



International Labour Organization

iTrack

Evaluation

# ILO EVALUATION

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- **Name of consultant(s):** Teodoro Sanz (team leader), Julia Velazco and Carlos Saavedra
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- **Evaluation Manager:** Cybele Burga
- **Evaluation Office Officer:** Patricia Vidal
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## Abbreviations and acronyms

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AACID	Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CL	Child Labour
CLRISK	Child Labour Risk Identification Model
CSA	Trade Union Confederation of Workers of the Americas
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EU	European Union
EVAL	Evaluation Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FP	Focal Point
FUNDAMENTALS	Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch
GAN	Global Apprenticeship Network
GCCL	Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour
GITI	Inter-agency Group on Child Labour
GOVERNANCE	Governance and Tripartism Department
GSRI	Gender Strategy of the Regional Initiative
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEO	International Employers' Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILS	International Labour Standards
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPEC	International Program for the Eradication of Child Labour
IVTI	Index of Vulnerability to Child Labour
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LM	Labour Ministry
MAP	Mainstreaming Acceleration Policy
MECNUD	United Nations Strategic Cooperation Framework for Development
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
NDP	National Development Plan
NNA	Children and Adolescents
OAS	Organization of American States
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PARDEV	Partnerships and Field Support Department
PRODOC	Project Document
RBTC	Regular Budget for Technical Cooperation
RI	Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour
RIAL	Inter-American Network for Labour Administration
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEGIB	Ibero-American General Secretariat
SICA	Central American Integration System
SSC	South-South Cooperation



TofC	Theory of Change
TPR	Technical Progress Report
TS	Technical Secretariat
TSSC	Triangular South-South Cooperation
UDW	Unpaid domestic work
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNPD	United Nations Development Program
UNS	United Nations System
WB	World Bank
WFCL	Worst forms of Child Labour
WHO	World Health Organization

## Executive Summary

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The immediate objective of the six RI Support Projects (PAIRE III, PAIRE IV, AACID III, AACID IV, PAIRE V and AACID V) is *“The national and regional public policies linked to the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of allowed adolescent work, will have improved their degree of implementation”*. Their development objective is *“To contribute to the acceleration of the eradication of CL, especially in its worst forms, within the framework of the RI.”* The Projects have a regional scope and cover an important part of the activities and products of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI. The first four Projects began in 2017 and ended in 2019 and 2020, while PAIRE V and AACID V began in 2019 and end in July 2021. The Projects are financed by the AECID and the AACID and the budget amounts to USD 2.6 million.

The grouped evaluation of the six Support Projects offers relevant information to review strategies, objectives, strategic alliances and resources for the implementation of similar projects in the future. Likewise, it has identified potential and organizational challenges to contribute to the strengthening of the RI in the relevance, effectiveness, quality and sustainability of its results, with a view to the period 2022-2025, which constitutes Phase III of the RI. The evaluation has analysed the results achieved by the activities carried out in the period 2017-2020, within the framework of the six Projects. The geographical scope covers the 30 countries that make up the RI.

The internal clients are: (a) the TS of the RI; (b) the Decent Work Teams and Country Offices of the Americas; (c) the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean; (d) FUNDAMENTALS of the Department of Governance and Tripartism, ILO Geneva; (e) PARDEV, ILO Geneva; and (f) EVAL, ILO Geneva. The external clients are: (a) Governments of the member countries of the RI, in particular the FPs representing the MLs; (b) Representatives of employers and workers in the RI, (c) United Nations agencies with greater participation in the RI; (d) AECID and AACID; (e) Other public institutions; and (f) Institutions of civil society and academia.

The grouped evaluation has analysed the Projects taking into account the following criteria: (a) relevance, (b) validity of the design, (c) effectiveness, (d) efficiency, and (e) orientation towards impact and sustainability. Likewise, the evaluation integrates the crosscutting issues of the ILO: ILS, social dialogue and gender equality and non-discrimination. The evaluation has applied a ToFC approach, has used different quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings, and has used a participatory approach that involved all key stakeholders.

Interviews were conducted with the members of the TS, with the FPs representing the governments that make up the RI and the employers' and workers' organizations, with ILO officials, with UNS institutions, financing partners and civil society organizations, and with public institutions of the countries that make up the RI. Discussion sessions were also held with the members of the TS and online surveys were applied to the members of the TS and the FPs. In total, 89 people participated in the interviews or discussion groups and 37 people responded to the online survey.

The members of the TS and the FPs were invited to participate in the interviews and/or discussion groups. In the case of the other ILO officials and the representatives of the UNS agencies, financing partners and public institutions at the national level, the selection was made taking into account that all the institutions that have had important participation in the implementation of the Projects and that the person to be interviewed has participated or, at least, is aware of the actions carried out by the RI. Regarding the surveys, they were addressed to all members of the TS and to the entire FP Network. Taking into account the current context

of the pandemic and the impossibility of carrying out field missions, all the work of collecting primary sources has been carried out remotely, through video calls on platforms such as Skype, Zoom, Meet and/or WhatsApp.

### **Main findings**

(1) The RI Support Projects are aligned with the National Plans (also called Road Maps, Strategies or Policy Lines) for the Prevention and Eradication of CL and the Protection of the Adolescent Worker. They are also aligned with Result 8 of the ILO Program and Budget 2018-2019, Result 7 of the ILO Program and Budget 2020-2021 and Goal 4 of the ILO Decent Work Agenda, as well as Target 8.7 of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, the UNDAF/MECNUD and the agendas of AECID and AACID.

(2) The RI Support Projects seek to accelerate responses for the prevention and eradication of CL through a combination of actions linked to: political advocacy to place CL as a priority on national and regional agendas, capacity building of national actors involved in the fight against CL, the drive towards the generation of knowledge, and the exchange of experiences and good practices between countries. All of these are axes of the intervention of the RI.

(3) Although the RI Support Projects include results on strengthening the preventive approach and on the consolidation and effective management of the RI (two results of the Phase II Strategic Plan), the same does not happen with the strategies for the removal of children and adolescents (NNA-acronym in Spanish) below the minimum age, the protection and/or labour reconversion for adolescents of legal age for working, and addressing illicit forms of CL (the other three outcomes of the Strategic Plan). This applies even to the PAIRE V and AACID V Projects, which were designed after the aforementioned Plan was approved.

(4) Regarding Result 1 of the RI Support Projects, the participation of the RI in different spaces and events on CL has contributed to its positioning itself as a regional benchmark, which is reflected in the explicit inclusion of the RI in the official statements that are prepared at the end of these spaces and events and in having been recognized with the ILO Award for Innovation 2019. Likewise, it has contributed to positioning the prevention and eradication of CL in the countries that comprise it. The presence of the Caribbean sub-region in the RI has also been strengthened, with the incorporation of Saint Lucia, Barbados, St Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda to the RI. The main challenges are materializing the potential benefits for the RI and for the countries, working with Alliance 8.7, positioning themselves more in global spaces and not just regional ones, and integrating Belize, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines into the RI, in order to cover all the LAC countries.

(5) In Result 2, the CLRISK/IVTI, in addition to giving visibility to RI in the countries that have implemented it, provides evidence-based information on risk factors against CL to target public policy prevention interventions and constitutes a baseline that allows determining the effectiveness and impact of the interventions that can be carried out. The evaluation especially values its capacity to adapt to the statistical reality of the countries as well as the effective use that some countries are making of CLRISK/IVTI by identifying mechanisms for articulation with programs or services related to social protection, the development of public awareness campaigns, and the prioritization of the geographical scope of actions carried out by public institutions (studies, training, audits). The main challenge is to use the information generated by the CLRISK/IVTI for the design and execution of interventions focused at the local level that promote a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach to interrupt the CL trajectory.

(6) In Result 3, SSC is a mechanism to learn and share good practices related to the prevention and eradication of CL. The main challenges are to promote a greater exchange of experiences,

mainly between Latin American countries with those of the Caribbean, and above all that in a greater number of countries learning is applied in designing or improving policies, plans, strategies, actions and/or budget linked to CL prevention and eradication.

(7) In Result 4, the RI has generated knowledge on how to define the strategies and actions for the prevention and eradication of CL from the regional to the national. Although there are examples of countries implementing this greater knowledge (in preparing the national reports on the situation of CL, national policy instruments against CL, proposals for regulatory changes and/or strategies at the local level), one of the main challenges is to use this increased knowledge more frequently to accelerate CL prevention and eradication strategies.

(8) In Result 5, the FPs regularly use the RI web platform to access the studies developed by the RI and to learn about the progress of the RI and of the countries in prevention and eradication of CL, thus fulfilling the main objectives of the platform. With regard to social networks, progress is also being made towards the objective of consolidating the community interested in the prevention and eradication of CL, which is reflected in the increase in the number of platform users, fans on Facebook and followers on Twitter, and *likes* and comments on social media.

(9) The participation of tripartism has occurred mainly in Results 1, 4 and 5. In Result 1, in the spaces where the RI participated, the PF representatives of governments, employers' and workers' organizations have represented it. In Result 4, the topics of the studies, courses and toolkits have responded to an annual work plan that is prepared in consultation with the FPs and in some cases the FPs have participated in its development. In Result 5, the FPs have participated in the design of the RI Annual Operating Plans, the RI Phase II Strategic Plan and the Strategic Communication Plan.

(10) On the other hand, in Result 2, the FP representatives of employers' and workers' organizations have had little participation in the implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI. Moreover, regarding Result 3, there could be a greater participation of the union sector in the exchange of good practices within the framework of the SSC.

(11) Due to the pandemic, the RI made adjustments in the implementation of the activities of the AACID V and PAIRE V Projects. These adjustments are basically referred to strengthening the capacities of the FPs to understand, analyse and propose responses to COVID-19, the virtualization of the 2020 annual meeting of the FP Network, and conducting research related to the effects of COVID-19 on CL in the region. The TS and the FPs, highly value the response capacity of the RI to adapt to the new context due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(12) In the six RI Support Projects, US \$ 2.48 million have been executed; that is, 95% of the total budget. This level of financial execution is consistent with the high level of compliance in technical execution at the level of products and results.

(13) Social dialogue is the main strategy to achieve the results and objectives set by the RI Support Projects. At the same time, the RI is, by definition, a cooperative instrument with a tripartite governance structure and with management mechanisms that promote permanent tripartite participation. Therefore, the RI also becomes a mechanism for strengthening social dialogue.

(14) One of the points of greatest consensus among the FP interviewed is the recognition of the consolidation of an intervention model that encourages fluid communication between the TS and the FPs or between any of the members.

(15) The RI has articulated with other UNS agencies for the execution of the Support Projects, highlighting the joint work with ECLAC in the implementation of the CLRISK, with FAO and IOM in the preparation of studies and the consolidation of the GITI for LAC. However, a limitation is that in the Caribbean, there is little tradition of interagency work and currently little willingness to reverse this situation. The link with civil society organizations has been more sporadic and has basically consisted of the participation of the RI in forums and conversations and in some joint actions carried out with the Global March. This could possibly influence the fact that the vision of the RI does not always coincide with the position of some civil society organizations and/or that the tripartite approach of the RI limits the participation of the latter.

(16) Most FPs agree that they have increased their knowledge of CL, its multidimensional nature and its relationship with other topics such as migration. They also stated that they now have a more strategic vision and a broader perspective on prevention and eradication of CL, not only from a regulatory point of view. The FPs in South America also highlight that RI has allowed countries to make contact with international experts in CL prevention and eradication. The FPs of Central America appreciate that the RI has provided them with tools to position the CL issue and promote strategies in the public agenda of their countries. Meanwhile, the FPs of the Caribbean countries emphasize that they have learned the importance of the preventive approach, which complements the traditional approach to the removal of children and adolescents in CL situation.

(17) Regarding the first Result (preventive approach) of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI, some countries that make up the RI have developed/updated their national policies, plans or strategies for the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of adolescent labour. In the Caribbean countries, unlike the countries of South America, these are the first instruments of public policy in CL and this is partly the contribution of the RI, since before belonging to the regional platform, these countries did not recognize the existence of CL or they had not prioritized it as an object of interest for public action.

(18) Regarding the third Result (labour reconversion for adolescents of permitted age) of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI, some countries have prepared or updated their Lists of Hazardous Work or are in the process of doing so. Others have adjusted regulatory frameworks related to permitted adolescent work and, a third group of countries have carried out projects or programs to eradicate dangerous adolescent work, job retraining, or protected job training for adolescents.

## **Conclusions**

(1) The RI is relevant as a mechanism for intergovernmental and tripartite coordination to incorporate the topic of CL into the public agenda, update and design national public policy instruments, and build a shared vision on prevention and eradication of CL at the regional level. However, the positive perception of FPs about the relevance of the RI in the context of a pandemic is somewhat reduced, given that governments prioritize other issues to alleviate the negative effects of the pandemic.

(2) The RI Support Projects are not only aligned with public policies for the prevention and eradication of CL in LAC countries, but also strengthen these by proposing a tool for targeting CL prevention policies with a territorial approach (the CLRISK/IVTI). The Projects are also aligned with the strategic objectives of the ILO, the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda (Target 8.7), the UNDAF/MECNUD and the agendas of AECID and AACID.

(3) The designs of the RI Support Projects are fully aligned with the RI intervention axes. On the other hand, the level of alignment is lower with respect to the results anticipated in the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI.

(4) The designs of the RI Support Projects are coherent and valid since their results contribute to their immediate objective and are related to each other. The products are related to the results and the result indicators (especially those incorporated in PAIRE V and AACID V) seek to capture changes generated at the individual and organizational level or effective uses of the products developed. Streamlining strategies were identified to achieve the results and their sustainability and, intervention assumptions and measures to mitigate the risks of non-compliance were recorded. In addition, the PAIRE V and AACID Projects were flexible to adapt to the demands of the new context of the pandemic. However, some indicators of the results of the Projects (especially in PAIRE III, PAIRE IV, AACID III and AACID IV) only record the fulfilment of activities/products. Some products are actually means of verification and, some measures to mitigate the risks of non-compliance with the intervention assumptions, are the same products or strategies.

(5) The main advances of the RI Support Projects, with respect to the planned goal, have been the number of countries adhering to the RI, of spaces in which RI is recognized as a benchmark, and studies/research on CL (Result 1). Other advances have been the number of countries that have implemented Phase I of the CLRISK/IVTI (Outcome 2), the amount of knowledge exchanges and transfers within the framework of the SSC and of actors participating in these exchanges (Outcome 3), and the number of visits to the Web Platform and of fans on Facebook and followers on Twitter (Result 5). Meanwhile, progress has been beneath the planned goal regarding the implementation of multi-sectoral actions in the countries in response to the CLRISK/IVTI, the replication of practices by the countries that exchanged experiences within the framework of the SSC, and the effective incorporation of the gender approach.

(6) The participation of tripartism, represented by the FPs representing the government, employers' and workers' organizations, has been more evident in Results 1, 4 and 5 of the RI Support Projects than in Results 2 and 3.

(7) The incorporation of the gender approach in RI Support Projects has been incipient. Studies on gender and CL have not been carried out to make the inequalities and gaps visible, which can generate evidence to design better policies. No plans/programs (or other products) have been developed nor has a specific budget been allocated that reveals the effective incorporation of this approach. Neither have alliances been established with regional and national institutions specialized in gender. The few advances have been in training the FPs on how to incorporate the gender approach in CL prevention and eradication actions, the toolbox on gender and CL, and mainly the preparation of the GSRI, although since it has been published recently, its implementation cannot be analysed yet.

(8) The ILO's contribution to the achievement of the results of the RI Support Projects has been very important in promoting the design or improvement of public policies in a tripartite and consensus framework between the government, employers' organizations and the workers, promoting the preventive approach, providing technical assistance to governments to translate policies into strategies, plans and projects, and generating knowledge in the FPs through the exchange of experiences between countries, preparation of studies, and training actions.

(9) The financial and human resources available for the management of the RI are not sufficient to specify the products and achieve the expected results in the Support Projects and in the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI within the foreseen term.

(10) The RI has established itself as a model of intergovernmental coordination that is based on tripartite dialogue as the main strategy to accelerate national responses for the prevention and eradication of CL and the fulfilment of Target 8.7 of the SDGs. The main challenge is to expand the duties or responsibilities of the FPs so that they have a greater participation in the decisions of the RI. In addition, to seek to mitigate the negative effects of the high turnover of FPs.

(11) The RI has established itself as an intervention model that fosters fluid communication between the TS and the FPs and also, amongst the latter, through mechanisms based on the intensive use of new technologies of information and communications.

(12) The articulation of the RI with other UNS agencies (ECLAC, FAO and IOM) has contributed to the completion of some products and results of the Support Projects, especially those related to the implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI and the generation of knowledge. At the level of public institutions, this articulation has been permanently established with the MLs, through the FPs, and has been streamlined into all the results and products of the Support Projects. However, coordination has been weaker with other public institutions with powers and influence in the area of children and adolescents and with the National Committees to combat CL, and with civil society organizations.

(13) The ILO support at central, regional and sub-regional levels to the RI has been offered at the request of the RI and not on a regular basis. Likewise, it has been of a strategic and technical nature but not of political influence and has not allocated more financial resources for the management of the RI. Regarding AECID and AACID, the TS and the FPs value the RI financial contribution and also the RI support to make the work of the RI visible.

(14) The FPs have strengthened the RI capacities to understand the multidimensional nature of CL, its relationship with other issues, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of the preventive approach. However, one of the main challenges for the RI is that the application of these greater knowledge and capacities may become generalized in concrete actions in favour of the prevention and eradication of CL in the RI countries. It is also necessary to strengthen other types of capacities in the FP: mobilization of funds, management and use of statistics, evidence-based planning, and political advocacy with the government and, in the case of the FPs who are representatives of employers' and workers' organizations, with the RI own networks or bases.

(15) Regarding the immediate objective of the RI Support Projects, there are countries that have developed/updated the RI national policies, plans or strategies for the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of adolescent work. Others have done the same with the RI Hazardous Work Listings. Some have adjusted the RI CL-related regulatory frameworks, and there are also those who have designed and implemented projects or programs to eradicate dangerous adolescent work, labour reconversion or protected job training for adolescents. On the other hand, the countries register less progress in specifying the multi-sectoral approach and an effective articulation between sectors, policies and programs linked to the SDGs that affect the elimination of CL, improve CL statistical measurement systems, and increase the budget for the prevention and eradication of CL. All of these are factors that can affect the sustainability of the results achieved and the intervention of the RI.

(16) Regarding the Strategic Plan for Phase II of the RI, the greatest advances in the countries have been in the first Result (preventive approach). In the second and third Result (removal of children and adolescents in CL below the minimum age, and protection and/or labour reconversion for adolescents of the permitted age, respectively), progress differs according to country; and the fourth Result (addressing illicit forms of CL) is the one with the least progress. The greatest contribution of the RI has been given in the first Result and in the third. On the

other hand, progress in the second and fourth Results is attributable almost exclusively to the countries and not to the RI.

(17) The contribution of the countries to the RI has been given at the level of human resources (time and capacities of the FP), technical (provision of information) and political support for actions to be carried out and concrete products in their countries, within the framework of the RI. However, they have not made significant financial contributions to carry out these actions and products. This fact, added to the fact that the ILO has not allocated more financial resources for the management of the RI, generates a high financial dependence on development cooperation, which in turn limits the sustainability of the results achieved and of the RI itself.

(18) Although it is estimated that the COVID-19 pandemic will increase CL in LAC and affect the budget of governments and international cooperation funds destined to fight CL, there are also internal and external conditions that can be taken advantage of and powered by RI to provide a timely and effective response in the fight against CL. Regarding the former, the RI is an institution with the capacity for political advocacy and mobilization of resources from international cooperation. Regarding the latter, the following are worth noting: the start of the vaccination process, the probable reopening of schools, that 2021 be the International Year for the eradication of CL, the development, by the UNS agencies of knowledge and public policy recommendations to the countries on how to mitigate the possible impacts of the pandemic on the well-being of children and adolescents, and donors' concern not to backtrack on the achievements made in reducing CL in the region.

### **Lessons learned**

(1) The CLRISK/IVTI has limits for its implementation, as it requires countries to have minimum conditions of availability and quality of statistical information and administrative records. The ML also requires the ability to access information sources generated by other institutions and political commitment at the highest level to promote the model. In addition, the implementation of Phase II demands that there be a supply of articulated public services and programs in the selected municipalities.

(2) There are factors external to the RI that contribute to explain the progress at the level of results of the Support Projects and the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI, as well as others that limit these advances. Among the former, the following stand out: (a) interventions or projects (of the ILO or other institutions) related to the prevention and eradication of CL; (b) the countries are oriented towards meeting target 8.7 of the SDGs, of ILO Conventions No. 138 and no. 182; and (c) some countries have public policies aimed at making primary education and health universal, conditional transfer programs. The latter include: (i) economic factors such as underemployment, precarious employment, and informality; (ii) cultural factors such as the perception of the population and authorities that CL is normal and even desirable; and (iii) from 2020, the pandemic, some estimated negative effects of which are the increase in CL and the impoverishment of the fiscal coffers of the countries.

(3) The main difficulties for the countries to advance in Result 2 of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI are: (a) the removal strategies of children and adolescents tend to be expensive and not very sustainable; (b) inspection systems lack sufficient human and financial resources to carry out their duties; (c) CL in the informal economy is difficult to make visible; and (d) some Caribbean countries do not have a legal framework to identify cases of children and adolescents in CL situations. Regarding Result 4 of the aforementioned Plan, the main difficulties for the countries to move forward are: (a) the complexities in the regulations of the countries make it difficult to establish and implement strategies to address illicit forms of CL; (b) countries do not



usually have official statistics on hazardous work and WFCL because illicit forms of CL are not visible, and (c) tackling illicit forms of CL is often the responsibility of institutions that are not represented by the FPs of the RI.

(4) The mobilization of resources from international cooperation for the sustainability of RI is a very complex challenge to face due to the following reasons: (a) the resources that cooperation allocates for interventions by UNS agencies are increasingly reduced in CL in LAC; (b) the RI intervention model seeks to strengthen the capacities of the organizations in the countries to institutionalize the CL prevention and eradication policy, which is less visible (than if the focus were, for example, on removing children and adolescents from CL) and therefore might be less attractive to finance; (c) it is very difficult to evaluate the impact of the intervention in terms of observed changes that may be attributable to RI, and this type of evidence is increasingly requested by funding agencies; (d) To carry out the RI intervention model, the permanent role of coordination and provision of technical assistance of the TS is key, which requires resources to cover the costs of the personnel of the TS and this destination of the financing is not very attractive to donors; and (e) in the current context of COVID-19, international cooperation organizations may direct their financing in LAC towards other issues.

(5) The RI can be replicated in other regions where CL exists, due to the following reasons: (a) the RI has many years of experience and can exhibit achievements and results; (b) it articulates a significant number of countries, with different languages, around common objectives and goals; (c) works with approach methodologies, tools and strategies that can be adapted to the realities of the countries that make up a certain region; and (d) there is willingness and interest on the part of the TS and the PFs of the RI in providing support and technical assistance to replicate the experience.

### **Good practices**

(1) In Colombia, the Public Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Comprehensive Protection of Adolescent Workers 2017-2027 and in Argentina the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Labour 2018-2022 include strategies and activities proposed by the RI, with an explicit mention of developing actions within the framework of the risk identification model (in the case of Colombia, an express allusion is made to the CLRISK).

(2) The promotion of the exchange of experiences, through the SSC, has allowed the countries to learn of the progress in the fight against CL achieved by their peers, identifying lessons learned and success factors. According to the FPs, it has been the most important mechanism to improve their knowledge and skills.

(3) The use of the WhatsApp platform has contributed to the consolidation of an intervention model that encourages constant communication between the TS and the FPs and also amongst the latter.

(4) The actions carried out by the TS to be able to integrate English-speaking countries into communication spaces, providing them with simultaneous interpretation in virtual meetings or immediate translations on WhatsApp, have been strongly highlighted by English-speaking FPs. of the Caribbean, who consider it an essential factor to explain their growing participation and integration in these spaces.

(5) The rapid response capacity and flexibility of the RI to adapt to the new context of the pandemic and not delay the planned activities. The RI PAIRE V and AACID Support Projects adjusted their activities to strengthen the capacities of the FPs, exchange experiences and prepare studies, orienting them to the identification and analysis of the effects of COVID-19 on

CL in the region. Likewise, the confinement and compulsory social isolation measures established in the countries motivated the RI to strengthen the capacities of the FPs to use social networks and access virtual platforms.

### **Recommendations**

(1) Promote, in the countries that make up the RI, a greater use of the information generated by the CLRISK/IVTI *(For the TS, ILO Regional Office, ECLAC, FPs of governments and ML of the countries that comprise the RI, High priority, Short term)*

(2) Promote, within the framework of SSC, a greater exchange of experiences, mainly between Latin American countries with those of the Caribbean. In addition, that in a greater number of countries the learning generated from these exchanges is applied in designing or improving policies, plans, strategies and actions related to the prevention and eradication of CL. *(For the TS and PFs of employers' and workers' organizations, Medium priority, Short-term)*

(3) Incorporate in a more effective way the gender approach in the RI intervention, through the following actions: (a) carry out a diagnosis to identify the mechanisms, advances, effective and potential limitations of the effective incorporation of the approach of gender in public policies to combat CL in the ML and in other instances of the public sector in the countries that make up the RI; (b) promote the collection of statistical information available in the countries to measure UDW and care work within the home and analyse the advantages and disadvantages of CLRISK/IVTI being able to incorporate it into its model; and (c) establish alliances with key regional and national institutions on gender matters. *(For the TS and FP of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, to the ILO Regional Office, High priority, Short term)*

(4) Co-finance the TS Coordination position, designate as TS Coordinator a specialist who is currently part of the regular ILO staff or designate a specialist or technical expert from the ILO to support the work of the TS (technical assistance, follow-up and monitoring and mobilization of resources) as part of its regular functions *(For the ILO Regional Office and ILO Headquarters, Very high priority, Medium term)*.

(5) To make the RI management even more effective and efficient, it is suggested: (a) to expand the duties or responsibilities of the FPs so that they have a greater participation in RI decisions and thus a greater representation in their countries; (b) promote greater coordination of the FPs representing employers' and workers' organizations with the countries they represent; and (c) develop and implement protocols for the transfer of knowledge and information to the FPs that join the RI, in order to mitigate the negative effects of the rotation of the FPs *(For the TS, High priority, Short term)*

(6) Carry out training actions aimed at strengthening the following capabilities in the FPs: (a) mobilization of funds from public and private resources and cooperation agencies, (b) management and use of statistics and planning based on evidence, and (c) political incidence (advice, lobbying) in the National and Local Committees to combat CL so that the prevention and eradication of CL is addressed more effectively by the institutions that make up said Committees and, in the case of FPs representing employers' and workers' organizations, political advocacy (advice) with their own networks or bases *(For the ILO Regional Office, High priority, Short term)*

(7) Promote the positioning of RI in spaces where decision-makers participate, such as CELAC, MERCOSUR, SICA, CARICOM, the Global Business Learning Network, PAHO, the G20, European Union Forums, the RIAL, the Quito Process, OAS, among others *(For the Regional Directorate of the ILO, Government PF, employers' and workers' organizations, financing partners, Medium priority, Medium term)*.

(8) Regarding access to financing for Phase III of the RI, try to involve, in addition to current partners, others such as OAS, WB, IDB, UNICEF, WHO, SEIGB, for which it is suggested: (a) incorporate CL into other related issues that are a higher priority for cooperation (such as the situation of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in LAC or the socio-economic recovery strategy in the face of the COVID-19 crisis); and (b) incorporate CL in a more global dimension (programs or initiatives) rather than a regional one. *(For the TS, PF of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and to the ILO Regional Office, Sub-Regional Offices and PARDEV, Very Priority high, Short term).*

(9) Carry out advocacy (advisory) work with the governments of the countries that make up the RI so that the interest and commitment to the subject of CL materializes in: (a) a larger budget for the prevention and eradication of CL and protection of allowed adolescent work; (b) an inter-sectoral approach and effective coordination between policies and programs related to the SDGs that affect the elimination of CL: health, education, employment, formality, poverty reduction, social protection; and (c) a periodic update of the statistical information from official sources *(For PFs of governments and to the TS, ILO Regional Office, Very high priority, Short term)*

(10) In the current context of COVID-19, identify those strategies and actions that are most likely to contribute, from the RI, to reverting the effects that the pandemic will bring on the increase in CL, identifying the ToFC that sustains them and based on evidence. *(For the TS, the FPs of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, the ILO Regional Office and the UNS agencies, High priority high, Short term)*

## 1. Background of the Projects that support the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour

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### 1.1. Conceptual framework on the protection of the rights of children and adolescents and child labour and the magnitude of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean

1. The 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the first international regulatory instrument used to promote and protect the rights of children. It establishes that children and adolescents (NNA-acronym in Spanish) are subjects of all human rights, and that, because they are in the process of physical and mental development, they require protection and special care.
2. According to ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age and ILO Convention No. 182 on the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) of the International Labour Organization (ILO), child labour (CL) comprises the following categories: (a) work carried out by a child who does not reach the specified minimum age for the type of work in question, and therefore likely to impede their education and full development; (b) work that endangers the physical, mental or moral well-being of children, by its very nature or by the conditions in which it is carried out, and which is called hazardous work, and (c) the unquestionably worst forms of CL.

**Table 1.1. Minimum age for working, according to ILO Convention no. 138**

General minimum age (article 2)	Light work (article 7)	Hazardous work (article 3)
15 years-old or more (not less than the mandatory school age)	13 years-old	18 years-old (16 under certain circumstances)
<b>In economies and education means insufficiently developed</b>		
14 years-old	12 years-old	18 years-old (16 under certain circumstances)

Source: ILO Convention on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment. 1973.

### Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean

3. CL has declined in recent decades in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) but it is still a persistent phenomenon. According to ILO estimates, as of 2016 in LAC 10.4 million children and adolescents between the ages of 5 and 17 were in CL situation, which represented 7.3% of children and adolescents in the region. Hazardous CL was carried out by 6.2% million, that is, 60% of those who are in CL situation. Both CL and hazardous CL have been reduced in the region in recent years due to the expansion of the supply and quality of educational services, a set of social, sectoral and macroeconomic policies that have improved living conditions of the population and the development/strengthening of national institutional frameworks to develop public policies against CL.

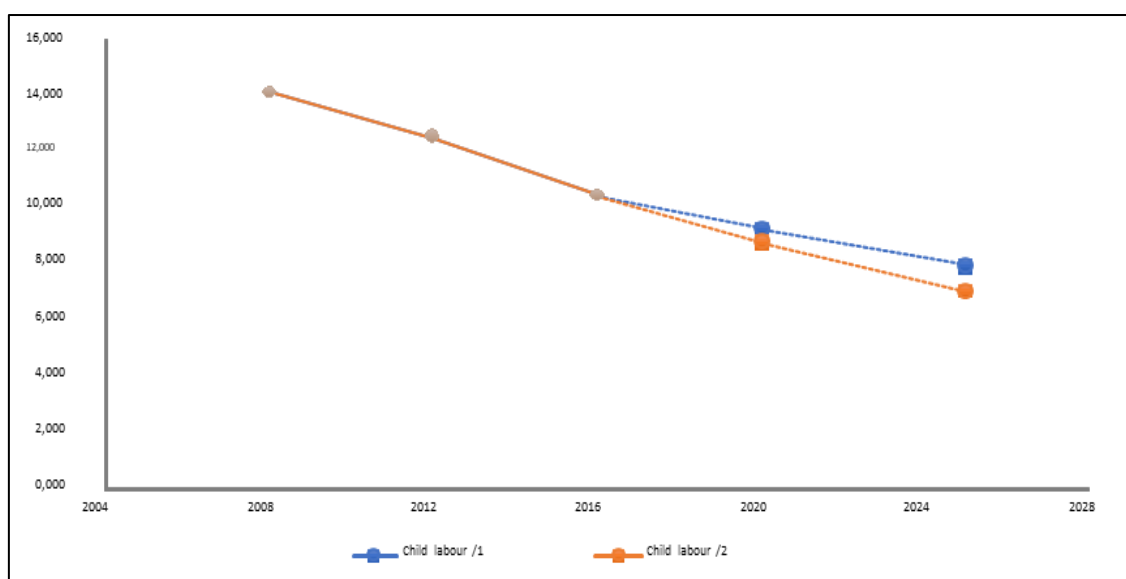
**Table 1.2. Latin America and the Caribbean: Child and hazardous labour of children and adolescents (NNA) between 5 and 17 years old, 2008, 2012 y 2016**

Indicators	2008		2012		2016		Annual average growth rate 2012/2008 (%)	Annual average growth rate 2016/2012 (%)
	Number (in thousands)	%	Number (in thousands)	%	Number (in thousands)	%		
Child labour	14.125	10.0%	12.505	8.8%	10.461	7.3%	-3.0%	-4-4%
Hazardous child labour	9.436	6.7%	9.638	6.8%	6.278	4.4%	0.5%	-10.2%

Sources: ILO (2017). Regional data sheet of the Americas. ILO (2017). World estimates on child labour and modern slavery.

- The following graph shows the projection of children and adolescents in CL situation in LAC for 2025 assuming that the same annual variation rates are maintained corresponding to the periods 2012/2008 and 2016/2012. Even without considering the potential negative impact of COVID-19 on CL, it will be difficult for LAC to meet Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to eradicate CL by 2025.

**Graph 1.1. Latin America and the Caribbean: Child labour of children and adolescents between 5 and 17 years-old 2008, 2012, 2016 and projections for 2020 and 2025 (Thousands of children and adolescents)**



1/ As from 2020, it was estimated with the 2012/2008 growth rate.

2/ As from 2020, it was estimated with the 2016/2012 growth rate.

Source: ILO (2017). World estimates on child labour and modern slavery.

- In terms of magnitude, CL is not a homogeneous phenomenon among LAC countries. Although the statistics on CL are not exactly comparable between the countries of the region, following the definitions and official figures reported by a group of countries, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Haiti and Bolivia have the highest number of children and adolescents in CL. In percentage terms, the countries with the highest participation of CL are Haiti (34.4%), Bolivia (26.4%) and Paraguay (22.4%) and those with the lowest participation are Costa Rica (2.1%). Panama (2.5%) and Belize (3.2%).

**Table 1.3. Latin America and the Caribbean: Population and percentage of children and adolescents in situation of CL, different years (updated to January 2021)**

Country	Year the survey was applied	Children and adolescents between 5 and 17 years-old in situation of CL	
		Quantity	% of the total age group
Argentina	2017	522,706	5.8
Belize	2013	3,528	3.2
Bolivia	2008	800,180	26.4
Brazil	2019	1,800,000	4.6
Chile	2013	219,624	6.6
Colombia	2019	586,000	5.4
Costa Rica	2016	20,896	2.1
Ecuador	2016	290,325	6.5
El Salvador	2015	140,700	8.9
Guatemala	2014	731,115	16.9
Haiti	2012	815,993	34.4
Honduras	2019	364,765	14.8
Jamaica	2016	37,965	5.8
Mexico	2019	2,017,737	7.1
Panama	2016	23,855	2.5
Paraguay	2011	416,425	22.4
Peru	2018	818,589	10.5
Dominican Republic	2010	304,062	12.2
Uruguay	2010	68,100	9.9

Source: Based on official data from the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Note 1: The official definition and measurement reported by each country is used. In most countries, the CL measured is associated with that of non-permitted economic activity/occupation.

Note 2: For Argentina, the age groups correspond to 5 - 15 years-old and 16 - 17 years-old.

Note 3: For Bolivia, Dominican Republic and Peru the age groups correspond to 5 - 13 years-old and 14 - 17 years-old.

6. In the Americas, CL is developed mainly in agriculture and, to a lesser extent, in commerce and services. Most of the children and adolescents carry out their economic activity in their own home, that is, in the family farming unit or in the sales position where their parents are the owners of the business. By age range, the participation rate of children and adolescents in CL in the Americas is directly related to age; among children aged 5 to 11 this rate is 3.7%, while for adolescents aged 15 to 17 it is 8%.

**Table 1.4. Region of the Americas: Boys, girls and adolescents between 5 and 17 years-old in situation of CL according to the economic activity and age range, 2016**

Sector of economic activity	Number (in thousands)	% respect to the total of NNA in situation of CL
Agriculture	5,532	51.5%
Industry	1,414	13.2%
Services	3,789	35.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,735</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Age range	Number (in thousands)	% respect to the total of NNA
5-11 years-old	3,950	3.7%
12-14 years-old	3,016	6.4%
15-17 years-old	3,770	8.0%

Source: ILO. Global Estimates on Child Labour and Modern Slavery 2017.

Note: No updated statistics were found for LAC but for the Americas (includes Canada and the United States).

7. There are also gender differences in CL, the highest figure for male and female children, especially in labour participation in productive activities outside the home. From national

surveys it is known that, for example, in El Salvador, 76% of CL is carried out by men in agriculture, livestock and forestry activities; in Guatemala, this figure reaches 67%, especially carried out by indigenous children who work in agriculture. On the other hand, girls and adolescent women concentrate their work on unpaid domestic and care activities. Thus, in Ecuador, seven out of every ten people between the ages of 5 and 17 who perform domestic tasks are women, while in Brazil, 94% of the almost 215,000 children and adolescents engaged in domestic work are women.

8. CL affects indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants to a greater extent. In Bolivia. Almost half of the children and adolescents in CL situations are indigenous, and in Brazil, about 60% of boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 13 who do CL are Afro-descendant.

## 1.2. The Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour and the six Support Projects

9. The Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RI) is an instrument of intergovernmental and tripartite cooperation made up of high-level authorities (Ministers of Labour) of the member countries, middle management officials of the Ministries of Labour - ML (with the exception of Brazil, where officials from the Special Secretariat for Social Security and Labor of the Ministry of Economy<sup>1</sup> and the Ministry of Citizenship participate) of all its member countries and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations of some of the member countries<sup>2</sup>, who make up the Network of Focal Points (PF), and a Technical Secretariat (TS), the members of which are appointed by the ILO.
10. Its predecessor is the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), which since 1995 has provided assistance to the countries of the region to promote the process of eliminating CL and has contributed to the appropriation of the countries regarding the prevention and eradication of CL, which is manifested in the ratification of the ILO Conventions on the minimum age for admission to employment (ILO Convention No. 138) and worst forms of CL (ILO Convention No. 182), the visibility of the issue in national public political agendas, the creation of National Committees to combat CL, and the design and implementation of specific national policies<sup>3</sup>.
11. After almost 20 years of operation of IPEC in LAC, in 2013 in the framework of the III Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour (GCCL) held in Brazil, a group of LAC countries<sup>4</sup> decided to give an additional impetus to accelerate the reduction of CL in the region and overcome the stagnation recorded by the indicator. In this way, the RI came into being.
12. In December 2013, the RI Framework Document was prepared, in which the objectives, results and lines of action of the RI were defined. In September 2014, the RI's First FP Meeting was held and the operational structure of the RI and priority topics were agreed. In October 2014, during the 18th American Regional Meeting of the ILO, the Ministers of

<sup>1</sup> Currently the agency responsible for the competencies of the former Ministry of Labor.

<sup>2</sup> The representatives of employers and workers are appointed by the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and the Trade Union Confederation of Workers of the Americas (TUCA); in turn, both institutions also have a representative who is part of the Network.

<sup>3</sup> The instruments of which in some countries are the Road Maps (mainly in Central America) and in other countries are strategies, plans and/or policy lines (especially in South America).

<sup>4</sup> Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay; also called "promoting countries" of the RI.

Labour from 24 countries signed the Declaration of the Constitution of the RI.<sup>5</sup> According to this Declaration, the RI seeks to strengthen intergovernmental and tripartite cooperation in the region to accelerate actions for the prevention and eradication of CL and its worst forms through institutional, intra- and inter-sector coordination, as well as between different spheres of government.

13. Subsequently, with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, the RI aligned its objectives to the global goals, with the aim of contributing to the achievement of target 8.7 of SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: “Eradicate forced labour, end contemporary forms of slavery and human trafficking and ensure the prohibition and elimination of WFCL including the recruitment and use of child soldiers and by 2025 put an end to CL in all its forms.”

## RI Framework Document

14. The RI Framework Document<sup>6</sup> states that its general objective is the eradication of IT in LAC by 2025 and the specific objectives are: (a) accelerated and intensified IT prevention and eradication policies; and (b) increased perception in countries about the negative consequences of IT, especially in its worst forms.
15. The main expected results linked to the first specific objective are that the countries have strengthened inter-sectoral action, coordination between levels of government and the capacity to act at the local level for the prevention and eradication of CL. That they have integrated into policies and programs to combat poverty, inequality and exclusion, groups vulnerable to CL. That they have incorporated CL into employment formalization policies and actions. That they have strengthened labour inspection and other mechanisms that ensure compliance with CL standards. That they have incorporated the prevention and eradication of CL into their educational policy and they have developed qualification and sheltered work policies for adolescents above the minimum age for admission. And, that they have developed CL identification, registration, follow-up and monitoring systems. The expected result related to the second specific objective is that the perception of the negative consequences of CL has increased significantly, especially in its worst forms.
16. To achieve these results, up to six lines of action are contemplated: (a) development of national CL policies; (b) strengthening of direct action capacities; (c) generation of knowledge; (d) political advocacy; (e) legislation and compliance); and (f) raising awareness. The first five are linked to the first specific objective and the last to the second.<sup>7</sup>

## RI Policy Accelerator Framework

17. To implement the lines of action that have just been mentioned, and taking into account the stagnation in the rate of reduction of CL as well as the situation of groups more vulnerable to CL such as adolescents, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, and populations vulnerable to natural disasters, a Policy Accelerator Framework (PAF or MAP in Spanish) was designed.<sup>8</sup> The PAF focuses its action on eight priority themes as acceleration factors:

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<sup>5</sup> Lima, October 14, 2014. The 24 countries that signed the Declaration of Constitution of the RI were the 12 promoter countries plus the Bahamas, Bolivia, Cuba, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela. During the implementation of the RI, 6 more countries have been incorporated: Haiti, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts & Nevis.

