed of two representatives of the government, employers and workers.
Technical Secretariat	By express mandate of the countries that make up the Initiative, the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean assumes the role of Technical Secretariat of the RI.

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

Application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).

The CLRISK has been implemented in 11 RI countries, with the help of ILO and ECLAC. In Guatemala, the model identified that, of the 340 municipalities in the country, 98 have a high risk of child labour, 132 have a moderate risk and 110 have a low risk.

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

This model has allowed reaching the local level, being used also by the employer sector, as is the case of the coffee sector in Guatemala, which identified that around operations of the coffee sector 203 municipalities at high risk of child labour could be identified.

Educational programs of the National Coffee Association, Guatemala	• Coffee Kindergarten (children from 5 to 11 years old): offers a safe space where they receive education during the coffee harvest. • Coffee Camp: for children up to 13 years old. • Active Rural School: offers education throughout the year. • These programs have benefited more than 22,000 parents and 27,000 children by 2023, ensuring access to education in communities at high risk of child labour.
Compliance systems	• In the corporate sector, various compliance systems are implemented to identify risks and improve labour rights. • Zero tolerance policies for child labour, codes of ethics, procedures manuals, ongoing training, internal and external audits, and contractual clauses prohibiting the hiring of minors.
The "Honduran coffee does deliver" program	• Supported by the U.S. Department of Labour. • Objective: implement a supply chain management system, with the participation of cooperatives and local departments. • Twenty-five certification standards were standardized and training sessions were held.
Awareness campaign "Yo te cuido" (I take care of you)	• Implemented by the Central American Sugarcane Growers' Association • Objective: to raise awareness about child labour. • Winner of the International "Leader of Change" Award in 2023.
Enterprise networks	• Addressing the prevention of child labour • In 2021, the Chamber of Agriculture and the Business Network in Guatemala received the International "Leader of Change" Award for their efforts to eradicate child labour.

Dialogue with questions from the focal points to the speakers:

Ask	Reply
Focal point for workers, Peru, Paola Egusquiza We agree on the importance of a preventive approach, since once children enter child labour, it is more difficult to intervene. I would like to know if there has been any follow-up on the impact of these two good practices implemented in Guatemala and Honduras, specifically if they have contributed to reducing the rate of child labour, especially in hazardous activities.	Employer Focal Point, Guatemala, Marlene Mazariegos We face problems related to the lack of up-to-date statistics, which makes it difficult to assess and address child labour at the national level. In this Initiative, we have emphasized the need for in-country support to collect reliable data. In Guatemala, the last survey on child labour is from 2014, but a new survey was conducted in 2023, whose

According to an ILO report, hazardous child labour has increased following the pandemic, particularly in the agricultural sector. My question is whether these countries, before and after the pandemic, have seen a decrease in the incidence of child labour in these sectors.	data are in consolidation. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is developing a specific primer on the subject, although it is not known if it will be possible to compare the results of both periods due to the impact of the pandemic. We hope that this update will allow us to identify the most affected ages and define specific programs to address the situation. This challenge is common in the region, and the IR highlights the importance of generating updated information to implement effective actions. Employer Focal Point, Honduras, Lourdes Cardona In Honduras, a national survey was recently carried out, although specific results at the sectoral level are still lacking. These data will be key to strategically orient efforts, allowing for targeted work in geographic areas and priority sectors at the national level. The work has been focused on seven of the country's 18 departments, and although a total reduction in child labour has not been achieved, significant steps are being taken. This progress highlights the willingness and joint efforts of the business sector, while also seeking the active participation of municipalities, local coordinating bodies and governments. Intersectoral collaboration is essential to meet this challenge effectively. An outstanding example is the coffee sector, which has taken a leading role in the implementation of compliance systems, leading to the creation of a compliance unit in the Honduran Coffee Institute, which has strengthened its capacity for action and established a replicable model in other sectors, such as sugar. In addition, the approach includes the training of trainers to make field work more efficient, which allows for continuous progress. Although there are still challenges ahead and an exact reduction figure cannot be determined, the lessons learned are guiding improvements in other sectors, such as sugar, which is also implementing important practices. Although challenges remain, the project has been emblematic, demonstrating that with will and coordination, it is possible to make significant progress.
--	--

Focal point government, Honduras, Jimmy Bermúdez Perdomo In relation to the constitution of the network of companies, what mechanisms are being used to institutionalize it in each country? Beyond goodwill, which is fundamental, I am interested in knowing how this network is formalized considering that, in many cases, the legal, constitutional or regulatory frameworks do not establish this obligation. what steps are followed to formalize its creation?	Employer Focal Point, Guatemala, Marlene Mazariegos In Guatemala, the Business Network for the Eradication of Child Labour is coordinated by the employer sector, specifically the business association that brings together all the country's business chambers. The network is not formally institutionalized, as it operates under a memorandum of understanding signed by its members. This network includes employers' organizations, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the FAO, the ILO and foundations such as Funcafé and the Sugar Foundation, thus ensuring a coordinated and coordinated action. Unlike other countries, where the coordination of these networks is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, in Guatemala the leadership lies with the employer sector, allowing for voluntary participation that facilitates the inclusion of diverse actors and sectors.
Government Focal Point, Dominican Republic, Federico Gomera We are evaluating the possibility of creating a business network in the Dominican Republic, but we found that the business sector does not perceive the need to establish one because they consider that child labour does not exist in the formal sector of the economy. This leads us to reflect on what factors could motivate its creation. Could you share whether in the cases where these business networks have been formed, the incidence or vulnerability to child labour in the sector was a motivating element? Also, what parameters did you consider to identify the need for the creation of a business network in your countries? This would help us to explore strategies that will allow us to move in this direction during this year.	Employer Focal Point, Guatemala, Marlene Mazariegos In Guatemala, the business network is led by the business association, made up of more than nine chambers, including the Chamber of Agriculture, which promoted its creation. Other sectors joined in recognizing its purpose: to prevent and eradicate child labour. This initiative is not limited to the formal sector, but seeks to take the message and actions to the entire value chain, including small producers. However, the agricultural sector faces challenges because its supply chain includes numerous small producers, many of them in an informal situation. From the formal sector, we have focused on reaching out to these small producers and supporting them in their formalization process. In addition, the network has managed to involve key institutions such as the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, and has had the constant accompaniment of the ILO. The collective effort is focused on working for the children of Guatemala, who represent the present and future of the country, thus promoting a broad and multisectoral commitment.

Session 7B: Joining efforts: Actions with impact on supply chains. Prevention and elimination of child labour in priority supply chains in Latin America and the Caribbean: labour inspection, hazardous work (Continued Session)

Objective: To identify the critical sectors of both formal and informal supply chains where child labour persists, and provide tools to strengthen labour inspection systems to ensure compliance with regulations in both sectors. Collaboration between governments, employers and workers will be promoted, with a special focus on those informal sectors where it is more difficult to detect and combat child labour, thus ensuring that all supply chains are free of this scourge, always prioritizing the protection of children from hazardous work.

Methodology: The Work-Café session was organized into 5 tables, each with a presenter in charge of presenting best practices or receiving requests for assistance. During the presentations, participants had the opportunity to write on cards both their own best practices and requests for assistance, as they deemed necessary.

The following are the topics presented at each table and the speakers:

Country	Subject	Speaker
Mexico	Clauses against child labour in collective bargaining agreements in Mexico.	Alejandro Avilés, Worker Sector Focal Point
Argentina	National Compliance System focused on the prevention and elimination of child labour in blueberry production, Argentina.	Lourdes Cardona and Florencia Suau, Employer Sector Focal Points.
Dominican Republic	DAR-CE Training Method to prevent and eradicate child labour and its worst forms, Dominican Republic.	Federico Gomera, Government Sector Focal Point
Trinidad and Tobago	Strategic Compliance in Labour Inspection, Trinidad and Tobago.	Farouk, Mohamed, Government Sector Focal Point
Brazil	Worst Forms of Child Labour and Labour Inspection, Brazil.	Roberto Padilha, Government Sector Focal Point

Session 8: Social protection, care and child labour

Objective: To explore how the extension and strengthening of social protection and care systems can contribute to the prevention and eradication of child labour. Establish the *working group* on care and child labour.

Moderation: Lourdes Xirinachs, Technical Secretariat.

- **Elias de Souza Oliveira, Director of the Department of Basic Social Protection, National Secretariat of Social Assistance. Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger.**

Single Social Assistance System (SUAS)

Brazil's Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), created after the 1988 Constitution, integrates social assistance, social security and health as part of a social protection system. Prior to this development, social assistance was perceived as an act of charity, not as a right. In 1993, the Organic Law of Social Assistance defined the bases and services of this policy, expanding its scope towards education, health, labour and housing, with a focus on the protection of children and adolescents and families in situations of child labour.

SUAS is an inter-federal system that operates with the coordinated participation of the union of states and municipalities, which finance and manage social assistance services. In 2003, the national social assistance policy was developed and social control mechanisms were created through tripartite and parity councils involving government and civil society.

The system is organized into three levels of protection: basic, special and medium/high complexity. Basic social protection, through the Social Care Reference Centres (CRAS), strengthens family ties and addresses cases such as the exploitation of children and adolescents, with a territorial approach that detects gaps and potentialities. Medium/high complexity social protection focuses on high-risk cases, such as victims of violence, providing specialized care that includes institutional shelter and work with families to rebuild ties, promote autonomy and articulate with other public policies.

In recent years, SUAS faced conceptual challenges regarding the role of the State, but under the Lula administration, social protection was once again prioritized as a central focus. This approach led to significant progress, especially in the fight against child labour and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, consolidating them as key issues on Brazil's public and political agenda.

- **Ana Carla Rocha, General Coordinator of Socio-educational Measures and Intersectoral Programs, National Secretariat of Social Assistance. Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger.**

Actions for Social Protection against Child Labour (APECL)

Child labour must be approached from a multidimensional perspective, not only as a result of poverty, but also considering factors such as social vulnerability, racism, exclusion and the legacy of colonization and slavery in Brazil, interrelated with gender, race and ethnicity. This links child labour with human trafficking and slave labour. Thus, social assistance policy requires a comprehensive approach, and not just a focus on tax or labour audits. In addition, challenges remain in dealing with new and emerging forms of child labour, and dialogue and collaboration among diverse social actors are necessary to address this challenge jointly and effectively.

Video: [SUAS and slave labour](#)

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

APECL emerged in the 1990s to address child labour in coal production, offering economic support and social assistance services to families. Then, and initiatives such as the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor (CONAETI) were established in 2002, SUAS was implemented in 2005, the Child Labor Monitoring System (SIMPETI) in 2016, and currently, Brazil is working together with the ILO on a research project to address child labour and human trafficking.

The strategic actions are as follows:

Axis	Features
Axis 1: Information and mobilization	• Focus on social protection, both basic and specialized. • Awareness and sensitization of society. • Strengthening inter-institutional collaboration. • Execution of awareness campaigns to promote social participation in the communities.
Axis 2: Identification	• Conducting a socio-territorial diagnosis to actively identify people in vulnerable situations. • Establishment of reporting channels, allowing complaints and notifications by public agents. • Inclusion in the Unified Registry (CadÚnico). • Socio-assistance surveillance is based on three axes: risk, vulnerability and territory, with the aim of generating detailed socio-territorial diagnoses.
Axis 3: Social Protection	• Its objective is to coordinate all the actors involved, establishing their responsibilities and defining work flows to implement protection policies. • Social assistance operates with a socio-family approach, working directly with the family group. • To provide foster care services. The Titular Council has been activated, • There are operational regulations that define who can work in SUAS and the professional profiles required. • During the foster care process, families' needs are identified for assessment; however, due to the lack of adequate programs, referral to social protection is prioritized in cases of rights violations.
Axis 4: Advocacy and Accountability	• Promotion of labour inspection actions. • Following the audit, the protection policy for children and adolescents involved in child labour is activated. • Monitoring of the guarantee of rights. • Coordination with the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office, Guardianship Councils and other rights defense agencies.
Axis 5: Monitoring	• Monitoring of services provided to children and adolescents. • Supervision of the strategic actions of PETI's Intersectoral Agenda. • Socio-assistance surveillance through geo-referencing: collection and analysis of cross-referenced data to obtain a detailed view of the situation, facilitating informed decision making.

Despite an overall decrease in child labour cases between 1992 and 2019, a spike between 2016 and 2019 is attributed to the pandemic and policy discontinuity. Currently, 1.88 million children and adolescents in Brazil are in child labour, with the majority being male and belonging to black and poor families.

To address this problem, CONAETI is being strengthened and the IV National Plan against child labour is being designed, which focuses on victims of exploitation, domestic work, sexual exploitation, and situations without identified exploiters. In addition, rescue and victim assistance policies are being implemented. However, challenges remain, such as the cultural normalization of child labour, drug trafficking, and child domestic work in indigenous communities and in virtual environments, as well as legal gaps to cover child labour among migrants, refugees and street children. To address these challenges, guidelines and educational materials have been developed.