<sup>6</sup> ILO - Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Initiative Free of Child Labour, 2016.

<sup>7</sup> [Annex 1b](#) details the priority actions planned for each of these lines.

<sup>8</sup> ILO (2016). Strategy to accelerate the reduction of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean by 2025.



education, agriculture, indigenous peoples/communities, supply/value chains, youth employment, migration, decentralization and information technologies.

18. The PAF seeks to serve two priority target groups: (a) children and adolescents who work below the legal minimum age for admission to employment and/or in hazardous jobs and (b) children and adolescents at risk of being linked to CL. For which two approaches are proposed: (a) prevention, which seeks to achieve the first generation free of CL by the year 2025, and (b) protection, which seeks to restore the rights of children and adolescents who are in a situation of CL. Priority prevention strategies and measures were also identified, seeking to interrupt the trajectory of CL; and protection, aimed at removing 4.2 million children and adolescents who, as of 2016, were in CL and were under the age allowed to work, and removing 6.3 million children and adolescents who, as of 2016, were in a dangerous CL situation.<sup>9</sup>

## The Phases of the RI

19. The work of the RI covers the period 2014-2025, which has been divided into 3 implementation phases:

**Table 1.5. RI Implementation Phases**

Phase	Period	Scope
Phase I - Institutionalization	2014-2017	Creation of the platform, its management and governance mechanisms, based on a participatory and strategic work system.
Phase II - National Response	2018-2021	Territorial application of instruments and tools to strengthen and improve the performance of public policies, programs and services aimed at preventing and accelerating the eradication of CL.
Phase III - Evaluation and sustainability	2022-2025	Assessment of the progress made, identification of the lessons learned from the intervention model and design of a new strategy.

20. RI interventions seek to influence the application of local, national and regional public policies related to the prevention and eradication of IT and the protection of permitted adolescent work, and are articulated around five axes: (a) Political incidence; (b) Capacity development; (c) Generation and management of knowledge; (d) Exchange of experiences through South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular South-South Cooperation (CSST)<sup>10</sup>; and (e) Sustainable management of RI.
21. These axes correspond to a more operational level of RI intervention: the first four were identified from Phase I and are aligned with the lines of action established in the Framework Document (which respond to a more strategic level, mainly to those of strengthening capacities for direct attention, generation of knowledge and political incidence. Meanwhile, the fifth axis was identified from Phase II and, unlike the first four, is focused on the management and governance of the RI and in particular of the TS.

<sup>9</sup> Annex 1c lists the priority measures contemplated.

<sup>10</sup> The TSSC is the cooperation between two or more countries to achieve joint goals through the exchange of knowledge, personnel, mutual support in financing and carrying out joint projects. It involves actors from the private sector, civil society, government, multilateral organizations. The main modalities are South-South and Triangular Cooperation; in the latter, there is a first supplier, a recipient (one or more developing countries in each case) and a second supplier (developing country, developed country, regional or multilateral organization).

## The Final Independent Evaluation of the Support Projects for Phase I of the RI

22. In 2018, the Independent Final Evaluation of IR Support Projects RLA / 14/04 / SPA (PAIRE I), RLA / 15/51 / ESP (PAIRE II), RLA / 15/01 was carried out. / SPA (ANDALUCÍA I) and RLA / 16/02 / ESP (ANDALUCÍA II). The temporal scope of this evaluation comprised the period 2015-2017. The main conclusions and recommendations of this evaluation were the following:

### Main conclusions of the evaluation performed in 2018

- The level of relevance of the RI is high in terms of CL in the Region as well as the needs of governments as duty bearers. The alignment of the RI with the agendas of the countries, regional organizations and global development agendas is also very adequate.
- There has been coherence between the strategies designed by the RI and the objectives proposed in the projects. Its broad framework of action has allowed it to work flexibly without abandoning results-based management.
- The RI has not been able to focus the CL issue with a gender perspective sufficiently.
- The system of indicators used at the beginning of Phase I only reflected changes achieved at the level of activities implemented from the RI, but not its own performance processes. This has been corrected and there is already a set of ad hoc indicators.
- The demand for needs expressed by the constituents has limited the capacity of the RI to develop a greater number of concrete actions with vulnerable groups such as girls and adolescent female population, indigenous peoples, migrant population and Afro-descendant population.
- The current operating structure allows an adequate level of communication and coordination between the FPs and the TS. However, the mobility of FPs and the limited scope of existing knowledge transfer protocols have a negative impact on the coordination and management of FPs.
- The RI is an efficient intervention that allows the member countries to be coordinated, sharing common objectives and under acceptable financing requirements. However, the reduced number of personnel for the coordination of the RI puts the sustainability of this management model at risk.
- Internal support between ILO units and offices has been essential for the implementation and consolidation of the RI in LAC. However, the lack of balance between responsibilities within the ILO when seeking funding for RI can limit its sustainability.
- The RI has managed to generate a vision and a collective regional voice, mobilizing a diversity of actors and creating intergovernmental synergies and within each country. It has also implemented products with the capacity to influence the design of public policies on CL prevention and eradication in the countries. It has played an essential role in those countries with little or no formal structure for the prevention and eradication of CL to activate different actors and, it has worked on the formalization of related policies, plans or strategies.

### Recommendations of the evaluation performed in 2018

- ▶ Promote the development of the RI: strengthen ownership by the countries that comprise it through the transfer of responsibilities, and provide technical guidance to countries in the development and implementation of their national CL policies.
- ▶ Maintain ILO in the TS of the RI.
- ▶ The current development partners should continue to finance the RI: countries should increase the contributions they make internally in the implementation of policies; and the ILO should continue to finance the RI, through regular funds, funds from the supplementary account of the regular budget or other voluntary contributions.
- ▶ Actions to consolidate strategic alliances and mobilize resources for the RI should be developed in a more balanced way between Headquarters and the Regional Office and the sub-regional offices.
- ▶ The RI must streamline the gender perspective: develop a gender strategy and implement it; incorporate a gender specialist; carry out activities aimed at a more in-depth study of the differentiated causes that affect CL due to gender; advance in overcoming the limits in the measurement of CL associated with gender; and establish alliances with organizations and specialists.

- ▶ The RI must position itself in spaces where it is not yet fully established: incorporate countries that are not yet part of the RI and ensure greater involvement of the Caribbean countries. It must establish alliances with civil society, the private sector, academia, and employers' and workers' organizations; strengthen inter-agency action; establish strategies to be carried out with the National Committees for the prevention and eradication of CL; seek spaces for collaboration with other ministries in the countries.
- ▶ Indicators must capture more precisely the changes generated at the individual and organizational level and their impact on the final objective: reflect the achievement of results at all levels; have clear and realistic goals.
- ▶ Strengthen the FP Network: facilitate the development of advocacy capacities, negotiation skills and management of the FPs; ensure an adequate transfer of knowledge of the FP and manage the history of the countries; and ensure the accompaniment of new incorporations to the Network.

## The Strategic Plan of Phase II 2018-2021 of the Regional Initiative

23. During Phase I, the RI was managed through Annual Operational Plans, while from the beginning of Phase II, implementing one of the recommendations of the evaluation carried out in 2018, the RI prepared the Strategic Plan for Phase II 2018-2021. The Plan establishes that the mission of the RI is "To be a platform for intergovernmental cooperation, with active participation and commitment of employers' and workers' organizations, aimed at strengthening their capacities and innovation to design and test effective and sustainable responses to the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of adolescent work allowed in LAC. Meanwhile, the general objective is "Eradicate CL in LAC by 2025".
24. The Plan not only takes into account the axes of the RI intervention mentioned in one of the preceding paragraphs but also the priority approaches, strategies and actions of the PAF as well as the recommendations of the evaluation carried out in 2018. In this way The Strategic Plan for Phase II of the RI includes five results: (1) The countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL; (2) The countries intensify the application of their retirement strategies for children and adolescents in IT below the minimum age, with special attention to those in a dangerous CL situation; (3) The countries strengthen their strategies for the protection and / or retraining of adolescents of legal age for work; (4) The countries strengthen their strategies to address illicit forms of IT; and (5) The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has effective management to accelerate the eradication of IT.<sup>11</sup>

## The Support Projects of the Regional Initiative

25. The six RI Support Projects represent the continuity of support from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID) to the RI. These Projects have a regional scope and cover an important part of the activities and products of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI. Projects PAIRE III, PAIRE IV, AACID III and AACID IV ended in 2019 and 2020, while PAIRE V and AACID V end in July 2021.

<sup>11</sup> In [Annex 1d](#), the main products for each one of the results are detailed.

**Table 1.6. Budget and implementation period of the Support Projects of the RI**

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Project Budget (in USD \$)</b>	<b>Project implementation period</b>
RLA/16/03/ESP – PAIRE III	USD \$ 628,180	January 2017 – Abril 2020
RLA/17/01/ESP - AACID III	USD \$ 325,732	May 2017- May 2019
RLA/17/07/ESP – PAIRE IV	USD \$ 355,450	December 2017 - December 2019
RLA/17/11/ESP -AACID IV	USD \$ 477,897	January 2018- July 2020
RLA/18/12/ESP- PAIRE V	USD \$ 361,365	December 2018 – July 2021
RLA/18/11/ESP - AACID V	USD \$ 459,027	February 2019 -July 2021
	<b>USD \$ 2,607,651</b>	

Source: Design documents of the projects and financial reports of the projects at January 2021.

26. The RI Support Projects share the same development objective (“To contribute to the acceleration of the eradication of CL, especially in its worst forms, within the framework of the RI”) and the same immediate objective (“The policies national and regional public authorities linked to the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of permitted adolescent work, will have improved their degree of application”). Likewise, in all the Projects, the direct beneficiaries are the members of the RI's FP Network, and the final beneficiaries are the LAC children and adolescents and their families, particularly the most vulnerable children and adolescents such as girls and female adolescents, boys and girls from rural, migrant, indigenous and Afro-descendant areas.
27. The results are also the same in all the Projects, although in PAIRE V and AACID V there were adjustments in the wording and, above all, one more has been added (“The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has an effective and sustainable management for accelerating the eradication of CL”) in order to be closer aligned with the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI, which incorporated this same result. When analysing the products, activities and indicators of the results of the Support Projects, it is observed that, in general terms, the fourth result of PAIRE III, AACID III, PAIRE IV and AACID IV is broken down into two results (fourth and fifth) in PAIRE V and AACID V.

**Table 1.7. Comparison between the expected results in the design of the Support Projects of the RI**

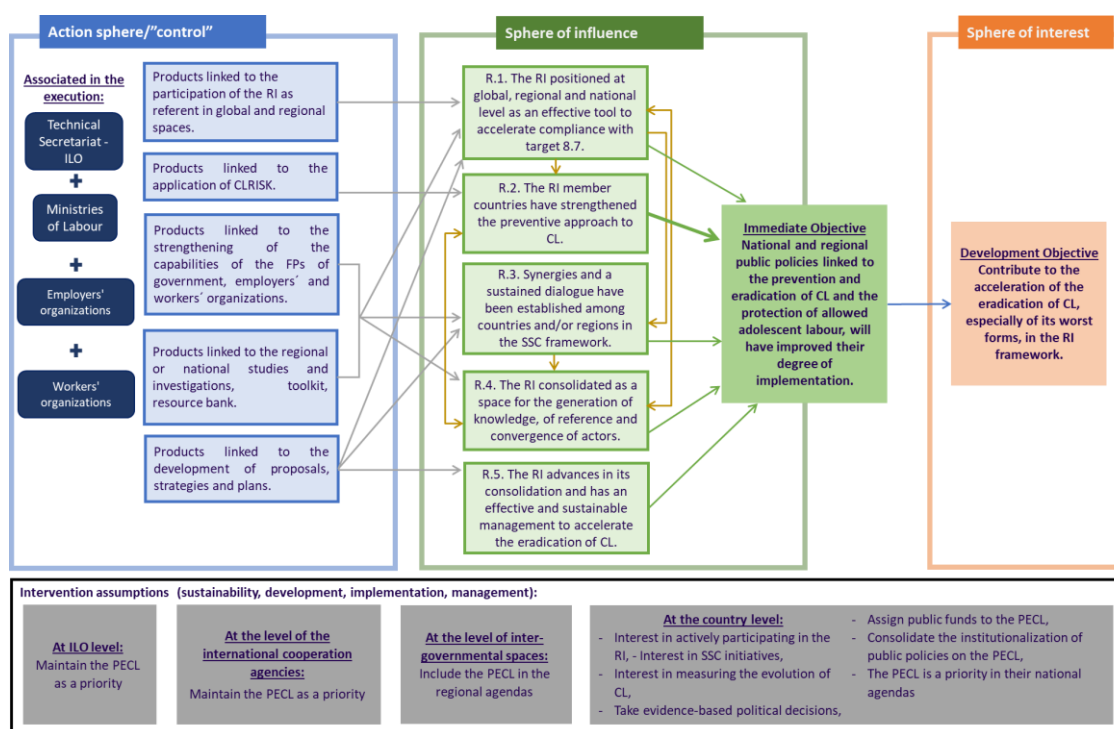
Results	PAIRE III, PAIRE IV, AACID III and AACID IV	PAIRE V and AACID V
Result 1	The IR positioned in the spaces of intergovernmental integration in LAC	RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the achievement of target 8.7
Result 2	The Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK) has been implemented in prioritized countries	The member countries of the RI have strengthened the preventive approach to CL.
Result 3	RI member countries and Employers' and Workers' Organizations have a consolidated and disseminated SSC strategy.	Synergies and sustained dialogue between countries and/or regions have been established within the framework of SSC.
Result 4	Virtual platform of the RI consolidated as a space of reference and convergence of actors at the regional level.	RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, of reference and convergence of actors.
Result 5		RI is progressing in its consolidation and has effective and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of CL.

Source: Project PRODOC.

28. At the product level, the PAIRE V and AACID V Projects place greater emphasis on coordination among United Nations agencies, on the exchange of good practices and lessons learned between LAC countries and with Africa, and on the inclusion of Gender approach. In relation to the CLRISK, they also incorporate the development of a complementary model in countries that register a low CL indicator or that do not have updated data on CL: the Child Labour Vulnerability Index/IVTI).<sup>12</sup>
29. In the Project Documents (PRODOC) and development documents in general, the assumptions of sustainability, development, implementation and management of the Support Projects have been identified. Most of these assumptions refer to countries: they are interested in actively participating in the RI and SSC initiatives. They are interested in measuring the evolution of CL; making policy decisions based on evidence; allocating public funds for the prevention and eradication of CL, consolidating the institutionalization of public policies on prevention and eradication of CL. However, there are also assumptions that concern intergovernmental spaces (to include prevention and eradication of CL in regional agendas), international cooperation organizations and the ILO itself (in both cases, keep CL prevention and eradication as a priority).
30. The following graph summarizes the logic of the design of the RI Support Projects, as a Theory of Change (TofC).

<sup>12</sup> [Annex 1e](#) presents in greater detail the main differences between the six Support Projects at the product level envisaged in the design.

**Graph 1.2. Theory of Change of the Support Projects of the RI.**



### 1.3. COVID - 19 in Latin America and the Caribbean: the countries' response and its effect on households and on CL

31. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) classified COVID-19 as a pandemic due to "the alarming levels of spread and its severity"<sup>13</sup>. To protect their population and their health systems, the LAC countries decreed measures for the total or partial confinement of their population<sup>14</sup>, which implied the partial paralysis of economic activity, the closure or restrictions of a series of services (educational, recreational, cultural, health) and the borders of the countries. To mitigate the potential impact of COVID-19 on the level of well-being of families and companies, the governments of the region implemented a series of macroeconomic, educational, social and health policies.<sup>15</sup>
32. The transmission channels through which confinement measures impact the well-being of families, can be analysed based on the different roles of household members (consumers of goods and services, workers, care providers in the home, citizens). In turn, the possible effects of COVID-19 in each of these roles depend on the pre-existing conditions with regard to the pandemic, such as the existence of gender gaps within the household, the endowment of assets that the household has, the life cycle of the family, the relationship with the labour market, the organizational capacity of civil society, among others.<sup>16</sup>
33. There are two mechanisms through which COVID-19 and confinement measures affect the labour market and the well-being of families, these are employment (and the conditions in which it is carried out) and actual income. The lower income generated by the household affects its ability to purchase public and private goods and services. In the case of those households in a situation of severe poverty, the satisfaction of basic needs such as food is at

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.who.int/es/news-room/detail/27-04-2020-who-timeline---covid-19>

<sup>14</sup> Annex 1f presents the main containment measures carried out in 15 countries of the region.

<sup>15</sup> Annex 1g presents the main policies in LAC, by country.

<sup>16</sup> Annex 1h illustrates the possible effects of the pandemic on household members according to roles.

risk due to the pandemic, with popular and/or community and/or social aid mechanisms appearing in several of the countries of the region.

34. As a consequence of the confinement measures due to the pandemic, women, compared to men, are the most affected by growing unemployment and the contraction of actual income, which translates into a decline in their economic autonomy. The pandemic has also implied that the home, as a physical place, acquires new functions such as the workplace, education, care and recreation. In this regard, the pandemic has not been neutral in terms of gender, since it has caused a greater burden of women in domestic tasks and care within the home.
35. ILO (2020)<sup>17</sup> points out that COVID-19 increases the risk of CL due to the expected worsening of the factors that cause CL, such as poverty, less access to decent work opportunities for the elderly legal work, the increase in the informal economy, discrimination, the lack of universal quality education and the weakness of social dialogue. Additionally, the ILO, the RI and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - ECLAC (2020)<sup>18</sup> consider that CL can be increased not only in municipalities with higher risk from CL, but also in those with lower risk due to the possible effects of the pandemic due to the closure of companies, loss of employment, fall in labour income and loss of social protection coverage, putting pressure on families to incorporate children and adolescents into work activities. The report maintains that in Mexico, Peru and Costa Rica, based on estimates made using the CLRISK/IVTI, CL could increase between 1 to 3 percentage points, which means that in these countries between 109 to 326 thousand children and adolescents could enter the labour market.<sup>19</sup>

## 2. Evaluation Background

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### Evaluation objective, scope and clients

36. The final independent pooled evaluation of the six IR Support Projects is aimed at accountability to the direct and final beneficiaries, the ILO constituents and development partners that finance their interventions, and the United Nations agencies with which synergies have been established. These Projects are financed by AECID and AACID.
37. The evaluation offers relevant information to review strategies, objectives, strategic alliances and resources for the implementation of similar projects in the future. Likewise, it has identified potentialities and organizational challenges to contribute to the strengthening of the RI in the relevance, effectiveness, quality and sustainability of its results, with a view to the period 2022-2025, which constitutes Phase III of the RI.
38. Scope of the evaluation. The evaluation has analysed the results achieved by the activities carried out in the period 2017-2020, within the framework of the six Projects. The geographical scope covers the 30 countries that make up the RI.
39. Internal clients of the evaluation. The internal clients are: (a) the TS of the RI; (b) the Decent Work Teams and Country Offices of the Americas; (c) the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean; (d) the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS) of the Department of Governance and Tripartism (GOVERNANCE), ILO

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<sup>17</sup> ILO (2020) The impact of COVID-19 on child labour and forced labour: Their response to the Program of reference IPEC+.

<sup>18</sup> ILO, RI, ECLAC (2020). The pandemic due to COVID-19 could increase child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean. Technical Note # 1.

<sup>19</sup> Annex 1i presents evidence for LAC of the impact of the pandemic on the SDGs related with target 8.7.

Geneva; (e) the Department of Partnerships and Support to External Programs (PARDEV), ILO Geneva; and (f) the Evaluation Office (EVAL), ILO Geneva.

40. External clients of the evaluation. The external clients are: (a) Governments of the member countries of the RI, in particular the FPs representing the MLs or other public institutions; (b) Representatives of employers and workers in the RI, (c) United Nations agencies with greater participation in the RI; (d) AECID and AACID; (e) Other public institutions, with active participation in the RI; and (f) Institutions of civil society and academia, with active participation in the RI.

#### Evaluation approach, criteria and queries

41. The ILO is a member of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) and adheres to the evaluation norms and standards of the United Nations System (UNS) that were developed by the UNEG. Therefore, the evaluation has been carried out in the context of the criteria and approaches of international development aid established in the quality standards for the evaluation of development of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Assistance Committee for Development - DAC / OECD).
42. Evaluation approach. To respond to the stated objectives, the evaluation has taken into account the following approaches: participatory, results-based management, interculturalism, and systemic or comprehensiveness. It has also considered the ToFC of the Projects.
43. Criteria and evaluation queries. The evaluation has taken into account the following criteria: (a) relevance, (b) design validity, (c) effectiveness, (d) effectiveness of management arrangements, and (e) orientation towards impact and sustainability. For each criterion, questions have been prepared and in each one of them, elements of judgment and indicators have been identified to be able to answer them with stronger support. The Evaluation Matrix is presented in Annex 2a, which details each of these aspects.
44. Regarding relevance, it was analysed if the objectives and strategies of the Projects are relevant to the needs of the countries to prevent and eradicate IT and if they are aligned with the policy objectives of the governments, the strategic objectives of the ILO, the Framework of the United Nations Development Assistance (UNDAF)<sup>20</sup>, the SDGs and the plans and policies of AECID and AACID.
45. In design validity, the alignment and complementarities between the results/products/strategies of the Projects were evaluated, as well as the comprehensiveness and validity of the Projects as a whole to achieve the results foreseen in the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI, the correspondence between the results/objectives of the Projects and the conditions and context of the countries that sign the RI, and the incorporation of risks, assumptions and strategies to favour the sustainability of the Projects. Likewise, if the Projects have indicators and goals of objectives, results and appropriate products for what is to be achieved.
46. In terms of effectiveness, it was analysed whether the Projects developed the products contemplated in the design, and what the participation of the constituents has been, as well as their level of satisfaction with the products achieved. It was also analysed to what extent the expected results were obtained in the Projects, what have been the main internal and

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<sup>20</sup> Currently they are called the Strategic Framework for Cooperation of the United Nations System for Development (MECNUD-acronym in Spanish).



external limitations/challenges that they faced during their implementation and what the key success factors.

47. Regarding the effectiveness of the management arrangements, it was evaluated whether the Projects have had sufficient resources to specify the products and achieve the results in the anticipated times, if the RI governance structure has contributed to the achievement of the results of the Projects and how effective was the support provided by the ILO at the central, regional and sub-regional levels. In addition, it was analysed whether there is a monitoring and evaluation system that adequately and timely measures the progress in the implementation of the Projects.
48. In guidance towards impact and sustainability, it was evaluated whether the individual capacities of the FPs have been strengthened in advocacy and resource management for the prevention and eradication of CL, and whether there is an influence on the design and/or application of national and regional public policies in prevention and eradication of CL and on protection of permitted adolescent work, which is the immediate objective of the Projects. In addition, the prospects for sustainability of the RI Phase II intervention model were analysed.
49. The integration of the gender approach is essential in the approach of the fight against CL, given that it is one of the main determinants of this practice. In the evaluation, this approach has been addressed mainly by incorporating evaluation questions that inquire about the integration of gender equality in the design and implementation of the Projects<sup>21</sup>. These questions have been specifically included to identify whether the Projects are relevant to CL issues, with emphasis on the differentiated needs of male and female children and adolescents (relevance criterion); whether the Projects considered the gender and non-discrimination approach in their design (design validity criterion); and whether the products developed by the Projects have taken into account the specific problems of female children and adolescents (effectiveness criterion).
50. The evaluation also integrates other crosscutting issues of the ILO, such as the International Labour Standards (ILS) and the tripartite social dialogue<sup>22</sup>. Specifically, it was analysed whether the ILS and the regulatory role of the ILO are addressed through the strategies/actions of the Projects, and if they contribute to the implementation of the ILS. Likewise, if the strengthening of social dialogue and tripartism has been incorporated into the design of the Projects as a strategy to achieve their results and objectives and/or if the strengthening of social dialogue is an objective in itself.

### 3. Methodology of the evaluation, information gathering instruments and sources

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51. The evaluation has performed quantitative and qualitative analysis to support the findings and has used various information gathering techniques to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. To evaluate the progress of the RI during the study period (2017-2020), the

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<sup>21</sup> We have taken into account what the EVAL guide on incorporating the gender approach in evaluations proposes: "Guidance Note 3.1: Integrating gender equality in monitoring and evaluation" ([https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_mas/---eval/documents/publication/wcms\\_165986.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_mas/---eval/documents/publication/wcms_165986.pdf))

<sup>22</sup> The EVAL guidelines have been taken into account to analyse the interventions in ILS through its different phases (development, integration and implementation) as well as the social dialogue: Guidance note 3.2: Adapting evaluation methods to the ILO's normative and tripartite mandate ([https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_mas/---eval/documents/publication/wcms\\_746717.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_mas/---eval/documents/publication/wcms_746717.pdf)). As well, the EVAL guidelines on the participation of stakeholders. Guidance Note 4.5: Stakeholder engagement" ([https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_mas/---eval/documents/publication/wcms\\_746724.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_mas/---eval/documents/publication/wcms_746724.pdf))

main findings and recommendations of the Independent Final Evaluation carried out in 2018 of the Support Projects for the RI PAIRE I, PAIRE II, ANDALUCIA I and ANDALUCIA II have also been taken into account.

### Sources and methods for gathering information

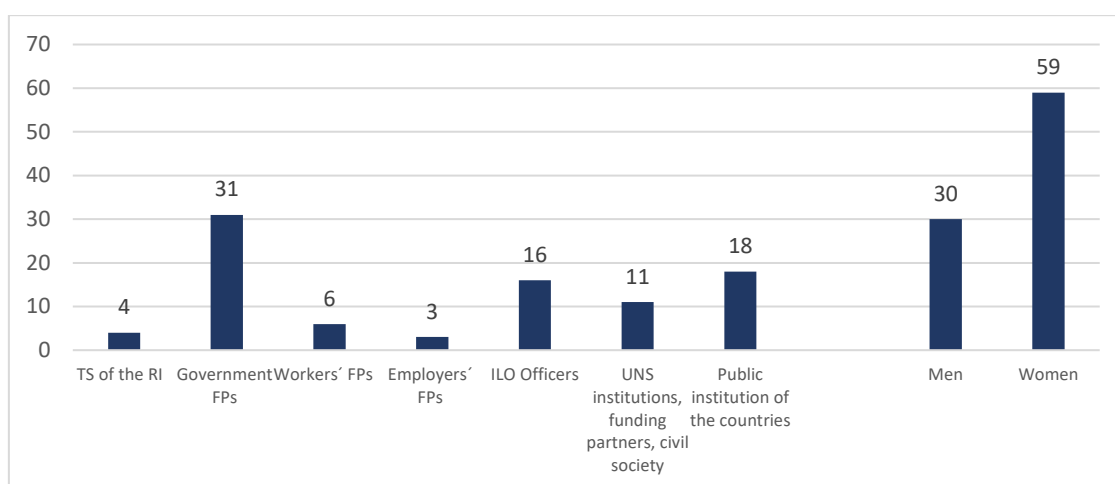
52. To answer the evaluation questions, primary and secondary sources of information have been used. For the primary sources, the information gathering methods have been individual interviews, discussion groups and online surveys. For secondary sources, the method used has been that of documentary review.
53. Interviews or discussion groups have been held with representatives of the following institutions:
- ILO: TS of the RI; Specialists, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ILO Geneva (FUNDAMENTALS, GOVERNANCE).
  - PF of the RI: Representatives of government institutions; Representatives of employers' organizations; Representatives of workers' organizations.
  - Representatives of the UNS agencies with closer ties to the RI: ECLAC; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Organization for Migration (IOM); UN Women; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
  - Financing partners: AECID; AACID; USDOL.
  - Representatives of other public institutions at the national level that have actively participated in the implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI.
54. In compliance with the participatory approach of the evaluation, the members of the TS and the FPs were invited to participate in the interviews and / or discussion groups. In the case of the other ILO officials and the representatives of the UNS agencies, financing partners and public institutions at the national level, the selection was made taking into account that all the institutions that have had important participation in the implementation of the Projects and that the person to be interviewed has participated or, at least, is aware of the actions carried out by the RI.
55. The research technique has been the semi-structured interview, based on a guide designed by type of interviewee. The questions in the interview guide, according to the type of interviewee, are presented in Annex 3a. With the members of the TS, two discussion sessions were held in which, unlike the individual interviews, they inquired about the different themes, products and activities worked on with the Projects.
56. In total, 89 people participated in the interviews or discussion groups.<sup>23</sup> Annex 3b shows the relationship of the people interviewed or of those who participated in the discussion groups. The following graph shows how these people are classified according to the type of institution they represent<sup>24</sup> and their gender.

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<sup>23</sup> -This number includes the 19 persons who were interviewed exclusively to carry out the case studies.

<sup>24</sup> The 31 FPs of governments represent 25 countries (in Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay, Mexico, Panama and Brazil, both the incumbent and alternate FPs were interviewed, while with the FPs of the governments of Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts & Nevis and Saint Lucia could not do the interview).

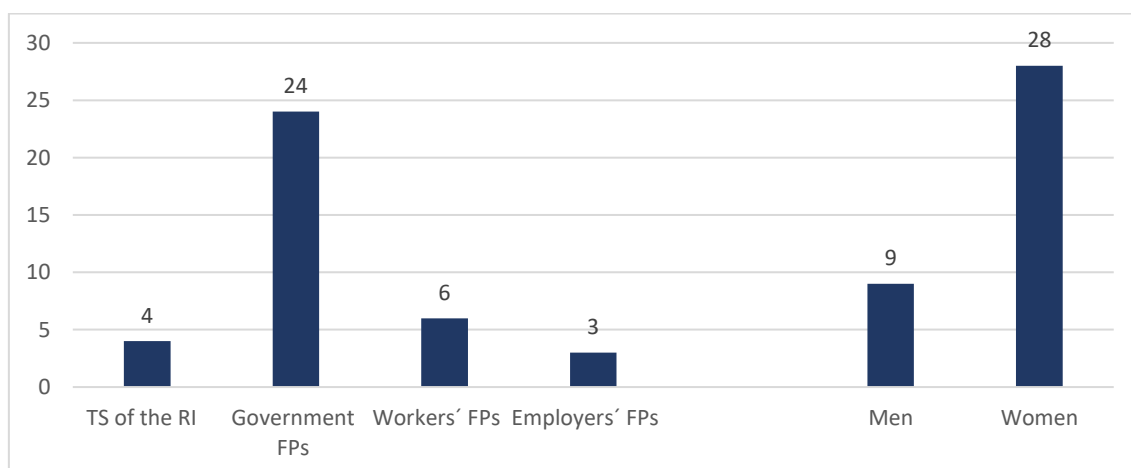
**Graph 3.1. Characterization of the people interviewed during the evaluation**



57. With regard to the surveys, they were applied to the members of the TS and the FPs. This instrument sought to collect the assessment of the people surveyed on the relevance of the intervention to the needs of the countries and on the incorporation of the gender approach, their satisfaction with the products developed and with the achievement of the results, their assessment of the level of use of the products developed and the strengthening of their capacities, and their perception of whether the resources allocated for the implementation of the RI Support Projects have been sufficient. The survey questions are presented in Annex 3c.

58. The survey was forwarded to the members of the TS and to the FPs so that they could answer it online<sup>25</sup>. In total, 37 persons responded. The following graph shows how these persons are classified according to their position in the RI<sup>26</sup> and their gender.

**Graph 3.2. Characterization of the people surveyed during the evaluation**



59. The secondary sources of information reviewed can be classified into the following categories (details of the secondary sources are presented in Annex 3d):

- Documentation related to the design and implementation of RI Support Projects: PRODOC of the Projects; Work plans; Technical Progress Reports (TPR); Final Reports; Products developed in the Projects; Financial Execution Reports.

<sup>25</sup> The surveys were prepared in Spanish and translated into English, Portuguese and French.

<sup>26</sup> The 24 government FPs represent 22 countries (in Argentina and Mexico the incumbent and alternate FP responded).

- Documentation linked to the RI: “Initial” RI documents; RI Phase II planning; Implementation, performance, accountability of the RI Phase II; Meeting reports of the FP Network.
  - Documentation linked to regulatory frameworks, national development frameworks, and planning and programming instruments of the ILO and funding partners.
  - Studies/publications related to CL in LAC.
  - Official statistics and other relevant information on prevention and eradication of CL in LAC.
  - Documentation on estimated effects of COVID-19 on CL and on CL prevention and eradication measures taken by governments, social partners, UNS and other key partners in response to the COVID-19 crisis.
60. For each evaluation criterion, the information collected from the primary and secondary sources identified in the preceding paragraphs was triangulated to try to support the evaluation findings with the strongest possible evidence.
61. Although the study has as a geographical scope the 30 countries that make up the RI, case studies have also been carried out in 4 countries to analyse in detail the process of implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI, which is one of the most relevant products that have been carried out in the Projects.
62. The countries selected for the case studies were Mexico, Argentina, Jamaica and Peru. The selection criteria were as follows: (a) that South America, Central America and the English-speaking Caribbean are represented, (b) that the countries have implemented the CLRISK/IVTI or are implementing it, (c) that they are part of the RI since its creation, and (d) that they have as FPs of the RI, representatives not only from government institutions but also from employers' and workers' organizations (desirable). Annex 3e details the justification for the selection of these four countries based on the aforementioned criteria.
63. The evaluation team also participated as observer in the VI Annual Meeting of the Network of Focal Points, held virtually between October 27 and 30, 2020.

### Considerations about the pandemic

64. Given that the evaluation was carried out in the midst of the crisis caused by COVID-19, adjustments were made regarding the ways of working and traditional information gathering techniques in this type of study. Due to travel restrictions or face-to-face meetings, the work of collecting information from primary sources and the coordination and/or work meetings between the consultants or with the counterpart have been carried out virtually, through video calls on platforms such as Skype, Zoom, Meet and/or WhatsApp.
65. During the interviews, there were no major problems with connectivity and the evaluation considers that information has been collected in a similar quantity and quality as if it had been conducted in person. Furthermore, an advantage of this virtual modality is that the interviews have been made a little more spaced apart, which gives the evaluators more time to better prepare each interview and integrate aspects that were collected in the previous interviews.
66. Regarding the content of the evaluation, a question has been included in the relevance criterion as to whether the Projects have adjusted their objectives, strategies, actions and/or prioritized target population to remain relevant in the context of the crisis of the COVID-19. In the criterion of effectiveness, we asked about the implications of the COVID-19 crisis in

the implementation of the Projects, and to what extent the responses of the ILO, other UN agencies and the constituents have allowed continuing with the Project activities. In addition, in the criterion of orientation towards impact and sustainability, it was inquired about the measures that have been or should be taken to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved by the Projects, given the potential negative impact of COVID-19<sup>27</sup>.

## Ethical Considerations

67. The evaluation is framed within the ILO Policy Guidelines for conducting result-based evaluations<sup>28</sup> and has been carried out in accordance with technical and ethical standards and the Code of Conduct for evaluation in the UNS.
68. Throughout the entire evaluation process, the maximum confidentiality has been maintained in relation to the comments of the people who were interviewed, participated in the discussion groups and/or were surveyed, thus respecting the guidelines proposed by the United Nations regarding conduct and ethical principles in evaluation.

## Evaluation Limitations

69. There have not been very relevant limitations to achieve the goals set out for the evaluation. In any case, some are identified that came up during the evaluation as well as the measures implemented to minimise their effects:
- Difficulties in setting up the interviews/discussion groups, due to the busy schedule of the people to be interviewed. This occurred mainly with PF representatives of employers' organizations and, to a lesser extent, with government PF representatives. Given this, repetitive messages were forwarded (by email or WhatsApp) and the period for collecting information was extended. Consequently, approximately 85% of the people invited to participate were interviewed.
  - Difficulties in obtaining the response of the FPs to whom the survey was forwarded. In view of this, repetitive messages were forwarded (by email) and the period for collecting information was extended. Consequently, a response rate of approximately 80% was achieved.
  - The lack of objective evidence on the strengthening of the individual capacities of the FPs in prevention and eradication of CL, since in the design of the Projects no mechanisms or instruments were considered to measure these changes. Although the evaluation did not seek to overcome this limitation, it did try to collect as much information as possible, which is why this question was included in all the interviews carried out with the members of the TS and the FPs and also in the online survey applied to these same people

## 4. Findings of the evaluation

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### 4.1. Relevance

*To what extent are the IR Support Projects relevant to the needs of the countries and the direct and indirect beneficiary population to prevent and eradicate CL? (Question 1)*

70. The RI is relevant to the fight against the eradication of CL and the fulfilment of Target 8.7 of the SDGs in LAC. The RI arises as a response from the ILO to the need for a new boost in

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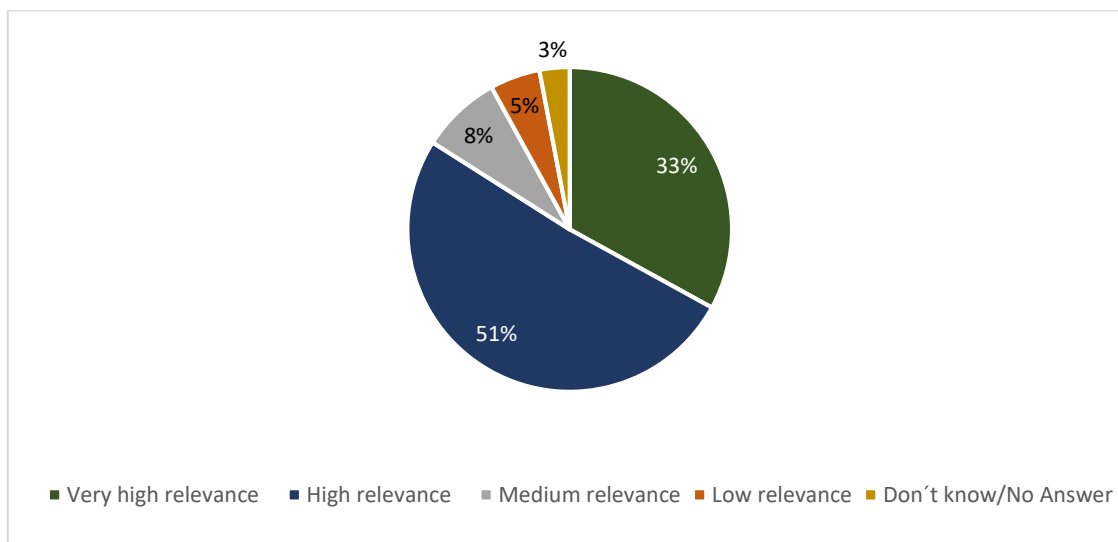
<sup>27</sup> What is raised by the EVAL Protocol has been taken into account: Protocol on collecting evaluative evidence on the ILO's COVID-19 response measures through project and program evaluations ([https://www.ilo.org/eval/WCMS\\_757541/lang-en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/eval/WCMS_757541/lang-en/index.htm))

<sup>28</sup> [ILO Policy Guidelines for Results-Based Evaluation: principles, rationality, planning and management.](#)

the combat against CL in the region, proposing an innovative model of inter-governmental and tripartite coordination to accelerate national responses for the prevention and eradication of CL.

71. The direct beneficiary population identified by the RI Support Projects is the FP Network. The results of the survey carried out, as part of the evaluation, of the members of the TS and the FPs, reveal that 84% consider that the RI was relevant or very relevant before the pandemic by COVID-19 to respond to the CL, while 8% consider that it had a medium relevance, 5% a low relevance and 3% indicate that they do not know.

**Graph 4.1. Percentage distribution of the members of the TS and of the FPs interviewed according to the relevance they consider the RI has to respond to CL issues**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

72. According to the interviews carried out, the FPs and the members of the TS highlight the capacity of the RI to implement a flexible model that responds to the diversity and heterogeneity of the countries that make up the RI and that fosters effective communication and coordination among all RI participants.
73. Government FPs consider that the RI is relevant to review, update and incorporate different national public policy instruments and to strengthen their capacity to lead the National Committees to fight CL. Meanwhile, the FPs of employers and workers maintain that the RI is a pertinent coordination mechanism to incorporate/strengthen the subject of CL in the agenda of their institutions and promote a growing commitment of their organizations against CL. They also value the relevance of CL as a mechanism to promote tripartism, permanent dialogue among its members and the construction of a shared vision against CL.