Document: [SUAS in the fight against slave labour and trafficking in persons](#)

- **Mallon Francisco Felipe Rodrigues de Aragão, General Coordinator of the Basic Social Protection Department, National Secretariat of Social Assistance. Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger.**

Service of Coexistence and Strengthening of Links (SCFV)

The Coexistence and Strengthening of Links Service (SCFV) is a key service within the CRAS, which provides social protection, complementing other services such as the Protection and Integral Assistance to the Family Service (PAIF) and the Specialized Assistance to the Family and Individuals Service (PAEFI). Its objective is to prevent and protect people from social risks by developing skills through group living. The service is offered in CRAS and registered community centres, with groups of up to 30 users, promoting dialogue, inclusion and exchange of experiences.

The SCFV team is composed of CRAS technicians and social educators, who facilitate activities and articulate social protection with other public policies. The main focus of the SCFV is on children and adolescents in situations of child labour, especially in cases of commercial sexual exploitation.

The SCFV identifies at-risk children through an active search, referring them to this service to prevent recidivism in child labour, complementing it with other public policies. Care is coordinated with other services, such as PAEFI and the Special Social Protection Team (PSE), without replacing family follow-up.

The SCFV Information System (SISC) is a management tool used by the municipal, state and federal levels to monitor the SCFV to measure the services provided and calculate federal co-financing. The SISC manages more than 2 million users, of which 772 thousand are priority users, including 13 thousand children and adolescents in child labour situations. Seventy-nine percent of these children and adolescents are Afro-Brazilian, highlighting persistent racial inequalities and historical vulnerabilities associated with structural racism.

- **Mônica Alves Silva, Coordinator of Medium Complexity, National Secretariat of Social Assistance. Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger.**

Protection and Specialized Attention to Families and Individuals (PAEFI) and

Video: [Leonidas Leal - Coordinator of Special Social Protection for Medium Complexity and PETI](#)

Services are available in municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants, ensuring broad coverage. In these municipalities, the implementation of the Protection and Specialized Assistance Service for Families and Individuals (PAEFI) is mandatory. These units provide various services, such as specialized social approach, protection for adolescents in compliance with socio-educational measures (Assisted Liberty and Provision of Community Services).

PAEFI's objective is to provide support and follow-up to families in situations of vulnerability or violence. It is currently working intensively to strengthen the

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

attention to indigenous peoples, especially in the Yanomami territory. This service provides a space of trust and welcome, where citizens are received in a respectful manner. Users are informed of their rights, and if necessary, they are referred to other services or benefits.

PAEFI promotes social security by guaranteeing adequate conditions of care and family protection, helping to overcome situations of violence and abuse. It fosters autonomy and respect for human rights, facilitating conflict resolution through dialogue, reparation of damages caused by violations and the implementation of strategies to prevent future situations of abuse.

Specialized Service in Social Outreach

The specialized service in social outreach aims to identify the incidence of phenomena such as child labour, sexual exploitation of minors and drug use in the territories, generating bonds of trust with people in vulnerable situations. Through social surveillance and active work in public spaces, mediation strategies are sought to promote the inclusion of those affected in the Social Protection network. The approach also involves working with families and communities, recognizing child labour as a social problem related to inequalities and violation of rights, and promoting solutions that improve the living conditions of families.

- **Coracy Coelho Chavante, Undersecretary of Social Assistance, Secretary of State for Social Development - Federal District**

Social Protection

The Unified Registry is a key tool for the Social Assistance policy, which allows the identification and management of information on people living in poverty and vulnerability, facilitating access to public policies, especially income transfers. Currently, there are more than 351 thousand families and 821 thousand people registered.

The pandemic has increased the demand for social assistance services, which has led to the creation of income transfer programs such as DF Social, the gas card and Bolsa Familia, related to health and education indicators. The Bolsa Familia Program promotes school attendance and contributes to the fight against child labour. Currently, more than 170 thousand families benefit from this program, receiving an average amount of R\$720, a figure that has been increasing. In addition, the Federal District has multiple care centres and social protection units, which work with civil organizations to strengthen support for families at risk.

**Video: Valdineia -
Child Labour
Graduate - Catuti-
MG**

Session 8B: Care Policy and Work Plan, Brazil

- **Lais Abramo, National Secretariat of Care and Family Policy. National Secretariat of Care and Family. Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS).**

Social assistance policies and SUAS are moving forward together. In Latin America, and especially in Brazil, care policies have gained momentum in the last decade. Since Lula's mandate, a care and family policy coordinated by the Ministry of Social Development has been promoted, prioritizing attention to children and adolescents, especially in early childhood. However, it faces challenges such as racism, which increases the vulnerability of certain groups.

A key aspect is the promotion of decent work, particularly in the care sector, which includes domestic workers. The ILO has passed resolutions on the care economy, the social co-responsibility for care and the denaturalization of the idea that only women should assume these tasks. To advance these policies, a comprehensive approach and collaboration between ministries such as health and education is essential.

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

Caregiving falls mainly on families, especially women, who assume a burden of unpaid work that limits their participation in education and employment. In Brazil, about 30 percent of women do not participate in the labour market due to domestic responsibilities, while only 2 percent of men face this situation. Despite efforts, Brazil still lags behind compared to countries such as Uruguay, which launched its national care system in 2015.

Despite progress in reducing child labour among children aged 5 to 9 years, there is still a high concentration among adolescents aged 14 to 18 years, with domestic work being one of the most affected areas. In 2021, about 7 percent of child labour in Brazil is concentrated in the domestic sector and is concentrated in adolescent girls, especially black girls.

Child domestic work is mainly concentrated in adolescents between 16 and 19 years of age, with working hours of up to 48 hours per week, and is not always recognized as "unpaid domestic work", which makes it invisible in statistics. In 2022, almost 11 million girls and adolescents between 5 and 17 years of age performed this type of work in Brazil, representing 57.1 percent of the cases. Forty-one percent of girls work between 6 and 18 hours per week, and 7 percent work more than 25 hours per week.

It is crucial to address this situation from a care policy perspective, as it constitutes a violation of children's rights, affecting their education and development. The naturalization of this work, linked to cultural factors and the lack of public care policies, is more common in low-income households. Improving access to early childhood education, such as day care centres, could help, but only 36 percent of children have access to them. In addition, mothers, who are often the caregivers, face difficulties balancing their work and their children's education due to incompatible schedules.

Combating child labour requires effective public policies and complementary programs, such as professional apprenticeships and job placement for adolescents. In response, a bill has been drafted to establish a National Care Plan, which includes guaranteeing care for children and adolescents outside school hours. Care policies should be considered fundamental rights, and regulatory frameworks, such as ILO conventions, are essential to advance these policies.

Dialogue with questions from the focal points to the speaker:

Questions	Answers
Focal point government, Costa Rica, Yamileth Jiménez Cubillo In Costa Rica, there is a conditional cash transfer through the Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social, aimed at working adolescents, with the objective of getting them to abandon work and remain in the educational system. This benefit makes it possible to identify working boys and girls, but faces the challenge of the invisibility of domestic work performed by girls. Although boys usually answer affirmatively when asked about their participation in activities such as fishing or agriculture, girls do not, as their work is focused on taking care of their siblings or performing unpaid household chores. This work affects their permanence in education but is not formally recognized.	Lais Abramo, National Secretary for Care and Family Policy The main challenge lies in the lack of a national time-use survey in Brazil, although there are household surveys that include only two time-use questions. Work is currently underway with the statistical institutes to broaden its scope. The available data come from these surveys, in which housework is not considered formal work. Moreover, while boys are often recognized as subjects of public policy, girls are not recognized in the same way. The challenge is to find methods to measure and make this type of work visible. If these activities were included in child labour statistics, the numbers would increase considerably. It is essential to make this reality visible and address it.

Detecting and addressing this situation, as Brazil has done with its approach to child labour, represents a challenge for Costa Rica, which still needs to improve the identification and visibility of this work through time-use surveys. The challenge of identifying girls who work at home is complex because, although they are offered the possibility of continuing in the educational system, this work is often not recognized. While boys participate in visible activities such as fishing or agriculture, girls, who are responsible for the care of their siblings and household chores, are not identified. The key question is: how has Brazil managed to identify these girls, who are difficult to detect? This challenge affects not only Brazil, but many other countries.	
---	--

Constitution of the working group on care and child labour, led by Roberto Padilha and Ana Carla Rocha, Focal Points of the Government of Brazil.

Child labour in the care sector in some countries is considered one of the most serious forms of exploitation. Although it is often perceived as a recent phenomenon, it is a long-standing problem that has not received adequate recognition. Because it is not formally classified as child labour, care work remains outside the scope of existing public policies.

The care economy was addressed at the International Labor Conference, which has created an opportunity to delve deeper into this topic. It is therefore proposed to develop a more specific approach by creating a working group to explore the relationship between child labour, the care economy and the dynamics of paid and unpaid work in this area.

Countries such as Uruguay and Chile, which have already implemented care policies, will be able to contribute to the group with their experiences and good practices. Countries that do not yet have such policies will have the opportunity to learn from these experiences and analyze the measures adopted. In this way, the aim is to build actions and proposals to address this problematic emerging situation, which, although not new, has been neglected for too long.

The following countries have joined the working group on child labour in the care sector: Argentina, Belize, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Peru. In addition, Barbados, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela have expressed interest in joining the group, but have indicated that they need to consult with their corresponding authorities beforehand.

Session 9: Field visit: Social protection programs in Brazil

Objective: To learn on the ground how social protection programs contribute to the prevention and eradication of child labour.

Block 4: Alliances and Effectiveness

Session 10: A Shared Vision: Alliance 8.7 and Regional Initiative

Objective: Strengthen the regional voice in the governing bodies and working groups of the Alliance 8.7. Promote the role of the RI as a successful tripartite and social dialogue model.

Moderator: Kathia Romero, IR Technical Secretariat.

- **Ambassador Claudia Fuentes, President of Alliance 8.7**

The RI is a tripartite platform that brings together governments, workers and employers with the aim of eradicating child labour in the region. The 8.7 Alliance is a platform that brings together various organizations to share information, good practices and lessons learned, focusing on the eradication of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking. This alliance is based on a comprehensive approach and active collaboration of pioneering countries committed to accelerating progress and ensuring effective follow-up.

Representing the Chilean government and in his role as president of the 8.7 Alliance, Fuentes highlighted the relationship between the two initiatives, stressing that they share the common goal of eradicating child labour.

Despite significant progress made in the region between 2016 and 2020, challenges such as the pandemic and various socioeconomic factors have negatively impacted progress. In this context, IR has demonstrated the importance of social dialogue and tripartite cooperation as key tools to address the structural causes of child labour. This regional experience has served as an inspiration for Alliance 8.7 and it is expected to continue strengthening the links and synergy between the two platforms.

To this end, future actions of contribution between the two platforms were proposed:

- To take advantage of the RI's experience in promoting cooperation among Latin American and Caribbean countries.
- Coordinate efforts to work with partners to mobilize resources.
- Connect key processes of both platforms: the roadmaps of the pioneer countries with accelerated action plans for the countries of the region.
- Countries such as Argentina and Mexico, members of the governance body of Alliance 8.7, play a key role in transmitting the experiences of the IR and in presenting concrete proposals to strengthen both institutions in an operational manner.

Finally, the commitment to make the RI visible as an innovative and effective platform was highlighted, thanking the seven pioneer countries (Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Costa Rica, Peru, Argentina and Chile) and anticipating the incorporation of Brazil. The work of the IR in advancing towards a child labor free region was recognized.

- **Cristina Maldonado, Alliance 8.7**

The 8.7 Alliance operates through its Global Coordination Group GCG, its governance body, which is currently composed of 37 pioneer countries, around 500 partners from various sectors, Action Groups focused on supply chains and migration, business networks and a secretariat working in collaboration with the ILO.

The overall structure of Alliance 8.7 is presented below:

Chair	Chile
Vice-Presidency	Ivory Coast
Pioneer Country Seats	France, Uganda, Sri Lanka and Tunisia
Seats for development partners	U.S. Department of Labor, U.K. and the Netherlands
Seats for regional representatives	Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Germany
Seating for international organizations and the United Nations	FAO, IOM, OECD, OHCHR, UNICEF and UNODC
Employer organizations	International Organization of Employers, Camfeba, Fasken
Workers' organizations	International Trade Union Confederation, Building and Wood Workers' International, Self-Employed Workers' Association
Civil society organizations	Free the Slaves, Global March against Child Labor

The Latin American and Caribbean region has a strong representation in the Global Coordination Group (GCG). Chile holds the presidency; Mexico represents the pioneer countries and Argentina is the regional representative. In addition, United Nations organizations, employers, workers and civil society actively participate.