What is the level of alignment of the IR Support Projects with the policy objectives of the governments, the strategic objectives of the ILO, the UNDAF, the SDGs and the agendas of AECID and AACID? (question 2)

#### Alignment with National Development Plans or other national planning instruments

74. Most LAC countries have National Plans (also called Road Maps, Strategies or Policy Lines) for the Prevention and Eradication of CL and the Protection of Adolescent Workers, while in a smaller number of countries the elimination of CL only appears as an objective in its National Development Plan (NDP). Likewise, the countries have implemented different institutional mechanisms to fight CL: in some cases, there are permanent Committees or

Work Tables made up of different public and private institutions linked to the prevention, removal and restitution of the rights of children and adolescents in CL situations. In other countries it is an instance of the public sector - mainly the ML or its equivalent - that performs this function.

75. From the review of the National Plans to combat CL, the following is observed<sup>29</sup>:

- They have guiding principles, such as the best interests of the child, gender and intercultural aligned with their NDP, the CRC and the ILO Conventions on CL.
- They propose actions related to the prevention of CL; removal and restitution of rights of children and adolescents in CL situation; protection of adolescent employment; generation of information and knowledge about CL; and fostering institutional coordination among those who make up the Committees for the fight against CL.
- Some national plans address, in their diagnosis, the problem of Unpaid Domestic Work (UDW) mainly carried out by girls, recognizing that it is invisible in national statistics. However, in the lines of intervention, indicators and goals, UDW is once again invisible.

76. The RI Support Projects and the RI Strategic Plan 2018-2020 are not only aligned with these National Plans to combat CL but also contribute to national public policies by establishing an instrument for targeting areas/regions to intervene for CL prevention based on a risk model, the CLRISK/IVTI. From the review of the National Plans, some indicate the prioritization of zones/regions for the prevention of CL. However, an instrument for this prioritization is not always indicated.

**Alignment with the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, with the results of the ILO Program and Budget 2018-2019 and 2020-2021, with the ILO Decent Work Agenda and with the UNDAF / MECNUD**

77. The RI Support Projects are aligned to target 8.7 of the SDGs. The Projects and the RI recognize that to achieve this goal, countries need to advance in another 35 goals considered in different SDGs<sup>30</sup>. This interdependence of target 8.7 with the related SDGs is addressed in the different products of the Projects, such as the CLRISK/IVTI, the strengthening of the technical capacities of the FPs to implement the PAF and the development of studies on the links between CL and other issues (acceleration factors).

78. The ILO Program and Budget 2018-2019 establishes ten policy results, one of which (Result 8) is “Protection of workers against unacceptable forms of work”; while the Program and Budget 2020-2021 establishes eight results, one of which (Result 7) is “Adequate and effective protection at work for all”. To achieve these results, in the first case, the ILO proposes to improve the capacity of the institutions for the application of policies and regulations, as well as awareness-raising activities and establishment of alliances with multilateral organizations regarding the eradication of CL. While in the second case, the ILO indicates that one of its priorities will be to accelerate the eradication of CL through the application of effective responses (on a larger scale and in the context of coordinated work in the UNS) and support to the countries. This in order to establish stronger legal frameworks and action plans to fight CL, and produce better data and knowledge about CL. In this sense, the RI Support Projects are aligned with Results 8 and 7 of the Program and Budget 2018-2019 and 2020-2021 respectively.

<sup>29</sup> Annex 4a presents a review of the public policies and of the institutionalism of each country that makes up the RI on matters of CL.

<sup>30</sup> ODS 1, ODS 2, ODS 3, ODS 4, ODS 5, ODS 10, ODS 13, ODS 16.

79. The ILO Decent Work Agenda has four objectives: employment, social protection, social dialogue and ILS. CL is part of that Agenda through the ILS, although the achievement of the other three objectives also contributes to reducing CL. Costa Rica, Panama, Haiti, and Guyana, incorporate CL eradication as a priority, while Uruguay incorporates compliance with fundamental labour rights as a priority.
80. From the review of the UNDAF/MECNUD of the countries that make up the RI, it can be seen that eight explicitly include indicators related to CL: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and El Salvador. The other countries, although they do not directly address the issue of CL, develop lines of intervention and indicators related to the protection of children, placing special emphasis on the right of children and adolescents to education and health. In addition, eleven UNDAF/MECNUD refer to decent work as one of the lines of intervention.<sup>31</sup>

### Alignment with AECID and AACID

81. AECID and AACID have a long tradition of working in LAC on issues related to the protection of children and specifically CL. The V Master Plan of Spanish Cooperation 2018/2021 establishes as one of its lines of action to contribute to the achievement of SDG 8, and considers LAC as one of the intervention regions. Meanwhile, the Andalusian Development Cooperation Plan (2015-2018) establishes that one of its priority groups is “children and youth at risk, with special attention to the fight against child exploitation and minors who are excluded from the educational system and young people excluded from the labour market.” Both cooperation agencies consider the fight against CL and exploitation as a priority line of work, thus accounting for the alignment and coordination achieved in this area by both agents.

*To what extent have RI Support Projects adjusted their objectives, strategies, actions and/or prioritized target population to remain relevant in the context of the COVID-19 crisis? (question 3)*

### The response of international organizations to COVID-19

82. International organizations urged countries to develop policies to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 at the economic level. Thus, the ILO raised the need for countries to mobilize resources to promote the economy and employment based on four pillars: (1) Stimulate the economy and employment, (2) Support companies, jobs and income, (3) Protect workers in the workplace and (4) Seek solutions through social dialogue<sup>32</sup>.
83. ILO, the RI and ECLAC (2020)<sup>33</sup> have made recommendations to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on CL, highlighting the need to act with articulated and interdependent work on three main priority lines: (a) effective prevention to avoid the early insertion of children and adolescents in the labour market in risky conditions, the loss or lack of access to jobs in protected conditions for adolescents who have reached the legal age to work, and/or the interruption of their studies for economic reasons; (b) the identification and location of children and adolescents who work, particularly those who perform hazardous work; and (c) the restoration of the rights of children and adolescents who work and of their families, mainly the successful permanence in the quality educational system and access to health

<sup>31</sup> [Annex 4b](#) details the information about the inclusion of CL or of the variables linked with the protection of children in the UNDAF of the countries that make up the RI.

<sup>32</sup> See more details in [Annex 4c](#).

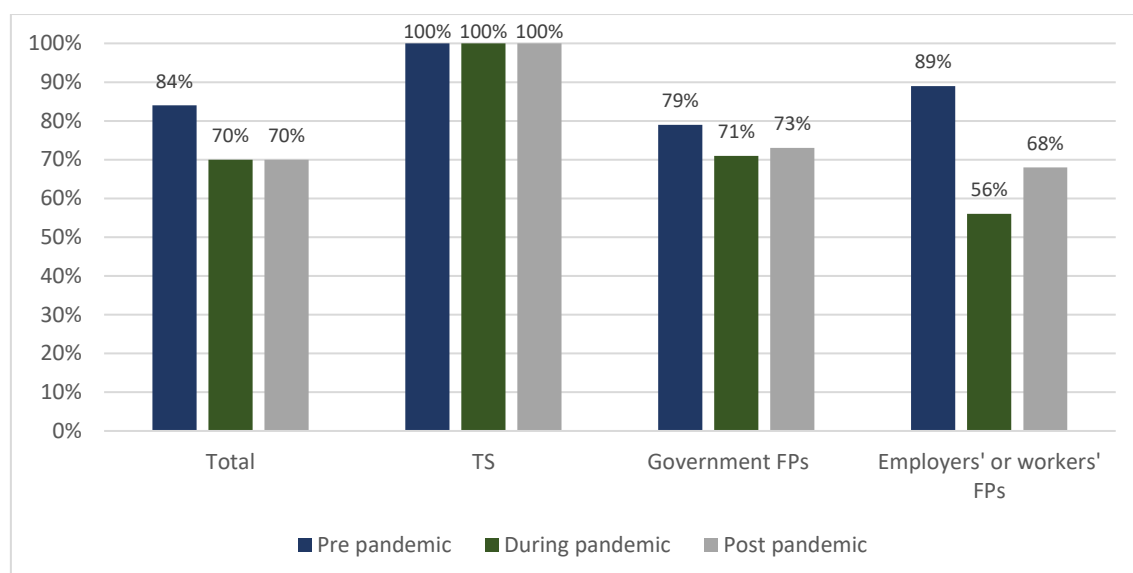
<sup>33</sup> Ibid.



services, the removal from CL and more urgently from the worst forms, and financial support for the home.

84. In the Survey, the members of the TS and the FPs were asked about their perception of the relevance of the RI to respond to the issues of the RI during and after the pandemic: 70% stated that the RI is relevant in these stages, a slightly lower percentage compared to those who argued that it was relevant pre-pandemic (84%).

**Graph 4.2. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs interviewed who consider that the RI is relevant or very relevant for responding to the CL issues, before, during and after the pandemic.**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

## Project adjustments in terms of objectives, strategies, actions and/or prioritized target population in the context of the COVID-19 crisis

85. According to the interviews carried out with the officials of ILO, AECID, AACID and the members of the TS, the different interested parties held working meetings to determine the need for adjustments to the AACID V and PAIRE V Projects (since the other four RI Support Projects had ended or were nearing completion before the start of the pandemic). In these meetings, the TS raised the need to prioritize investigations related to the effects of COVID-19, virtualize the 2020 annual meeting of the FP Network and strengthen the capacities of the FPs to respond to virtuality. The donors approved this adjustment in the activities, but it was not considered necessary to make changes in the objectives, strategies or in the prioritized target population of the Projects.

## 4.2. Validity of the design

Has the design of the RI Support Projects been appropriate, coherent and realistic to achieve the results envisaged in the Strategic Plan of the RI Phase II and adequately identifies the risks and assumptions of intervention as well as the sustainability strategies? Do the strategies, products and activities of the Projects capture all possible synergies and complement each other? (question 4)

86. A greater political impact of the RI from its stronger positioning at global, regional and national levels and from its consolidation of effective and sustainable management (Results 1 and 5 of the RI Support Projects), the strengthening of the capacities of the FPs through synergies between countries within the framework of the CSS, the generation of knowledge

and training and professional training actions (Results 3 and 4), and the strengthening of the preventive approach to CL in the countries (Result 2) contribute, *a priori*, to the immediate objective of these Projects. This is a better implementation of national and regional public policies related to the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of adolescent work.

87. In addition, the five results of the RI Support Projects are related to each other: greater political incidence (Result 1) can contribute to the implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI, to synergies between countries and the generation and dissemination of knowledge (Results 2, 3 and 4). In turn, the implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI and the synergies between countries (Results 2 and 3) are sources of knowledge generation (Result 4) and as well, these can be the basis for the RI to have a stronger positioning (Result 1).
88. Most of the products of the Projects are related to their results and *a priori* should contribute to their achievement. These products can be grouped into different categories, according to their relationship with the participation of the RI in global and regional spaces (Result 1), with the application of the CLRISK/IVTI (Result 2), with the development of proposals, strategies and plans (Results 1, 3 and 5), with the strengthening of the capacities of the FPs (Results 1, 3 and 4), and with the preparation of studies and research (Results 1, 3 and 4).<sup>34</sup> However, there are products that are actually means of verifying compliance with results, which is not methodologically correct.<sup>35</sup>
89. The evaluation assesses the PRODOC and the design documents in general contemplate different crosscutting strategies to achieve the anticipated Project results:
  - Strengthen interaction with relevant actors in the prevention and eradication of CL: public sector, employers' associations, unions and workers' associations, private parties, civil society and specialized agencies of the UNS.
  - Promote the use of evidence to support the national public response in prevention and eradication of CL.
  - Promote a multi-sectoral approach with thematic areas related to the prevention and eradication of CL, mainly employment, education, social security, health, agriculture, and migration.
  - Mobilize resources of a different nature and from different sources.
90. A distinctive element of the RI is that it combines regional with local scope. This intervention of the RI at the local level is "on demand" for the countries, which does not allow for detailed planning of the RI intervention at the local level (which can be laid out, for example, in the design of the Support Projects) but it does provide a flexibility that allows having a presence in countries with different contexts (political, economic, social), individual and institutional capacities, levels of commitment, responses and advances in prevention and eradication of CL (in terms of policies, budget, updated statistics), institutional arrangements for the fight against CL, levels of development of social dialogue and tripartism.<sup>36</sup> At the same time, within this diversity, it raises common objectives, strategies, products and actions and makes countries work in the same direction and under the same standards.

<sup>34</sup> A table is presented in [Annex 4d](#) that details this correspondence between the type of products and the Results of the Support Projects.

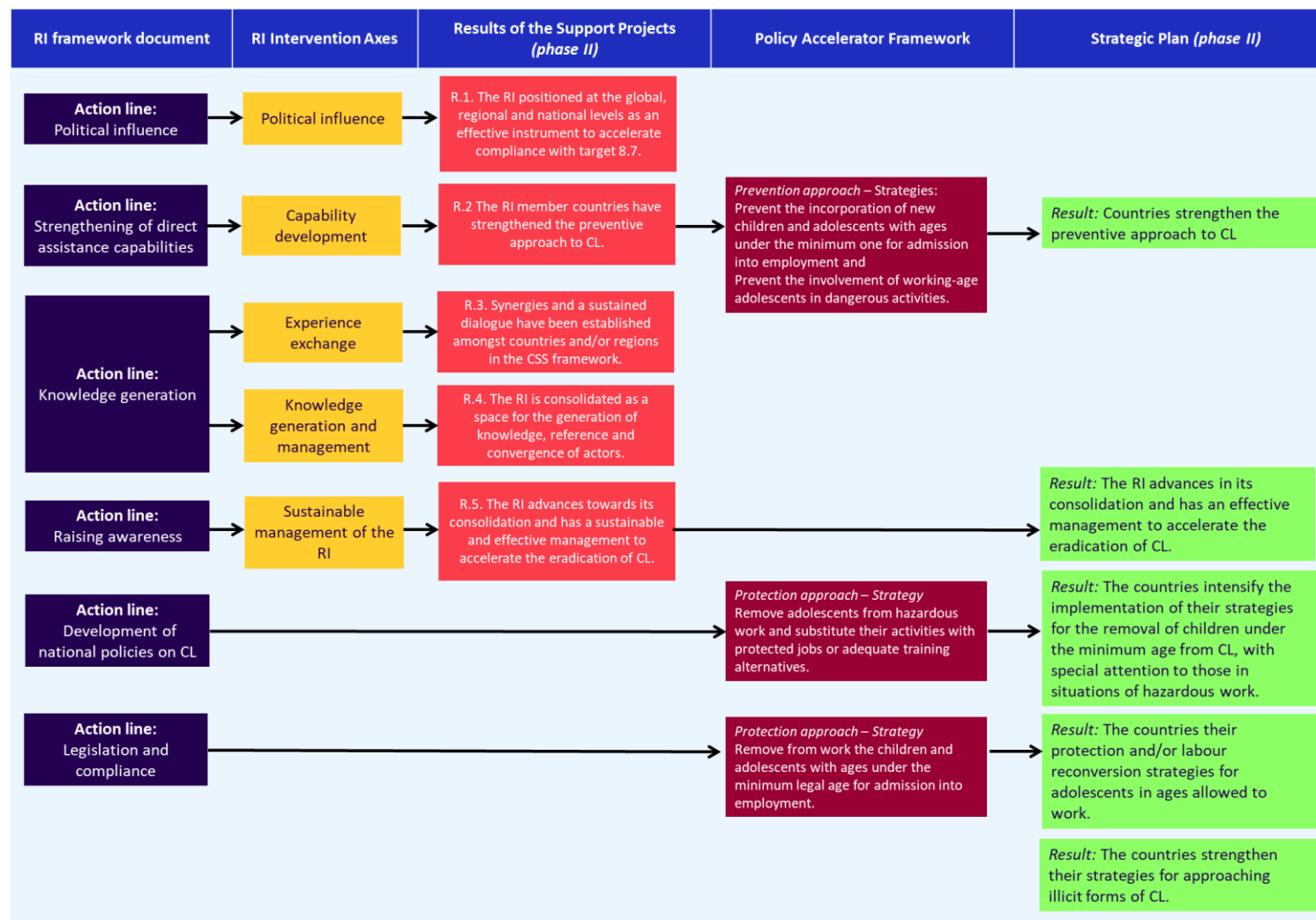
<sup>35</sup> For example, "Report on positioning and contributions of the IR for the IV CMTI" (in Result 1); "Report on CSS agendas executed within the framework of the IR" (in Result 3); o "Reports of results of the social networks of the IR" and "Memories of the meetings of the Network of PF of the IR" (in Result 5).

<sup>36</sup> [Annex 4e](#) presents some of these particularities in countries of Central America, the Caribbean and South America, revealed by the FP during the interviews.

## Alignment with the RI intervention axes and with the RI Phase II Strategic Plan

91. The five results of the RI Support Projects are clearly aligned to the five RI intervention axes, which in turn are in tune with the lines of action contemplated in the RI Framework Document. On the other hand, the level of alignment is lower with respect to the results foreseen in the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI: the main explanation is that the PAIRE III, AACID III, PAIRE IV and AACID V Projects were designed prior to said Plan. On the other hand, PAIRE V and AACID V were prepared after the Strategic Plan and, therefore, their designs are more aligned with it.
92. Although the Support Projects include results on strengthening the preventive approach and on the consolidation and effective management of the RI (which are two results contemplated in the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI), the same does not occur (neither in the PAIRE V and AACID V projects) with the strategies for the removal of children under the minimum age, protection and/or job reconversion for adolescents of legal age for work, and addressing illegal forms of CL, which are the three other results foreseen in the Strategic Plan. For the same reason, the alignment of the design of the Projects with the PAF is only partial because they contemplate preventive approach strategies but not a protection approach.

**Graph 4.3 Alignment of the Support Projects with the RI Framework Document, its intervention axes, the PAF and the Strategic Plan of Phase II.**



Consulting Teams own compilation

93. In the Project designs, explicit reference is made to care for vulnerable groups such as migrant children and adolescents, children and adolescents of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities and children with different capacities, in terms of political advocacy, the generation of knowledge and synergies between countries within the framework of the CSS. Reference is also made to the attention to these vulnerable groups in the thematic areas prioritized by the PAF as acceleration factors. However, not all Project designs detail the specific products in which, in practice, these prioritizations should be reflected.
94. The RI does not have an instrument for the effective incorporation of the intercultural approach in CL<sup>37</sup> because the ML do not usually have much knowledge of the reality of indigenous and / or Afro-descendant populations and that the institutions with greater knowledge of the indigenous peoples Indigenous people are not always part of the National Committees to fight CL.

### Sustainability strategies and assumptions of intervention of RI Support Projects

95. The evaluation values positively that the PRODOC and design documents in general contemplate strategies for the sustainability of the results in the countries and also for the sustainability of the RI. Among the former, the increase in institutional capacities in CL prevention and eradication stands out, as well as the adjustment of evidence-based policy design, and the transfer of successful experiences between countries. Among the second, the most relevant are to position the RI in spaces where it has not settled in, to strengthen advocacy, skills, negotiation and management capacities of the FP Network, and to mobilize funds to help accelerate the eradication of CL.
96. The PRODOCs and development documents in general, adequately incorporate assumptions of different levels (sustainability, development, implementation and management) and linked to different actors (mainly countries, but also intergovernmental spaces, international cooperation organizations and the ILO itself). Measures to mitigate the risks of non-compliance with the sustainability assumptions are also correctly identified, such as influencing the prevention and eradication of CL to be reflected at the ILO programmatic level; promote the definition of local public budgets for CL; and mobilize local resources for CL. However, as mitigation measures for some implementation and development cases, the same products or strategies of the Projects have been consigned, which methodologically is not correct.

### Level of complexity of RI Support Projects

97. The evaluation considers that RI Support Projects are interventions with a high level of complexity, taking into account the nature of the intervention, the stakeholders, the causal relationships and change, and the context in which it is implemented.
  - Although the objective is unique and clear and has a high consensus among stakeholders, these are many and heterogeneous, and CL also affects a large number of the population, the components/results/products are many and the technical complexity and social theme is high.
  - There are multiple causal pathways to the CL problem, non-linear and interconnected.

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<sup>37</sup> In the "World Report on Child Labour: Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour" (2013), the ILO maintains that although the condition of poverty increases the vulnerability of children and adolescents to CL, not all poor children and adolescents are exposed to such vulnerability to the same extent, identifying as one of the especially vulnerable groups the children and adolescents of marginalized ethnic minorities and indigenous groups.

- There are political, economic and institutional factors that affect intervention, mainly the priority given by governments to the fight against CL on the political agenda, the budget allocation for this purpose, the individual and organizational capacities of the institutions linked to the fight against CL, and the institutional arrangements for the fight against CL.

*Do the RI Support Projects have indicators and goals of objectives, results and products appropriate for what is to be achieved, and do they have a monitoring and evaluation system/mechanism to measure progress in the attainment of the products and the achievement of results? (question 5)*

98. The evaluation considers that only some indicators of the results of the Projects adequately reflect what is to be achieved since they seek to capture changes generated at the individual and organizational level or effective uses of the products developed. On the other hand, others are limited to registering compliance with activities/products and, therefore, do not correspond to result indicators.<sup>38</sup> Several of the result indicators that (in the evaluation's judgment) are adequate were incorporated into the PAIRE V and AACID V Projects, basically in response to one of the recommendations of the evaluation carried out in 2018.
99. Regarding the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, in the PRODOC and development documents in general, it is mentioned that the development of the activities and the progress of the results and objectives of the Projects would be monitored through the work plans to be carried out at regional, sub-regional, national level, annual and final monitoring technical and financial reports, follow-up meetings or conferences (face-to-face or online) with counterparts (Steering Committee, with ILO, AACID and AECID), and the participation of the FP Network in the monitoring of the Projects.

*To what extent and how do the RI Support Projects consider the gender and non-discrimination approach in their design, references to ILS, social dialogue mechanisms, and environmental issues? (question 6)*

100. The evaluation considers that the PAIRE III, PAIRE IV, AACID III and AACID IV Support Projects incorporated the gender approach in their designs in a very incipient manner. This is reflected in the fact that: (a) they did not contemplate diagnoses to make gender inequalities and gaps visible and how these can influence CL; (b) did not include gender-sensitive strategies, results, products or budget, aimed at reversing the greater vulnerability of girls and adolescents to CL; (c) they did not foresee making alliances with government or civil society institutions specialized in gender; (d) they did not consider including a gender specialist among the members of the Technical Team or carrying out training actions for the members of the TS and the FP Network on mainstreaming the gender approach in the policies/strategies/actions of prevention and eradication of CL.<sup>39</sup>
101. On the other hand, in the PAIRE V and AACID V Projects there is a greater incorporation of the gender approach in their designs, basically in response to one of the recommendations of the evaluation carried out in 2018. This is reflected in the incorporation of products such as studies on gender and CL as well as online training actions on hidden CL for girls and adolescents and knowledge transfer programs that incorporate gender

<sup>38</sup> Annex 4f shows, for each result, examples of indicators of one or other type.

<sup>39</sup> There is only an explicit allusion in the PRODOC to the gender approach in: (a) mention that attention to vulnerable groups will be prioritized, among others that of girls and female adolescents; (b) identify as management assumptions that the ILO will maintain an interest in providing technical assistance to close gender gaps and in developing gender-sensitive IT research and measurement instruments. However, the Projects do not specify how care will be prioritized or how the risk of non-compliance with these assumptions will be mitigated.

dimensions. Also in the inclusion of results indicators that measure the articulation with institutions that include work on gender and the use of studies on gender and CL to design actions at the national level.

102. An important milestone in relation to the incorporation of the gender approach in RI has been the recent development of the RI Gender Strategy (GSRI or EGIR, its Spanish acronym), thus complying with one of the recommendations of the evaluation carried out in 2018. The objective of the GSRI is to contribute to improving the conditions so that the children and adolescents have the same opportunities of access and exercise of rights and development of their life project. At the design level, the evaluation positively values its development methodology and its content. Regarding the first, it has been built on the commitments ratified by tripartite consensus regarding gender equality existing in the frameworks of the ILO, the 2030 Agenda and its objective 5 of achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, as well as taking into account the opinion of the TS, the FPs and the ILO sub-regional expert on Gender and non-discrimination. Regarding the content, the GSRI includes five strategic axes (Institutional political development, Capacity development, Knowledge generation and management, Political advocacy, Awareness) clearly aligned to the lines of action of the RI Framework Document<sup>40</sup> and also identifies the necessary resources to implement it.
103. Regarding the ILS, the RI Support Projects have not contemplated as a specific objective the ratification or effective application of any particular ILO Convention, although the ILS do support their intervention, mainly ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age and ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour. On the other hand, although there are advances in the majority of LAC countries in the ratification of international conventions and the construction of legal frameworks to guarantee the protection of children and adolescents from CL, there are still challenges regarding the effective implementation of these frameworks. In this sense, the actions contemplated in the Projects can contribute to the effective implementation of the ILS.
104. Regarding social dialogue and tripartism, it is the main strategy to achieve all the results and objectives foreseen by the RI Support Projects. At the same time, the RI is, by definition, a cooperation instrument with a tripartite governance structure and the management mechanisms of which promote permanent tripartite participation. Therefore, the RI also becomes a mechanism for strengthening social dialogue.
105. Regarding environmental issues, according to the interviews conducted with the members of the TS, it is an emerging and innovative issue in LAC, which has the attention of development partners and even resources, but was not incorporated into the RI Support Projects and there are no specific proposals designed to incorporate them into RI.

*What has been the participation and contribution of the constituents and other stakeholders in the design of the RI Support Projects? (question 7)*

106. The members of the TS are the ones who prepare the RI Support Projects, with support and input from thematic specialists from the ILO, Programming and FUNDAMENTALS in Geneva. ACTEMP and ACTRAV also play a role in reviewing the Projects, gathering the interests of employers and workers respectively.
107. Although the process of preparing the PRODOCs and development documents in general, does not involve the direct participation of the FPs and neither does the holding of

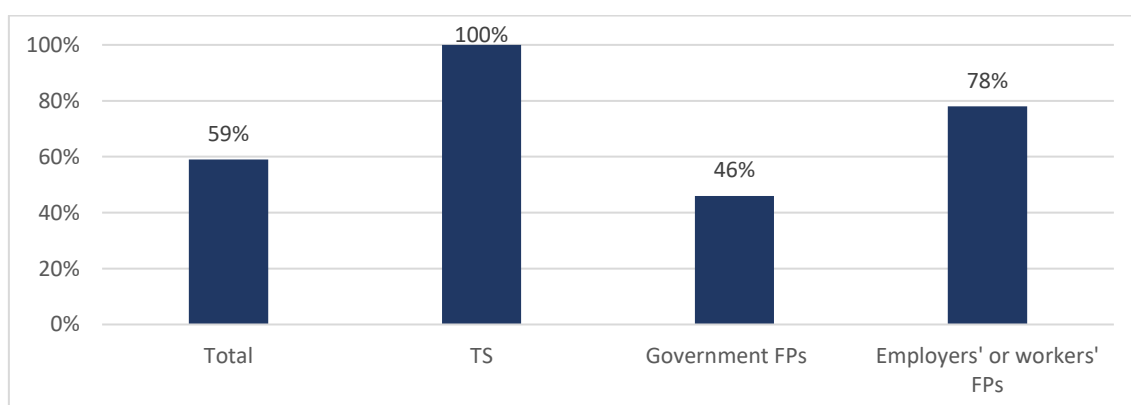
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<sup>40</sup> Annex 4g lists the specific objectives of each axis as well as the main measures contemplated for each objective.

a stakeholder workshop for this purpose, their content responds to the Annual Operation Plans and the results of the 2018-2021 Strategic Plan and the needs identified by the constituents, which are manifested to the TS continuously, mainly in the monthly and annual face-to-face and/or virtual meetings that have been held since the RI began. The other forms of participation of the FPs is that the TS consults their opinion on the activities to be carried out, informs them and commits them to support in whatever is necessary.

108. According to the survey applied to the members of the TS and the FP, 27% stated that in Phase II of the RI, they have participated in decision-making during the design and planning of RI activities, 32% said that they have been consulted, 35% that they have been informed, and only 5% stated that they have not participated and neither have they been consulted or informed. When disaggregating the responses according to the type of person surveyed, 100% of the members of the TS indicated that they have participated in decision-making, while in the case of the government FPs and the FP representatives of organizations of employers or workers, the percentage that stated having participated or been consulted is 46% and 78% respectively.

**Graph 4.4. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who stated that they have participated in decision-making or have been consulted in Phase II of the RI in the design and planning of the activities.**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and the FPs.

109. According to the interviews carried out with the members of the TS, the preparation of the PRODOC and development documents in general presents various challenges, such as alignment with the strategic plans of the RI and especially with the priorities of the constituents and with the interests, priorities (territorial, thematic) and cooperation policies of the financing partners to support the countries. The complexity of this challenge is greater in a context such as that of recent years in which there is a “triple challenge” in finding resources for LAC, for the CL issue and for the UNS agencies.

### 4.3. Effectiveness

What has been the level of effectiveness of the RI Support Projects in terms of the achieving the products and what has been the role of the interagency work, the participation of the constituents and other key actors in the development of the products, as well as their level of satisfaction with the products achieved? (question 8)



## Result 1. The RI positioned at global, regional and national level as an effective instrument to accelerate compliance with target 8.7

110. The participation of the RI in various spaces and events of regional or global scope in the field of CL, where they made known how the RI works and its main results and challenges, has contributed to its consolidation and positioning as a space for dialogue and tripartite exchange and as a regional reference in CL, which is reflected in the explicit inclusion of the RI in the Declarations, Reports and other official documents that were prepared at the end of these spaces and events.
111. The RI participated in the IV CMTI, which was the first specific global event on CL after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in direct relation to target 8.7. Other events where the RI participated and in which there was an allusion to the RI in the official Declarations are: (a) the XX Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour of the Organization of American States - OAS (2017), (b) the 10th Meeting of the ILO of Ministers of Labour of the Caribbean (Jamaica, 2017), (c) the 19th Regional Meeting of the Americas (Panama, 2018), and (d) the X Ibero-American Conference of Ministers of Labour, Employment and Social Security organized by the Ibero-American General Secretariat - SEGIB (2018).<sup>41</sup>
112. Other milestones that also reflect the RI's positioning as a regional CL benchmark are: (a) having been recognized with the 2019 ILO Innovation Award for its approach to sustained collaboration with governments, employers' and workers' organizations, based on the social dialogue that promotes the fight against CL and (b) having promoted and technically contributed to the proposed Declaration of the United Nations - UN Organization of 2021 as the International Year for the Elimination of CL.
113. A key factor to explain this positioning of the RI is that in the advocacy actions they have managed to show the interrelation of the eradication of CL (target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda) with the eradication of poverty and with other priorities and targets contemplated in the SDGs. In addition, in the spaces and events mentioned, the RI was not only represented by the members of the TS but also by high-level authorities (Ministers of Labour) and by FP representatives of the governments of the countries or representatives of the organizations of employers and workers. This is positive in terms of empowering FPs to position target 8.7 and the RI.
114. The FPs interviewed agree in their high assessment of the positioning of RI as a benchmark in regional spaces and that this has contributed to positioning the issue of prevention and eradication of CL in the countries, both at the level of the government as well as the private sector and workers' organizations. Some FPs pointed out that the fact that the RI implies an international commitment motivates the countries to have a greater commitment at the national level. However, one of the main difficulties mentioned is that changes of administrations in the countries can affect the level of priority, the commitment of the State and the national consensus regarding the prevention and eradication of CL.
115. Additionally, the FPs interviewed from some countries value that this greater positioning of the RI at the regional level has allowed them to be incorporated as pioneer countries of the Alliance 8.7 (Chile, Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras). Thus, they are able to identify priorities to eradicate CL as well as articulate efforts at the inter-institutional level in the fight against CL, reflected in the Roadmaps or other national policy instruments

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<sup>41</sup> [Annex 4h](#) presents the extracts of the final Declarations where the RI is mentioned.

prepared within the framework of this Alliance.<sup>42</sup> The RI has provided technical assistance and follow-up to these pioneer countries to define their priorities, within the framework of their current policies and their national policy instrument against CL, trafficking and forced labour.

116. Working with Alliance 8.7 represents, *a priori*, various advantages for the RI and the countries that comprise it, since it allows them to have broader networks, position the prevention and eradication of CL in other international frameworks, access specific capacities of the UNS Agencies and exchange experiences with other regions. Another potential advantage, which has not yet materialized, is the mobilization of resources because joint interagency initiatives can be presented to donors and, at the country level, because their governments have made commitments in terms of national prevention and prevention policies. CL eradication could access more funds to implement their national plans. Likewise, being part of the Alliance 8.7 has allowed in some pioneering countries that the institutions that address the issues of WFCL, human trafficking and forced labour begin to include action with the group of minors<sup>43</sup>.

117. A challenge for the RI and the countries that comprise it, is to realize these potential advantages of working with Alliance 8.7, even more so in a context such as the current one marked by the pandemic crisis, but also because 2021 is the International Year for the Elimination of CL and because the V CMTI will be held in 2022. Another challenge for the RI, according to the FPs interviewed, is to position itself more in global spaces and not just regional ones.

#### Regional and national studies and research

118. Various studies have been prepared and/or disseminated in the RI, some regional in scope and others referring to specific countries. Several of these studies deal with acceleration factors identified in the PAF such as agriculture, migration and indigenous peoples, education, youth employment. However, the preparation of others on climate change, value chains, information technologies or other issues related to acceleration factors is pending.<sup>44</sup>

#### Strengthening RI as a platform for action and proposals for action at the regional and national level

119. One of the main advances in strengthening the RI as a platform for action is that since 2017 to date, four new countries have joined the RI: Saint Lucia (2017), Barbados (2017), St Kitts and Nevis (2018) and Antigua and Barbuda (2018); all from the Caribbean. This strengthens the presence of this sub-region in the RI. In this way, one of the recommendations of the evaluation carried out in 2018 has been met. To date, only Belize, Dominica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines remain to be integrated into the RI to cover all LAC countries.

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<sup>42</sup> Annex 4i presents the main similarities and differences between the RI and the Alliance 8.7.

<sup>43</sup> This is the case of Chile, in which the Human Trafficking Roundtable and the National Human Trafficking Plan included, since the country joined Alliance 8.7, minors as an interest group. In contrast, in others such as Mexico, pioneer country commitments keep CL and forced labour issues separate.

<sup>44</sup> Annex 4j presents the main studies developed and/or published by the RI during the period 2017-2020.

## Result 2. The member countries of the RI have strengthened the preventive approach to CL

120. The CLRISK is the main instrument to carry out the preventive approach of PAF driven by the RI. This tool, developed by the ILO and ECLAC, makes it possible to identify the territories most vulnerable to CL and estimate the weight of various associated factors. Initially, it consisted in the application of a model based on probabilities that demanded having statistical information from updated surveys and censuses. However, given the difficulty of some countries in having these sources of information, the ILO and ECLAC developed and validated a complementary model called IVTI, which uses alternative sources, especially administrative records, and which has the attribute of better adjusting to countries with low CL rate.<sup>45</sup>
121. The CLRISK/IVTI has been implemented in 10 RI countries: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Paraguay, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Jamaica. Annex 4i presents the main characteristics of the application of the CLRISK/IVTI in each country. In general, the following is appreciated::
- All, except Paraguay, have completed Phase I.<sup>46</sup>
  - Most of the countries have applied the probability model, except Chile and Costa Rica, who used the IVTI due to the limited availability of updated statistical information and the low incidence of CL, respectively. Paraguay is in the preliminary study phase to decide which of the two models will be applied in the country.
  - In all the countries, the ML played an active role in Phase I and it was an instance of the ML or a specialized institution at the national level who was in charge of applying the model in Phase I.
122. Regarding Phase II,<sup>47</sup> the most important advances are in Mexico (Tuxtla Gutiérrez and Villa Victoria) where characterization and mapping studies were carried out and working meetings have been held with representatives of programs/services, who showed their willingness to focus their interventions on the areas identified by the CLRISK. In addition, in the case of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, the municipality has prepared a proposal for an inter-institutional regulation for the care of CL and adolescents in the municipality, which is expected to be approved soon. In Guatemala and Costa Rica, the areas where the pilot will be applied have been identified (San Pedro and Limón respectively). Even in Guatemala, there is already a mapping of the offer of programs/services and the characterization of the municipality.
123. One of the main challenges for CLRISK/IVTI is to be able to use the information generated in the design and execution of interventions focused at the local level that promote a multi-sectoral approach to interrupt the trajectory of CL. The mechanisms, through which the incorporation of the CLRISK/IVTI in the countries' social protection public policies is achieved, will be a process of construction of each country and will depend on a series of factors. These would include such as the organization and structure of the State,

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<sup>45</sup> Annex 4k presents the theoretical advantages of the CLRISK/IVTI, the requirements for their implementation and their limitations.

<sup>46</sup> Phase I consists of accompanying the countries to apply the model and demands shared leadership from ECLAC and the ILO. The first leads the statistical/technical application of the model while the ILO leads the institutional and commitment part of the ML and other participating national actors with the use of its results and their sustainability.

<sup>47</sup> Phase II consists of selecting territories to implement the CLRISK/IVTI, among all those where CL risk was identified. In this Phase the ML (a priori, who is in charge of leading it), the RI, the municipality where the model will be implemented, the national/regional ILO office, the identified programs/services and the Municipal Commission against CL (if any) participate.

the competences of the MLs and of the national/regional/local Committees to combat CL and the coordination and articulation between the identified social protection services.

124. To date, the effective and/or expected uses of the CLRISK/IVTI, according to the FPs interviewed and the secondary sources reviewed (Monitors 8.7, TPR of Support Projects, Results reports of the CLRISK/IVTI and national policy documents to combat CL) focus on the incorporation of the CLRISK/IVTI in national or local public policy, in the articulation with programs or services related to social protection, in awareness campaigns to society, and in the prioritization of the geographical scope of certain actions of public institutions such as studies, training, audits.<sup>48</sup>
125. All the people interviewed assign a high rating to CLRISK/IVTI. For the members of the TS, the CLRISK/IVTI is one of the most innovative products of the RI, strengthening the outlook of public policies towards prevention and not only towards the removal of children and adolescents in CL situation. The ILO officials who were interviewed consider that the CLRISK/IVTI is a flexible model adaptable to the reality of the countries, since if there are no surveys, administrative records can be used. For the government FPs of the countries where the CLRISK/IVTI is being implemented, the model will allow them to develop focused actions according to the context and needs of each territory (municipality). In addition, the people interviewed agree that the CLRISK/IVTI gives visibility to the RI in the country.
126. The evaluation considers that the CLRISK/IVTI is a model that can contribute to the CL prevention strategy used by the countries, due to the following reasons:
- It provides evidence-based information on risk factors for CL in order to focus and prioritize public policy prevention interventions, which allows scarce public resources to be directed towards the areas with the greatest probability of impact.
  - It is a model that has demonstrated the ability to adapt to the statistical reality of the different countries where it has been applied.
  - It constitutes a baseline of the interventions carried out, which will make it possible to determine their effectiveness and impact.
  - It allows an approach from the local, with solutions according to the needs and characteristics of each territory and proposes moving from a segmented approach to policies to one with a comprehensive approach and inter-sectoral articulation.
127. However, the CLRISK/IVTI faces the following challenges for its implementation:
- The CLRISK/IVTI requires that the statistical systems of the countries have minimum conditions on the availability and quality of statistical information. It also demands a strong capacity of MLs to have access to the sources of information generated by other institutions.
  - The CLRISK/IVTI demands a strong political commitment at the highest level of the MLs to promote the model not only in Phase I but also especially in Phase II, where the central government MLs do not usually have effective articulation mechanisms with their peers at the other levels of government.
  - Countries such as Guatemala, Colombia, Argentina, Peru and Chile, have previous experience of working with the territory, have competent sub-national structures or institutions in CL prevention and eradication. However, not in all countries the government FPs have a link with the local Committees to combat CL (when they exist) or with the municipalities.

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<sup>48</sup> [Annex 4m](#) details the uses that have been given to CLRISK/IVTI or that they hope to give it in the short term for each of the countries where it has been implemented.

- Phase II of the CLRISK/IVTI demands a strong articulation of the social protection programs and services that operate in the territory; however, in several LAC countries there is no effective coordination policy.
- The limited supply of public services and programs in several of the municipalities with the highest CL risk may negatively affect the implementation of Phase II of the CLRISK/IVTI. The districts with the highest CL risk are also likely to be those with the most limited institutional capacities and the fewest resources of all kinds.

128. The CLRISK/IVTI also faces challenges to ensure its sustainability:

- At the external level, it is necessary to ensure that the CLRISK/IVTI has the political and institutional commitment at the highest level (national and local) so that they are not vulnerable to changes in government. For this, it is desirable that it has a framework that provides guarantees of institutionalism and legality, such as its incorporation into the Public Policy to combat CL at the national and local level or another instrument considered relevant, as has happened in Colombia and Argentina. Given that the public policy instruments of the LAC countries are medium and long-term (5 or 10 years), their updating must coincide with the implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI. In this sense, the next update of the national plans in Peru, Guatemala and Costa Rica may represent an opportunity to incorporate the model into public policy.
- Internally, the CLRISK/IVTI needs to develop legitimacy, which implies generating and disseminating evidence that it is an effective model for the prevention of CL. For this, there should be a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the CLRISK/IVTI phases.

**Result 3. Synergies and a sustained dialogue between countries and/or regions have been established within the framework of SSC**

129. The incorporation of the SSC and SSTC strategy into the RI intervention model allows the countries that integrate it to take advantage of continuous communication and coordination mechanisms, which can contribute to the achievement of national results aligned with regional and global goals, such as the proposed by the 2030 Agenda. The exchange of experiences carried out as part of the SSC strategy<sup>49</sup> has also served to position the RI (the first expected result of the Support Projects) since in various events it has been presented to the IR as platform or an effective instrument to energise the SSC and SSCT towards the achievement of target 8.7.

130. The FPs interviewed recognize the importance of the SSC as a mechanism to interact with other countries, learn and share good practices related to the prevention and eradication of CL and value its flexibility and adaptation to the needs of the countries, although they also consider that the reality of the exchange of experiences usually takes longer than expected. Some FPs emphasize that sometimes their countries are the ones who have disseminated a good practice and on other occasions they are the ones who have learned from the practices of other countries and have implemented them. Some examples are:

- In Chile, what they learned from other countries about the minimum age and hours of work, they have used for the discussion of the reform in the Labour Code, approved in the last quarter of 2020. Likewise, to prepare the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of CL 2015-2025, they took into account the experience of Peru. In turn,

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<sup>49</sup> [Annex 4n](#) details the main experience exchanges among RI countries during the period 2017-2020.

Chile has disseminated to other countries its good practice regarding the preparation of the List of Hazardous Work.

- In Paraguay, the SSC favoured its inclusion as part of the regional project “Cotton with Decent Work: SSC for the Promotion of Decent Work in Cotton-Producing Countries in Africa and Latin America”, financed by ABC of Brazil. Furthermore, from the exchange with Chile about their experience with the IVTI, they decided to do this as well. In turn, Paraguay disseminates as good practices its Protected Labour Training Program for Adolescents and the Digital Registry of Adolescent Workers.

131. However, two of the main challenges for the RI are to disseminate further the assets, capacities and good practices of the countries, which should be reflected in a greater number of exchanges of experiences. Secondly and above all, that the lessons learned from these exchanges are applied in policies, plans, strategies, actions and/or budgets related to the prevention and eradication of CL. Another challenge identified, based on the interviews with some FPs, is to promote a greater exchange of experiences between Latin American countries with those of the Caribbean.

132. With regard to promoting the exchange of experiences and knowledge to African countries, in 2018 a dialogue was initiated with the ILO Regional Office in Africa to follow up on the interest of the African Union in learning about the RI experience. However, it did not materialize and the design of a strategy for transfer of CLRISK/IVTI to the government of Ivory Coast is currently in process, in coordination with the ILO FUNDAMENTALS team in Geneva and with complementary funding from the United States Department of Labour (USDOL),

133. Regarding employers' organizations, within the framework of the RI's SSC strategy, a survey of good practices on prevention and eradication of CL in the employer sector was carried out in Colombia (with the “Red Colombia contra el TI”) and Argentina (with the Network of Companies against CL). With the SSC, good practices of the Central American sugar sector (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica) in prevention and eradication of CL have also been disseminated. In addition, to update the offer of SSC exchanges within the RI framework, a systematization of good business practices related to some acceleration factors contemplated in the PAF has been carried out: Value Chains and Agriculture (Mexico), Information Technologies ( El Salvador), Indigenous peoples (Ecuador), Information systems and new technologies (Brazil and Argentina) and Decentralization and offer of protection services (Argentina).

134. Regarding workers' organizations, it is necessary to strengthen, (from the TS and the organizations themselves) the recognition of their role in SSC processes, energizing the Continental Group for the Fight against CL of the TUCA, which could be articulated with the RI and strengthen union action/response.

#### **Result 4. The consolidated RI as a space for the generation of knowledge, reference and convergence of actors**

135. The RI has generated knowledge, not only through the dissemination of studies but also through virtual training such as the online course “Putting an end to CL in agriculture” within the framework of the global alliance ILO / FAO / International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Likewise, toolboxes on CL and vulnerable groups have been developed to improve public policies for the protection of the rights of these groups, and methodological guides and systematizations of good practices. Training actions aimed at FPs

have also been carried out, for example in strengthening negotiation and advocacy skills or in mobilizing public funds.

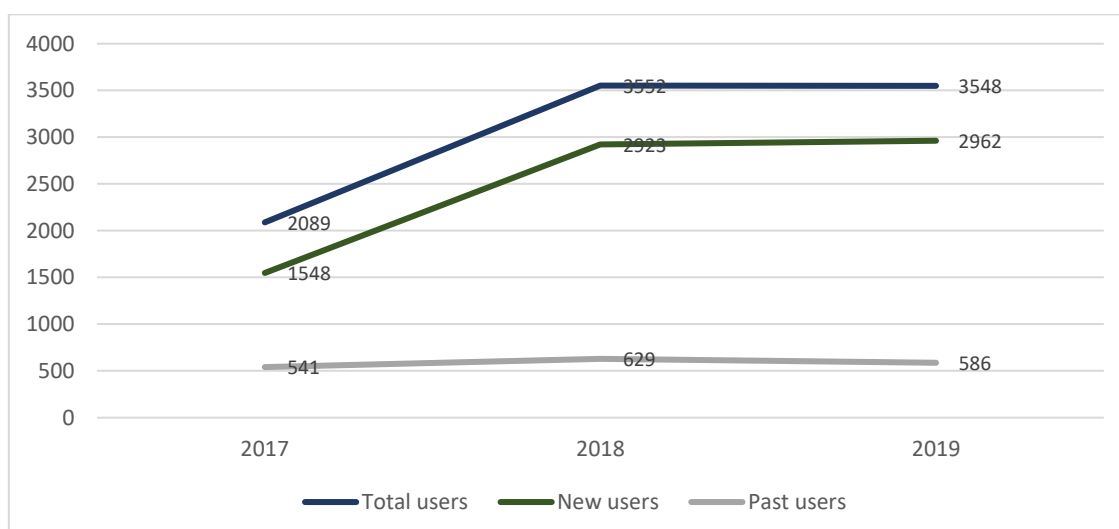
136. The FPs interviewed agree that one of the achievements of the RI has been the generation of knowledge on how to define the strategies and actions for the prevention and eradication of CL from the regional to the national and on how to generate and manage resources. Some FPs pointed out that this greater knowledge about prevention and eradication of CL is not explained only by what the RI does but also by other studies at the national level (for example on CL in indigenous and tribal peoples) carried out with the support from other institutions such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) or USDOL.

137. Some FPs interviewed also mentioned that they have applied this greater knowledge in the preparation of reports on the situation of CL in their countries, in the preparation and implementation of the Roadmap against CL and project design (Guatemala), in the proposal of regulatory changes (Honduras) or in the development of strategies at the local level (Bahamas). However, one of the main challenges for FPs is to use this increased knowledge generated in a more constant and effective way to accelerate CL prevention and eradication strategies.

#### Result 5. The RI advances towards its consolidation and has an effective and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of CL

138. According to the results of the “Monthly reports of activities of the virtual platform” 2017, 2018 and 2019 prepared by the RI, the number of users of the RI web platform<sup>50</sup> increased notably in 2018 compared to 2017, whilst in 2019 it remained practically the same as the previous year. A trend that reflects the evolution of the number of new users. In this way, the RI Web platform meets its objectives of providing information and resources to improve the knowledge and capacities of the countries to advance in the achievement of target 8.7, disseminate the activities and results of the RI and the actions of the countries in prevention and eradication of CL, and consolidate the community interested in CL.

**Graph 4.5. Monthly average of users of the RI web platform, according to type of user and year, 2017-2019**

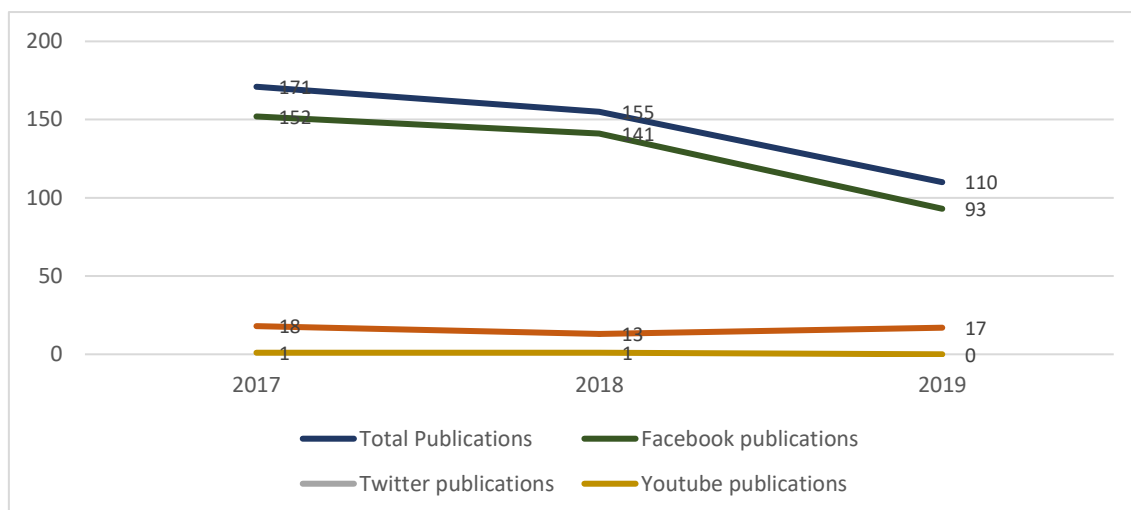


Source: Monthly activity reports of the virtual platform 2017, 2018 and 2019.

<sup>50</sup> <https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/>.

139. The RI has also worked on social networks for visibility, dissemination and interaction with various actors. According to the results of the "Reports of regular activities of social networks" 2017, 2018 and 2019 prepared by the RI, the number of publications on social networks has been reducing throughout this period, especially in 2019. In turn, this trend reflects the trend in the number of publications on Twitter.

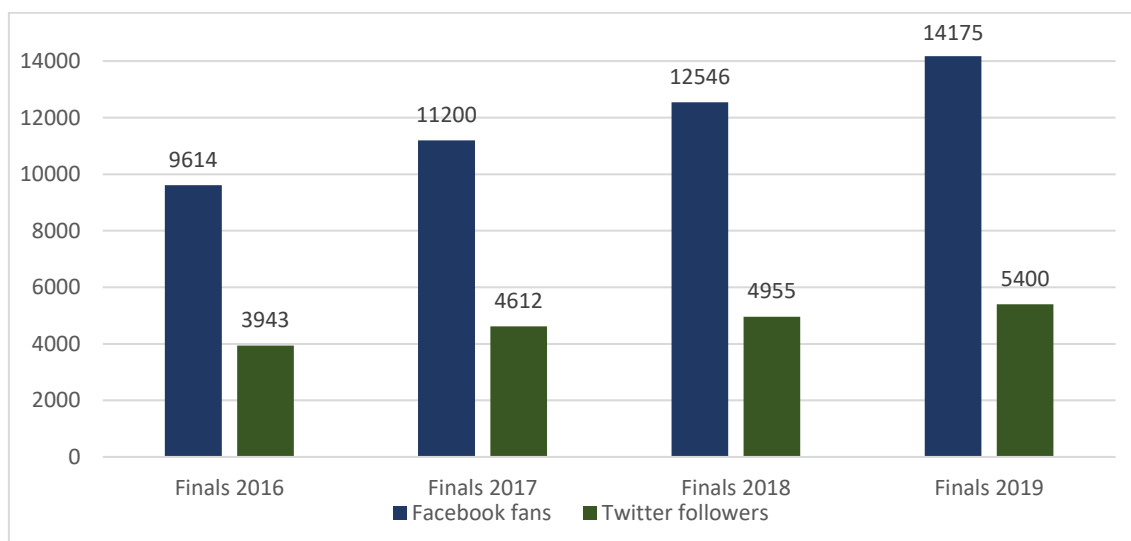
**Graph 4.6. Monthly average of publications on the RI social media, according to type of social media and year, 2017-2019**



Source: Monthly activity reports of the virtual platform 2017, 2018 and 2019.

140. However, according to the same sources, the number of fans on Facebook and followers on Twitter has increased every year, reaching more than 14,000 fans and 5,400 followers at the end of 2019. Both results (fewer publications and greater number of fans and followers) respond to the Strategic Communication Plan in Social Networks developed by the IR in 2019, which proposed a reduction in the number of publications to avoid saturating users and leaving the network.

**Graph 4.7. Number of fans on Facebook and number of followers on Twitter of the RI, 2016-2019**



Source: Monthly activity reports of the virtual platform 2017, 2018 and 2019.

141. Additionally, in 2019 greater emphasis was placed on publications about events, which are the ones that seek more to sensitize users and, therefore, generate greater interaction with them. As a consequence, in 2019, the number of likes on social networks (on Facebook

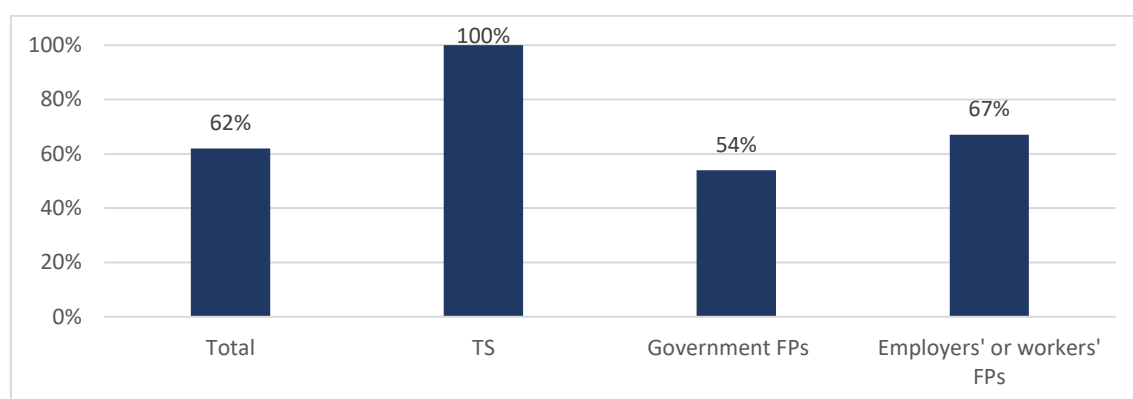


from 548 to 800 and on Twitter from 328 to 491) and also of comments on Twitter (from 9 to 1,862) increased compared to the previous year)<sup>51</sup>.

## Participation of the constituents in the implementation of the Support Projects

142. According to the interviews conducted with the members of the TS and the FPs, the participation of tripartism has been more evident in the first, fourth and fifth results of the RI Support Projects. In the first, because in the spaces and events where the RI has participated, it has always been sought to be represented by the PF representatives of the governments of the countries, of the employers' and workers' organizations. In the fourth, because the subject of the studies, courses and toolboxes have responded to an annual work plan that is drawn up in consultation with the FPs and because in some of these products (the toolboxes) the FPs have participated in their development. And in the fifth, because the FPs have participated in the processes of drawing up the Annual Operational Plans of the RI, the Strategic Plan of the RI Phase II, the Strategic Communication Plan and the GSRI.
143. On the other hand, regarding the second result, the FP representatives of employers' and workers' organizations who were interviewed agree that, unlike the government, they have had little participation in the implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI, having basically limited themselves to being part of the audience to whom the results were presented. Regarding the third result, the PF representatives of workers' organizations also consider that there could be a greater participation of the union sector in the exchange of good practices that are carried out within the framework of the SSC.
144. According to the survey applied to the members of the TS and the FP, 30% stated that in Phase II of the RI they have participated in decision-making during the development of RI activities, 32% who have been consulted, 35% who have only been informed and 3% who have not participated and have not been consulted or informed. When disaggregating the responses according to the type of person surveyed, 100% of the members of the TS indicated that they have participated in decision-making, while in the case of the government FPs and the FP representatives of organizations of employers or workers, the percentage that stated that they had participated or had been consulted is 54% and 67% respectively.

**Graph 4.8. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who said they had participated in decision-making or had been consulted in Phase II of the RI during the development of the activities**



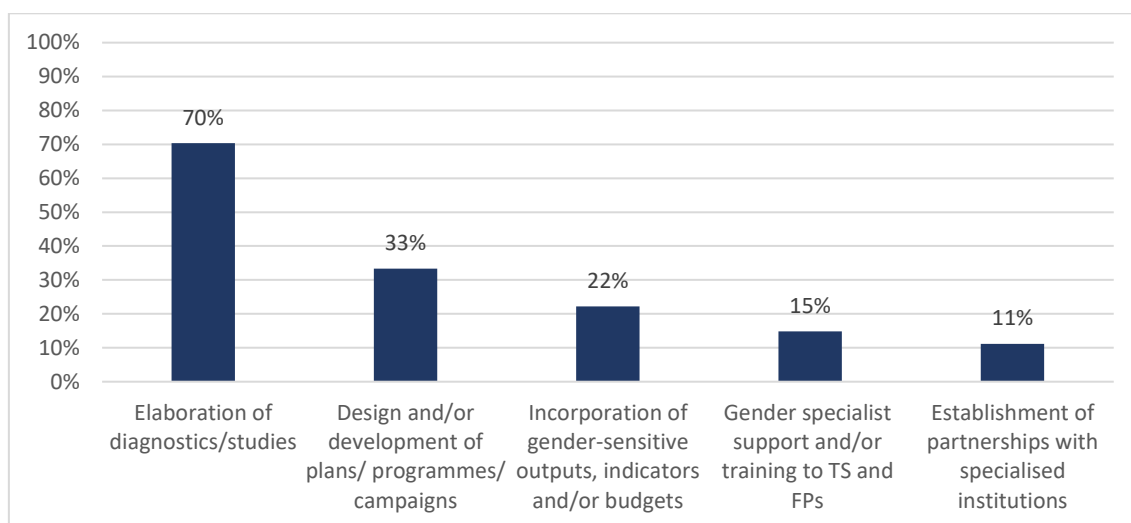
Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and the FPs.

<sup>51</sup> The figures shown in this paragraph come from the "Monthly reports of activities of the virtual platform" 2017, 2018 y 2019.

*To what extent have the products developed by the Projects taken into account the specific problems of female girls and adolescents and that of other vulnerable groups? (question 9)*

145. It is only recently in the PAIRE V and AACID V Projects that a gender approach has been incorporated into their designs, with studies on gender and CL and with virtual training actions. However, according to the TPR of these Projects and what was stated by the FPs interviewed, in practice only training sessions have been carried out for the FPs (on how to incorporate the gender approach in the prevention and eradication of CL and on how to incorporate the differences between men and women in the reports on the subject in CL) as well as the toolbox on gender and CL. However, it has been necessary to develop studies to make gender inequalities and gaps visible and to see how they can influence CL.
146. The members of the TS indicate that it is necessary to carry out research on gender and CL, child domestic work, care economies, which generate evidence for the design of better policies. There is also a lack of influence on key regional and national institutions on matters of gender (efforts were made in this regard but due to the limited number of TS personnel it was not possible to follow up) because the incorporation of the approach in a country may not only depend on the capacities of the FPs of the RI but mainly of these other institutions. In this regard, it is plausible that the GSRI seeks to influence the articulation with competent national institutions and with UN agencies, but given that it was only published in November 2020, it is too early to evaluate its implementation.
147. According to the same sources, some reasons that would explain the insufficient progress in incorporating the gender approach in RI are that there are not enough resources and technical and financial capacities to promote it and that it is a sensitive issue that sometimes generates resistance. Within the FP Network, consensus is not always achieved.
148. According to the survey applied to the members of the TS and the FPs, 35% stated that during the implementation of Phase II the RI has fully incorporated the gender approach, 38% indicated that partially, 11% said little or nothing and 16% did not respond. Among those who argued that this approach has been totally or partially incorporated, the majority pointed out that it is reflected in the development of diagnoses identifying differentiated needs of the working children and adolescents according to gender. On the other hand, few people said that it is reflected in the design and/or development of plans/programs, in the incorporation of gender-sensitive products, indicators and/or budgets, in the support of gender specialists and/or training for TS and FPs, and/or in the establishment of alliances with specialized institutions. In this way, the recommendation made in the evaluation carried out in 2018 regarding incorporating the gender approach in RI continues to be applicable.

**Graph 4.9. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who consider that the RI has fully or partially incorporated the gender and non-discrimination approach in the implementation of Phase II, according to the mechanisms**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

Note. The percentage is calculated on the total who expressed that the gender approach had been incorporated totally or partially in the RI.

149. Regarding care for other vulnerable groups in the RI, toolkits have been developed on migrant children and CL and also on the indigenous, Afro-descendant and CL population. Additionally, studies related to CL have been prepared in the migrant population (mainly in Central America, in coordination with IOM, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees -UNHCR and UNICEF) and in the indigenous population. Regarding the latter, the FPs interviewed from some Central American countries (Honduras, Guatemala) stated that it has served them to design pilot projects in indigenous peoples and to guide other sectors (in addition to the ML) on how to approach the focus of attention to indigenous children and adolescents.

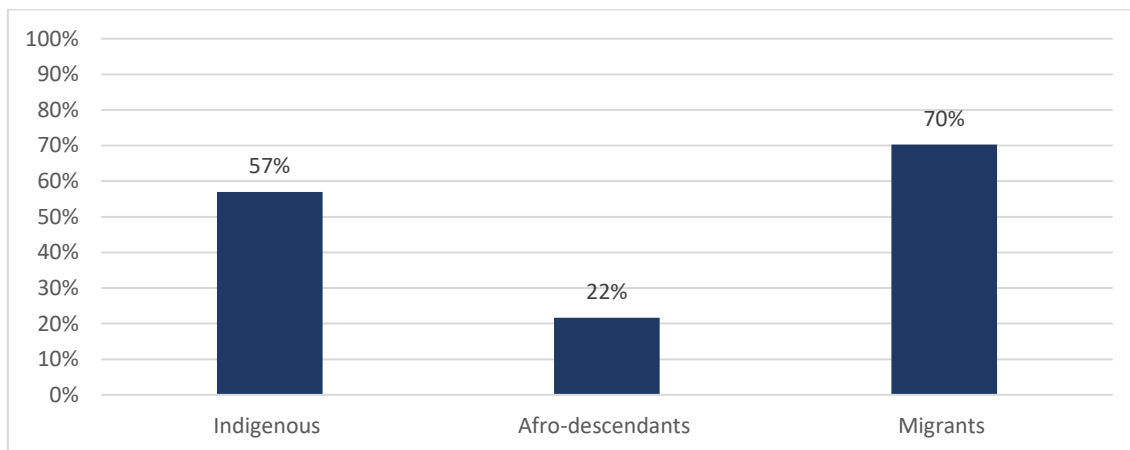
150. Most of the FPs interviewed agree that in recent years (due to the phenomenon of migration in Venezuela) the RI has put more on the agenda the issue of the migrant population and CL, which is reflected in studies and in training they have provided (in conjunction with IOM) on migration, CL and trafficking. Some FPs stated that the RI should coordinate with the Quito Process the actions it takes in relation to the prevention and eradication of CL in the migrant population.

151. The main challenge is to use the knowledge generated in concrete actions aimed at improving the situation of these vulnerable groups with regard to CL. One limitation is that the political operators who work in favour of these vulnerable groups are not part of the RI (the National Superintendence of Migration, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Education, the Police) and regarding the MLs, who tend to have older institutional and budgetary weaknesses, it is difficult to involve them in the prevention and eradication of CL, even more so considering that the RI does not provide financial resources for this.

152. According to the survey applied to the members of the TS and the FPs, the proportion of those who maintain that the RI products have incorporated the issue of the indigenous population and the migrant population is 57% and 70% respectively. On the other hand, it

is significantly reduced when referring to the Afro-descendant population (22%).<sup>52</sup> This difference would be associated with the RI studies have been carried out on CL and the migrant population and CL and the indigenous population, but not on CL and the Afro-descendant population.

**Graph 4.10. Percentage of TS members and FP surveyed who consider that IR products have fully or partially incorporated the issue of groups vulnerable to CL**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs

*To what extent were the expected results obtained in the RI Support Projects, what have been the main limitations/challenges faced by the Projects during their implementation and what are the key success factors? Have unforeseen results been achieved in the initial design of the Projects? (question 10)*

153. In most of the indicators of the results of the RI Support Projects, the planned goal has been met or is yet to be met: number of countries adhering to the RI, number of spaces in which the RI is recognized as a benchmark, and number of studies/research on CL (Outcome 1); number of countries that implement the CLRSIK/IVTI (Outcome 2); number of knowledge exchanges and transfers within the framework of the SSC and number of participating actors (Result 3); and number of visits to the web platform and number of fans on Facebook and followers on Twitter (Result 5).

154. The indicators in which the achievements have been below the planned goal are those related to the implementation of multi-sectoral actions in the countries in response to the CLRSIK/IVTI, to the replication of practices by the countries that exchanged experiences within the framework of the SSC, and the effective incorporation of the gender approach. Annex 4 summarizes the level of achievement of the main indicators of each of the results of the Support Projects.<sup>53</sup>

#### ILO's contribution to the achievement of results

155. The FPs interviewed recognize that the ILO's contribution to the results achieved by the RI has been very important and has basically consisted of:

- Promote the design or improvement of public policies in a tripartite framework and generate consensus among governments, employers 'and workers' organizations based

<sup>52</sup> The non-response rate in the question on indigenous people and migrants was 22%, while on Afro-descendants it was double (43%). Meanwhile, the non-response rate on the question on incorporating the gender approach in Phase II of the RI was 16%.

<sup>53</sup> The information has been taken mainly from the TPR of the Support Projects and contrasted with the interviews and surveys applied during the evaluation. Those indicators in which at least 75% of the 2020 goal has been reached have been highlighted in green and those in which the level of achievement is below 75% of the planned goal in yellow.

on a shared vision of CL. One person interviewed stated "*The greatest contribution is having been able to unite actors that have not normally been allies: employers, workers, civil society and public institutions, actors that the governments themselves cannot bring together.*"

- Assume leadership to promote the effectiveness of the preventive approach.
- Provide technical advice to the governments of the countries to ground policies into strategies, plans and projects.
- Generate knowledge in the FPs through the exchange of experiences between countries, the preparation of studies and research, and training and education actions.
- The members of the TS are proactive and constantly motivate the FPs.

### Contribution of the countries to the achievement of results

156. The level of commitment of the countries and the contributions they make (in financial, technical, information) are critical factors for the sustainability of the results and, according to the interviews carried out, differ notably between the countries that make up the RI. These differences can be explained by factors linked to the context of the countries as well as the will and capacities of governments, institutions and even officials.

157. Some challenges for the RI are for countries to make financial contributions for CL prevention and eradication, to maintain a balance between the transfer of responsibilities to the countries and the technical collaboration they require from the TS and the ILO, and to further disseminate the RI in national and local instances such as the National or Provincial Committees to combat CL and involve them in some actions carried out with the RI, such as the implementation of Phase II of the CLRISK/IVTI. These are recommendations that had already been formulated in the evaluation carried out in 2018.

### Compliance with intervention assumptions

158. The risk of non-compliance with the assumption that the ILO maintains the prevention and eradication of CL as a priority was intermediate when starting the RI Support Projects and, according to the TPR of these Projects, has increased during the execution of the same given that there has not been a greater allocation of financial resources, by the ILO, for the activities carried out by the RI. The other assumption with the risk of non-compliance was considered intermediate (according to the PRODOC) and during the implementation of the Projects has increased (according to the TPR) and is that the prevention and eradication of CL, especially in its worst forms, is maintained in the agendas of international development and cooperation organizations.

159. The main measures taken by the RI to mitigate the negative impacts of the increase in these risks have been to carry out direct work to mobilize local resources and establish synergies in the implementation of the Projects to maximize the financial and technical resources available, as well as to manage financial resources via bids and public calls and direct allocations to the ILO.<sup>54</sup>

160. It should be added that the RI until 2019 was implemented in a context of slow economic recovery in the region, marked by an increase in the regional level of poverty, which affected children, youth, and residents in rural areas to a greater extent. Meanwhile, from 2020 with the COVID-19 pandemic, the context is even more complicated since an increase in CL is

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<sup>54</sup> Annex 4p summarizes how, according to the TPR, the risk levels of non-compliance with the main intervention assumptions of the Projects have varied.

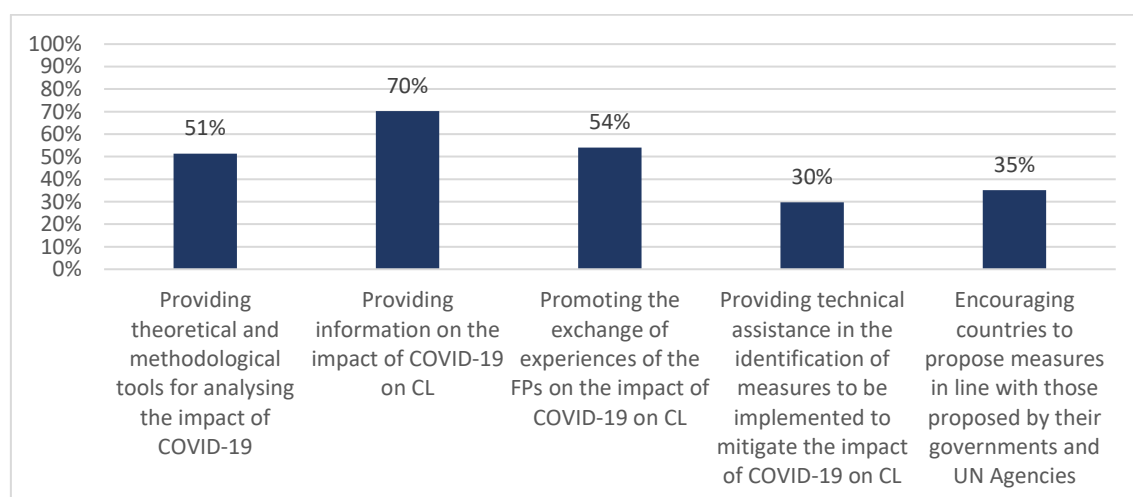
expected, mainly due to the fact that the most vulnerable families will turn to their underage children to work and thus try to reverse the situation of job losses and income reductions.

*What are the implications of the COVID-19 crisis in the implementation of the RI Support Projects, and to what extent the response of the ILO, other UN agencies and the constituents has allowed the activities to continue of the projects? (question 11)*

161. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the RI made adjustments in the implementation of the activities of the AACID V and PAIRE V Projects. These adjustments are basically referred to strengthening the capacities of the FPs to understand, analyse and propose responses to COVID-19, virtualization of the 2020 annual meeting of the FP Network, and conducting research related to the effects of COVID-19 on CL in the region.

162. According to the survey applied to the members of the TS and the FPs, 70% indicated that the RI has strengthened its capacities by providing them with information on the impact of COVID-19 on CL, while around 50% indicated that the RI has provided them with tools and/or promoted the exchange of experiences to analyse the impact of COVID-19 on CL. Meanwhile, only a third indicated that the RI has provided technical assistance in identifying measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on CL.

**Graph 4.11. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who consider that the RI has responded or is responding in the face of COVID-19**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

163. From the interviews carried out, the high evaluation of the response capacity of the RI to adapt to the new context due to the COVID-19 pandemic can be deduced, recognizing that the previous accumulated experience of the FP Network of working virtually facilitated such adaptation.

164. A negative implication of COVID-19 in the implementation of the Support Projects is that the confinement measures dictated by the different governments where the CLRISK/IVTI is implemented meant the delay/temporary stoppage of the work carried out by the RI in the Phase II of the CLRISK/IVTI in the countries where it had started. Furthermore, the change in the priorities of the municipalities selected to implement this Phase due to the need to address the health, social and economic crisis in their territories has contributed to this delay in the CLRISK/IVTI implementation process.

#### 4.4. Management effectiveness

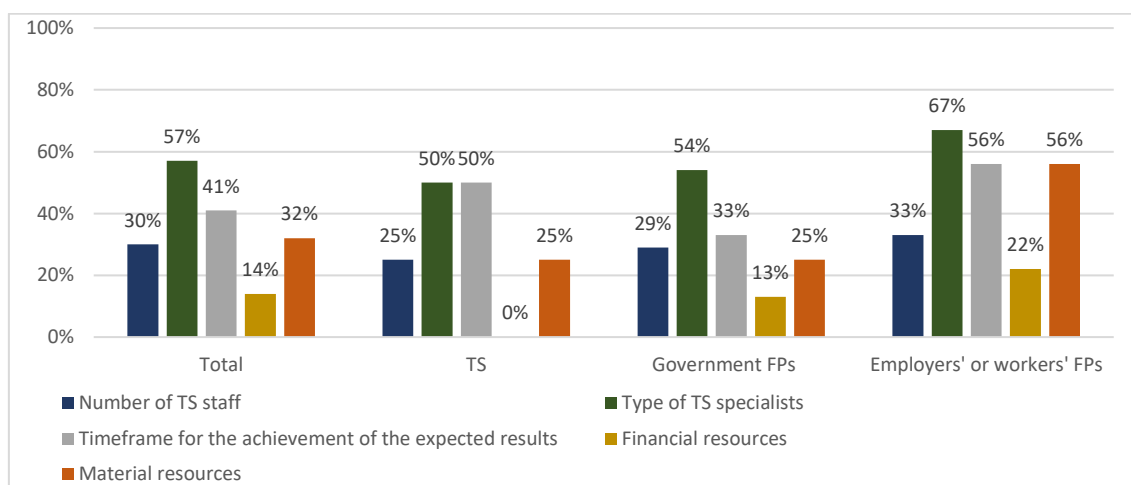
*Do the RI Support Projects have sufficient resources and have they strategically distributed them to specify the products and achieve the results in the anticipated times, and do they show a level of financial execution consistent with the level of advance in technical execution? (question 12)*

165. During the 2017-2020 period, the bulk of RI funding comes from Support Projects and a USDOL fund belonging to the Measurement, Awareness-Raising, and Policy Engagement Project on Child Labour and Forced Labour (Map16). Complementary financing has also been received from ABC and, from the ILO, from the Regional Office for LAC, from some Country Offices and from the SSC Program. However, this contribution from the ILO (destined to co-finance studies on CL, exchange of experiences with Africa with SSC and annual face-to-face workshops of the FP Network) is not very significant compared to the total budget of the Support Projects. As for the TS, it is financed entirely by international cooperation.
166. At the beginning, the idea was that in a single project, funds from different funders should be managed as a broad intervention strategy. However, this was not possible (for legal/administrative reasons related to ILO procedures and later, when these were updated, due to directives from some development partners linked to RI) and the intervention has been handled with six simultaneous Projects, which implies a technical, financial, management, follow-up and monitoring effort and resource mobilization.
167. There is a shared impression among the FPs and the members of the TS that the resources for RI are insufficient. Given this, the TS has increasingly sought that member countries assume certain costs of the RI implementation, although little evidence has been found that this has happened. The shortcomings are more marked in the case of the Caribbean, where it is even difficult to reach the basic level, which is to have information about CL, where there are pressing needs for capacity building, and where state investment in CL is almost nil. Likewise, in Central America some FPs consider that they require more resources than South America because this sub-region has more advances in CL.
168. The results of the survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs reveal that only 14% consider that the financial resources available are adequate or very adequate to achieve the expected results of Phase II of the RI. The proportion of those who indicate that the number of TS personnel, the material resources and the deadline for the achievement of the results are adequate or very adequate is 30%, 32% and 41% respectively. The only item in which most of the people surveyed stated that the available resources are adequate is the type of TS specialists.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>55</sup> It should be noted that this was one of the questions with the highest non-response rate (option “does not know / does not answer”): between 30% and 40% according to the item consulted.

**Graph 4.12. Percentage of the members of the TS and the FPs surveyed who consider that the resources available to achieve the expected results of Phase II of the RI are adequate or very adequate**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

### Level of financial execution of the Support Projects

169. The budget for RI Support Projects amounts to USD \$ 2.6 million, with PAIRE III having the largest budget (USD \$ 0.63 million) and AACID III having the lowest budget (USD \$ 0.33 million). The importance from the financial point of view of each of the results is very similar: between 8% and 9% in the first three and 11% when adding the fourth and fifth. Meanwhile, what is allocated to the management of the Project (operating expenses and personnel of the TS) represents half of the budget. In PAIRE III and PAIRE V the amount allocated to management represents an even higher proportion (more than 60%), while in the other Projects it oscillates around 45% and, on the other hand, the relative importance of the third result increases in AACID III (30% of the total budget), the second result in PAIRE V (20% of the total), the first result in AACID IV (15% of the total) and the fifth result in AACID V (15% of the total).<sup>56</sup>

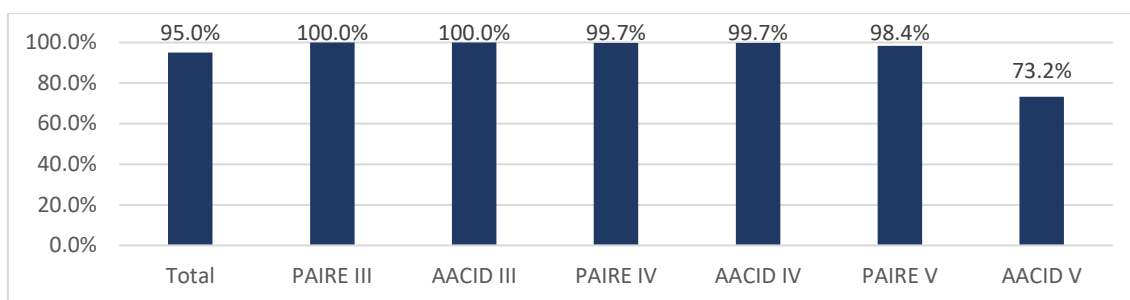
170. As of December 2020, USD \$2.48 million have been executed, a figure that represents 95% of the total budget. This level of financial execution is consistent with the high level of compliance in technical execution at the level of products and results. In all the Projects this level of financial execution is between 98% and 100%, except in AACID V (73%) because it just ended in July 2021. Likewise, this level of financial execution is high in all results, having reached 100% in the second while in the first and third it is almost 90% and in the last two, it exceeds 95%<sup>57</sup>.

<sup>56</sup> Annex 4g details the budget distribution of each one of the Support Projects according to results.

<sup>57</sup> Annex 4r details the level of financial execution according to the Projects and according to results.



**Graph 4.13. Level of financial execution of the Support Projects of the RI, at January of 2021**



Source: ILO Report on financial execution of IR Support Projects as of January 2021. Note. In PAIRE V and AACID V, the committed budget is also being considered as executed.

*Does the IR governance structure contribute to the achievement of the Support Project results and the sustainability challenges? (question 13)*

171. The RI is distinguished by being a platform for intergovernmental and tripartite cooperation, where the cooperation model has been shifting from Phase I to II from a classic role of implementer to another of facilitator. Their intervention in the countries is “on demand” and is conditional on meeting the co-responsibility criterion (countries must make technical and/or financial contributions that complement those of the RI) and that the RI benefits more than one country or more than one actor (if a government wants to receive a service exclusively for its country or for its ML, the RI does not finance it).

#### The TS and the FPs

172. The TS acts as the Technical Team for RI Support Projects. This one is made up of a Regional Coordination, three program officers, a communications officer, and two administrative assistants. The technical service tasks fall on the Program Officers while the part of institutional representation and political action in the Coordination. The TS also provides specialized assistance and advice on CL and adolescents to the ILO Regional Office, Sub-regional Offices and country teams, thus helping to ensure ILO support to its LAC constituents on CL issues.

173. The basis of RI is a tripartite social dialogue. In this sense, the activities, products and processes promoted by the RI Support Projects are usually consulted regarding their design and are especially implemented in the countries or at a regional scale, with the support of the FP Network. One of the most important milestones in this regard during the 2017-2020 period has been the participatory development of the Strategic Plan of the IR Phase II 2018-2021 and the Matrix of indicators for monitoring and follow-up of the aforementioned Plan.