Currently, eight pioneering countries in the region, including Brazil (which is about to join), are actively participating in the 8.7 Alliance, promoting efforts and giving a common voice to the region.

At the next meeting of the GCG, scheduled for December, guidelines will be presented to strengthen collaboration between the 8.7 Alliance and the IR. These efforts seek to maximize opportunities for cooperation and promote joint actions that integrate and respond to the specific needs of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Presentation of proposal of pioneer countries

Jorge Ríos, Punto Focal Mexico and Fernanda Fahrenbühler, Punto Focal Chile.

"We believe that IR has consolidated its presence and contributions to Alliance 8.7 by having eight pioneer countries, representing more than 20 percent of the members in this category. This strategic participation strengthens our position in the fight against child labour."

The proposal is presented below:

Promote and innovate South-South cooperation between the RI and the Alliance 8.7	In the run-up to the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labor. This will strengthen the guidelines of the Durban Call to Action adopted at the 5th Global Conference in 2022. Action 46 underlines the relevance of multilateralism and South-South and Triangular cooperation, highlighting the leadership of the ILO and Alliance 8.7. The RI has a prominent role in creating synergies to advance these objectives.
Incorporate new stakeholders and donors	It is proposed that Alliance 8.7 and the RI work together to add key actors and diversify funding sources. This will ensure the long-term sustainability of the RI and strengthen its impact. In addition, both are intended to be allies, collaborating to include more relevant actors to broaden and enrich ongoing initiatives.
Develop a "toolbox"	It is necessary to move towards the creation of more effective public policies for the prevention and eradication of child labour. Within the framework of the tenth anniversary of the IR, a platform is proposed to serve as a practical "toolbox", with access to guides, courses and resources on issues such as hazardous labour. It would also include strategic workshops for countries interested in becoming pioneer countries, fostering South-South cooperation and extending these actions to other regions.
Strengthening ties with academia	Alliance 8.7 offers an excellent opportunity to strengthen the relationship with academia. This would make it possible to promote quality research, generating knowledge that would contribute to both national public policies and international cooperation, thus strengthening actions against child labour.

Dialogue with questions from the focal points to the speaker:

Ask	Reply
Workers' focal point, Argentina, Susana Santomingo Is the Argentine government still actively participating in the 8.7 Alliance? This is relevant considering that the president recently expressed his rejection of the 2030 Agenda. Has the government taken any recent action that could be interpreted as contradictory to its commitment to the 8.7 Alliance?	Cristina Maldonado, Alliance 8.7 Argentina has actively participated in the development of the proposal presented today and maintains its commitment as a member of Alliance 8.7. So far, we have received no information on changes in its participation. The country continues to be strongly represented in the global coordination group.
Focal point for workers, Peru, Paola Egúsqiza Since the 2022 strategic workshop, workers and employers have highlighted the relevance of the Durban Conference on racism and discrimination, stressing the	Cristina Maldonado, Alliance 8.7 RI will play a key role in this year's consultations in preparation for a major regional consultation next year

need to improve communication. Unlike the child labour conference in Argentina, less information has been received, making active participation difficult. In addition, the language barrier, especially in Latin America, limits access to documents, affecting the inclusion of Spanish-speaking colleagues. The IR is an exportable regional experience, although its role within Alliance 8.7 could be more active. I have participated in the supply chain group, where the actions taken have been mainly oriented towards Africa and Latin America often lags behind, being the last link in certain production chains. I believe that by strengthening the synergies between Alliance 8.7 and the RI, the scope and inclusion in all working groups, such as migration, can be broadened. Also of concern is the lack of active participation of certain countries in the IR, which generates uncertainty about their readiness for the December meeting of Alliance 8.7.	(2025), thus ensuring strong representation from the region at the next global conference. We recognize the importance of language in Alliance 8.7, and resources have been mobilized to translate information and improve its accessibility in the three official languages. However, there are still areas that require improvement. For Alliance 8.7, the RI model is valued as exportable and inspiring, considering the particularities of each platform. It also highlights the importance of the proposal of the pioneer countries to strengthen the voice and visibility of the LAC region within the Alliance and with international partners.
Government Focal Point, Dominican Republic, Federico Gomera I would like to know the steps to be followed by an IR member country, which is not yet a pioneer, to join the 8.7 Alliance as a pioneer country.	Cristina Maldonado, Alliance 8.7 To join Alliance 8.7 as a pioneer country, the first step is for the country to formally express its interest to the Alliance. Subsequently, it must develop a roadmap that addresses key issues such as child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern exploitation. This plan should include concrete strategies and a commitment to report annually on progress. In addition, countries can participate in a variety of ways within the Alliance, depending on the level of commitment they wish to make. For example, countries in the region have regional representation within the Alliance, and their level of involvement will depend on the type of participation each country chooses to assume.
Employer Focal Point, Honduras, Lourdes Cardona Regarding the mobilization of Alliance 8.7 partners to strengthen the RI, what type of partners specifically are you referring to? Although the RI has a multi-donor fund, it is certain organizations or cooperation agencies that actively support its work. It is important to analyze what types of partners are providing this support and how their participation can be expanded.	Cristina Maldonado, Alliance 8.7 The 8.7 Alliance recognizes the IR as its main ally in the fight against child labour in Latin America. The pioneer countries align their priorities in both platforms, with the RI's accelerated plans and the Alliance's roadmaps on child labour being coherent. The main difference is that the IR focuses exclusively on child labour, while the Alliance also addresses forced