174. Even so, with regard to Phase III, at the VI Annual Meeting of the FP Network (2020) there was consensus, as in the interviews, on the need to adjust the RI regulations to review and expand the duties or responsibilities of the FPs. It was also agreed to work on a profile for the FPs and submit it to the countries, since the profile will influence the scope or level of the actions carried out in the countries and their possibilities of exchange within the Network. In this regard, a government FP said “*A profile of the PFs must be generated, for example, in my country the FP is in charge of the Department of Child Labour, in other countries the FP is the one in charge of Relations or International Cooperation, in another Fundamental Rights and so on, and this sometimes makes conversation and exchange a bit difficult.*” Along the same lines, there were those who indicated that the current structure placed a lot of responsibility on the TS. A government FP pointed out “*That everything falls*

*to the TS made sense at the beginning of the RI but now, there are more tasks and demand. The FPs should assume greater responsibilities, draw up work plans."*

175. At the aforementioned Meeting, scenarios of management, operation and decision-making mechanisms of the RI were also discussed for Phase III 2022-2025, in which it is expected to achieve the sustainability of the intervention model. There was consensus on the greater convenience of the formation of a Pro Tempore Tripartite Committee<sup>58</sup>, maintaining the TS its role as provider of technical assistance, coordinator and energizer of the Network. In this way, the accumulated experience can be capitalized as well as strengthening the leadership of the FPs in terms of ownership, representation and direct co-responsibility, having a more direct implication in the institutional, technical and financial decision-making of the RI.
176. A point highlighted by the interviewees, and also in the TPRs, is that there is a high turnover in FP positions, since they are highly dependent on political changes. This affects the continuity of the activities and may generate delays due to the necessary adaptation/learning period for newcomers to the position. The reports mentioned have not only highlighted this point, but also (like the evaluation carried out in 2018) have recommended working on knowledge transfer protocols for these eventualities. As far as has been ascertained, this has not occurred to date. Instead, a measure taken by the RI to mitigate the negative effects of high turnover has been to promote the appointment of alternative FPs, which tend to be more technical (the incumbents are more political) and, therefore, less likely to change.
177. There are seven FPs of workers and employers and some of them theoretically represent not only their country but also a group of countries within the Network<sup>59</sup>. One point that appeared in the interviews and also in the interventions of the 2020 Annual Meeting is that in practice they do not necessarily have a clear and/or constant coordination with the countries under their charge. In this regard, a government FP pointed out *"So we see all the governments, but we see only certain workers' and employers' organizations because in my country employers and workers are not involved with the RI, so they are not aware of what the RI does"*.
178. In general, PFs consider that having a PF representing workers and employers in each country would enhance the work done at the country level. In this sense, many stressed that the new, increasingly established custom of virtual meetings facilitates that possibility, since there would no longer be the logistical limitations that were glimpsed before when thinking about face-to-face meetings. Intermediate solutions have also been proposed that enhance the internal collaboration of workers and employers, such as work networks of each of these actors.
179. Likewise, according to the interviews carried out, in general the FPs do not have much decision-making capacity in their respective countries. By the way, some proposals arose such as that the RI should establish a work strategy with higher-level instances in the governments or that a mechanism be generated that allows the commitments that are established to be binding. A government FP pointed out *"The RI should have a strategy at the highest level of the ML of the countries to strengthen the sustainability of the work carried out."* Meanwhile, a FP of the workers' organizations mentioned, *"The RI has a good*

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<sup>58</sup> The other alternatives discussed were: (a) transferring the RI to another international or regional organization (the Inter-American Development Bank-IDB, the OAS, SEGIB), and (b) endowing the RI with its own tripartite legal personality.

<sup>59</sup> As of 2019, the number of representatives of workers' and employers' organizations was increased from five to seven. The FPs, for both employers and workers, are distributed geographically.

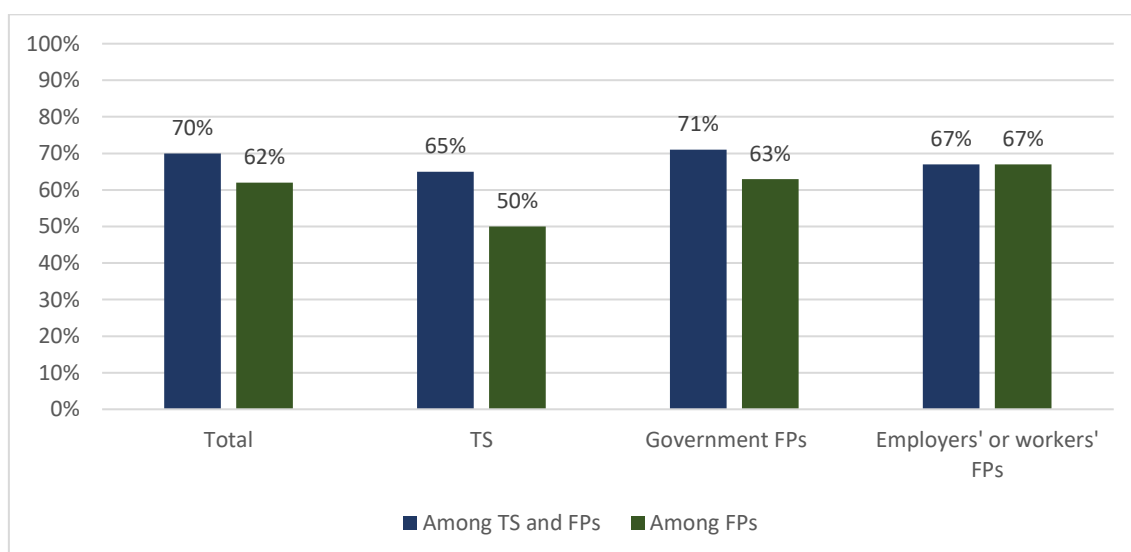
*governance model but it does not manage to have greater vigilance in the implementation of the recommendations because it is not binding on the States. It is necessary to design a mechanism that ensures that the commitments are binding.”*

## Communication and coordination inside the RI

180. One of the points of greatest consensus among the FPs interviewed is the recognition of the consolidation of an intervention model that encourages fluid and efficient communication between the TS and the FPs or between any of the members. The members of the TS consider it one of the most notable achievements of Phase II of the RI due to the effort involved in managing a tripartite space with representatives from 30 countries with different contexts, individual and institutional capacities, levels of commitment and development of the social dialogue.

181. According to the survey applied to the members of the TS and the FPs, 70% think that coordination and communication between the FPs and the TS is adequate or very adequate and 62% think the same about coordination and communication of the FPs with each other.<sup>60</sup> This last percentage increases when only the response of the FPs is taken into account.

**Graph 4.14. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed that consider that the coordination and communication inside the RI are adequate or very adequate**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

182. Regarding the communication mechanisms, the interviewed FPs highlight the WhatsApp platform for its immediacy and effectiveness for decision-making on operational aspects, because it is a space to channel requests for information from the TS to the FPs and vice versa, and because it allows direct communication for technical assistance from the ILO. One of the members of the TS mentioned, *“The most cost effective means of communication for decision-making is WhatsApp. At first, they doubted that a lot. Nevertheless, we are one click away from them. When they have a question, they ask it and the answers are quick.”*

183. The FPs also value the virtual meetings and the positioning in social networks of the RI. Regarding the first, a government FP mentioned, *“They are very good with new technologies, WhatsApp, virtual meetings. WhatsApp is the fastest and virtual meetings the most effective and profitable.”* Regarding social media, some FPs highlighted the RI web platform, its

<sup>60</sup> The non-response rate to these questions was approximately 20%.

usefulness to access the studies developed by the RI and to be informed about the progress and products of the RI, and that work has been done on all four official languages of the RI (Spanish being the dominant language, and English the secondary). However, there are also opinions that some of its tools are unfriendly. While some FPs underline the importance of Twitter and Facebook to find out about RI issues.

184. The evaluation values the effort made to integrate English-speaking countries into communication spaces, providing them with simultaneous translations in virtual meetings<sup>61</sup> or immediate translations in the case of WhatsApp. This has been highlighted by the English-speaking FPs of the Caribbean, and can be considered an essential point that explains their growing participation and integration in these spaces. However, the FPs also recognize that the same language represents a limitation for communication with others and other FPs because the majority of the member countries of the RI are Spanish speaking. A greater consideration of French and Portuguese also remains as a space for improvement.
185. Despite the advantages that new information technologies represent for the type of networking required, a significant digital divide persists in the region, especially in some countries. This appeared in some interviews and also in a TPR, underlining that the TS “has made an effort to coordinate, outside the meetings, with the countries with connection or technological problems to guarantee their participation in the monthly meetings, trainings and other online spaces.”<sup>62</sup>

#### Articulation of the RI with other UNS agencies and with financing partners

186. The RI has worked mainly with ECLAC, in the development of tools that strengthen action from public policy, including in 2019 the ILO-ECLAC alliance was renewed for joint technical assistance in the application of the CLRISK/IVTI. With FAO, they participate in the International Cooperation Alliance on CL and Agriculture and in Alliance 8.7; In addition, they have carried out studies on CL, participated in forums and a course on CL and agriculture has been developed. With the IOM, the participation in forums and the preparation of studies on CL and migration stands out. All this in a framework that favours joint work with the UNS agencies for specific issues and products but not as full members of the IR. Also noteworthy is the consolidation of the interagency group on migrant children, which includes the ILO, IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF. In this way, the RI is implementing one of the recommendations of the evaluation carried out in 2018, referring to strengthening inter-agency action.
187. There is currently a tendency in the United Nations to promote interagency work. In this sense, the RI wants to re-promote a space within the UNS, the Interagency Group on Child Labour (GITI) for LAC, set up within the framework of the IPEC-AECID Project in 2013, where the ILO, UNICEF, the Organization of United Nations for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), FAO, UN Women, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UNFPA, WHO and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) participate and which lost importance over time. In this regard, a member of the TS stated, “*actions with the agencies allow improving the generation of knowledge towards RI and positioning CL on the agenda of other institutions with responsibilities and competencies in matters that are factors linked to CL.*” However, a limitation highlighted by several of the people interviewed is that in the

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<sup>61</sup> Initially, translation (interpretation) was done in the chat, then it was switched to successive (consecutive) translation, but that caused the meetings to drag on. The current simultaneous translation solution has frequently been singled out as far superior to previous solutions.

<sup>62</sup> TPR 1 AACID IV. Progress report. Period January 2018 – January 2019.

Caribbean there is little tradition of interagency work and currently little willingness to reverse this situation.

188. Regarding the role of AECID and AACID, the members of the TS and the FPs interviewed value positively not only their financial contribution for the development of the RI but also their support to make the work of the RI visible, which in turn contributes to the positioning of the RI. Furthermore, they are institutions that respect the agenda, needs and priorities of the countries that make up the RI and its tripartite nature.

#### Articulation with public institutions and civil society

189. The RI is also interested in inter-sectoral articulation at the national government level and multilevel at the subnational government level. In recent times (and even more so with COVID-19) the articulation with education, social protection and family well-being and health is key. The RI is betting that the FPs can stimulate these alliances in a framework in which the RI favours the tripartism represented in the case of the Government by the ML, but does not promote too much the participation of other public institutions in accordance with the competition and influence on children and adolescents. Other actors that also have an important role but do not appear formally in the RI scheme are the National Committees to combat CL, except in some cases in which the government FPs (when they are part of said Committees) inform in these instances what is done in the RI.
190. The link with civil society organizations has been sporadic and has basically consisted of the participation of the RI in forums and discussions that sought to contribute to raising awareness in the Andalusian society about the fulfilment of target 8.7. Also, to raise awareness to value the relationship between AECID and ILO as partners for development and serve as an accountability exercise for the citizens of Spain. In addition, to look at some joint actions carried out with the Global March, such as advocacy campaigns for the ratification of agreements, approval of plans and strategies, and CL mapping of progress and challenges in LAC to meet target 8.7.
191. This sporadic participation of civil society may be influenced by the fact that the vision of the RI does not always coincide with the position of some civil society organizations and/or that the tripartite approach of the RI limits the incorporation into the action of these organizations. What is mentioned in this paragraph and in the two preceding paragraphs means that one of the recommendations of the evaluation carried out in 2018 regarding establishing alliances with civil society and seeking spaces for collaboration with the National Committees for the prevention and eradication of CL continues to apply, and with other Ministries of the countries such as Education, Social Development, Economy as well.

#### *How effective was the support provided to the technical team in charge of managing the RI Support Projects by the ILO at the central, regional and sub-regional levels to favour the achievement of the expected results? (question 14)*

192. According to the PRODOC, for the development of the activities foreseen in the RI Support Projects, these should be supported by specialists from the Regional Office and the sub-regional and national Offices of the ILO, as well as from the technical departments of the headquarters, competent in various matters, in particular FUNDAMENTALS, the department of international labour standards, statistics (SIMPOC), labour inspection, ACTEMP, ACTRAV and CINTERFOR. In practice, the interviewees who were consulted on the subject agree that the ILO's support for RI is given at times, on demand, but is not structural. One of these people stated "If the TS asks, they respond, they leverage initiatives, provide

*feedback, do technical review of inputs, support with advocacy from national actors, but not proactively."*

193. At headquarters, there was a FUNDAMENTALS desk officer for the Americas, who exercised more strategic support, in addition to performing technical reviews of different documents. However, that position does not currently exist. However, there is an international position of Fundamentals for LAC located in Brasilia, the function of which are not so oriented to CL but to other fundamental principles and non-discrimination, which is why its link with the RI is still very punctual. Also noteworthy is a collaboration between ACTRAV and ACTEMP to coordinate topics and activities involving employers' and workers' organizations, and from IPEC, in both cases on a very specific basis.
194. According to the interviews, the main support that is given from the national or sub-regional offices to the FPs is more marked in some countries than in others and is given because of the relationship with other ILO projects. This support from the national and sub-regional Offices to the Projects that support the RI is also on demand, not offered on a regular basis. Years ago, there was a regional CL specialist who could have had specific duties or offered regular support, but that position does not exist today.
195. A greater ILO contribution to the RI would require providing political advocacy actions that complement the technical work carried out by the RI and promoting greater integration between the RI and ILO interventions (projects, activities) in terms of prevention and eradication of CL. Likewise, given that the IR does not receive sustained contributions from the regular budget of the Regional Office and depends on development cooperation, it is at risk of permanent disappearance. In this sense, one of the recommendations of the evaluation carried out in 2018 remains in force regarding the ILO to continue financing the IR, through regular funds, funds from the supplementary account of the regular budget or other voluntary contributions.

*Does the monitoring and evaluation system/mechanism measure adequately and in a timely manner the progress in the implementation of the RI Support Projects, and are the results used by the Projects for decision-making and accountability, and contribute to the monitoring the results of the RI Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and the commitments assumed by the FP Network? (question 15)*

196. The team in charge of monitoring the RI Support Projects is the TS itself. Their members for each of the Support Projects prepare the TPRs. They have an annual periodicity and a similar structure for all the Projects. According to the members of the TS, the main sources of information to prepare these TPR are reports (of annual results of the performance of the RI, of the web platform and the use of social networks, of the monthly meetings, of activities of the offices, and in some cases of the FPs on the situation in their country). However, there are no formal formats or procedures for preparing these reports.
197. According to the members of the TS, there is no information system in which the information related to the monitoring of the Support Projects is recorded and consolidated. There are also no meetings with AECID and AACID with defined periodicity to monitor the Projects, but rather they occur more spontaneously to prepare events or discuss relevant issues related to their execution. This despite the fact that in the AECID PRODOC, it appears that a Monitoring Committee made up of the ILO and AECID should meet once a year to evaluate the progress of the Projects.

198. However, since 2020 (after having defined the indicators of the Strategic Plan of the IR Phase II), the tool Monitora 8.7<sup>63</sup> has been available to follow up and monitor results-oriented actions, which includes what has been done with Support Projects and also other interventions carried out by the IR. The 2020 RI performance report included, for the first time, information reported directly (online) by the FPs via Monitora 8.7, which is added to the information reported by the TS on the actions of the Support Projects and allows to have a more complete report. Other advantages of Monitora 8.7 are that it is adaptable to the needs of users; it is free (open source) and has the support of ILO Brazil for the reporting process. For these reasons, there are RI countries that use it to monitor their CL prevention and eradication policies.
199. According to the aforementioned 2020 performance report, the response rate to the questions asked of the FPs has been 32%.<sup>64</sup> Additionally, 27% of the responses have been considered irrelevant. This could show pending challenges in terms of a greater understanding, on the part of the FPs, of the concepts, indicators and language used by Monitora 8.7 and / or in terms of mastery in handling data from their respective countries. Although the FPs have already received training in this regard, it is planned to expand this training to promote the use of Monitora 8.7 and improve the quality of the reports issued through said tool. Another point that is crucial regarding the use of Monitora 8.7 is to ensure the commitments at a higher level so that the information is forwarded periodically and is considered a responsibility that must be carried out in any way by the FPs. It should also be taken into account that the information that is filled in is only narrative and although it is positive that a system has the space for open responses, the platform could be improved by allowing a combination of open and closed questions.
200. On the other hand, it is suggested to move forward to work on a single Database or an integrated monitoring module that manages information from different projects financed by various donors and that also makes it possible to identify the contribution of each one to the RI development objective. As indicated in the evaluation carried out in 2018 and that continues to be valid today, the different Projects tend to share the same results through the performance of the same activities and the creation of the same products. Moreover, although the TPRs indicate the co-financing of each product/activity, it is also difficult to locate what achievements are shared with other projects, all of which can generate confusion. In this sense, the possibility of integrating this Database or monitoring module into the platform on which Monitora 8.7 is located should be evaluated.

#### 4.5. Orientation towards impact and sustainability

##### *To what extent are the products developed by the RI Support Projects being used by constituents and other national partners? (question 16)*

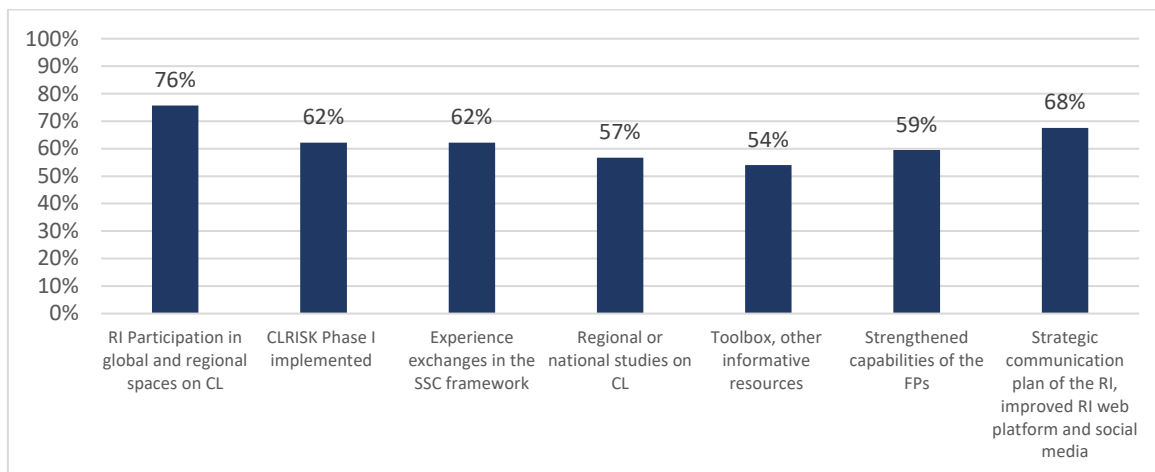
201. According to the survey of the members of the TS and the FPs, 76% consider the participation of the RI in global and regional spaces on IT useful or very useful and 68% think the same about the Strategic Plan of IR communications, improvements to the RI web platform and social networks. The proportion of those who consider other products

<sup>63</sup> Monitora 8.7 is an online, open source web platform, part of a project between the ILO of Brazil and the Public Ministry of Labour. Due to the usefulness demonstrated at the national level, the use of the platform was transferred, via a SSC strategy, to other countries in the region and to the RI.

<sup>64</sup> According to the people interviewed and the reports reviewed, the main reasons why this percentage has not been higher are: (a) the FPs only had one month to respond and also in that month they had to attend your regular jobs and other RI processes; (b) in the context of COVID-19, the majority of FPs have carried out remote work and this has limited the availability of their own and third-party information for reporting; (c) limited digital skills and lack of experience and culture of monitoring and measuring indicators for some FPs.

developed in the RI (CLRISK/IVTI Phase I, exchange of experiences within the framework of the SSC, CL studies, toolboxes, training for FPs) to be useful or very useful) oscillates around the 60%.<sup>65</sup> In all products, this perception of utility is clearly greater among the FPs representing employers' or workers' organizations than among the government FPs.

**Graph 4.15. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who consider that the products developed in the RI are useful or highly useful**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

**Table 4.1. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who consider that the products developed in the RI are useful or highly useful, according to products and type of surveyed person**

Products developed	TS	Govt. FPs	Employer or Worker FPs
RI Participation in global and regional spaces on CL	75%	75%	78%
CLRISK Phase I implemented	75%	58%	67%
Experience exchanges in the SSC framework	50%	54%	89%
Regional or national studies on CL	50%	50%	78%
Toolbox, other informative resources	25%	46%	89%
Strengthened capabilities of the FPs	75%	50%	78%
Strategic communication plan of the RI, improved RI web platform and social media	75%	63%	78%

Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

***To what extent have the capacities of the FPs been strengthened in advocacy and resource management for the prevention and eradication of CL? (question 17)***

202. According to the members of the TS interviewed, the FPs have greater clarity about CL and its implications and associations with other issues and actors. They also mentioned that some FPs (mainly from South and Central America) have improved their negotiation and advocacy skills with government sectors; and that in the countries of Central America and the Caribbean, progress has been made in creating a vision of belonging to a regional group.
203. Most FPs agree that they have increased their knowledge of CL, its multidimensional nature and its relationship with other topics. They also stated that they now have a more strategic vision and a broader perspective on prevention and eradication of CL (in the case of those who are lawyers, not only from the regulatory point of view). South American FPs

<sup>65</sup> The non-response rate oscillates around 20% according to item consulted.



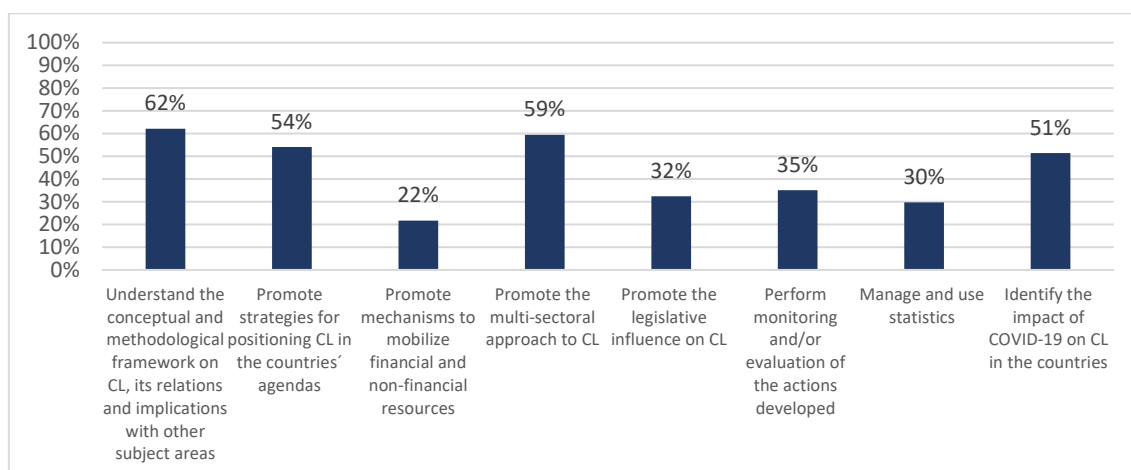
also highlight that the RI has allowed them to make contact with international experts in CL prevention and eradication and increase their network. The FPs of Central America value that the RI has provided them with tools to position the CL issue and promote strategies on the public agenda of their countries. The FPs of the Caribbean countries emphasize that they have learned the importance of the preventive approach, which complements the traditional approach to the removal of children and adolescents in CL situation.

204. The main challenge is for the FPs to be able to apply this greater knowledge and capacities in concrete actions in favour of the prevention and eradication of CL in their countries. In the interviews carried out, some examples of this were collected: (a) in Caribbean countries (Guyana, Barbados), the FPs are promoting the creation of CL Tripartite Committees; (b) in Central America (Mexico, Honduras, Dominican Republic) they are carrying out joint actions with other institutions in their countries (Migrations, Prosecutor's Office, employers' and workers' organizations); and (c) in South America and Central America (Chile, Costa Rica) progress is being made in negotiating and advocating with authorities (for example, for List of Hazardous CL).
205. One of the capacities pending to be strengthened in the FPs, which they themselves recognize is the mobilization of funds from public and private resources and cooperation agencies. Other topics in which, according to the FPs, there is a need to strengthen their knowledge and capacities are: (a) management and use of statistics and evidence-based planning, (b) project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, (c) constitution of public policies in the territory, and (d) political and legislative advocacy with the government and, in the case of employers' and workers' organizations, with their own networks or bases.
206. The evaluation also considers it necessary to strengthen the capacities of the FPs to lead processes within the Committees to combat CL and to influence the issue of CL to be addressed by the institutions that make up said Committees. In addition, the evaluation considers that in the current context of a pandemic, a capacity to strengthen in TS is to manage inter-institutional coordination after a disaster, how to provide information and training to FPs to be resilient and to prioritize actions that have greater probability of impact due to the scarcity of resources.
207. The results of the survey carried out among the members of the TS and the FPs corroborate that the capacities that have been most strengthened are those linked to the understanding of the conceptual and methodological framework on CL and the promotion of strategies to position CL in the public agendas; meanwhile, those that have been less strengthened have to do with how to manage and use statistics and how to mobilize resources<sup>66</sup>.

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<sup>66</sup> The non-response rate in this question was 15%, as in the rest of the survey questions referred to throughout this section, unless another value is expressly indicated.

**Graph 4.16. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who consider that in the last 4 years they have strengthened their capabilities on matters of prevention and eradication of CL very much**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

Note. In the case of the FPs, the question refers to their own capabilities, whilst in the case of the TS the question refers to capabilities of the FPs in general.

**Table 4.2. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who consider that their capabilities on prevention and eradication of CL have been strengthened, according to the capabilities and type of the person surveyed**

Strengthened Capabilities	TS	Govt. FP	Employer or Worker FP
Understand the conceptual and methodological framework on CL, its relations and implications with other subject areas	50%	58%	78%
Promote strategies for positioning CL in the countries' agendas	50%	58%	44%
Promote mechanisms to mobilize financial and non-financial resources	0%	21%	33%
Promote the multi-sectoral approach to CL	75%	58%	56%
Promote the legislative influence on CL	0%	33%	44%
Perform monitoring and/or evaluation of the actions developed	0%	38%	44%
Manage and use statistics	0%	42%	11%
Identify the impact of COVID-19 on CL in the countries	50%	50%	56%

Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

*To what extent is there an influence on the design and/or application of national and regional public policies in favour of the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of permitted adolescent work? (question 18)*

208. In the period 2017-2020, some countries that make up the RI (such as Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Suriname, Guyana) have developed / updated their national policies, plans or strategies for the prevention and eradication of CL and protection of adolescent labour, usually for a period of 5 years.<sup>67</sup> Likewise, in the same period, some countries have prepared / updated / reformed their Lists of Hazardous Work (Uruguay, Chile, Colombia) or are immersed in said process (Panama, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Peru).

<sup>67</sup> Other countries are in the process of developing their public policy (Ecuador) or have current policies that were developed 5 years ago or more (Peru, Chile, Haiti).

209. There are also countries that have adjusted their regulatory frameworks related to CL, such as Peru with a Supreme Order in 2020 regarding the administrative procedure for prior authorization of adolescents who work; Bolivia with a Law in 2018 that modifies the Code of Girls, Boys and Adolescents and prohibits the work of minors under 14 years of age in any circumstance; Venezuela incorporating aspects of working conditions and education of children and adolescents in agricultural family work in inspection instruments; Honduras with the regulation of adolescent work allowed.
210. The realization of the multi-sectoral approach against CL is one of the main tasks pending in the countries that make up the CL. The participation of different public institutions (in addition to the ML) in the process of developing policies or plans for the prevention and eradication of CL in the National and/or Sub-National Committees to combat CL, does not yet translate into the effective integration of the subject of CL in public policies, plans or strategies of different sectors/subject areas, such as education, health, protection/social security, poverty reduction, employment and formality, labour inspection, agriculture, among others.
211. Other challenges for the countries that make up the RI are the availability of updated statistics on CL and mainly the increase in the budget for actions related to the prevention and eradication of CL. The FPs interviewed agree that this public budget for CL is small, insufficient and in some cases decreasing. Even in countries like Venezuela or Uruguay, the ML does not have a specific budget for CL. This limitation largely explains the lack of up-to-date statistics since continuous CL measurement involves a significant cost compared to the budget allocated for CL.
212. In addition to the RI, there are projects that, according to the people interviewed, have contributed to the progress identified in the previous paragraphs. These projects are from the ILO (in Argentina, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay)<sup>68</sup> or from other institutions (in Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay).<sup>69</sup> Another factor identified by the FPs is that the prevention and eradication of CL is not a controversial issue and, therefore, the countries are oriented towards meeting target 8.7 of the SDGs and ILO Convention No. 138 and ILO Convention No. 182. Other factors were also mentioned, such as the countries having, since before the RI, public policies aimed at universalizing primary education and health (Brazil) or implementing strategies for the prevention and eradication of CL through a conditional cash transfer program (Jamaica). They have had a Committee to fight CL for more than 20 years (Chile) and they have updated surveys, from which strategies promoted by the ML are developed in each department through the inter-sectoral Committees (Colombia).
213. In turn, there are contextual factors that negatively affect progress in terms of prevention and eradication of CL, such as underemployment, precarious employment and high informality in most of the countries of the region and the perception (mainly in rural areas) that CL is normal, even desirable, it is part of children's learning. To this must be added the high turnover of staff in State institutions and, for a year now, the COVID-19 crisis.

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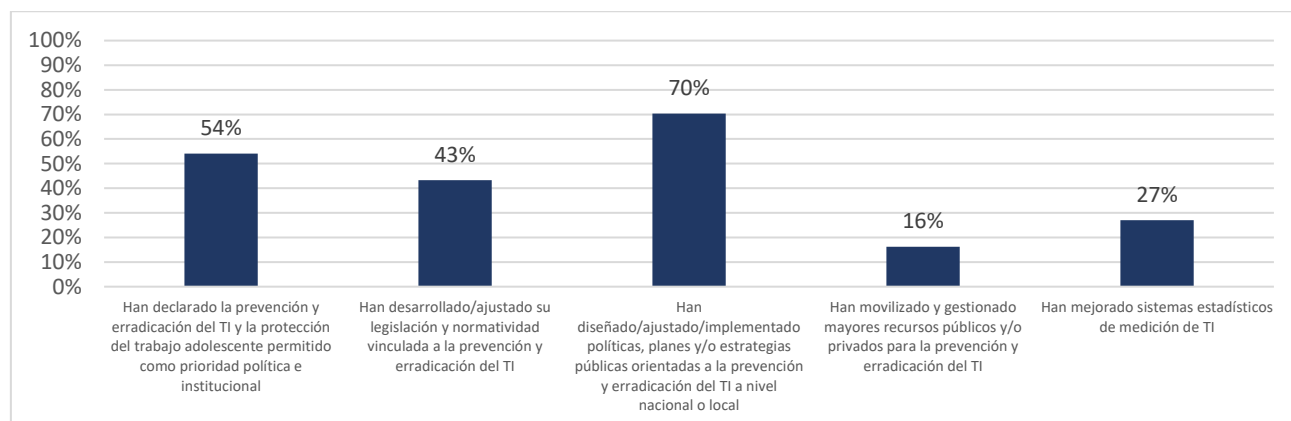
<sup>68</sup> In Argentina, the Offside Program linked to agricultural CL and financed by USDOL. In Colombia, the Corporate Social Responsibility projects; Fundamental Rights, which provides training to CL inspectors and the other three fundamental rights; and the project on occupational health and safety in the coffee sector. In Panama, a project for the removal of children and adolescents, and adolescent labour reconversion, financed by USDOL. In Paraguay a CL project in cotton, financed by ABC as well as the OKAKUAA Project, financed by USDOL and implemented by Partners of Americas.

<sup>69</sup> In Colombia, Partners of the Americas is working on the eradication of CL in the palm and coffee sectors, and Fondo Acción in the mining sector. In Paraguay, UNICEF works on CL issues in a crosswise manner, initiatives have also been carried out for the protection of adolescent work, financed by USDOL and AECID. In Uruguay, the Project "Support for public policy aimed at eradicating CL and dangerous adolescent work" was executed with funds from AECID.

All this in a scenario in which target 8.7 is one of the few “advanced” SDG targets for 2025, which significantly shortens the time horizon to achieve it.

214. The results of the survey carried out among the members of the TS and the FPs corroborate that the greatest advances in the countries are taking place in the design and implementation of public policies, plans and strategies aimed at the prevention and eradication of CL, and that the least advances are in the statistical systems of measurement of CL and especially in the availability of budget for the prevention and eradication of CL.

**Graph 4.17. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who consider that in the last 4 years, the countries have advanced in the implementation of public policies linked to the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of allowed adolescent labour.**

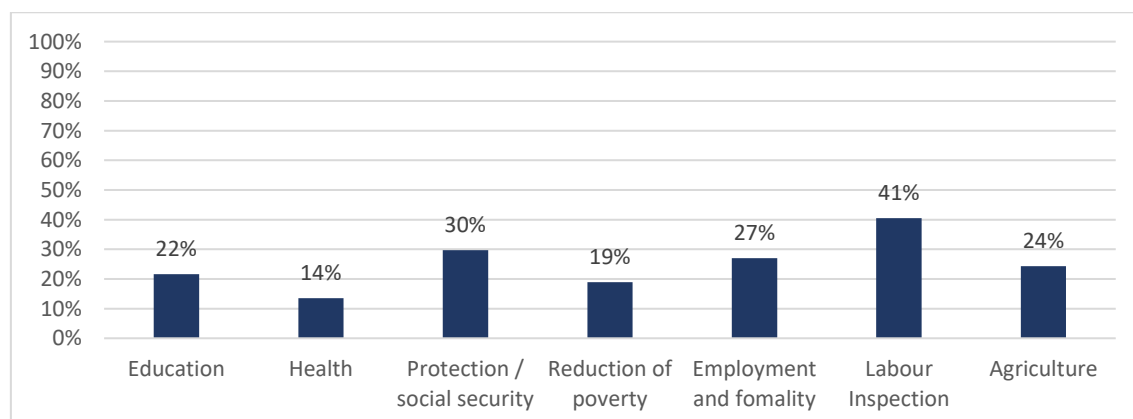


Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

Note. In the case of the FPs the question refers to their own countries whilst in the case of the TS, the questions refer to the LAC countries in general.

215. Likewise, the results of the survey confirm that one of the main challenges in the countries is to achieve an effective articulation between sectors, policies and programs (health, education, poverty reduction, agriculture) linked to the SDGs that affect the elimination of CL.

**Graph 4.18. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who consider that in the last 4 years, the countries have been able to integrate the CL issues in public policies, plans or strategies of different sectors/thematic areas**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs

Note. In the case of the FPs the question refers to their own countries whilst in the case of the TS, the questions refer to the LAC countries in general.

## Indicators of the results of the Strategic Plan 2018-2021 of Phase II of the RI

216. According to the interviews conducted with both the members of the TS and the FPs, during the period 2017-2020 the greatest advances in the countries have been in the first result of the Strategic Plan, while the fourth result is in the one with the least progress. Likewise, the greatest contribution of the RI has occurred in the first result of the Plan and also in the third; on the other hand, what has been advanced in the second and fourth results is attributable almost exclusively to the countries and not to the RI.

**Table 4.3. Level of progress of the results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI and level of contribution of the RI in the progress**

Results of the Strategic Plan of the RI Phase II	Level of progress 1/	Level of contribution of the RI2/	Type of link with the results of the RI Support Projects
1. The countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL			Result 2 of the Support Projects ( <i>"The RI member countries have strengthened the preventive approach to CL"</i> ) is the same as Result 1 of the Strategic Plan
2. The countries intensify the application of their strategies for the removal of children and adolescents in CL under the minimum age, with special attention to those in HCL			Results 3 and 4 of the Support Projects ( <i>"Synergies and a sustained dialogue between countries and/or regions have been established within the framework of the SSC" and "The RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, reference and convergence of actors"</i> ) are considered in the Strategic Plan as strategies to achieve its Results 2, 3 and 4
3 The countries strengthen their strategies for the protection and/or labour reconversion for adolescents in work-allowed age			
4 The countries strengthen their strategies for the approach to illicit CL forms			

Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

Note 1. Green when the majority of countries consider that progress is important / Yellow when the number of countries that consider that progress is important is similar to that of countries that consider that progress is low / Red when most countries consider that the advance is reduced.

Note 2. Green when the majority of people interviewed consider that the contribution of the RI has been high / Yellow when the majority consider that the contribution has been medium / Red when the majority consider that the contribution has been low or null.

### Result 1. The countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL

217. Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Suriname, Guyana have prepared/updated (or are in process of doing so) their national policies, plans or strategies for the prevention and eradication of CL and protection of adolescent labour. In the Caribbean countries, these are the first public policy instruments on CL and this is partly the contribution of the RI, since before belonging to the regional platform, these countries did not recognize the existence of CL or had not prioritized it as an object of interest of the public action.

218. Likewise, some FPs value the sensitization and awareness-raising work that is being done in their countries, which includes placing emphasis on citizen co-responsibility (Ecuador), influencing family groups and community organizations (Venezuela), carrying out propaganda and dissemination on the minimum age to work (Uruguay), provide the public, communities, students and teachers with information on where the institutions they can go to for assistance are located (Jamaica), and carry out campaigns to raise awareness about CL (Trinidad and Tobago).

219. The RI's contribution to these advances is explained taking into account that it has focused on prevention, based on PAF and mainly with the CLRISK/IVTI tool. Another type of contribution of the RI highlighted by the FPs are the technical assistance provided to the pioneer countries of Alliance 8.7 for the preparation of their national policy instruments, and support for the setting-up and/or strengthening the Technical Committees or Tables for the Fight against CL (Trinidad and Tobago has established a National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of CL).

Result 2. The countries intensify the application of strategies for the removal of children and adolescents under the minimum age in CL, with special attention to those in situation of HCL

220. Some countries (Mexico, Panama, Guyana, and Suriname) have developed mechanisms and/or protocols for the identification and removal of children and adolescents from CL and the restoration of their rights. Strengthening the capacities of inspectors is a relevant aspect and the FPs recognize the support of the ILO with training actions, although not through the RI. In Suriname, the CL removal system for children and adolescents is in process, which includes identification, investigation and assistance for their families. There are also countries that have information systems based on administrative records (Chile, Colombia, Peru, Panama, Costa Rica, Ecuador), which make it possible to detect and record CL cases, determine their educational, employment and family status and, in some cases, refer them to programs for the restitution of their rights.

221. A third group of countries has business networks that incorporate into their work plans strategies for the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of adolescent workers, especially those of a dangerous nature, which are examples of joint responsibility for public policies and private actors. These are the cases of Guatemala (Business Network for the Prevention and Eradication of IT), Colombia ("Red Colombia" against CL), Argentina and Costa Rica (in both cases the Network of Companies against CL).

222. According to the interviews carried out, in some countries the strategies mentioned in the preceding paragraphs have not been implemented and in those where they have, the progress in terms of how many children and adolescents have been removed is not very significant or is unknown. Some reasons mentioned by the interviewees are that removal strategies for children and adolescents are often expensive and unsustainable, that inspection systems do not have sufficient human and financial resources to carry out their functions, and that CL in the informal economy is difficult to make visible. Additionally, in some Caribbean countries, in order to improve children's removal strategies, it is first necessary to have a legal framework to identify cases.

Result 3. The countries strengthen their strategies of protection and/or labour reconversion for adolescents in work-allowed age

223. Some countries (Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Peru) have prepared/updated their Lists of Hazardous Work or are in the process of doing so. Other countries (Peru, Honduras, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay) have adjusted their regulatory frameworks (laws, protocols, inspection guides) on permitted adolescent work. There are also countries (Uruguay, Paraguay, Panama, Honduras) that have carried out projects/programs to eradicate hazardous adolescent work, labour reconversion or protected job training for adolescents.

224. The RI focus on adolescent work is not only to establish what is prohibited (hazardous work) but also to promote sheltered work (labour reconversion). Regarding the first, within the framework of the RI, an analysis of cases compared between countries that were in the

process of updating their lists of hazardous labour (Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Chile, Peru and Argentina) was prepared. According to several of the FPs interviewed, this analysis as well as the exchange of good practices and experiences in adolescent labour registration have been the main contributions of the RI to this result. On the other hand, regarding the latter, the FPs agree that the RI should strengthen its approach to labour reconversion for adolescents of permitted age, especially in the areas with the highest incidence and even more so in the current context of COVID- 19.

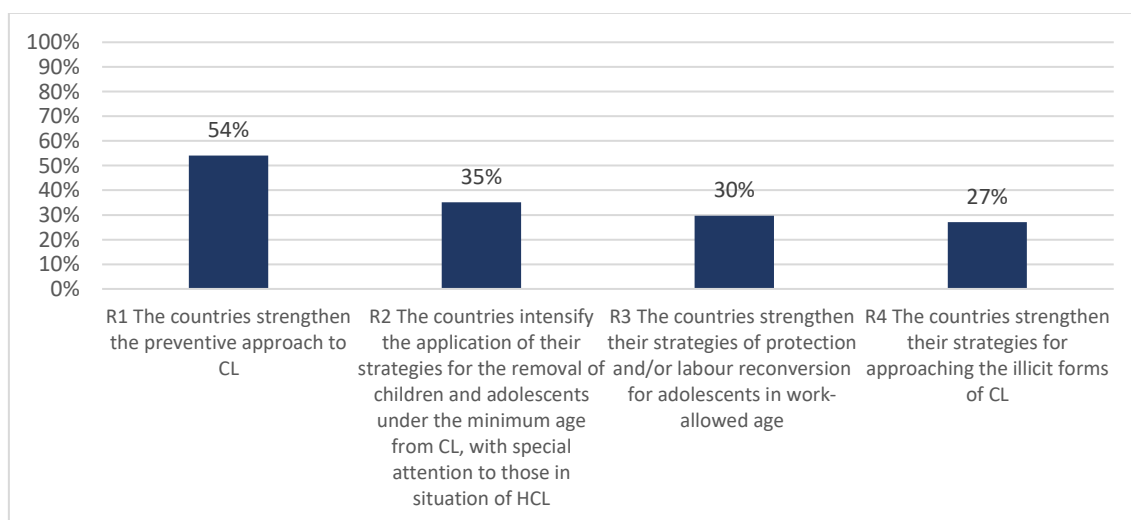
#### **Result 4. The countries strengthen strategies for the approach to the illicit forms of CL**

225. The FPs interviewed agree that the greatest difficulties in advancing with this result are explained by the fact that addressing illicit forms of CL tends to be the responsibility of other institutions (other than the ML). They also stated that countries do not usually have official statistics on hazardous work and WFCL, because illicit forms of CL are not visible. In addition, there are particularities in the countries that explain how complex it is to strengthen strategies to address illicit forms of CL. For example, in Chile the regulations do not consider trafficking as WFCL or in Colombia the crime is not the CL but the right that is violated.

226. In any event, some progress has been made in tackling illicit forms of CL, especially in human trafficking and sexual exploitation, in developing policies, plans or strategies, setting up Committees, training public officials in prevention, detection, reporting and attention to cases, and issuing specific regulations.

227. The results of the survey carried out among the members of the TS and the FPs corroborate that the greatest advances in the countries have occurred in the first result of the Strategic Plan and that the greatest contribution of the RI has been precisely in this first result of the Plan<sup>70</sup>.

**Graph 4.19. Percentage of the members of the TS and the FPs surveyed who consider that in the last 4 years the countries have advanced a lot in the expected results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI.**

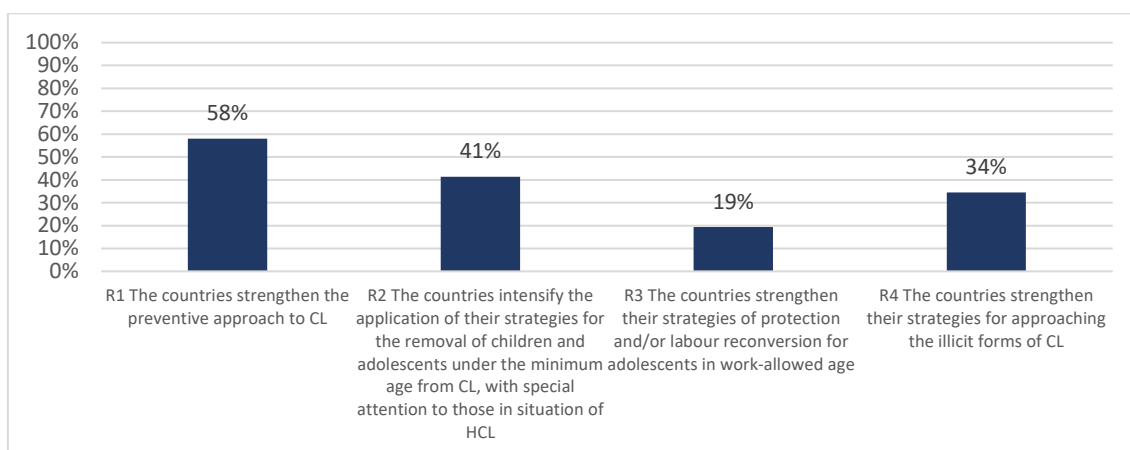


Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

Note. In the case of the FPs the question refers to their own countries whilst in the case of the TS, the questions refer to the LAC countries in general.

<sup>70</sup> The non-response rate in this question was approximately 30%.

**Graph 4.20. Percentage of the members of the TS and the FPs surveyed who consider that in the last 4 years the RI has contributed a lot to the progress of the countries with regard to the expected results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI.**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

Note. The percentage is calculated on the total that stated that the LAC country or countries have made great progress in the expected results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI.

228. Annex 4s presents a summary of the First Progress Report of Monitora 8.7 linked to the RI, as regards the first four results of the Strategic Plan of the RI Phase II. It is confirmed that there are more countries that report progress in CL prevention strategies and tools (see indicators 1.6 and 1.7 in the aforementioned Annex) and in strategies for protection and/or labour reconversion or job retraining for adolescents of work-allowed age (see indicator 3.1). Likewise, there are countries that have created and/or improved a system for registering and monitoring children and adolescents removed from CL (indicator 2.2) and/or countries with business networks that have incorporated strategies for the prevention and eradication of CL, especially of a dangerous nature, in their work plans (indicator 2.3).

*What are the prospects for the sustainability of the RI Phase II intervention model so that it can be consolidated as a platform for intergovernmental cooperation, with active participation of employers' and workers' organizations, aimed at strengthening their capacities to design and test effective responses for the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of adolescent work allowed in LAC? (question 19)*

1. The perspectives of sustainability of the RI Phase II intervention model are mainly linked to the first and fifth results of the RI Support Projects ("RI positioned at a global, regional and national level as an effective instrument to accelerate compliance of target 8.7" and "The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has effective and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of CL"). In turn, the fifth result of the Support Projects is the same fifth result of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI.

**Positioning of the RI at global, regional and national level as an instrument to accelerate compliance with target 8.7**

229. A challenge for the RI is to position itself in other regional and global spaces. The persons interviewed from the TS and the FPs mentioned mainly those where decision-makers participate: (a) the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), a regional platform where all the LAC countries are located; (b) the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), which in 2022 will organize the Regional Conference on Employment; (c) the Central American Integration System (SICA), and (d) the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). Also mentioned were the Global Learning Network (GAN) of companies, within the framework of the OIE, PAHO, the Group of 20 (G20), Forums of the European Union (EU)



and the Inter-American Network for Labour Administration (RIAL). The International Year for the Elimination of CL 2021, represents a great opportunity to make the RI and ILO visible at the regional and global level and keep the prevention and eradication of CL as a priority in the political agendas, associated with the socioeconomic recovery strategies in the current context of COVID-19; show the LAC milestones towards the V CMTI (South Africa, 2022); and keep the region as a benchmark in CL worldwide.

230. It is also a challenge to integrate the RI into Belize, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. As stated by the members of the TS, the chances of achieving this are greater with Belize. On the other hand, Dominica and Saint Vincent are countries with a very small population and little political will for the prevention and eradication of CL because they consider that there is no CL to a significant extent and, furthermore, WFCL cases are already receiving attention under other interventions related to legislation or national security. The arguments that could be used to convince them to become part of the RI are that it is a regional strategy that can allow them to join CARICOM; that they will be able to have access to non-financial resources (training, technical assistance, exchange of experiences, work networks); and that the inter-sectoral approach to CL is promoted, with youth employment or productivity, which are priority issues in these countries.

#### **Consolidation of an effective and sustainable management of the RI to accelerate the eradication of CL**

231. The RI is a space for tripartite dialogue that brings together a significant number of countries in a common strategy, with permanent exchanges of experiences and good practices and similar products such as CLRISK/ IVTI, which encourages specialized cooperation and performs an important task of support to the response of LAC countries in meeting target 8.7. However, one of the main challenges is the appropriation and capacity of the countries in prevention and eradication of CL, especially with regard to the multi-sectoral approach, generation of updated statistics on CL and availability of public budget.
232. An opportunity for the RI is its replicability in other continents. According to the survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs, 84% consider that the RI could be replicated in other regions. The main reasons given were: (a) the RI has many years of experience as well as results to show; (b) it has managed to articulate a significant number of countries, with different languages, around common objectives and goals; (c) works with flexible approach methodologies, tools, and strategies that can be adapted to the realities of the different countries that make up a given region; and (d) there is willingness and interest of the TS and the FPs to participate and provide support and technical assistance to replicate the experience in other regions.

#### **The mobilization of resources to guarantee the sustainability of the RI management.**

233. The evaluation considers that the mobilization of resources is the most urgent challenge for the sustainability of the RI if it is taken into account that the RI has secured funding only until the end of 2021, that is, until the end of Phase II. But above all, it is a very complex challenge to face because: (a) the resources that international cooperation allocates for interventions by UNS agencies in CL in LAC are increasingly reduced; (b) the RI intervention model seeks to strengthen the capacities of the organizations in the countries to institutionalize CL prevention and eradication policy, the results of which are not very visible or tangible and, therefore, could be less attractive to finance for donors; (c) For the reason just mentioned, it is difficult to rigorously evaluate the impact of the intervention in terms of changes observed in the population that may be attributable to RI and this type of

evidence is increasingly in demand by funding agencies; (d) To carry out the RI intervention model, the technical assistance and coordination role of the TS is key, which requires resources to cover the costs of the personnel of the TS and this destination of the financing is not very attractive to funding agencies; (e) In the current context of COVID-19, international cooperation organizations may direct their financing in LAC towards other issues that they consider more urgent to alleviate the negative effects of the pandemic (health, employment, social protection, environmental management) .

234. The IR continues to bet that AECID, AACID and USDOL will continue to play an important role as financing partners for the intervention. In the case of Spain, according to interviews with ILO officials, it is planned to continue financing the IR taking into account that among the priorities of the Spanish government in terms of international cooperation are CL,<sup>71</sup> gender, climate change in the LAC and Africa regions. However, the amounts of the financing have not yet been defined.
235. The TS and the FPs interviewed agree that, in addition to these financing partners, it is necessary to attract others such as the OAS, the World Bank (WB), the IDB, UNICEF, WHO, SEIGB, and one could even try with the EU or countries such as Germany, Luxembourg or the Netherlands that have a presence in LAC on other issues. Always under the premise that, regardless of the source of funding, tripartism and social dialogue must be guaranteed because they are the hallmarks of the RI.
236. In order to try to attract new sources of financing, it is desirable to incorporate CL into other related issues that are a higher priority for international cooperation (for example, include it in the ILO strategy to respond to the situation of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in LAC or in the socio-economic recovery strategy in the face of the COVID-19 crisis), as well as in a more global dimension (global programs or initiatives). Likewise, donors increasingly tend to value joint initiatives with other UNS organizations, which make it possible to provide comprehensiveness, coherence and complementarity to individual interventions by institutions such as the ILO, on issues related to CL or other children's rights.
237. One of the points with the greatest consensus among those interviewed is the need for the ILO to include the TS as part of the organic structure of the Regional Office for LAC. That is, that they may depend on the general budget of the ILO and not exclusively on international cooperation. This suggestion becomes even more relevant in the current context of COVID-19, which may affect the continuity of cooperation funds. An alternative (non-excluding) is to create a foundation, linked to the ILO but at the same time with the flexibility to dispose of its resources. In this regard, one of the ILO interviewees pointed out *"One option is to create a foundation that operates with its own resources, also with a tripartite configuration and for the ILO to appoint its members. This is because in the ILO it is always difficult to put in or take out funds."*
238. However, what has just been mentioned in the preceding paragraph would not solve one of the main challenges for the sustainability of the RI, and that is for the interest and institutional commitment of the member countries of the RI with the CL issue to materialize into a larger budget for the prevention and eradication of CL and protection of allowed adolescent work, and to finance the implementation of public policies, programs, projects and/or actions. In this regard, one of the interviewed persons from the international

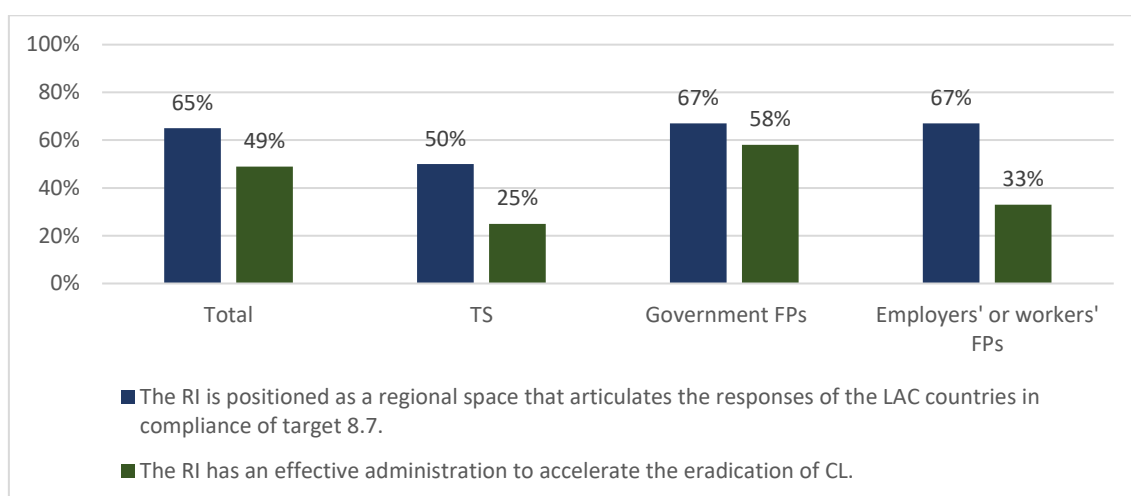
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<sup>71</sup> Currently AECID, on CL matters, only finances the RI in LAC. With regard to children in general, it does have additional funds framed in the line of Child Protection, with themes similar to the RI since they include coverage for children who withdraw from the labour market; and in the line of social inclusion, which also works on protection and aid issues, so that children and adolescents do not have to resort to work.

cooperation stated, *“The evolution of the RI should be that the countries themselves assume the decision-making. The greater participation of governments, unions and employers must be encouraged. Cooperation has difficulties in financing projects, so the TS has to involve not only the ILO to commit its funds, but also the countries themselves, they are countries that are mature enough to be able to assume this.”*

239. Some reasons put forward by the FPs to explain that this is not currently the case are: (a) the MLs have little power to influence the Ministries of Economy to commit them to increase resources for CL; (b) in some countries (especially the Caribbean) the lack of statistical information does not allow supporting policies or strategies for CL and until this situation is reversed it is not possible to obtain a budget, and (c) in the current context of COVID-19, it is even more difficult to obtain a public budget for the prevention and eradication of CL because governments are prioritizing other issues that they consider more urgent. Taking this overview into account, some FPs agreed that the budget in the countries for the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of permitted adolescent work should not come only from international cooperation and governments, but also from organizations of civil society working on childhood, early childhood and CL issues, and from the private sector within the framework of its corporate social responsibility policies.
240. During Phase II of the RI, the task of seeking financing has fallen mainly to the members of the TS, which has allowed them to specialize in designing projects and identifying potential less traditional sources of financing. However, given that the TS has a fairly large workload (as the coordinating body of a space made up of 30 countries and made up of 44 FPs) and that accessing financing requires advocacy work, it is necessary that other actors become more involved in this work such as the FPs of the countries to mobilize their national authorities (to increase the budget, generate public-private alliances, apply for international cooperation projects), the ILO itself (Geneva, Regional Office, Sub-regional Offices), and a specialist in raising funds could even be incorporated into the TS work team, on a temporary basis. In this sense, the recommendation of the evaluation carried out in 2018 remains in force regarding the fact that the resource mobilization actions for the RI should be developed in a more balanced way between Headquarters and the Regional Office and the sub-regional offices.
241. According to the survey carried out among the members of the TS and the FPs, 65% mentioned that the RI has made great progress in positioning itself as a regional space that articulates the responses of LAC countries in compliance with the Target 8.7, while 49% indicated the same with respect to the progress of the RI in the effectiveness of its management to accelerate the eradication of CL. The latter percentage is significantly higher among government FPs than among employers' or workers' FPs.

**Graph 4.21. Percentage of the members of the TS and of the FPs surveyed who consider that the RI has advanced a lot in its positioning as a regional space and in the effectiveness of its work for accelerating the eradication of CL**



Source: Survey applied to the members of the TS and to the FPs.

242. Annex 4t presents a summary of the First Progress Report of the Monitora System 8.7 linked to the RI, regarding the fifth result of the Strategic Plan of the RI Phase II. It is confirmed that two of the main challenges of the RI pending are to integrate Belize, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines into the IR (see indicator 5.1) and the mobilization of resources by the RI to guarantee the sustainability of its management (see indicator 5.4).

*What measures have been or should be taken to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved by the RI Support Projects, given the potential negative impact of COVID-19? (question 20)*

243. COVID-19 imposes a challenge to the sustainability and resilience of the RI to provide a relevant, timely, effective and impactful response to the new demands of countries in the fight against CL. It is estimated that one of the consequences of the pandemic will be the increase in CL in LAC, distancing the countries of the region from the possibility of meeting the target 8.7 of the SDGs by 2025. It is also expected that the response capacity of States to face this new scenario will be hampered by the change in priorities given the need to address the health, economic and social crisis due to the arrival of the second wave of the pandemic and by the contraction of public budgets for the fight against CL in their countries.

244. However, for the RI this crisis also brings an opportunity to redouble its efforts given the need for a new boost in the fight against CL in the region. There are internal and external conditions to the RI that support this assertion. On the domestic front, the RI is a consolidated institution with the capacity to lobby and mobilize resources from international cooperation. On the external front, the beginning of the vaccination process, the probable reopening of schools, the fact that 2021 is the International Year in favour of the eradication of CL, the development of knowledge and public policy recommendations on the part of UN agencies to the countries, and donors' concern not to backtrack on the achievements made in reducing CL in the region, are elements that should be exploited and promoted by the RI.

245. It is estimated that the strategies implemented by the educational systems of the region to carry out distance learning through digital environments have a different impact on children and adolescents according to area of residence, level of well-being of the family, relationship from household members to the job market, endowment of family assets

(internet, computer and/or cell phone). Thus, it is likely that children and adolescents living in poor households in rural areas or indigenous children and adolescents face a greater risk of CL due to less digital connectivity, the greater economic vulnerability of their households and (additionally, in the case of indigenous children) to the limitations of the educational systems to offer classes in their native language and to the increased vulnerability of families due to the risk of infection by the virus that was observed in indigenous areas of several LAC countries.

246. The pandemic could also have an impact on the increase in the time that girls and female adolescents devote to domestic work and home care, affecting their right to education and recreation. It could have an impact on the increase in sexual exploitation and trafficking of children and adolescents, especially women, and on the increased risk of migration of children and adolescents, especially adolescents, looking for work. The possible scenarios described above demand that the RI reinforce its technical knowledge base on the effects of the pandemic on CL according to the life cycle of children and adolescents.
247. The pandemic violates a series of rights of children and adolescents such as education, recreation, security, not to work, health. In this sense, it is essential that the different UNS agencies coordinate and complement efforts in terms of knowledge generation, public policy proposals, and resource mobilization. In this framework, the RI should strengthen collaborative and complementary work with other UNS agencies, such as ECLAC, UN Women, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, IOM.
248. The interviews conducted during the evaluation inquired about the measures that the different actors involved in RI should take to contribute to the sustainability of the results achieved in the face of the potential impact of COVID-19 on CL. For the members of the TS, target 8.7 by 2025 is still valid because it is aspirational and motivating. On the other hand, some FPs point out the need to look at the fulfilment of target 8.7 beyond 2025. There are government FPs who propose to promote the CLRISK/IVTI as a strategy to provide a response at the local level to the possible CL increase due to the pandemic. While some FPs from employers' organizations propose to reinforce the articulation with the education sector and with programs/projects related to the reduction of labour informality and the increase of social protection of workers and their families, as a mechanism for CL reduction. For ILO officials, it is necessary to articulate the RI with the actions carried out by programs/projects that promote decent employment.

## 5. Conclusions, lessons learned, good practices and recommendations

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### 5.1. Conclusions

#### Relevance

1. **The IR is relevant as a mechanism for intergovernmental and tripartite coordination to incorporate the matter of CL into the public agenda, update and design national public policy instruments, and build a shared vision on prevention and eradication of CL at the regional level.** At the same time, **it is relevant to respond to the specific needs of countries** with different contexts, individual and organizational capacities of the institutions linked to the fight against CL, priority levels in prevention and eradication of CL, institutional arrangements for the fight against CL and levels of development of social dialogue. However, **the positive perception of FPs about the relevance of the RI in the current pandemic context is somewhat reduced**, given that **governments are prioritizing other issues to alleviate the negative effects of the pandemic.**

2. **The RI Support Projects are not only aligned with the public policies for the prevention and eradication of CL in LAC countries, but they also strengthen them by proposing a tool for targeting CL prevention policies with a territorial approach (the CLRISK/IVTI). The Projects are also aligned with the strategic objectives of the ILO, the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda (Target 8.7), the UNDAF / MECNUD and the agendas of AECID and AACID.**

#### Validity of the design

3. **The designs of the RI Support Projects are fully aligned with the RI intervention axes. On the other hand, the level of alignment is lower with respect to the results anticipated in the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI.**
  - Regarding the first, the Projects seek to accelerate responses for the prevention and eradication of CL through a combination of actions linked to: political advocacy to place CL as a priority on national and regional agendas, capacity building of national actors involved in the fight against CL, the boost to the generation of knowledge, and the exchange of experiences and good practices between countries, all of them axes of the intervention of the RI.
  - Regarding the second, although the Projects include results on the strengthening of the preventive approach and on the consolidation and effective management of the RI (two results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II), the same does not occur with the removal strategies for children and adolescents under the minimum age, the protection and/or labour reconversion for adolescents of legal age for work, and addressing illicit forms of CL (the other three results of the Strategic Plan). This applies even to the PAIRE V and AACID V Projects, which were designed after the aforementioned Plan was approved.
4. **The designs of the RI Support Projects are coherent and valid since their results contribute to their immediate objective and are related to each other. The products are related to the results and the results indicators (especially those incorporated in PAIRE V and AACID V) seek to capture changes generated at the individual and organizational level or effective uses of the products developed. Crosscutting strategies were identified to achieve the results and for their sustainability, and intervention assumptions and measures to mitigate the risks of non-compliance were recorded. In addition, the PAIRE V and AACID Projects were flexible to adapt to the demands of the new context of the pandemic. However, some indicators of the results of the Projects (especially in PAIRE III, PAIRE IV, AACID III and AACID IV) only record the fulfilment of activities/products; some products are actually means of verification; and some measures to mitigate the risks of non-compliance with the intervention assumptions are the same products or strategies.**

#### Effectiveness

5. **The main advances of the RI Support Projects, with respect to the planned goal, have been the number of countries adhering to the RI, of spaces in which the RI is recognized as a benchmark, and studies/research on CL (Result 1); the number of countries that have implemented Phase I of the CLRISK/IVTI (Result 2); the amount of knowledge exchanges and transfers within the framework of the SSC and of actors participating in these exchanges (Result 3); and the number of visits to the Web Platform and of fans on Facebook and followers on Twitter (Result 5). Meanwhile, progress has been below the planned goal regarding the implementation of multi-sectoral actions in the countries in response to the CLRISK/IVTI; to the replication of practices by the countries that exchanged experiences within the framework of the SSC; and the effective incorporation of the gender approach.**
  - In Result 1, the participation of the RI in different spaces and events on CL has contributed to its position as a regional benchmark, which is reflected in the explicit inclusion of the RI in the official statements that are prepared at the end of these spaces

and events and having been recognized with the 2019 ILO Innovation Award. Likewise, this positioning at the regional level has contributed to positioning the prevention and eradication of CL in the countries that comprise it. The presence of the Caribbean sub-region in the RI has also been strengthened, with the incorporation of Saint Lucia, Barbados, St Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda to the RI. The main challenges are materializing the potential benefits for the RI and for the countries of working with Alliance 8.7; positioning itself more in global spaces and not just regional ones; and integrating into the RI, Belize, Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to cover all LAC countries.

- In Result 2, the CLRISK/IVTI, in addition to giving visibility to RI in the countries that have implemented it, provides information based on evidence on risk factors against CL to target prevention interventions of public policy and it constitutes a baseline that allows determining the effectiveness and impact of the interventions that can be carried out. The evaluation especially values its capacity to adapt to the statistical reality of the countries as well as the effective use that some countries are giving to CLRISK/IVTI by identifying mechanisms for articulation with programs or services related to social protection, the development of public awareness campaigns, and the prioritization of the geographical scope of actions carried out by public institutions (studies, training, audits). The main challenge is to use the information generated by the CLRISK/IVTI for the design and execution of interventions focused at the local level that promote a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach to interrupt the CL trajectory.
- In Result 3, the SSC is a mechanism to learn and share good practices related to the prevention and eradication of CL, also highlighting its adaptation to the needs of the countries that make up the RI. The main challenges are to promote a greater exchange of experiences, mainly between Latin American countries with those of the Caribbean and above all that in a greater number of countries the lessons learned from these exchanges are applied in designing or improving policies, plans, strategies, actions and/or budget linked to the prevention and eradication of CL.
- In Result 4, the RI has generated knowledge (through studies, virtual training courses, toolboxes) on how to define CL prevention and eradication strategies and actions from the regional to the national. There are also examples of the implementation of this greater knowledge by the countries, in the preparation of national reports on the situation of CL, national policy instruments against CL, proposals for regulatory changes and/or strategies at the local level. However, one of the main challenges is to use this increased knowledge more frequently to accelerate CL prevention and eradication strategies, including the dissemination of what has been learned to the Local Committees to fight CL.
- In Result 5, the FPs regularly use the RI web platform to access the studies developed by the RI and to learn about the progress of the RI and the countries with regard to prevention and eradication of CL, thus fulfilling the main objectives of the platform. With regard to social networks, progress is also being made towards the objective of consolidating the community interested in the prevention and eradication of CL, which is reflected in the increase in the number of platform users, fans on Facebook and followers on Twitter, and likes and comments on social networks.

**6. The participation of tripartism, represented by the FPs that represent government, employers' organizations and workers' organizations, has been more evident in Results 1, 4 and 5 of the Support Projects of the RI that in Results 2 and 3.**

- In Result 1, in the spaces where the RI participated, tripartism has been represented by the FP representatives of governments, employers' and workers' organizations. In Result 4, the topics of the studies, courses and toolkits have responded to an annual work plan that is prepared in consultation with the FPs and in some cases the FPs have participated in its development. In Result 5, the FPs have participated in the design of the RI Annual Operating Plans, the RI Phase II Strategic Plan and the Strategic Communication Plan.

- On the other hand, in Result 2, the FP representatives of employers' and workers' organizations have had little participation in the implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI. And regarding Result 3, there could be a greater participation of the union sector in the exchange of good practices within the framework of the SSC.
7. **The incorporation of the gender approach in RI Support Projects has been incipient. Studies on gender and CL have not been carried out** to make the inequalities and gaps visible, which can generate evidence to design better policies; **no plans/programs (or other products) have been developed nor has a specific budget been allocated that reveals the effective incorporation of this approach, nor have alliances been established with regional and national institutions specialized in gender.** The few advances have been the training sessions for the FPs on how to incorporate the gender approach in the prevention and eradication of CL actions, **the toolbox on gender and CL, and mainly the preparation of the GSRI.**
  8. **The ILO's contribution to achieving the results of the RI Support Projects has been very important in promoting the design or improvement of public policies in a tripartite framework and consensus** between government, employers' and workers' organizations; **promoting the preventive approach; providing technical assistance to governments to translate policies into strategies, plans and projects; and generating knowledge in the FPs** through the exchange of experiences between countries, preparation of studies, and training actions. In addition, the fact **that the ILO is a worldwide benchmark in the subject of CL and a guarantor of the conventions on the eradication of CL and target 8.7** of the SDGs, generates more confidence among the institutions of the countries to **carry out actions related to prevention and eradication of CL, and in governments to establish commitments in this regard.**

#### Management effectiveness

9. **The financial and human resources available for the management of the RI are not sufficient to materialize the products and achieve the expected results envisaged** in the Support Projects and in the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI within the foreseen term, taking into account the large number of countries that make up the RI and their growing demand for technical assistance, as well as the reduced number of people that make up the TS to provide assistance and carry out management, coordination, follow-up and monitoring, accountability tasks and mobilization of resources in six simultaneous Projects.
10. **The RI has established itself as a model of intergovernmental coordination that is based on tripartite dialogue as the main strategy to accelerate national responses for the prevention and eradication of CL and the fulfilment of Target 8.7 of the SDGs.** This is manifested not only in its tripartite governance structure but mainly in that the activities, products and processes promoted by the RI are consulted in their design and are implemented in the countries or at a regional scale, with the support of the FP Network. **The main challenge is to expand the duties or responsibilities of the FPs** so that they have a greater participation in the decisions of the RI, and, in the specific case of the FPs representing employers' and workers' organizations, achieving greater coordination with each of the countries they represent. In addition, **to seek to mitigate the negative effects of the high turnover of FPs.**
11. **The RI has established itself as an intervention model that encourages fluid communication between the TS and the FPs** and also amongst the latter, through mechanisms based on the intensive use of new information and communications technologies. It is a very remarkable achievement since it means managing a tripartite space with representatives from 30 countries with different contexts, languages, individual and institutional capacities.



12. **The articulation of the RI with other UNS agencies (ECLAC, FAO and IOM) has contributed to the materialization of some products and results of the Support Projects, especially those related to the implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI and the generation of knowledge. At the level of public institutions, this articulation has been permanent with the MLs, through the FPs, and has been streamlined into all the results and products of the Support Projects. However, coordination has been weaker with other public institutions with competencies and influence in the area of children and adolescents and with the National Committees to combat CL, and also with civil society organizations.**
13. **ILO support at central, regional and sub-regional levels to the RI has been given at the request of the RI and not on a regular basis. Likewise, it has been of a strategic and technical nature but not of political influence and has not allocated more financial resources for the management of the RI. With regard to AECID and AACID, the TS and the FPs value not only their financial contribution but also their support to make the work of the RI visible and that they are institutions that respect the agenda, needs and priorities of the countries that make up the RI and its tripartite nature.**

#### Orientation towards impact and sustainability

14. **FPs have strengthened their capacities to understand the multidimensional nature of CL, its relationship with other issues, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of the preventive approach.** Some FPs mentioned that this has allowed them to promote the formation of CL Tripartite Committees, carry out joint actions with other institutions in their countries and advance in the negotiation and political incidence with authorities. However, **one of the main challenges for RI is that the application of these greater knowledge and capacities becomes generalized in concrete actions in favour of the prevention and eradication of CL in their countries. It is also necessary to strengthen other types of capacities in the FPs: mobilization of funds, management and use of statistics, evidence-based planning, and political advocacy with the government (so that the issue of CL is addressed effectively by the institutions that make up the Committees to combat CL) and, in the case of FPs, representatives of employers 'and workers' organizations, with their own networks or bases.**
15. **Regarding the immediate objective of the RI Support Projects ("to improve the application of national and regional public policies related to the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of permitted adolescent work"), there are countries that have developed/updated their national policies, plans or strategies for the prevention and eradication of CL and protection of adolescent work.** Others have done the same with their **Hazardous Work Lists**; some have adjusted their CL-related regulatory frameworks, and there are also those who have designed and implemented projects or programs to eradicate hazardous adolescent work, labour reconversion or protected work training for adolescents. On the other hand, the countries register less progress in specifying the multi-sectoral approach and an effective articulation between sectors, policies and programs linked to the SDGs that affect the elimination of CL, improve statistical measurement systems and have up-to-date official data on CL, and increase the budget for the prevention and eradication of CL. All of these are factors that can affect the sustainability of the results achieved and the intervention of the RI.
16. **Regarding the Strategic Plan for Phase II of the RI, the greatest advances in the countries have been in the first Result (preventive approach). In the second and third Result (removal of children and adolescents in CL below the minimum age, and protection and /or labour reconversion for adolescents of the permitted age, respectively), progress differs according to country; and the fourth Result (addressing illicit forms of CL) is the one with the least progress. The greatest contribution of the RI has been in the first Result and in the third;**

on the other hand, progress in the second and fourth Results is attributable almost exclusively to the countries and not to the RI.

- Regarding Result 1, the RI prioritizes an approach towards prevention and its main contributions have been the implementation of the CLRISK/IVTI, the technical assistance provided to the pioneer countries of Alliance 8.7 for the development of their national policy instruments, and support for the formation and/or strengthening of Committees or Technical Tables for the fight against CL.
- In Result 3, the main contribution of the RI is linked to the approach of establishing what is prohibited: an analysis of cases compared between countries that were in the process of updating their Hazardous Work Lists as well as the exchange of good practices and experiences in adolescent work registration and in how to approach this problem. On the other hand, there is no greater contribution from RI in promoting sheltered work through labour reconversion for adolescents of work-allowed age.

17. **The countries' contribution to RI has been at the level of human resources** (time and capacities of the FPs), **technical resources** (provision of information) **and political support** for actions to be carried out and products specified in their countries, within the framework of the RI, **but they have not made significant financial contributions to carry out these actions and products.** This fact, **added to the fact that the ILO has not allocated more financial resources for the management of the RI, generates a high financial dependence on development cooperation,** which in turn **limits the sustainability of the results achieved and of the RI itself.**

18. Although it is estimated that the COVID-19 pandemic will increase CL in LAC and affect the budget of governments and international cooperation funds destined to combat CL, **there are also internal and external conditions that can be taken advantage of and powered by RI to provide a relevant, timely and effective response in the fight against CL.** As for the former, the **RI is an institution with the capacity for political advocacy and mobilization of resources** from international cooperation. Regarding the latter, it is worth noting the following: **the start of the vaccination process, the probable reopening of schools, that 2021 be the International Year for the eradication of CL, the development, by the UNS agencies, of knowledge and public policy recommendations to the countries** on how to mitigate the possible impacts of the pandemic on the well-being of children and adolescents, and the **concern of donors not to backtrack on the achievements made** in reducing CL in the region.

## 5.2. Lessons learned

1. Although one of the main attributes of the **CLRISK/IVTI** is its flexibility to adapt to the statistical reality of the countries, the model **has limits for its implementation since it requires that the countries have minimum conditions of availability and quality of statistical information and administrative records.** The **ML** also requires the ability to access information sources generated by other institutions and political commitment at the highest level to promote the model. In addition, **the implementation of Phase II demands that there be a supply of articulated public services and programs in the selected municipalities.**
2. There are **factors external to the RI that contribute to explain the progress in terms of the results of the Support Projects and the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI, as well as others that limit these advances.** Among the former, the following stand out: (a) **interventions or projects** (of the ILO or other institutions) **related to the prevention and eradication of CL;** (b) as the prevention and eradication of CL is not a controversial issue, **the countries are oriented towards the fulfilment of target 8.7 of the SDGs, of ILO Conventions No. 138 and no. 182;** and (c) **some countries have, since before the RI, public policies aimed at universalizing primary education and health, conditional transfer programs.** Among the latter, the following stand

out: (i) economic factors such as **underemployment, precarious employment, and informality**, which help explain CL; (ii) cultural factors such as the **perception of the population and authorities that CL is normal** and even desirable; and (iii) since 2020, **the pandemic**, some of whose estimated negative effects are the increase in CL and the impoverishment of the financial coffers of the countries.

3. The **main difficulties for the countries to advance in Result 2 of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI** are: (a) the **removal strategies for children and adolescents are often expensive and not very sustainable**; (b) **inspection systems lack sufficient human and financial resources** to carry out their functions; (c) **CL in the informal economy is difficult to make visible**; and (d) some **Caribbean countries do not have a legal framework to identify cases of children and adolescents in CL situations**. Regarding **Result 4** of the aforementioned Plan, the **main difficulties** for the countries to move forward are: (a) the **complexities in the regulations of the countries** make it difficult to establish and implement strategies to address illicit forms of CL; (b) **countries do not usually have official statistics on hazardous work and WFCL** because illicit forms of CL are not visible, and (c) **tackling illicit forms of CL is often the responsibility of institutions that are not represented by and the FPs of the RI**.
4. The **mobilization of resources from international cooperation for the sustainability of RI is a very complex challenge to face** due to the following reasons: (a) the **resources that cooperation allocates for interventions by UNS agencies are increasingly reduced in CL in LAC**; (b) the **RI intervention model seeks to strengthen the capacities of the organizations in the countries** to institutionalize the CL prevention and eradication policy, **which is less visible** (than if the focus were, for example, on removing children and adolescents from CL) and therefore might be **less attractive to finance**; (c) it is **very difficult to evaluate the impact of the intervention in terms of observed changes** that may be attributable to RI, and this type of evidence is increasingly requested by funding agencies; (d) To carry out the RI intervention model, the **permanent role of coordination and provision of technical assistance of the TS is key**, which **requires resources to cover the costs of the personnel of the TS and this destination of the financing is not very attractive to donors**; and (e) in the **current context of COVID-19**, **international cooperation organizations may direct their financing in LAC towards other issues**.
5. The **RI can be replicated in other regions where CL exists**, due to the following reasons: (a) the **RI has many years of experience and can exhibit achievements and results**; (b) **articulates a significant number of countries, with different languages**, around common objectives and goals; (c) **works with approach methodologies, tools and strategies that can be adapted** to the realities of the countries that make up a certain region; and (d) **there is willingness and interest on the part of the TS and the FPs of the RI** in providing support and technical assistance to replicate the experience.

### 5.3. Good practices

1. In Colombia, the **Public Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Comprehensive Protection of Adolescent Workers 2017-2027** and in Argentina the **National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Labour 2018-2022** include strategies and activities proposed by the RI, with an explicit mention of **developing actions within the framework of the risk identification model** (in the case of Colombia, an express reference is made to the CLRISK).
2. The **promotion of the exchange of experiences, through the SSC**, has allowed the countries to **know the progress in the fight against CL achieved by their peers, identifying lessons learned and success factors**. According to the FPs, it has been the **most important mechanism to improve their knowledge and skills**. It has also contributed to the positioning of the RI since in some events, for the exchange of experiences, the RI was presented as an effective instrument to stimulate the SSC towards the achievement of target 8.7.

3. **The use of the WhatsApp platform has contributed to the consolidation of an intervention model** that encourages constant communication between the TS and the FPs and also among the latter. **The FPs highlight WhatsApp for its immediacy, its effectiveness for decision-making on operational aspects, for being a space to respond to requests for information** from the TS to the FPs and vice versa, and **because it allows direct communication for technical assistance information from the ILO.**
4. **The actions carried out by the TS to be able to integrate English-speaking countries into communication spaces**, providing them with simultaneous translations in virtual meetings or immediate translations on WhatsApp, have been highlighted by the English-speaking FPs of the Caribbean, who consider it **an essential factor to explain their growing participation and integration in these spaces.**
5. **The rapid response capacity and flexibility of the RI to adapt to the new context of the pandemic and not delay the planned activities. The RI PAIRE V and AACID Support Projects adjusted their activities to strengthen the capacities of the FPs, exchange experiences and prepare studies, orienting them to the identification and analysis of the effects of COVID-19 on CL in the region. Likewise, the confinement and compulsory social isolation measures established in the countries motivated the RI to strengthen the capacities of the FPs to use social networks and access virtual platforms.**

#### 5.4. Recommendations

1. Promote, among the countries that make up the RI, a greater and better use of the information generated by the CLRISK /IVTI:
  - TS, Regional Office of ILO – Regional Programming Unit and ECLAC:
    - Design and implement a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the actions developed within the framework of the CLRISK/IVTI, which allows the generation and dissemination of evidence regarding the effectiveness of this model for the prevention of CL.
    - Promote a greater participation of the FP representatives of workers' and employers' organizations in the implementation of the tool, previously training them in the benefits and potential uses of the CLRISK/IVTI so that they can disseminate what they have learned at their bases at the local level.
  - FP government representatives:
    - Disseminate the importance of CLRISK/IVTI in municipalities and National and Local Committees to fight CL, and promote their active involvement in Phase II.
    - Strengthen the capacities of the leading actors of the model at the local level (municipalities and Committees to combat CL) to use the information generated by the CLRISK/IVTI for the design and execution of interventions focused at the local level that promote a comprehensive approach and multi-sectoral to interrupt the CL trajectory (Phase II).
    - Promote the updating of the CLRISK/IVTI in the countries that have already applied it, when new information becomes available. In this way, changes in risk factors for CL due to the pandemic could be identified.
    - In those countries that have not implemented the CLRISK/IVTI, promote carrying out the diagnoses of the supply of public services and the characterization of territories at the local level and the design of local policies to promote comprehensive and multi-sectoral responses aimed at prevention and eradication CL.
  - ML of the countries that make up the RI:
    - Have the political and institutional commitment at the highest level to promote the CLRISK/IVTI, incorporating it into the Public Policy to combat CL at the national and/or local level or in another similar instrument, as has happened in Colombia and Argentina.

- Establish the inter-institutional coordination mechanisms that are necessary to access sources of statistical information and administrative records generated by other institutions, which may be useful to implement the CLRISK/IVTI.
- Have a public policy advocacy strategy for, within the framework of the national and / or local Committees to combat CL, promote the strengthening of the supply of public services and programs (or in association with the private sector) in municipalities with higher risk of CL and/or adjust the design so that the population at risk of CL (and their families) can benefit.

To whom is it addressed?	Level of prioritization	Term	Level of resource involvement	Conclusion, lesson learned or good practice to which it is linked
To the TS, the ILO Regional Office, ECLAC, government FPs, and ML of the countries that make up the RI	High priority	Short term	Medium involvement of resources	Conclusions 5 and 6; Lesson learned 1

- Promote, within the framework of the SSC, a greater exchange of experiences, mainly between Latin American countries with those of the Caribbean, and that in a greater number of countries the learning generated from these exchanges is applied in designing or improving policies, plans, strategies and actions related to the prevention and eradication of CL.