Employer Focal Point, Guatemala, Marlene Mazariegos We deeply appreciate the contributions of the pioneer countries to this proposal and, as IR, we value their commitment. As Lourdes pointed out, it is essential that Alliance 8.7 recognizes IR as a key player. Since the beginning of our collaboration with Alliance 8.7, IR has focused its efforts on child labour, while the Alliance addresses both child labour and forced labour. It is crucial to maintain our focus on these priority issues without getting sidetracked.	labour and human trafficking, and all aspects of Target 8.7. In the region, actions against child labour are closely interconnected between the two initiatives.
Employer Focal Point, Guatemala, Marlene Mazariegos Regarding the mobilization of Alliance 8.7 partners to strengthen the RI, what type of partners are referred to? Although the RI has a multi-donor fund, it is mainly certain organizations or cooperation agencies that actively support it. It is necessary to identify and analyse which partners are providing this support and explore how to expand their participation.	Government Focal Point, Mexico, Jorge Ríos The 8.7 Alliance has a wide network of actors, most notably the Network for Change, which brings together 403 global partners committed to achieving Target 8.7 of the SDGs. International and regional organizations that can be integrated include FAO in the agricultural sector, although the possibilities are not limited to this sector. Given the intersectional nature of the topic, actors such as UNICEF, other UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and academia can also participate. This diversity of actors broadens the opportunities for collaboration and action.
	Cristina Maldonado, Alliance 8.7 The partners that may join will depend on the proactivity of their representation. Development partners include countries such as the United States, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as UN agencies such as FAO, UNICEF, IOM, among others. It is key that, as a region, we mobilize these partners towards the objectives of the IR. In addition to the members of the global coordinating group, there are broader partners who have not yet participated as actively in the Alliance, but we are in contact with them to identify in which pioneer countries and areas they are working. The aim is to integrate them into the Alliance, not only as formal partners, but also to support concrete IR initiatives.
Focal point for workers, Peru, Paola Egusquiza We agree with the employers on the above and support the proposal. Regarding the toolboxes and the exchange between countries, it is essential to approach it from a tripartite perspective that includes the good practices of	Fernanda Fahrenbühler, Punto Focal Chile Tripartism is a key and distinctive aspect of IR. As noted, there are a number of proposals and ideas from both the worker and employer sectors that could be integrated into a toolbox. All are invited to collaborate

employers, workers and other countries towards Latin America. The bank of materials should be aligned with the principles of tripartism of the IR.	in a tripartite manner in the joint creation of these resources.
In addition, Alliance 8.7 covers key issues, and for Latin America, migration and supply chains are essential. The agricultural sector is particularly relevant for the region and should be a priority in the proposal. On the other hand, Alliance 8.7 also includes human trafficking and forced labour, a criminal approach, while child labour is a more social issue, which distinguishes the roadmaps. It is important not only to comply with Article 182 on the worst forms of labour, but also to incorporate Article 138, ensuring that this agenda is part of Alliance 8.7, not to mention the minimum age for first employment.	Cristina Maldonado, Alliance 8.7 With regard to Convention 138, our contribution to Alliance 8.7, through the ILO, is based on the basic principles and its tools. The ILO contributes to the Alliance by promoting these principles and its tools. All countries include child labour issues and the two relevant conventions in their roadmaps, so this issue is not unrelated to Alliance 8.7.

Session 11: Roadmap to 2025– 2026

Objective: Identify and propose priority actions to meet the goals established in the SP for 2025, the design of the SP to 2030 and participation in the VI Global Conference on Child Labor.

Moderator: Resel Melville, Technical Secretariat

Resel presented the pending goals established in the roadmap for 2025, in order to receive comments, questions and interventions from the attendees.

Pending goals

CLRISK as a promoter of local policies for the prevention and eradication of child labour.	
Institutionalization of CLRISK (50 percent of countries in Phase 1)	• Objective: to achieve that at least 50 percent of the IR countries adopt this model. • Create a formal basis to support countries in policy development and planning on child labour issues.
Increase the training of key stakeholders in the use of data.	• Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders in government, the labour sector and employers to use the information generated by CLRISK, leading to better results by the end of 2025.
Generate and share documents of success stories and best practices in the implementation process of Phases I and II.	• It is crucial to generate and update documents on good practices in phases 1 and 2 of the CLRISK, including gender mainstreaming, especially in migration issues.

	These changes will make it possible to systematize and disseminate good practices, facilitating the institutionalization of the model and its use in the region's work.
Axis 2: Approach for a Comprehensive Intervention	
Goal 1. Quantitative and qualitative evidence generated to guide decisions of competent authorities	- It is necessary to generate more qualitative and quantitative data to improve decision making, as there is still a gap in statistics on child labour and other related issues, despite the existence of the Regional Observatory. - The possibility of obtaining these data through specific research or surveys is being considered.
Migration variable incorporated in phase II of the CLRISK and in the characterization of the migration variable.	- Assessing migration to align actions in decent work, supply chains, education, training and gender integration is key. - It is proposed to include a variable on labour in phase 2 of the CLRISK and in the typification of child labour profiles in the countries. - Within the ILO framework, we seek to work on and strengthen 2 or more interrelated fundamental principles, highlighting migration and non-discrimination in relation to child labour as priorities to be maintained.
Goal 3. Exchange best practices	- Promoting the exchange of best practices and attracting more resources - Attention and focus on each of these thematic areas. - If this is the direction to follow, what concrete actions should be implemented to achieve this objective?
Axis 3. Efficient and effective actions with greater impact	
Facilitate the use of the Monitora platform (analyzing its usability, needs and reporting potential, as well as the possibility of closing reports by phases or including automatic data validation to avoid inconsistencies).	- Monitoring should be a priority in the coming months, focusing on the effective use of this tool to foster a culture of measurement and follow-up among all parties involved. - It is essential that, through reports, country action plans and roadmaps, it is possible to report on regional progress and compliance with the objectives established in Durban.
Promote best practice events in the field of measurement.	A request has been made to implement these tools at the national level, based on the actions already being carried out.
Axis 4. Economic Sustainability	
Coordinate a meeting of national and regional offices to align and share SPs and establish coordination mechanisms for resource mobilization.	- Organize a meeting between ILO member country officials and regional representatives to share strategic plans and establish effective coordination mechanisms for resource mobilization. - Strengthen partnerships between the different ILO officers, ensuring that they can effectively address the technical and financial needs and requirements necessary to carry out their work.

Goal 2. Improve transparency: Financial and activity report	- Over the past few months, we have participated in meetings with monitoring experts who have highlighted the importance of addressing issues related to reporting, activities carried out and resources used. - This requires a commitment to accountability and an effective response from the focal points in each country and from the sectors involved in the entire IR network. - It is essential to focus efforts on improving transparency in innovative ways and on effectively communicating progress and achievements.
Goal 3. 4 countries raise funds to carry out RI activities (PAAPs etc.)	

Processes to be followed towards 2025

Step 1. Situational analysis	
Target	- Conduct a detailed analysis of the time required to develop the strategic plan, with a situational approach. - Inputs: Regional Observatory, which facilitates the collection of data at the national level and its consolidation at the regional level, guidelines and instructions provided by governments on key principles (with reference to the action plan to give effect to the Resolution on the third recurrent discussion on PFRWs.
Period	4 months, October 2024 to February 2025.
Cost	Approximately US\$ 15,000 for the hiring of consultants.
Step 2. Consultation with regional stakeholders	
Target	- Conduct virtual meetings with key stakeholders to carry out the necessary consultations. - Key stakeholders: subregional groups (Central America, South America, the Caribbean), workers' and employers' organizations, and other relevant stakeholders (international development partners, civil society). - During these consultations, once the topics to be discussed have been defined, feedback on priorities, demands, challenges and opportunities will be solicited.
Period	3 months, between March and May 2025.
Cost	10, 000 dollars.
Step 3. Define key objectives and focal areas.	
Target	- It should be performed immediately after the consultations. - It will require a process of information synthesis. - Validate objectives and priorities.
Period	2 months, May and June 2025.