- TS:
  - Establish protocols to standardize the route of the SSC, which includes the identification of the topics that are reason for the exchange of experiences and good practices; the assets to be shared (knowledge, experiences, projects); the procedures to follow; the objectives and expected products, the agreements and commitments as a result of the exchange; monitoring the realization of products, agreements and commitments.
- FP representatives of employers' and workers' organizations:
  - Identify and systematize their good practices in prevention and eradication of CL, using the guides developed by the ILO and updated within the framework of the RI. This way, they contribute to improving the database to promote intraregional SSC.
  - Participate in calls that finance SSC experiences such as the RIAL/OAS, or associate in their countries with Public Cooperation Agencies.

To whom is it addressed?	Level of prioritization	Term	Level of resource involvement	Conclusion, lesson learned or good practice to which it is linked
To the TS and the FPs of the employers' and workers' organizations	Medium priority	Short term	Low involvement of resources	Conclusions 5 and 6

- Incorporate in a more effective way the gender approach in the RI intervention, through the following actions: (a) carry out a diagnosis to identify the mechanisms, advances, effective and potential limitations of the effective incorporation of the RI gender approach in public policies to combat CL in the ML and in other instances of the public sector in the countries that make up the RI; (b) promote the collection of statistical information available in the countries to measure NPDW and care work within the home and analyse the advantages and disadvantages of CLRISK/IVTI being able to incorporate it into its model; and (c) establish alliances with key regional and national institutions on gender issues.

To whom is it addressed?	Level of prioritization	Term	Level of resource involvement	Conclusion, lesson learned or good practice to which it is linked
To the TS and the government FPs, employers' and workers' organizations. In recommendation 3b, also to the ILO Regional Office – Regional Statistics Specialist	High priority	Short term	Medium involvement of resources	Conclusion 7

4. Co-finance the TS Coordination position, designate as TS Coordinator a specialist who is currently part of the regular ILO staff or designate a specialist or technical expert from the ILO to support the work of the TS (technical assistance, follow-up and monitoring and mobilization of resources) as part of his/her regular duties.

To whom is it addressed?	Level of prioritization	Term	Level of resource involvement	Conclusion, lesson learned or good practice to which it is linked
To the ILO Regional Office and ILO Headquarters	Very high priority	Medium term	High involvement of resources	Conclusion 9 and 17

5. To make the management of the RI even more effective and efficient, it is suggested: (a) expand the functions or responsibilities of the FPs so that they have a greater participation in the decisions of the RI and thus greater representation in their countries; (b) promote greater coordination of the FPs representing employers' and workers' organizations with the countries they represent; and (c) develop and implement protocols for the transfer of knowledge and information to the FPs that join the RI, in order to mitigate the negative effects of the rotation of the FPs.

To whom is it addressed?	Level of prioritization	Term	Level of resource involvement	Conclusion, lesson learned or good practice to which it is linked
To the TS	High priority	Short term	Low involvement of resources	Conclusion 10

6. Carry out training actions aimed at strengthening the following capacities in the FP: (a) mobilization of funds from public and private resources and cooperation agencies, (b) management and use of statistics and planning based on evidence, and (c) political incidence (advice, lobbying) in the National and Local Committees to combat CL so that the prevention and eradication of CL is addressed more effectively by the institutions that make up said Committees; and, in the case of FPs representing employers' and workers' organizations, political advocacy (advice) with their own networks or bases.

- It is necessary to make the commitment of the FPs visible, to minimize the chances of dropping out of the training process. Regarding the management and use of statistics, training in concepts and indicators used by Monitora 8.7 is included as well as the gathering and consolidation of information from their respective countries in a timely and quality manner.

To whom is it addressed?	Level of prioritization	Term	Level of resource involvement	Conclusion, lesson learned or good practice to which it is linked
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ILO Regional Office	High Priority	Short term	Medium involvement of resources	Conclusion 14
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7. Promote the positioning of RI in spaces where decision-makers participate, such as CELAC, MERCOSUR, SICA, CARICOM, the Global Business Learning Network, PAHO, the Group of 20 or G20, European Union Forums, RIAL, the Quito Process, OAS, among others.

- ILO's Regional Director's Office:
  - Carry out advocacy work (lobbying) in those spaces. 2021, the Year of the Eradication of CL offers an opportunity to make the RI and the ILO visible at the regional and global level. Keep the prevention and eradication of CL as a priority in the political agendas, associated with the socioeconomic recovery strategies in the context of COVID-19. In addition, show the milestones of the region towards the V CMTI.
- FPs government representatives:
  - Carry out advocacy work (lobbying) in their governments so that, in cases where their country is the host of the spaces or events or has the presidency or technical secretariat, it joins the RI as a participant in these spaces or events.
- FPs representatives of employers' and workers' organizations:
  - Carry out advocacy work (lobbying) so that, in those spaces where employers' and workers' organizations actively participate, the RI is incorporated as a participant.
- Financing partners (AECID, AACID):
  - Carry out communication or dissemination activities of the RI results.
  - Finance translation activities and English versions of the materials produced within the framework of the RI and the communication channels and social networks. This would make it possible to give greater international projection to the objectives pursued by the RI.

To whom is it addressed?	Level of prioritization	Term	Level of resource involvement	Conclusion, lesson learned or good practice to which it is linked
To the ILO's Regional Director's Office, FPs of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, financing partners	Medium priority	Medium term	Medium involvement of resources	Conclusion 5

8. Regarding access to financing for Phase III of the RI, try to involve, in addition to current partners, others such as OAS, WB, IDB, UNICEF, WHO, SEGIB, for which it is suggested: (a) incorporate CL on other related issues that are a higher priority for cooperation (such as the situation of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in LAC or the socio-economic recovery strategy in the face of the COVID-19 crisis); and (b) incorporate CL in a more global dimension (programs or initiatives) than regional.

- TS:
  - Present joint initiatives with other UNS organizations, which allow for comprehensiveness, coherence and complementarity to individual interventions.
- FPs representatives of governments, employers' and workers' organizations:
  - Carry out negotiations with possible partners to finance interventions aimed at the prevention and eradication of CL in a specific country or group of countries, previously identifying what concrete results could be obtained with the intervention as well as what the participation of the RI would consist of (technical assistance, generation of knowledge, exchange of experiences under the SSC modality).
- ILO Regional Office, Sub-Regional Offices, PARDEV:
  - Carry out political advocacy and negotiations with potential partners to finance RI interventions.

- Evaluate the possibility of financing the incorporation to the TS work team, on a temporary basis, of an expert or specialist in raising funds; and/or create a Foundation that supports the mobilization of resources for the RI in the long-term.

To whom is it addressed?	Level of prioritization	Term	Level of resource involvement	Conclusion, lesson learned or good practice to which it is linked
To the TS, FPs of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and the ILO Regional Office, Sub-Regional Offices and PARDEV	Very high priority	Short term	High involvement of resources	Conclusions 9, 13 and 17, Lesson learned 4

9. Carry out advocacy (advisory) work with the governments of the countries that make up the RI so that the interest and commitment to the subject of CL materializes in: (a) a larger budget for the prevention and eradication of CL and protection of the permitted adolescent work; (b) an inter-sectoral approach and effective coordination between policies and programs related to the SDGs that affect the elimination of CL: health, education, employment, formality, poverty reduction, social protection; and (c) a periodic update of the statistical information from official sources.
- Regarding the first, advice to governments could be on the generation of public-private alliances, applications for international cooperation projects or other ways of accessing sources of financing, in addition to public funds: international cooperation, society organizations civil, private sector.
  - Regarding the second, the inter-sectoral approach should take place at the level of national and sub-national governments, in order to territorialize national policy. It becomes more valid in the current context, since the pandemic violates a series of rights of children and adolescents such as education, recreation, safety, not to work, health, among others.
  - Regarding the third, it is necessary to start by identifying and systematizing the statistical information on CL available from specialized CL surveys, independent time use surveys and special modules within national household surveys.

To whom is it addressed?	Level of prioritization	Term	Level of resource involvement	Conclusion, lesson learned or good practice to which it is linked
To the FPs of governments and the TS. In recommendation 9c, also to the ILO Regional Office – Regional Statistics Specialist	Very high priority	Short term	High involvement of resources	Conclusion 15

10. In the current context of COVID-19, identify those strategies and actions that are most likely to contribute, from the RI, to reverting the effects that the pandemic will bring on the increase in CL, identifying the ToFC that sustains them and based on in evidence. The strategies and actions to prioritize could be some of those mentioned below:
- TS and FPs representatives of governments, employers' and workers' organizations:
    - Prepare a diagnosis to identify the challenges faced by the countries that make up the RI to continue promoting the fight against CL and the fulfilment of target 8.7 and, based on the diagnosis, identify intervention strategies.
    - Prepare an advocacy agenda prioritizing lines of work associated with socioeconomic recovery strategies and seek the political commitment of the institutions that make up the FP Network and donors to promote the agenda.
    - Create a working group of experts in national and international public policies to accompany the design and implementation of said agenda.
  - ILO Regional Office and UNS agencies:



- Strengthen the capacities of FPs, providing them with technical assistance to identify possible measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on CL, as well as exchange of experiences on the impact of COVID-19 and the measures implemented.
  - Conduct studies on the impact of COVID-19 according to the life cycle of children and adolescents in the region, for the development of evidence-based public policies.
  - Strengthen the GITI (Inter-agency Group on Child Labour), for the purposes of generating knowledge, preparing public policy proposals and mobilizing resources
- ILO Regional Office and the Technical Department FUNDAMENTALS:
    - Strengthen the capacities of TS members to provide information and training to FPs on how to be resilient after and during a catastrophe, and to prioritize actions with a greater probability of impact due to the scarcity of resources.

To whom is it addressed?	Level of prioritization	Term	Level of resource involvement	Conclusion, lesson learned or good practice to which it is linked
To the TS, the FPs of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, the ILO Regional Office and the UNS agencies	Very high priority	Short term	High involvement of resources	Conclusion 1 and 18

## Annexes

### Annex 1a: Ratification by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean of Conventions 138 and 182 of ILO and the CCR.

Country	CCR	C138	Minimum Age	Exceptions of minimum age (only for work not considered dangerous)	C182
Antigua y Barbuda	05.10.1993	17.03.1983	16	-	16.09.2002
Argentina	04.12.1990	11.11.1996	16	14 years-old: in family enterprises, limited to three hours per day and 15 per week.	05.02.2001
Bahamas	20.20.1991	31.10.2001	14	-	14.06.2001
Barbados	09.10.1990	04.01.2000	16	-	23.10.2000
Bolivia	26.06.1990	11.06.1997	14	Apprentices 12 to 14 years-old.	06.06.2003
Brazil	24.09.1990	28.06.2011	16	Exceptionally, the Ombudsmen for Children and Adolescents could authorize:	02.02.2000
Chile	13.08.1990	01.02.1999	15	- Work for someone else (12 to 14 years-old).	17.07.2000
Colombia	28.01.1991	02.02.2001	15	- Self-employed (10 to 14 years-old).	28.05.2005
Costa Rica	21.08.1990	11.06.1976	15	Apprentices as from 14 years-old.	10.09.2001
Cuba	21.08.1991	07.03.1975	15	In duly qualified cases, minors under 15 years of age may enter into employment contracts for theatre, cinema, radio, television, circus or other similar activities.	28.09.2015
Ecuador	23.03.1990	19.09.2000	15	Exceptionally, minors under 15 years of age may receive authorization for paid activities of an artistic, cultural, recreational and sports nature.	19.09.2000
El Salvador	10.07.1990	23.01.1996	14	None	12.10.2000
Granada	05.11.1990	14.05.2003	16	-	14.05.2003
Guatemala	06.06.1990	27.04.1990	14	Two exceptions:	12.10.2001
Guyana	14.01.1991	15.04.1998	15	- When authorized by the National Council for Children and Adolescents.	15.01.2001
Haiti	08.06.1995	03.06.2009	14	- When they are educational ancestral practices.	19.07.2007
Honduras	10.08.1990	09.06.1980	14	Under 14 years: when it is considered essential for subsistence, as indicated in article 38.10 of the Constitution.	25.10.2001
Jamaica	14.05.1991	13.10.2003	15	Under no circumstances will the work of children and adolescents under 14 years of age be authorized (art. 59 LEPINA).	13.10.2003
Mexico	21.09.1990	10.06.2015	15	Recommendations have been issued to the Government of El Salvador requesting the adaptation of its regulations. The	30.06.2000

				current law allows people from 14 years of age to work, as long as the work does not hinder attendance at the educational system - in any of its modalities - and that the activity is not included in the list of hazardous jobs (Agreement No. 241 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of El Salvador).	
Nicaragua	05.10.1990	02.11.1981	14	-	06.11.2000
Panama	12.12.1990	31.10.2000	14	In cases of qualified exception, authorizations may be extended for daytime work for minors under 14 years-old or to reduce reductions for daytime hours (art. 150 CT).	31.10.2000
Paraguay	25.09.1990	03.03.2004	14	The work of boys and girls under 14 years-old will be prohibited, the various departments of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare must exercise all actions so that this prohibition is not violated and apply the exception contained in art. 150 CT (art. 6, Labour Protection Regulations for Working Children and Adolescents) only in very special cases.	07.03.2001
Peru	04.09.1990	13.11.2002	14	-	10.01.2002
Dominican Republic	11.06.1991	15.06.1999	14	-	10.01.2002
Saint Kitts and Nevis	24.07.1990	03.06.2005	16	-	12.10.2000
Santa Lucia	16.06.1993	-	-	-	06.12.2000
Surinam	01.03.1993	15.01.2018	16	Certain activities carried out by children under 15 years old (artistic, musical, scientific, sports, etc.) under rules established by law will not be considered work.	12.04.2006
Trinidad & Tobago	05.12.1991	03.09.2004	16	None	23.04.2003
Uruguay	20.11.1990	02.06.1977	15	Work for minors under 14 years-old and night work for minors under 16 are prohibited, except for the exceptions established by law (art. 70 Constitution).	03.08.2001
Venezuela	13.09.1990	15.07.1987	14	Minors between 12 and 14 years old can perform agricultural and domestic work (art. 716 CF).	26.10.2005

Source: FAO, ILO. (2019) Regional Study on child labour and agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean.

## Annex 1b. Specific objectives and action lines contemplated in the Framework Document of the RI

Specific Objective	Action Lines	Priority Actions
SO 1. Accelerated and intensified policies for the prevention and eradication of child labour	Development of national child labour policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Effective mechanisms for articulating PETI (National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour) policies and social promotion programs.</li> <li>* Increase coverage and quality of education, with emphasis on rural areas with CL incidence</li> <li>* Develop job training programs for adolescents above the minimum working age</li> <li>* Promote the participation of employers and workers in the effort to formalize employment</li> </ul>
	Strengthening of direct action capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Formulate and implement local PETI (National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour) plans and the protection of permitted adolescent work.</li> <li>* Implement integrated databases, fed by the various institutions involved in the fight against CL to facilitate action and joint monitoring.</li> <li>* Develop the capacity to identify children at risk or in CL in schools, health centres and other public institutions and implement a referral system that articulates them in addressing the problem</li> <li>* Design and implement incentive mechanisms that reduce school dropouts and promote the reintegration of children in a situation of or at risk of CL.</li> </ul>
	Generation of knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Promote the effective exchange of good practices, lessons learned and significant experiences in the fight against CL among the countries of the region.</li> <li>* Carry out local and sectoral diagnoses on the magnitude and characteristics of CL and studies on the negative impacts of CL on health and education</li> </ul>
	Political impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Promote public-private alliances to intervene in productive chains and guarantee they are free of CL</li> <li>* Create and/or strengthen multipartite national PETI commissions with the participation of tripartism and civil society organizations</li> <li>* Promote rapprochement and coordination between cooperation agencies of the countries on PETI matters.</li> <li>* Strengthen the continental initiative against CL of the trade union central associations.</li> </ul>
	Legislation and compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Establish cross-border agreements between national and local governments, including labour inspection and the administration of justice, for the coordination of actions against CL</li> <li>* Establish a regional agreement on a minimum list of dangerous CL and the criteria to be taken into account to prioritize compliance actions.</li> <li>* Harmonize standards, procedures and protocols for CL inspection</li> </ul>
SO 2. Increased perception in countries of the negative consequences of CL, especially in its worst forms.	Raising awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Implement family awareness strategies for PETI.</li> <li>* Promote the support of opinion leaders, journalists and the media in favour of LAC free of CL</li> </ul>

Source: ILO (2016). Framework Document of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

## Annex 1c. Approaches, strategies and priority actions of the Policy Accelerator Framework

Approach	Strategies	Priority Measures
Prevention. To achieve the first generation free of CL by the year 2025	<p>Avoid the incorporation into work of new children and adolescents with ages below the minimum age for admission to employment.</p> <p>Avoid involving adolescents, of working age, in dangerous activities.</p>	<p><u>0-5 years-old:</u> Actions aimed at verifying and guaranteeing the necessary conditions for the timely development of capacities and competencies in boys and girls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identity registration services, access to adequate nutrition and stimulation, protection from violence, care services and preschool education.</li> </ul> <p><u>6-13 years-old:</u> Actions to accompany the transition to school and prevent delays in the process for children and adolescents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School meal services, conditional and unconditional transfers, pedagogical mediation, access to health services and social protection, creative use of free time.</li> </ul> <p><u>14-17 years-old:</u> Actions to support permanence, completion and success in the educational system, conditional transfers, acquisition of skills for employability, access to permitted and protected jobs.</p>
Protection. To re-establish the rights of children and adolescents who are in a situation of CL	<p>Withdraw from work children and adolescents below the legal minimum age for admission to employment</p> <p>Remove adolescents from hazardous work and replace these activities with protected jobs or suitable training alternatives.</p>	<p><u>Programs and services oriented to withdrawing children and adolescents with ages under the legal age</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification services (via educational institutions, health, local governments and social programs), education (differentiated care, retention in school, improvement of the family educational climate), income generation (ensuring livelihoods for families with children in risk or CL situation), awareness to reduce social tolerance.</li> </ul> <p><u>Alternatives to protected work and / or education and training for the immediate withdrawal of adolescents from hazardous work</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education services (ensuring permanence, completion and continuity of studies, new educational models in rural areas, extracurricular support), adolescent employment (technical training, transition from school to work), inspection (ensuring protected work), income generation (increasing productivity for avoid use of child labour).</li> </ul> <p><u>Judicial protection and immediate removal of child and adolescent victims of criminal forms such as forced labour, drug trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking or trafficking, and recruitment for armed conflicts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigation services and inter-institutional rescue operations, awareness and training (for families, community and institutions) reception centres (individual recovery, family bond, labour and social reintegration) and effective sanctions (for criminals and exploitation networks)</li> </ul>

Source: ILO (2016). Strategy to accelerate the reduction of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean by 2025

## Annex 1d. Results and main products of Phase II of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour

Results	Main outputs
1. Countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Support guide for the implementation of CLRISK in new countries</li> <li>* Country fact sheets of vulnerability to CL and technical report of country results</li> <li>* Document of systematization of intelligent practices of application and use of the model</li> <li>* Document of systematization of preventive strategies and tools that includes type of resources contributed by the government and key allies</li> <li>* Inventory of multi-sectoral and public-private partnerships for the implementation of CL prevention strategies that include a gender perspective</li> <li>* Guide with guidelines on how to replicate the RI in other regions (Africa)</li> <li>* Report on the progress and results of the multi-stakeholder alliances process</li> <li>* Inventory of existing resources for capacity building that contribute to strengthening existing prevention strategies (by actor)</li> <li>* Course on strengthening skills and capacities for national monitoring of local CL prevention strategies</li> </ul>
2. The countries intensify the application of their removal strategies for children and adolescents below the minimum age in CL, with special attention to those in a situation of HCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Document evaluating the CL removal strategies implemented by the countries, with an emphasis on their gender impact</li> <li>* Document of systematization of successful removal strategies prepared and disseminated</li> <li>* Inventory of existing systems for the registration and monitoring of working children and adolescents in the region, with disaggregated data.</li> <li>* Inventory of company networks that work on issues related to CL and the promotion of gender equality, for example Global Compact networks.</li> <li>* Document with guidelines/arguments for business networks on the advantage of including prevention and eradication of CL in their priorities and work approaches</li> <li>* Document of systematization of actions and Good Practices of businessmen and employers' organizations against CL and HCL</li> </ul>
3 The countries strengthen their strategies for the protection and / or retraining of adolescents of legal age for work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Document evaluating the strategies for the protection and promotion of permitted adolescent work used by the countries</li> <li>* Validated Learning Network proposal as an alternative for job reconversion and protected work alternatives for adolescents at risk or situation of HCL, including the role of companies and the Ministry of Education</li> <li>* Guidelines for the design of protected adolescent work policies / programs</li> <li>* Study on programs / services for protected adolescent work at the country and regional level</li> <li>* Systematization of experiences on updating HCL lists and their use / application in public policy</li> <li>* Guidelines, recommendations and best practices for updating HCL listings</li> <li>* Evaluation of the degree of application / use of the HCL lists in CL prevention and removal strategies as part of public policies in the RI member countries.</li> </ul>
4 The countries strengthen their strategies to address illicit forms of CL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Document evaluating the strategies to address illicit forms of CL implemented by the member countries of the RI</li> <li>* Inventory / systematization of Good Practices for addressing WFCL</li> </ul>
5 The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has effective management to accelerate the eradication of CL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Addendum of incorporation of missing countries</li> <li>* Studies / tools developed as a result of interagency agreements and with other key stakeholders</li> <li>* Memories and agreements of the meetings</li> <li>* Agreements, conventions, projects that support the implementation and sustainability of the RI</li> <li>* Regulations for the operation of the RI revised and updated</li> <li>* Item on the RI in the Agenda and Declaration of the 19 ILO Regional Meeting of the Americas</li> <li>* Mapping of regional and global events likely to influence the RI participation</li> <li>* Informative material on advances in the eradication of CL prepared and disseminated by the RI</li> <li>* Virtual / face-to-face seminars on CL and priority issues on the development agenda of the countries of the region</li> <li>* Reports of interaction of the RI in social networks</li> <li>* Strategy to mainstream gender and non-discrimination approach in the RI</li> <li>* Strategy evaluation</li> <li>* Annual reports of accountability of the RI</li> <li>* External evaluation report of Phase II of the RI (end of 2021)</li> <li>* Integrated Accountability Report for Phase II 2018-2021</li> </ul>

Source: Strategic Plan Phase II of the RI 2018

## Annex 1e. Results and outputs of the Support Projects of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour

Results	Outputs
<p>1. The RI positioned in the inter-governmental integration spaces in LAC (P3, A3, P4, A4)</p> <p><i>RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the achievement of target 8.7 (P5, A5)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A capacity-building program of the FP Network in management and mobilization of resources, advocacy with key public and private actors for the positioning of target 8.7 and monitoring of the commitments assumed by the member countries of the RI within the framework of the IV World Conference, and in application of a multi-sectoral approach to the prevention and eradication of CL in execution (P3, A3, P4, A4, P5, A5)</li> <li>-Report on positioning and contributions of the RI for the IV World Conference on Child Labour (P3, A3)</li> <li>-Regional research on emerging and relevant issues in the current context of the region, including inequality and CL, with a special focus on indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants (P3, A3)</li> <li>-Proposal documents for bi and multilateral cooperation initiatives against CL among public actors, employers' and workers' organizations, private actors and civil society (P3, A3)</li> <li>-Reports of intra and interregional dialogues in preparation for the IV World Conference on the sustained eradication of child labour. (P3, A3)</li> <li>-A strategy to expand RI partners (P4, A4)</li> <li>-A catalogue of guidelines for the inclusion of target 8.7 in progress reports of the 2030 Agenda of the RI countries designed (P4, A4)</li> <li>-Mapping of the main challenges that the RI countries face to accelerate the eradication of CL within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and in particular target 8.7. (P5, A5)</li> <li>-Mapping of advocacy spaces related to target 8.7 and its interdependent goals of the SDGs. (P5)</li> <li>-An analysis of possible strategic allies, based on the analysis of interdependencies between target 8.7 and other SDGs (P5)</li> <li>-Interagency Study on gender and CL especially linked to SDG 5 (A5)</li> <li>-Interagency Study on environmental degradation and natural disasters and HCL especially linked to SDG 13 (A5)</li> </ul>
<p>2. CLRISK has been implemented in the prioritized countries<sup>72</sup>. (P3, A3, P4, A4)</p> <p><i>The RI member countries have strengthened the preventive</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-CLRISK technical document (P3, A3)</li> <li>-Itinerary of technical support for the implementation of the CLRISK in priority countries of the RI agreed and in the process of implementation. (P3, A3)</li> <li>-Territory maps of risk / vulnerability to CL (A3)</li> <li>-Proposals for public-private alliances related to the prevention and / or eradication of CL, for validation with pilot countries that apply the CLRISK (P3)</li> </ul>

<sup>72</sup> Initially, the result had been defined as "The predictive model of the accelerating policy framework for the reduction of CL has been implemented in prioritized countries". However, it was modified because with the CLRISK pilot application, it was found that the tool allows estimating probabilities, but not predicting the territorial risk of CL.

Results	Outputs
<i>approach to CL (P5, A5)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Compilation of effective intervention tools and models for the prevention and reduction of CL focused on the factors prioritized by RI (P3, P4, A4)</li> <li>-CLRISK available in RI member countries that have formalized the request for technical assistance for its implementation and execution (P4, A4, P5, A5)</li> <li>-Systematization of the implementation methodology of the Policy Accelerator Framework (PAF) and CLRISK (P4, A4)</li> <li>-Compilation of effective intervention tools and models to accelerate the reduction of CL, with the potential to be replicated and/or adapted (P4, A4)</li> <li>-Comparative analysis of the results of the application of the national models for identifying the risk of child labour (P4, A4)</li> <li>-Complementary model of Child Labour Risk Identification in countries that register a low CL indicator or do not have updated data on CL (A5)</li> <li>-Comparative analysis of the results of the application of the national CL risk identification models, with data disaggregated by sex (A5)</li> </ul>
<p>3. Member countries of the Regional Initiative and Employers' and Workers' Organizations have a consolidated and disseminated SSC strategy. (P3, A3, P4, A4)</p> <p><i>Synergies and sustained dialogue between countries and/or regions have been established within the framework of SSC (P5, A5)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Systematization and strategy developed for planning, executing and monitoring the exchange of good practices, lessons learned, significant experiences and intervention models at the regional level in LAC, and at the interregional level with other continents, especially with Africa. (P3, A3)</li> <li>-Database and application of good practices, lessons learned, and extended intervention models (P3, A3)</li> <li>-Report on the South-South Cooperation (CSS) agendas executed within the framework of the RI (P3, A3)</li> <li>-Memoirs/reports on spaces/consultations with civil society institutions in preparation for the IV World Conference (A3)</li> <li>-Program on exchanges and transfers of knowledge, methodologies and tools developed between countries and actors that are members of the RI with an emphasis on mobilizing resources and applying the MAP (P4, A4)</li> <li>-Systematization of the lessons learned from the South-South Cooperation (CSS) exchange processes in the framework of the 1st Phase of the RI (2014 - 2017) (P5)</li> <li>-Program on exchanges and transfers of knowledge, methodologies and tools developed between countries and members of the RI, promoting the incorporation of gender dimensions. (A 5)</li> <li>-Report on the promotion of an inter-municipal mechanism for the exchange of successful experiences of prevention and eradication of CL (A5)</li> </ul>
<p>4. Virtual RI platform consolidated as a space of reference and convergence of actors at the regional level (P3, A3, P4, A4)</p> <p><i>RI consolidated as a space for the generation of</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Bank of information resources and expanded analysis on prevention and elimination of CL (P3, A3)</li> <li>-Intranet for RI FPs integrated into the RI platform (P3, A3)</li> <li>-Progress report on the implementation of the RI and its contribution to the achievement of target 8.7 in the member countries (P3)</li> <li>-Strategic communication plan updated and in execution, including dissemination on social networks (P4, A4)</li> </ul>



Results	Outputs
<i>knowledge, reference and convergence of actors (P5, A5)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Catalogue of information and knowledge resources on topics prioritized by the RI available and disseminated on the RI web platform (P4, A4)</li> <li>-Report analysing the achievements in the prevention and eradication of CL in LAC through IPEC, its transition to RI and its progress, with special focus on the strategic support provided by AECID (P4)</li> <li>-Document on causes, strategic needs and consequences of CL carried out by girls and female adolescents (P5, A5)</li> <li>-Virtual seminar on hidden CL carried out by girls and adolescents, presenting an analysis of the structural causes that cause situations of gender inequality (sexual division of labour) (P5, A5)</li> </ul>
<i>5. The RI is making progress in its consolidation and has effective and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of CL (P5, A5)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Minutes of the meetings of the FP Network of the RI (P5, A5)</i></li> <li>- <i>Strategic Communication Plan, updated and ongoing (P5)</i></li> <li>-<i>Performance reports of the RI web (P5, A5)</i></li> <li>-<i>Reports of results of the RI social media (P5)</i></li> <li>-<i>Reports on the participation of the RI Technical Team in capacity strengthening activities (A5)</i></li> </ul>

Source: Project design documents.

Note. After each result, indicator and output, the projects they correspond to have been put in parentheses: P3 = PAIRE III, A3 = AACID III, P4 = PAIRE IV, A4 = AACID IV, P5 = PAIRE V, A5 = AACID 5. Likewise, to facilitate reading, the corresponding projects PAIRE V and AACID V have been placed in italics, since they are the ones with the greatest differences because they were the only ones designed after the Strategic Plan for Phase II of the RI was drawn up.

Annex 1f. Confinement measures implemented in response to the COVID-19 crisis in LAC countries – at October 27 of 2020

Countries	Selected confinement measures
<b>Argentina</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 25 - Reopening of borders to all foreigners.</li> <li>June 7 - Relaxation of quarantine restrictions for regions with low levels of contagion and allow social gatherings of up to 10 people keeping two meters distance while wearing facemasks.</li> <li>April 26 - Start of the progressive unconfinement plan.</li> <li>March 12 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Brazil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 24 - Reopening of the borders by air to all foreigners with valid medical insurance.</li> <li>July 15 - Reopening of all commercial activities, including restaurants, beauty salons, gyms, etc.</li> <li>May, June - Beginning of the progressive unconfinement plan from state to state.</li> <li>March 24 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Chile</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 25 - End of the State of Exception and the imposed curfew.</li> <li>August 3 - Authorization of face-to-face work with staggered hours for those who cannot work remotely.</li> <li>July 20 - Start of the progressive unconfinement plan based on the percentage of infections in a district.</li> <li>March 18 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Colombia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 21 - Return to confinement for 5 million of Bogota's 8 million residents as COVID-19 cases increase.</li> <li>June 15 - Unconfinement of Bogota with staggered work hours for workers in construction, shopping centres, domestic and informal.</li> <li>May 14 - Start of the progressive unconfinement plan for municipalities that have not reported any case of COVID-19.</li> <li>March 24 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>November 1 - Reopening of borders to all foreigners.</li> <li>September 9 - 26 of the 82 cantons go to orange alert after the increase in COVID-19 cases, while the rest of the country remains on yellow alert.</li> <li>August 13 - Reopening of air borders to 44 countries while maritime and land borders remain closed.</li> <li>May 16 - Start of the progressive unconfinement plan based on COVID-19 cases in each area.</li> <li>March 18 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 18 - Extension of the national curfew and the state of emergency for at least 25 and 45 days, respectively.</li> <li>July 1 - Reopening of the borders for international tourists who present a negative result upon arrival.</li> <li>May 20 - Start of the progressive unconfinement plan with the reopening of small companies up to 50% of the staff and up to 25% for medium and large companies.</li> <li>March 19 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Ecuador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 12 - End of the national curfew and driving restrictions.</li> <li>June 1 - Reopening of airports at 30% of their usual capacity for domestic and international flights.</li> <li>May 4 - Start of the gradual unconfinement plan based on the levels of contagion in each municipality.</li> <li>March 16 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>El Salvador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 19 - Reopening of airports for international flights.</li> <li>August 24 - Total reopening of the country.</li> <li>June 16 - Start of the progressive unconfinement plan.</li> </ul>

Countries	Selected confinement measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 11 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Guatemala</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 1 - End of the nationwide curfew and reopening of recreational spaces, including national parks and gyms.</li> <li>September 18 - Renewal of domestic and international flights by showing a negative COVID-19 test.</li> <li>July 26 - Reopening of businesses, shops and restaurants, while maintaining the night curfew.</li> <li>July 12 - Start of the gradual unconfinement plan based on the number of active cases per 100,000 inhabitants.</li> <li>March 14 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Honduras</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 18 - Extension of the national curfew until October 25.</li> <li>August 17 - Renewal of international flights after the renewal of domestic flights on August 10.</li> <li>June 8 - Beginning of the progressive unconfinement plan according to the proportion of cases and the size of the population by region.</li> <li>March 15 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Mexico</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 7 - Reopening of businesses with limited capacity for the states with an orange traffic light. States with a yellow light were able to resume most economic activities.</li> <li>June 1 - Launch of the third phase of unconfinement and the reopening of certain social, educational and economic activities according to a system of colour codes.</li> <li>May 18 - Start of the progressive unconfinement plan and reopening of 300 towns without cases of COVID-19.</li> <li>March 22 - Start of confinement measures.</li> </ul>
<b>Panama</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 12 - Renewal of international tourism and lifting of the national curfew</li> <li>September 28 - Reopening of restaurants, beaches, shops and tourism.</li> <li>June 1 - Renewal of social activities at 25% capacity, implementation of a night curfew between 19:00 and 5:00 and the mandatory use of facemasks.</li> <li>May 13 - Beginning of the progressive unconfinement plan based on the contagion rate and the size of the population in each area.</li> <li>March 15 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Paraguay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 21 - Renewal of international flights.</li> <li>July 20 - Authorization of meetings of up to 20 people and business reopening at 50% capacity.</li> <li>June 23 - Reopening of the canteen service in restaurants with limited capacity and renewal of face-to-face high school classes with up to 10 students.</li> <li>May 4 - Beginning of the progressive unconfinement plan.</li> <li>March 18 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Peru</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 1 - Final reopening phase.</li> <li>July 1 - Return to work for 96% of employees, with reduced capacity, and restaurants with 40% occupancy.</li> <li>June 18 - Reopening of stores with a capacity of 50%.</li> <li>April 29 - Start of the progressive unconfinement plan.</li> <li>March 20 - Start of confinement measures</li> </ul>
<b>Uruguay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 22 - Travelers entering the country for more than 4 days must take a PCR test.</li> <li>August 18 - Reopening of borders for travellers from the European Union following a strict health protocol.</li> <li>June 9 - Reopening of shopping centres and certain businesses with mandatory use of facemasks.</li> <li>No mandatory confinement was established</li> </ul>

Source: OCDE (2020). COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean: Overview of the governments' response to the crisis.

Annex 1g. Macroeconomic, educational, social and health policies implemented by the governments of LAC countries to mitigate the potential impact of COVID-19 on the level of well-being of families and companies

On the macroeconomic front, the measures have sought not to break the economy's payment chain, injecting resources into companies, the financial system and the most vulnerable families.

**Economic impact and recovery plan implemented in response to the COVID-19 crisis as of October 27, 2020**

Countries	Recovery Plan
<b>Argentina</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 23 - Extension of an additional 60 days of the order that prohibits companies from firing or suspending employees without just cause or due to downsizing.</li> <li>August 28 - Extension until October 31 of the order that puts a ceiling on the prices of food and health-related products.</li> <li>August 20 - Increased health budget with more than \$ 47 million to help fund the universal assistance programs for COVID-19.</li> </ul>
<b>Brazil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>August 19 - Granting of loans between \$ 36 billion and \$ 54 billion for small businesses until December 2020.</li> <li>May 27 - Release of \$ 11.3 billion in federal aid to states and municipalities for four months.</li> <li>April 22 - Launch of a "Pro-Brazil" economic plan of \$ 4.7 billion until October 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>Chile</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>August 11 - Reallocation of approximately \$69 million from the budgets of nine regions to pandemic-related funds.</li> <li>July 30 - Awarded \$626 to more than a million people as part of the Middle Class Plan.</li> <li>June 14 - Launch of a \$12 billion emergency plan for the Emergency Family Income Project, local governments, civil society organizations, increased unemployment protection and health services.</li> </ul>
<b>Colombia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 19 - Approval of the 2021 budget which is 19.2% higher than 2020.</li> <li>July 22 - Launch of the post-COVID economic recovery plan focused on job creation and international e-commerce to reduce unemployment to 6% by the end of 2022.</li> <li>July 3 and July 19 - Tax-free days for the purchase of appliances, electronics and computers.</li> <li>March 18 - Launch of economic relief measures that include the acceleration of tax refunds, a grace period on mortgage and loan payments for SMEs, as well as special credit lines for the agriculture, tourism and aviation.</li> </ul>
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 13 - Cut public spending by 1% of Costa Rica's GDP, the largest in the country's history, and a set of social programs for each sector.</li> <li>May 8 - Creation of an economic package of 1.5 billion dollars with loans for SMEs and a plan to attract private investment.</li> <li>March 27 - Launch of the plan to disburse about 390 million dollars for 375,000 families in need during the next three months.</li> </ul>
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 28 - Approval of an aid of 1.8 million dollars for the agricultural sector to boost production and cultivation.</li> <li>April 23 - Reduction of three interest rates and institution of liquidity measures for the national currency.</li> <li>March 26 - Granting of approximately 1.5 billion dollars to banks and 622.4 million dollars in credits for export industries by the Central Bank.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecuador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 27 - Payment of income tax, at least five months ahead of schedule, for 1,200 companies that posted profits in the first half of 2020, to redistribute about \$ 280 million to 125,000 small businesses.</li> </ul>

Countries	Recovery Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 19 - Cut 4 billion dollars from the national budget by reducing working hours, closing or merging 10 public entities, closing 11 embassies and other diplomatic offices.</li> <li>April 10 - Tax of 5% for companies that declare income of more than 1 million dollars in 2018, and progressive tax for individuals who earn more than 500 dollars a month that same year.</li> </ul>
<b>El Salvador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 5 - Launch of a \$ 1 billion economic recovery plan by providing loans to small businesses and financing to business owners in the informal sector.</li> <li>April 14 - Receipt of an emergency support loan of \$ 389 million from the IMF.</li> </ul>
<b>Guatemala</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 10 - Receipt of an emergency support loan of \$ 594 million from the IMF.</li> <li>March 12 - Approval of the law of state of calamity with a fund of about 30 million dollars for the prevention and containment of COVID-19.</li> </ul>
<b>Honduras</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 29 - Approval of a series of loans from International Organizations for more than 109 million dollars.</li> <li>July 16 - Permission for municipalities to use up to 45% of the 11.4 billion dollars of the national budget to combat the pandemic.</li> <li>April 7 - Release of 465.5 million dollars by the Central Bank and reduction of the interest rate on loans.</li> </ul>
<b>Mexico</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 16 - Disbursement of 1.5 million credits not exceeding 1,100 dollars, giving a total of 4 million dollars, through the Mexican microcredit program.</li> <li>May 22 - Disbursement of \$1.9 billion of the \$ 13 billion in microloans to homeowners, formal and informal employees, and SMEs.</li> <li>April 22 - Launch of the 11-point economic plan that includes salary cuts of up to 25% for high-level public workers, the elimination of 10 undersecretary positions and a commitment to austerity.</li> </ul>
<b>Panama</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 17 - End of grace period to pay income taxes that were initially due on March 31.</li> <li>May 26 - \$ 2 billion released in response to the pandemic.</li> <li>April 13 - Receipt of \$1.3 billion in credit lines from international organizations, including \$ 500 million from the IMF, \$ 500 million from the World Bank and \$300 million from the Inter-American Development Bank.</li> </ul>
<b>Paraguay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 15 - Disbursement of \$ 100 million to 1.2 million informal workers, \$ 100 million to private health subsidies, \$ 20 million to the elderly, and \$ 10 million to 160,000 low-income families.</li> <li>March 26 - Disbursement of \$ 1.6 billion in pandemic assistance, including \$ 514 million for public health services and \$ 408 million for job protection.</li> <li>March 13 - Disbursement of approximately \$ 100 million to 10,000 affected SMEs.</li> </ul>
<b>Peru</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 28 - Increase of almost 50% in the maximum amount of loans to companies depending on the size of the company.</li> <li>April 29 - Permission for workers who contributed to private retirement funds to withdraw up to approximately \$ 12,900 from those funds without penalty.</li> <li>April 23 - Issuance of a total of 8.9 billion dollars in bonds to boost the credit of nearly 350,000 companies</li> </ul>
<b>Uruguay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 29 - Launch of the investment stimulus plan with new tax exemptions for large-scale investments.</li> <li>March 24 - Disbursement of funds to 55,000 workers over 65 in the public and private sectors to encourage them to stay at home.</li> <li>March 19 - Issuance of credit lines of approximately 50 million dollars to companies</li> </ul>

Source: OCDE (2020). COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean: Overview of the governments' response to the crisis.