Cost	Implicit associated costs.
Strategy formulation	
Target	Definition of the routes to be followed, as well as the approaches and interventions necessary to achieve the final result.
Period	2 months, July and August 2025.
Step 5. Validation and approval of the proposed strategic plans for 2030	
Target	• The process will be carried out by the focal points and an additional period is foreseen to finalize the document and allow the focal points to have an agreed proposal. • During this time, consultations will continue in the ministries until approval is obtained, prior to the annual meeting. • The strategic plan will be presented for approval to the highest authority (the Ministers responsible for Labour) during the 20th Meeting of the Americas proposed for October 2025,
Period	2 months, August and September 2025.

What actions are useful for the 6th World Conference on Child Labor?

It is proposed that the next conference be held in Morocco and that regional coordination for its preparation be strengthened. A key lesson learned from the fifth conference is the need to improve communication between the RI Focal Points and other key actors, especially those representing the countries of the region in the global decisions in Geneva. It is crucial to coordinate our actions more effectively in order to build a stronger common position, which will allow us to increase our influence. It is also necessary to optimize IR representation at global conferences, ensuring consistent communication of regional priorities and more effective participation. Finally, guidance is requested on the steps to be taken to improve this global participation and ensure that the region's priorities are adequately reflected in the discussions and decisions of the conferences.

Dialogue with focal points:

Employer Focal Point, Guatemala, Marlene Mazariegos	It is crucial to have clear messages that are reinforced by everyone according to their role. We can deliver the same message at different times during the conference, ensuring that different voices address the same issue, which will strengthen our position.
Focal point for workers, Peru, Paola Egusquiza	Previous world conferences, such as Durban, have addressed issues such as youth employment, and now it is expected that the Morocco conference will focus on child labour. In Durban, commitments on education, agriculture and forced labour were approved, with the active participation of the IR at the thematic tables. We are working to include the RI in some of the plenary tables in Morocco. It is important to convey a priority agenda based on the previous conference, proposing topics both in the plenary and in side events. In Durban, we only had one event, while other actors had several. It is essential to know the main theme of the conference and, from the working sector, to propose topics such as domestic work, care and new forms of child labour.

**Government Focal
Point, Antigua and
Barbuda, Pascall
Kentish**

We are a privileged region, as we have been able to develop our own positions and now seek to present papers on the topics that interest us most.

Joint Declaration X Annual Meeting of the Network of Focal Points of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free from Child Labor

We, the Network of Focal Points of the Child Labor Free Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Initiative, designated by the 31 governments of the region, employers' organizations and workers' organizations, gathered in Brasilia, on the occasion of the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the constitution of this Regional Initiative, reaffirm our commitment to work collectively, intensifying efforts to achieve a child labour free region, in line with Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals. After several days of exchange and joint work, we declare the following:

1. Strengthening Social Dialogue

We reaffirm the tripartite model of the Child Labor Free Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Initiative, composed of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, with the aim of ensuring a balanced and inclusive approach to decision-making and progress towards the prevention, eradication and protection of child labour and adolescent labour permitted in the region.

2. Strengthen the governance of the Latin America and the Caribbean Child Labor Free Regional Initiative

We agreed to implement a roadmap to strengthen the governance of the Regional Initiative, consolidating its tripartite nature and promoting international cooperation for development, including South-South, triangular and trilateral cooperation, as essential mechanisms to achieve our objectives.

3. Strengthening national policies

We commit to build and strengthen public policies and legislative frameworks that promote the prevention and eradication of child labour and the protection of permissible adolescent labour, as well as to promote sufficient budgets and the active participation of employers', workers' and governments' organizations.

4. Strengthen knowledge of child labour in the region.

Recognize the value of the Regional Child Labor Observatory as a key tool for generating evidence and monitoring progress in the prevention and eradication of child labour, as well as the protection of adolescent labour permitted in Latin America and the Caribbean. We commit to consolidate it and provide solid data to base our interventions on concrete evidence.

5. Making progress in the eradication of the worst forms of child labour

We commit to intensify efforts to ensure that no child or adolescent is subjected to hazardous or worst forms of work through inter-agency coordination and implementation of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182), strengthening cooperation among key actors to achieve this goal.

6. Making the invisible visible

We are committed to making the invisible visible, focusing on child domestic and care work, as well as those forms of child labour that may emerge, with special emphasis on those that present new challenges. That no child or adolescent is left out of our prevention, eradication and protection efforts.

7. Advancing the linkage with Alliance 8.7

We reaffirm our commitment to Alliance 8.7, positioning the Regional Initiative as the tripartite platform in Latin America and the Caribbean in the global fight against child labour.

8. Promote and consolidate strategic alliances

We welcome and recognize the importance of strategic alliances with our development partners, such as: Brazil with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency; Spain with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID), the United States of America with the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), and we will promote the expansion of these alliances with other partners and the private sector.

9. Implementing the Roadmap 2025-2030

We agreed on a roadmap to accelerate actions to ensure the prevention and eradication of child labour and the protection of permitted adolescent labour, moving towards the goal of achieving a Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour by 2030.

10. We reaffirm our commitment to join efforts to put a definitive end to child labour.

With more than 8 million reasons to remain committed, we unite in this Declaration with the conviction that, with joint efforts, we can achieve a region free of child labour. This commitment must continue to be strengthened, not only with words, but with concrete actions, sufficient resources and the collaboration of all sectors. Joining forces for a Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour.

Closing session and reading of the commitment.

- **Fernanda Barreto, Program Officer, South-South Cooperation Program- ILO Brazil**

Barreto pointed out that this is an important milestone as it coincides with the commemoration of 10 years since the declaration of the Charter of Brasilia, which has resulted in several significant achievements. He emphasized that these advances are the result of the joint efforts of all the actors

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

involved in the fight to eradicate child labour. He also expressed the hope that through tripartite work and the participation of all groups, a future with positive and successful results can be achieved.

- **Roberto Padilla, Government Focal Point, Brazil**

Padilla highlighted Brazil's contribution to the 10th meeting of the Child Labor Free Latin America and the Caribbean IR and reflected on the progress and challenges in the eradication of child labour. He presented several key issues that were discussed:

1. **Understanding child labour:** Despite progress, there are still difficulties due to lack of data, especially on the worst forms of child labour, which limits progress towards the targets.
2. **Acceleration to achieve Target 8.7:** The need to intensify efforts to achieve this target by next year was highlighted.
3. **Tackling the structural causes of child labour:** Tackling the underlying causes that lead children and adolescents into child labour is essential, yet challenging.

To overcome the challenges in the eradication of child labour, issues such as the reduction of informality, the promotion of decent work as a prevention tool, social protection for workers and their families, and awareness and sensitization on child labour were addressed. The relevance of labour inspection and its historical role in this fight was also highlighted, as well as the social protection policies implemented in Brazil.

The importance of coordinating actions based on evidence, with collaboration between workers, employers, governments and civil society was emphasized. Participation in the IR is an opportunity to strengthen policies and actions through the strategic plan, the exchange of experiences, the acceleration plan and the Regional Observatory, which provides essential data to advance this cause.

The IR has been strong for 10 years, and to ensure its continuity in the next decade it is essential to strengthen its governance, financial sustainability and tripartism. The proposal to institutionalize the Technical Secretariat as a permanent unit in the ILO structure and the key role of Latin America and the Caribbean in the exchange of experiences, promoting South-South cooperation, were highlighted.

In 2022, Brazil recorded an increase in child labour, but recent data show a historic reduction of 14.6 percent in child labour and 22.6 percent in the worst forms. This reflects that joint efforts are yielding positive results. Despite this progress, there are still 1.6 million children and adolescents in child labour, 580,000 of whom are involved in its worst forms. The eradication of child labour remains a priority, and it is crucial to redouble efforts and continue working to guarantee the rights and well-being of children.

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

Mazariegos highlighted the days of work carried out, reflecting on the challenges overcome and making visible the achievements reached as IR. He acknowledged that they have worked together with the common goal of protecting children and adolescents in the region. He highlighted the tools developed by the IR and the recent announcement of the Regional Observatory, which will make it possible to monitor the progress of each country. The creation, maintenance and use of these tools are essential to achieve our goal of preventing and eradicating child labour, he emphasized.

Memory. X Annual Meeting of the Focal Point Network and commemoration of the X anniversary of its constitution.

The focus remains on the core child labour conventions Convention 138 and Convention 182, ensuring that actions are aligned with international standards. While the strategic plan progress report indicates that progress is in the right direction, it also underscores the need to intensify efforts towards the 2025 target. In this context, technological tools for monitoring and south-south and triangular collaboration have been essential elements in the fight against child labour.

The working tables discussed how to strengthen the IR as the platform for the prevention of child labour and social dialogue in Latin America and the Caribbean, so this message must be taken to all spaces. Also, to identify synergies and complementarities to ensure the sustainability of efforts.

Consensus was reached on the importance of collaboration among actors and the promotion of a comprehensive approach to strengthen systems for the protection of children's rights. Mazariegos reaffirmed the commitment to the goals of the strategic plan, aware of the magnitude of the challenge, but working together as employers, workers and governments.

- **Nallely Domínguez, Workers Focal Point**

From the labour sector, Domínguez indicated that the meeting not only made it possible to commemorate the achievements of the IR, but also to move forward collectively towards a future without child labour. He stressed the importance of tripartite collaboration in the construction of initiatives and the strengthening of public policies, which are essential to eradicate this problem.

Despite the crises facing the region, the figures show that collective work has generated significant progress. However, many challenges remain, especially in terms of governance and sustainability of the RI. Therefore, the discussions generated have been key to progress. The work of the technical secretariat stands out and it is important to incorporate it as a permanent structure within the ILO.

A comprehensive approach that connects this effort with the challenges in the world of work, extended social protection, care, education and the inequalities that affect girls, adolescents, women and children, as well as migrant children in particular, is essential. As workers, we continue to promote a development model that prioritizes life, decent work and social justice, committing ourselves to building a world free of child labour.

ANNEXES

- Annex 1. Agenda of the event
- Annex 2. List of participants
- Annex 3. Fundamental Rights and Principles in the World of Work. Philippe Vanhuynegem.
- Annex 4. Management tools for the prevention and eradication of child labour. Kathia Romero. ES
Session 1. PECL management instruments for compliance with conventions Kathia Romero. EN
- Annex 5. Session 2. Progress report on the Strategic Plan 2022-2025. Kathia Romero. ES
Session 2. Strategic Plan 2022-2025 Progress Report. Kathia Romero. EN
- Annex 6. Session 3. Regional Initiative Monitoring Tool. Resel Melville. EN
- Annex 7. Session 6A and 6B. Strengthening the Regional Initiative, governance and sustainability framework. Rosa Cheng. ES.
- Annex 8. Session 7A. Child Labour Platform Actions with impact on supply chains. Silvia Possenti. EN
Session 7A. Child Labour Platform Actions with impact on supply chains. Silvia Possenti. EN
Session 7A. Child Labour Platform Actions with impact on supply chains. Lourdes Cardona and Marlene Mazariegos EN
- Annex 9. Session 8. Social protection, care and child labor. Ana Carla Rocha. EN EN
Session 8. Social protection, care and child labor. Mallon Aragão. PR
Session 8. Social protection, care and child labor. Mónica Alves Silva. ES
Session 8. Social protection, care and child labor. Coracy Coelho Chavante. PR
- Annex 10. Session 10. A shared vision Alliance 8.7 and Regional Initiative. Cristina Maldonado. ES
- Annex 11. Session 11. Roadmap to 2025- 2026. Resel Melville. EN
- Annex 12. Session 1. Results of the survey on instruments.
Session 3. Survey results on monitoring tools.
Session 8. Survey results on social protection, care and child labor.
Session 11. Roadmap survey results.
- Annex 13. Brasilia Joint Declaration EN EN PR



This event was funded by contributions from our development partners the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID), the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the United States Department of Labor (USDOL). Part of the funding for this event is provided by the U.S. Department of Labor under cooperative agreement number IL-37950-21-75-K (GALAB Project). 100 percent of the total costs of the GALAB project are federally funded, totalling \$10 million. This material does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Agencia Andaluza de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AACID), the Agencia Brasileña de Cooperación (ABC), the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID) and the United States Department of Labor (USDOL). Mention of trade names, commercial products or organisations in the document does not imply endorsement by the Governments of Spain, Brazil and the United States.