On the educational front, the closure of the schools implied the development of initiatives aimed at the continuity of the learning process, designing strategies focused on the realization of the distance learning modality through digital environments, radio and television.

### Distance learning initiatives developed in LAC according to different communication support

Country	Distance learning initiative	Based on Internet use	Based on the use of other communication means	Type of resources
Argentina	Federal Platform "Juana Manso"	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital educational platform</li> </ul>
Argentina	New stage in "Seguimos Educando"	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Materials and digital, radio and television educational resources</li> </ul>
Argentina	Creation of virtual laboratories	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simulators for educational environments</li> </ul>
Argentina	Platform "Seguimos educando"	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational materials and resources for students, teachers and families</li> <li>Digital library</li> <li>Links to educational programs transmitted in public media</li> <li>Cultural contents</li> </ul>
Argentina	Educational programs in public media		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Television and radio programs with curricular contents</li> </ul>
Bolivia	Specific regulations for applying the educational modalities	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital educational platform</li> <li>Radio and TV educational programs</li> <li>Printed didactic materials</li> </ul>
Brazil	"Educação Conectada" (Connected Education)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connectivity in public schools</li> </ul>
Brazil	"Conta pra Mim" and "Tempo de Aprender" (Time to learn)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work guidelines</li> <li>Educational contents</li> <li>Readings</li> <li>Online courses</li> </ul>
Brazil	Extension of distance communication in universities and federal institutes	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Video-conference service</li> </ul>
Brazil	TV channel of the Ministry of Education		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TV programs with educational contents</li> </ul>
Chile	Connectivity for "Educación 2030"	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High speed Internet</li> </ul>
Chile	Platform "Aprendo en línea"	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance for managers, teachers and parents to guide distance learning</li> <li>School digital library</li> <li>Study texts, work guides, audio-visual material</li> <li>Exercises for the preparation of entrance exams to the higher level</li> </ul>
Chile	Digital platform for higher education institutions	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital platform</li> </ul>

Country	Distance learning initiative	Based on Internet use	Based on the use of other communication means	Type of resources
Chile	Creation of the TV Channel Educa Chile		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TV programs with educational contents</li> </ul>
Chile	National TV		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TV programs with educational content on national TV</li> </ul>
Colombia	Sponsor Plan for Higher Level Institutions	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technological tools</li> <li>• Teacher training</li> </ul>
Colombia	Strategy "Aprender Digital"	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curricular contents</li> <li>• Cultural contents</li> <li>• Online courses</li> <li>• Digital libraries and audio libraries</li> <li>• Contents for flexible educational models (young and adult population)</li> </ul>
Colombia	Strengthening English learning	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital application</li> </ul>
Colombia	"Mi Señal", new educational band of Señal Colombia		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TV program</li> </ul>
Colombia	Special radio and TV programming		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio and TV programs with educational contents</li> </ul>
Costa Rica	"Aventura Biketsö"		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio programs with educational contents</li> </ul>
Costa Rica	Strategy "Aprendo en casa"	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work guidelines</li> <li>• Educational and socio-emotional support contents</li> <li>• Readings</li> <li>• Online courses</li> </ul>
Costa Rica	Educational television		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Television programs with educational contents</li> </ul>
Cuba	Reinforcement of television programming		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Television programs with educational contents, including English and sports</li> </ul>
Cuba	Tele-classes via TV COVID-19		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Television programs with curricular contents, also accessible via we in the pre-existing Cuba-Educa portal</li> </ul>
Ecuador	Strategies for Students Without Connectivity		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off line use of guidelines and pedagogical resources</li> <li>• Radio and television programs</li> <li>• Printed pedagogical guidelines</li> </ul>
Ecuador	Digital platform aimed at students of the 3rd year of Baccalaureate of Ordinary Education	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forums</li> <li>• Readings</li> <li>• Tutorial videos</li> <li>• Work guidelines</li> </ul>
Ecuador	Educational resource portal	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital educational resources for teachers and students</li> <li>• Open tutorials for students</li> </ul>
Ecuador	Educa. Educational programs on TV and national radios		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational programs through radio, TV and digital channels</li> </ul>

Country	Distance learning initiative	Based on Internet use	Based on the use of other communication means	Type of resources
Ecuador	Campaign "Conectando al Futuro"	✓		• Digital infrastructure
El Salvador	Television and radio educational band		✓	• Educational programs through radio and TV
El Salvador	Progress towards the digitalization of education	✓		• Educational contents for students and teachers • Teacher training
Guatemala	"Mineduc Digital"	✓		• Online application
Guatemala	"Aprendo en casa" (I learn at home)	✓	✓	• Videos • Downloadable material • Online library • Television program • Printed material (Spanish and indigenous languages)
Guatemala	Materials for disabled students		✓	• Printed booklets
Honduras	Strategy "Te Queremos Estudiando en Casa" (We want you studying at home)	✓	✓	• Digital platform • Television and radio programs • Printed material • Digital contents in mp3 format
Honduras	Project in Suyapa Radio Educativa		✓	• Radio programs
Honduras	Virtual classroom Project	✓		• Digital platform with curricular contents
Honduras	Distribution of educational notebooks		✓	• Printed notebooks
Honduras	Tool "SEDUC-EMERGENCIA"	✓	✓	• Virtual application
Honduras	Classes on the channel "Telebásica"		✓	• Television programs, also available in the YouTube channel and via WhatsApp
Honduras	Strategy "Aprendo a Leer y Escribir desde Casa" (I learn to read and write from home)	✓	✓	• Audio-visual, radio, digital and printed educational contents
Mexico	"Aprende en casa" (Learn at home)	✓	✓	• Transmission via TV
Mexico	Primary and secondary online for young people and adults	✓	✓	• Digital, television and radio contents
Mexico	Radio strategy for indigenous communities of the program "Aprende en Casa"		✓	• Radio educational content
Mexico	Radio strategy for indigenous		✓	• Classes by radio



Country	Distance learning initiative	Based on Internet use	Based on the use of other communication means	Type of resources
	communities and peoples "Aprende en Casa II"			
Panama	Preschool guides that incorporate cultural relevance		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printed support guidelines</li> </ul>
Panama	Modification of the use of the Fund for Equity and Quality of Education (FECE) for distance education		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redistribution of funds for printing the guidelines</li> </ul>
Panama	Distance classes in the regions	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance classes</li> </ul>
Panama	Platform "ESTER"	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance classes</li> </ul>
Panama	Printed Support Guides		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printed support guidelines</li> </ul>
Panama	Platform "Educa Panamá"	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual platform</li> <li>• Modules and didactic guidelines</li> </ul>
Paraguay	Delivery of computer equipment for people in the context of confinement	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Computer equipment</li> <li>• Educational texts</li> <li>• Didactic materials</li> </ul>
Paraguay	"Tu Escuela en Casa"	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual classrooms</li> <li>• Audio-visual resources for teachers</li> <li>• Virtual library</li> </ul>
Peru	Strategy "Todos y todas conectados" (Everyone connected)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connectivity in schools</li> </ul>
Peru	Inclusive educational apps	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational applications with an inclusive approach</li> </ul>
Peru	"Estrategia Formativa 360" (Educational Strategy 360)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance classes</li> <li>• Online courses</li> <li>• Teacher training</li> </ul>
Peru	Distance education in institutes and schools of higher education	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance classes using online environments</li> </ul>
Peru	"Aprendo en casa" (I learn at home)	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curricular contents</li> <li>• Online courses</li> </ul>
Peru	"Aprendo en casa de Educación Básica Especial" (I learn at home for Basic Special Education)		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Television program</li> </ul>
Peru	Hospital educational service	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance mode of the hospital educational service</li> </ul>

Country	Distance learning initiative	Based on Internet use	Based on the use of other communication means	Type of resources
Uruguay	Platform "Crea, Plan Ceibal"	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Didactic resources</li> <li>• Online classes</li> <li>• Online library</li> </ul>
Venezuela	"Cada familia una escuela" (Every family a school)		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TV programs</li> <li>• YouTube channel</li> </ul>

Source: SITEAL. UNESCO

On the social front, the countries developed a combination of social protection and labour market policies that sought to reduce the vulnerability of families to the pandemic and protect people's employment and income. Some of these measures implied the adaptation of conditional cash transfer programs to respond to the new social scenario, adaptation of unemployment programs and contributory pension programs, temporary cash transfer programs or bonds, labour subsidies, adoption of new work modalities (teleworking was one of the most frequent)

### Social and labour market protection measures in Latin America and the Caribbean (at June 30 of 2020)

Components of the social protection / Countries	ARG	BEL	BOL	BRA	CHI	COL	CRI	CUB	ECU	ELS	GUA	GUY	HAI	HON	JAM	MEX	PAN	PRY	PER	DOM	SUR	TTO	URY	VEN	Total
<b>1. Social assistance</b>																									
Use or adaptation of existing transfer programs																									11
Creation of new transfer programs																									16
VAT refund																									2
Use or adaptation of existing food programs																									17
Creation of new food programs																									13
<b>1.1 Access to Services</b>																									
Family or psychosocial support services																									7
Bonds or housing subsidy																									5
Subsidy bonds for water, electricity and internet services																									13
<b>2. Social Security</b>																									
Unemployment insurance																									5
Adaptation of the pension system																									7
Severance advance, other salary																									10

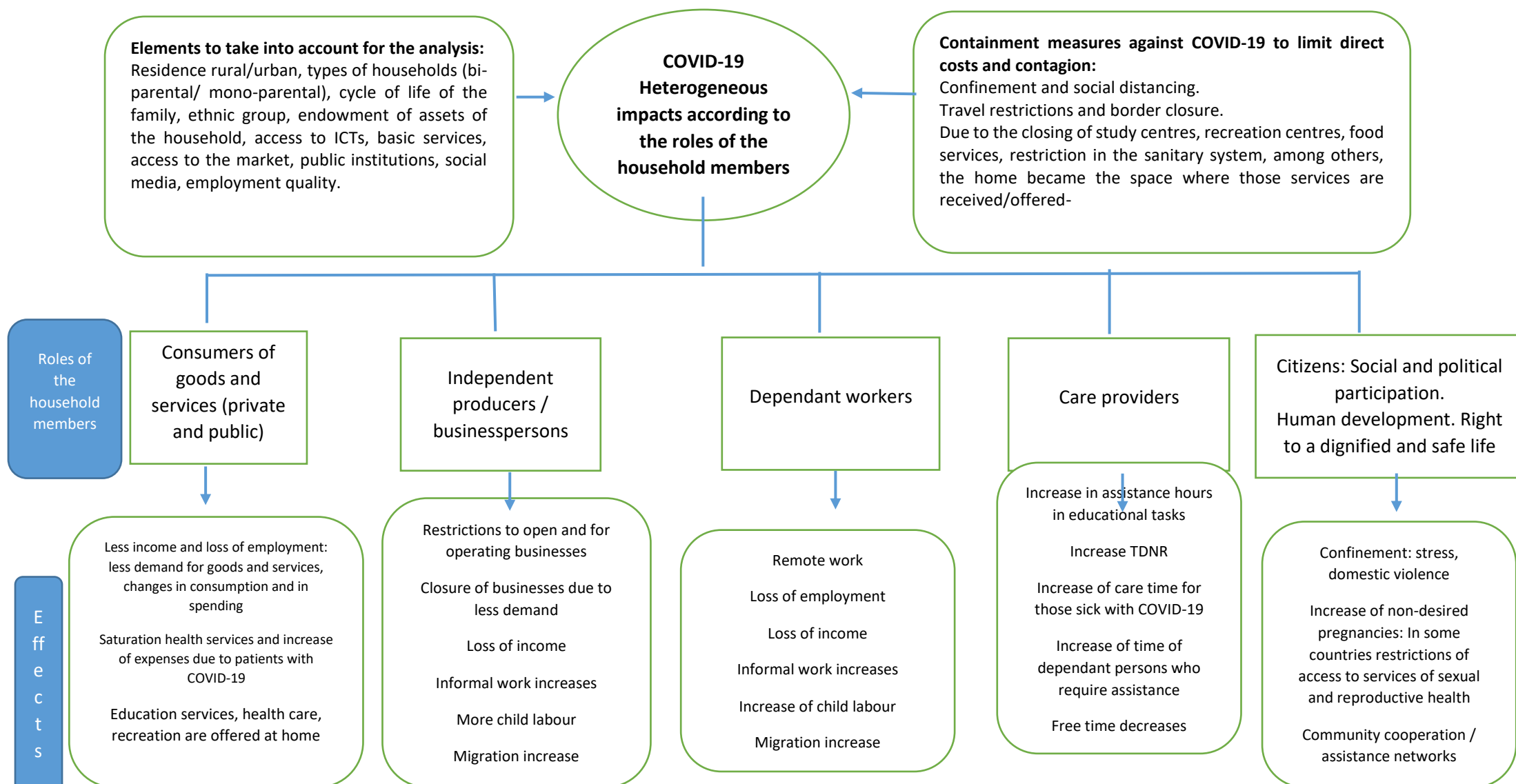
Components of the social protection / Countries	ARG	BEL	BOL	BRA	CHI	COL	CRI	CUB	ECU	ELS	GUA	GUY	HAI	HON	JAM	MEX	PAN	PRY	PER	DOM	SUR	TTO	URY	VEN	Total
benefits (13th; 14th salary)																									
Health insurance																									6
Sick leave																									6
Self-employment support																									4
<b>3. Labour Market</b>																									
Employment protection measures																									18
Support for SMEs																									10
Telework																									19
Tax reduction / rebates																									9
Reduction of hours worked																									7
<b>TOTAL</b>	11	8	8	11	10	12	13	5	6	4	8	3	3	7	10	6	6	11	14	7	2	7	8	5	

Source: UNICEF (2020). Social Protection and response to COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

	Implemented measure
	Was not implemented
	Represents a measure at sub-national level

On the health front, the countries sought to strengthen the health system through the purchase of medical equipment and supplies to combat the spread of the virus, the construction of temporary hospitals, and the hiring of health personnel, among others. All the public policy measures implemented meant an increase in the public deficit and public indebtedness of the countries of the region.

## Annex 1h. Analytical Framework: Identifying the impact of COVID-19 on the families' wellbeing according to the roles of the household members



Source: Adapted from the document “Efectos de la covid-19 en el bienestar de las mujeres: reflexiones a partir del caso peruano.” Jackeline Velazco and Julia Velazco. Report prepared for the Universidad Católica del Perú (2020).

Annex 1i. Evidence of the impact of the pandemic in LAC on the SDGs related to target 8.7.

SDGs related to target 8.7	Evidence of the impact of the pandemic in LAC
<b>SDG 4:</b> Ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 167 million children and adolescents in LAC stopped attending school and received classes at home, affecting the learning of children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable.</li> <li>• UNESCO projects that more than 3.1 million children and adolescents in LAC may never return to school due to COVID-19.</li> <li>• The percentage of children and adolescents, who do not receive any education, either in person or remotely, has risen from 4% to 18% in the last months of 2020 in LAC.</li> </ul>
<b>SDG 5:</b> Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pandemic increases the risks of violence against children, especially domestic violence, due to increased tensions at home.</li> <li>• Survivors of violence may face additional obstacles in fleeing violent situations or in accessing protection orders and/or essential services that can save lives, due to factors such as movement restrictions or quarantine.</li> <li>• The economic impact of the pandemic may generate a greater risk of sexual exploitation.</li> </ul>
<b>SDG 1:</b> End poverty in all its forms and everywhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to ECLAC, LAC GDP will fall by 9.1% in 2020 poverty could increase to 37.3% (the poor increase from 186 to 231 million people), while extreme poverty to 15.5% (increase the extreme poor of 68 to 96 million people).</li> </ul>
<b>SDG 10:</b> Reduce inequality within and between countries	<p>According to ECLAC, a deterioration in income inequality is projected in all the countries of the region. The LAC Gini index would increase 4.9 percentage points from 2019 to 2020; however, this increase would be heterogeneous between countries, varying between 1% and 8% in the 17 countries analysed.</p>
<b>SDG 2:</b> End hunger, achieve food safety and improved nutrition and promote agriculture sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although employment in agricultural activity in LAC has not been affected, it is possible that mobility restrictions have affected the profitability of some agricultural products.</li> <li>• School closures and limitations to access internet services in many of LAC's rural areas may have affected school dropouts and increased CL risk.</li> </ul>
<b>SDG 16:</b> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, facilitate access to justice for all and create effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to UN Women, before COVID-19, it was estimated that in LAC around 100 million children between the ages of 2 and 17 had been exposed to or had witnessed some form of violence. With schools closed and higher levels of stress among parents and caregivers, a greater number of children and adolescents are victims of domestic violence.</li> <li>• International organizations also estimate a possible increase in cases of trafficking in children and adolescent</li> </ul>
<b>SDG 8:</b> Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to the ILO, in LAC; In the first three quarters of 2020 compared to the similar period of 2019, there was a contraction in the participation and occupancy rates: -5.4% and -6.0%, respectively.</li> <li>• The ILO also reports an increase in the unemployment rate of 1.9 percentage points, reaching 10.6%</li> </ul>
<b>SDG 3:</b> Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to UNICEF, COVID-19 threatens children's rights on a scale that has not been experienced before.</li> <li>• According to UNFPA, COVID-19 can have significant effects on indigenous communities in the region, due to the lower presence of public services and private assets, the deterioration of their income and the limited access of children and adolescents to ICTs to access to school.</li> </ul>

SDGs related to target 8.7	Evidence of the impact of the pandemic in LAC
<b>SDG 13:</b> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its effects	Does not apply for the case of COVID-19.

Sources:

UNWOMEN (2020). COVID-19 en América Latina y el Caribe: cómo incorporar a las mujeres y la igualdad de género en la gestión de la respuesta a la crisis. Recovered from: <https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20americas/documentos/publicaciones/2020/03/briefing%20coronavirusv1117032020.pdf?la=es&vs=930>

UNPFA (April 2020). Implicaciones del COVID-19 en los pueblos indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe. Recovered from: <https://lac.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/1-Covid-Indigenas%20%281%29.pdf>

ECLAC (2020) El impacto económico del COVID-19 y el panorama social hacia el 2030 en la región. Presentation by Rolando Ocampo. Recovered from: <https://www.paho.org/ish/images/docs/presentacion-dr-Rolando-Ocampo.pdf?ua=1>

UNWOMEN (2020). Género y el covid-19 en América Latina y el Caribe: dimensiones de género en la respuesta. Recovered from: [https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/presentations/genero\\_y\\_el\\_covid-19\\_en\\_america\\_latina\\_y\\_el\\_caribe.pdf](https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/presentations/genero_y_el_covid-19_en_america_latina_y_el_caribe.pdf)

UNICEF (April 2020). Impacto del COVID-19 en los niños, niñas, adolescentes y sus familias en América Latina y el Caribe. Recovered from: <https://www.unicef.org/lac/media/10966/file/Impact-children-covid19-lac.pdf>

UNICEF (2020). EDUCACIÓN EN PAUSA: Una generación de niños y niñas en América Latina y el Caribe está perdiendo la escolarización debido al COVID-19. Recovered from: <https://www.unicef.org/lac/media/18741/file/Educacion-en-pausa-web-1107-2.pdf>

ILO (December 2020). Panorama Laboral 2020 América Latina y el Caribe. Recovered from: [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/presentation/wcms\\_764629.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/presentation/wcms_764629.pdf)

## Annex 2a. Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
RELEVANCE	<p><b>Q1.</b> To what extent are the projects relevant to the needs of the countries and the direct beneficiary population (focal points and other institutional actors) and indirectly (children, families and communities) to prevent and eradicate CL?</p> <p><u>Concept: Relevance to the needs of the countries and the direct and indirect beneficiary population</u>  <i>Corresponds to question 1 of the TofR</i></p>	<p><b>C.1.1</b> Assessment of the relevance of the projects based on the problem of child labour, with an emphasis on the differentiated needs of boys, girls and adolescents, men and women</p>	<p><b>I. 1.1</b> Level of alignment between the needs of the countries in the area of prevention and eradication of CL - with emphasis on the differentiated needs of boys, girls and adolescents, men and women - with the objectives and strategies proposed by the projects <b>(C.1.1)</b></p> <p><b>I.1.2</b> Percentage of surveyed actors who consider that the strategies proposed by the RI support projects are relevant or very relevant to the needs of the countries in terms of prevention and eradication of CL <b>(C.1.1)</b></p>	<p>*Documentary Review <b>(I.1.1)</b></p> <p>*Individual interviews / group discussions <b>(I.1.1)</b></p> <p>*Online surveys <b>(I.1.2)</b></p> <p>*Case studies <b>(I.1.1)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u></p> <p>PRODOC of the 6 projects, Logical Framework of the RI Phase II, official statistics and other relevant information on prevention and eradication of CL</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>*TS of the Ri</p> <p>*ILO Specialists (DWT), Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ILO Geneva (FUNDAMENTALS, GOVERNANCE).</p> <p>*Focal Points of the RI (representatives of the Ministry of Labour, workers' organizations and employers' organizations)</p> <p>*Funding Partners (AECID, AACID)</p>



Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
RELEVANCE	<p><b>Q2.</b> What is the level of alignment of projects with government policy objectives, ILO strategic objectives, United Nations Development Unit Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF), Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030) and the agendas of development partners (AECID, AACID)?</p> <p><u>Concept: Alignment of projects and RI to international cooperation frameworks.</u>  <i>Corresponds to question 2 of the ToFR</i></p>	<p><b>C.2.1</b> Assessment of the alignment of the projects to the government's policy objectives and if this alignment occurs at the strategic and / or operational level</p> <p><b>C.2.2.</b> Assessment of the alignment of projects to the development assistance frameworks proposed by international organizations and donors and if this alignment occurs at the strategic and/or operational level</p>	<p><b>I.2.1</b> Level of alignment between the PRODOC of the projects with the National Development Plans or other national planning instruments <b>(C.2.1)</b></p> <p><b>I.2.2</b> Level of alignment between the PRODOC of the projects with result 8 of the ILO Program and Budget 2018-2019 and 2020-2021 and with the ILO integration strategy on gender equality and non-discrimination; with the UNDAF; with the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda; and with the master plans and policies of AECID and AACID <b>(C.2.2)</b></p> <p><i>Alignment levels: strategic (priority, objectives, axes) or operational (activities, indicators)</i></p>	<p>*Documentary Review <b>(I.2.1, 2.2)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u>  PRODOC of the 6 projects, Logical Framework of the RI Phase II, NDP or other government planning instruments, ILO Program and Budget 2018-2019 and 2020-2021, UNDAF, Agenda 2030, Master plans and policies of AECID and AACID</p>
RELEVANCE	<p><b>Q3.</b> To what extent have projects adjusted their objectives, strategies, actions and / or prioritized target population to remain relevant in the context of the COVID-19 crisis?</p> <p><u>Concept: Responsiveness of the intervention to adapt to change</u></p>	<p><b>C.3.1</b> Assessment of the capacity of the projects (of those that have been in implementation during the pandemic) to respond to the COVID-19 crisis and if this response is aligned with the measures taken by the government, social partners, UNS and other partners to the COVID-19 crisis</p>	<p><b>I.3.1</b> Adjustments in the strategies / products / actions / indicators / goals / prioritized target population of the projects (of those that have been in implementation during the pandemic), in response to the COVID-19 crisis and alignment of these adjustments to the measures taken by the government, social partners, UNS and other key partners to respond to the crisis <b>(C.3.1)</b></p> <p><b>I.3.2</b> Percentage of surveyed actors who</p>	<p>*Documentary review <b>(I.3.1)</b>  *Individual interviews/group discussions <b>(I.3.1)</b>  *Online surveys <b>(I.3.2)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u>  TPR of the 6 projects, documents that account for the adjustments to the projects and the RI due to COVID-19, RI website, official statistics and other relevant information on estimated effects of COVID-19 on CL, hazardous child labour and other worst forms of CL and on CL</p>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
	<i>Corresponds to questions 3 and 8 of the ToFR</i>		consider that RI support projects have had medium, high or very high capacity to respond to the COVID-19 crisis and that this response is in line with the measures taken by the government, social partners, SNU and other key partners to respond to this crisis <b>(C.3.1)</b>		prevention and eradication measures taken by governments, social partners, UNS and other key partners in response to the COVID-19 crisis  <u>Primary sources</u> *TS of the RI *RI Focal Points *Funding Partners
VALIDITY OF THE DESIGN	<b>Q.4</b> Has the design of the projects been appropriate, coherent and realistic to achieve the results foreseen in the Strategic Plan (SP) of the RI Phase II - 2018-2021, and does it adequately identify the risks and assumptions of intervention as well as the sustainability strategies? Do project strategies, products and activities capture all possible synergies and complement each other?  <u>Concept: Project design - completeness of the Theory of Change or vertical design of the Logical Framework</u>	<b>C.4.1.</b> Assessment of the alignment between the results / products / strategies of each of the 6 projects  <b>C.4.2</b> Assessment of the integrity and validity of the TOC or of the vertical logic of the projects as a whole to achieve the results foreseen in the SP of the RI Phase II; the incorporation of risks, assumptions and mitigation measures; specific strategies according to geographical areas, type of vulnerable population and thematic areas related to the prevention and eradication of CL; and of strategies to favour	<b>I.4.1</b> Level of linkage / correspondence of the strategies, products and actions between the 6 projects and between the projects and the RI Phase II <b>(C.4.1. y C.4.2)</b>  <b>I.4.2</b> The projects as a whole have an integral, comprehensive, differentiated TOC (according to geographical areas, vulnerable groups and / or thematic areas related to CL), which consider the main causes of CL, risks, intervention assumptions and mitigation measures, as well as sustainability strategies <b>(C.4.2)</b>  <i>Differentiated according to geographical areas: Caribbean, Central America, Andean Countries, Southern Cone; according to vulnerable groups: indigenous population, Afro-descendants, migrants: according to thematic areas</i>	*Documentary Review <b>(I.4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5)</b> *Individual interviews / group discussions <b>(I.4.1, 4.3, 4.5)</b>	<u>Secondary sources</u> PRODOC of the 6 projects, RI 2014 Framework Document, RI Policy Accelerator Framework (PAF), RI Phase II Logical Framework, RI Phase I Evaluation document, official statistics and other relevant information on prevention and CL eradication  <u>Primary sources</u> * TS of the RI *RI Focal Points *Funding Partners

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
	<i>Corresponds to question 4 of the TofR</i>	<p>the sustainability and replicability of the projects.</p> <p><b>C.4.3</b> Assessment of the correspondence between the results / objectives to be achieved by the projects and the conditions or capacities and context (political / electoral or other) of the countries that sign the RI.</p> <p><b>C 4.4</b> Incorporation of Phase I evaluation recommendations into project design.</p> <p><b>C4.5.</b> Assessment of the synergies and complementarities contemplated between the projects</p>	<p><i>related to the prevention and eradication of CL: employment, education, social security, childhood, health, agriculture, migration</i></p> <p><b>I.4.3</b> Level of correspondence between the results and objectives foreseen in the projects and the potential capacities of the countries. <b>(C4.3)</b></p> <p><b>I.4.4</b> Number of recommendations of the evaluation of Phase I of the RI that have been taken into account in the design of the projects <b>(C.4.4)</b></p> <p><b>I.4.5</b> Identification of the possible synergies and complementarities of the projects with each other <b>(C4.5)</b></p>		
VALIDITY OF THE DESIGN	<b>Q.5.</b> Do the projects have indicators and targets for objectives, results and products appropriate to what they want to achieve, and do they have a monitoring and evaluation system / mechanism to measure progress in the realization of the products	<p><b>C.5.1</b> Assessment of the suitability of the indicators of objectives, results and products of the projects to measure changes at the individual, organizational, institutional level and of the RI itself</p> <p><b>C.5.2</b> Assessment of the</p>	<p><b>I.5.1.</b> The projects have suitable indicators at the level of objectives, results and products <b>(C.5.1)</b></p> <p><b>I.5.2.</b> The projects have an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system / mechanism to measure the progress of products and results at the local, national and / or regional level, which integrate the gender and non-discrimination approach,</p>	<p>*Documentary review <b>(I5.1, I5.2)</b></p> <p>*Individual interviews /group discussions <b>(I.5.2)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u></p> <p>PRODOC of the 6 projects, monitoring and evaluation system, RI management documents</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>*TS of the RI</p>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
	<p>and the achievement of the results?</p> <p><u>Concept: Project design - performance indicators and monitoring and evaluation system</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to question 6 of the ToFR</i></p>	<p>quality of the project monitoring and evaluation system / mechanism to measure progress at the level of products and results, of the integration into the system / mechanism of the gender policy promoted by the ILO Gender Equality Unit , and its flexibility to adapt to the challenges of the COVID-19 crisis</p>	<p>and which have adapted to the challenges of the pandemic <b>(C.5.2)</b></p> <p><i>Monitoring and evaluation systems: database, baselines, monitoring and evaluation reports, monitoring and evaluation meetings</i></p> <p><i>Adaptation to the challenges of the pandemic: incorporation of new indicators, new sources of information, new instruments</i></p>		

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
VALIDITY OF THE DESIGN	<p><b>Q.6</b> To what extent and how does the design of the projects consider the gender and non-discrimination approach in their design; references to International Labour Standards, the prescriptions of the International Conventions ratified by the countries, the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions; mechanisms of social dialogue; and environmental issues?</p> <p><u>Concept: Incorporation of the gender approach, international regulations, social dialogue and environmental issues in project design</u>  <i>Corresponds to question 5 of the ToFR</i></p>	<p>C.6.1 Assessment of the incorporation of the gender approach and non-discrimination in the design of the projects</p> <p>C.6.2 Assessment of the incorporation of International Labour Standards, the prescriptions of International Conventions ratified by the countries, the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions in the design of projects</p> <p>C.6.3 Assessment of the incorporation of social dialogue mechanisms in project design</p> <p>C.6.4 Assessment of the incorporation of environmental issues in project design</p>	<p>1.6.1. Project design includes gender-sensitive strategies, products, indicators and/or budget (C.6.1)</p> <p>1.6.2. The design of the projects includes having specialists in gender; provide training to the TS and the FPs on mainstreaming the gender approach in policies/strategies/actions for the prevention and eradication of CL; and/or foster alliances with responsible institutions or specialists in gender equality and non-discrimination (C.6.1)</p> <p>1.6.3 The ILS, the normative role of the ILO and its role of control and monitoring of the application of the regulations are addressed through the strategies/actions of the projects, and these contribute to the implementation of the ILS (C. 6.2)</p> <p>1.6.4 The strengthening of social dialogue and tripartism has been incorporated into the design of the projects as a strategy to achieve their results and objectives or if the strengthening of social dialogue is an objective in itself (C.6.3)</p> <p><i>Strengthening of social dialogue: improvement of the capacities of the actors for a more active and informed</i></p>	<p>*Documentary Review <b>(1.6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5)</b></p> <p>*Individual Interviews / discussion groups <b>(1.6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5)</b></p> <p>*Online surveys <b>(1.6.6)</b></p> <p>*Case studies <b>(1.6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u>          PRODOC of the 6 projects</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u>          *TS of the RI          *RI Focal Points</p>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
			<p><i>participation in the existing spaces, quality and level of implementation of the agreements in these spaces, positioning as a benchmark at the local, national or regional level, financial sustainability</i></p> <p>I.6.5 The design of the projects considers environmental issues (C6.4)</p> <p>I.6.6 Percentage of surveyed actors who consider that the RI support projects adequately or very adequately contemplate the gender and non-discrimination approach (C.6.1)</p>		
VALIDITY OF THE DESIGN	<p><b>Q.7.</b> What has been the participation and contribution of the constituents and other stakeholders in the design of the projects?</p> <p><u>Concept: Tripartism in project design</u></p>	<p><b>C.7.1</b> Assessment of the participation of government institutions, employers' and workers' organizations and other interested parties in the design of the projects, the roles they played and their main contributions</p>	<p><b>1.7.1.</b> Type/level of participation of the different actors in the design of the projects <b>(C7.1)</b></p> <p><i>Type of actors: government, employers' organizations, workers' organizations, other stakeholders</i></p> <p><i>Type of participation: as those responsible for the design, as providers of statistical information or other technical inputs, as a</i></p>	<p>Individual interviews /discussion groups <b>(I.7.1)</b></p>	<p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>*TS of the RI</p> <p>*ILO Specialists (SDW), Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ILO Geneva (FUNDAMENTALS, GOVERNANCE).</p> <p>*Focal Points of the RI</p> <p>*Funding partners</p>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
	<i>Corresponds to question 7 of the ToFR</i>		<i>source of consultation, commenting on the design, accepting the design and committing their active participation</i>		
EFFECTIVIDAD	<p><b>P.8</b> What has been the level of effectiveness of the projects in terms of the realization of the products and what has been the role of the interagency, the participation of the constituents and other key actors in the development of the products, as well as their level of satisfaction with the products achieved?</p> <p>Concept: Analysis at the level of products or activities Corresponds to questions 9 and 14 and a part of question 13 of the TDR</p>	<p><b>C.8.1</b> Level of achievement of products in the projects (including, if applicable, those that were not foreseen in the initial design of the projects) and main factors that explain the difference in the level of achievement, according to projects and products</p> <p><b>C.8.2</b> Assessment of the participation of government institutions, employers' and workers' organizations, UN agencies and other interested parties in the implementation of the projects and the level of satisfaction of these institutions with the products achieved</p>	<p><b>1.8.1</b> Level of compliance and quality of the products developed by the projects <b>(C8.1)</b></p> <p><i>Products anticipated in the design: RI participation in global and regional spaces (forums, conferences, events, summits); capacity building program for focal points; implementation of the CLRISKI Phase I, Phase II and complementary model; exchanges and transfers of knowledge, methodologies and tools between countries and members of the RI within the framework of the CSS; regional or national research and studies, information resources, toolbox, reports/diagnoses on CL with a gender perspective; RI strategic communications plan, including adjustments / improvements in the web platform and social networks</i></p> <p><i>Analysis criteria: the factors that explain the different levels of achievement according to projects and products will be taken into account, as well as the specific contribution of the ILO</i></p>	<p>*Documentary Review <b>(I.8.1,8.2)</b> *Individual interviews/group discussions <b>(I.8.1, 8.2)</b> *Online surveys <b>(I 8.3)</b> *Case studies <b>(I.8.1, 8.2)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u> PRODOC, work plans, TPR and reports about the 6 projects, outputs made, results of the internal planning processes, monitoring and evaluation system, RI management documents</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u> *TS of the RI *RI Focal Points * Agencies of the United Nations System with greater ties to RI * Other institutions linked and/or actively participating in the projects and in the RI</p>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
			<p><b>I.8.2</b> Level of participation of the government, employers 'organizations, workers' organizations, UNS agencies, other interested parties in the implementation of the projects, according to products, themes and / or prioritized population <b>(C8.2)</b></p> <p><b>I.8.3</b> Percentage of surveyed stakeholders who are satisfied or very satisfied with the products developed in the RI support projects and main products / areas of interest <b>(C8.2)</b></p>		
	<p><b>Q.9</b> To what extent have the products developed by the projects taken into account the specific problems of female girls and adolescents and that of other vulnerable groups?</p> <p><u>Concept: Effectiveness in the implementation of gender and non-discrimination approaches and in the implementation of strategies and actions aimed at the</u></p>	<p><b>C.9.1</b> Assessment of the attention to the specific problem of girls and adolescent women and other vulnerable groups, in the products developed by the projects</p>	<p><b>I.9.1</b> Level to which the different products developed by the projects have taken into account the specific problems of girls and adolescent women and other vulnerable groups <b>(C.9.1)</b></p> <p><b>I.9.2</b> Percentage of surveyed actors who consider that the products developed by the RI support projects have taken into account the specific problems of girls and female adolescents and other vulnerable groups <b>(C.9.1)</b></p>	<p>*Documentary Review <b>(I.9.1)</b></p> <p>*Individual interviews/discussion groups <b>(I.9.1)</b></p> <p>*Online surveys <b>(I. 9.2)</b></p> <p>*Case studies <b>(I.9.1)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u></p> <p>TPR and reports of the 6 projects, products produced, results of internal planning processes, monitoring and evaluation system, RI management documents, supporting evidence</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>* TS of the RI</p> <p>* RI focal points</p> <p>* Funding partners</p>



Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
	<p><u>prevention and eradication of CL in other vulnerable groups</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to question 12 of the ToFR</i></p>		<p><i>Other vulnerable groups: indigenous, Afro-descendant, migrant populations</i></p>		<p>* Agencies of the United Nations System with greater ties to RI</p> <p>* Other institutions linked and/or actively participating in the projects and in the RI</p>
EFFECTIVENESS	<p><b>Q.10</b> To what extent were the expected results obtained in the projects, what have been the main internal and external limitations / challenges faced by the projects during their implementation and what are the key success factors? Have unforeseen results been achieved in the design initial projects?</p> <p><u>Concept: Analysis at the level of the expected results</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to questions 10, 11 and a part of question 15 of the ToFR</i></p>	<p><b>C.10.1</b> Assessment of the results achieved by the projects (planned or not foreseen in the project design), of the main internal and external limitations / challenges faced by the projects to achieve them and of the key success factors</p>	<p><b>I.10.1</b> Level of achievement of projects at the level of results <b>(C10.1)</b></p> <p><i>Expected results in the design:</i> "The RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the fulfilment of target 8.7"; "The member countries of the RI have strengthened the preventive approach to child labour"; "Synergies and a sustained dialogue between countries and/or regions have been established within the framework of South - South Cooperation;" The RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, reference and convergence of actors "; and "The RI advances in its consolidation and has an effective and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of child labour"</p>	<p>*Documentary Review <b>(I.10.1, 10.2, 10.3)</b></p> <p>*Individual interviews/discussion groups <b>(I.10.1, 10.2, 10.3)</b></p> <p>*Online surveys <b>(I.10.2, 10.4)</b></p> <p>*Case studies <b>(I.10.1, 10.2, 10.3)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u></p> <p>PRODOC, work plans, TPR and reports of the 6 projects, products produced, results of internal planning processes, monitoring and evaluation system, RI management documents, supporting evidence</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>* TS of the RI</p> <p>* RI focal points</p> <p>* Funding partners</p> <p>* Agencies of the United Nations System with greater ties to RI</p> <p>* Other institutions linked and/or actively</p>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
			<p><i>Analysis Criteria: The internal and external limitations / challenges faced by the projects to achieve them and the fulfilment of the intervention assumptions and how they were controlled will be taken into account, as well as the critical success factors including the specific contribution of the ILO and the countries, in the framework of the principle of co-responsibility of those who make up the RI.</i></p> <p><b>I.10.2</b> Assessment of the specific contribution of the ILO and the contributions of the countries to the achievement of project results <b>(C10.1)</b></p> <p><i>Possible ILO contributions: political support as a benchmark in CL and related regulations; technical assistance and advice for the design of new responses for the prevention and eradication of CL; provision of tools to strengthen public policies against CL with an inter-sectoral approach; training for focal points; stable channel of regional dialogue of the ILO with governments, workers and employers; knowledge generation; promotion of the exchange and knowledge of experiences; Web platform</i></p>		participating in the projects and in the RI

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
			<p><i>Possible country contributions (within the framework of the principle of co-responsibility of those who make up the RI): human resources, information or other technical resources, financial resources)</i></p> <p><b>I.10.3.</b> Results achieved, not foreseen in the initial design of the projects (positive externalities) <b>(C10.1)</b></p> <p><b>I.10.4</b> Percentage of surveyed actors who consider that the results of the RI support projects have been partially or totally achieved <b>(C10.1)</b></p>		
EFFECTIVENESS	<b>Q.11</b> What are the implications of the COVID-19 crisis in the implementation of the projects, and to what extent has the response of the ILO, other agencies of the United Nations System and the constituents allowed to continue with the project activities?	<b>C 11.1</b> Assessment of the effects of COVID-19 on the effectiveness of the projects (in those projects that have been in implementation during the pandemic) and of the response of the ILO, other UN agencies and the constituents to mitigate these effects	<p><b>I.11.1</b> Effects of COVID-19 on the effectiveness of projects (of those that have been in implementation during the pandemic) (suspension or paralysis of activities, virtualization of activities; interest, prioritization and time dedicated by the FPs, employers, workers and representatives from other institutions to the prevention and eradication of CL) <b>(C.11.1)</b></p> <p><b>I.11.2</b> Measures/actions of the ILO, other</p>	<p>*Documentary Review <b>(I.11.1 and 11.2)</b></p> <p>*Individual interviews /group discussions <b>(I.11.1 and 11.2)</b></p>	<u>Secondary sources</u> TPR and reports of the 6 projects, documents that account for the adjustments to the projects and the RI due to COVID-19, results of internal planning processes, monitoring and evaluation system, RI management documents

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
	<p><u>Concept: Effects of the pandemic on the effectiveness of projects</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to a part of question 13 and a part of question 15 of the TofR</i></p>		UNS agencies and constituents to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 in the achievement of the activities and products of the RI support projects ( <b>C.11.1</b> )		<p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>*TS of the RI</p>
EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	<p><b>Q.12</b> Do the projects have sufficient resources and have they strategically distributed them to specify the products and achieve the results in the foreseen times, and do they show a level of financial execution consistent with the level of progress in technical execution?</p> <p><u>Concept: Assignment and use of the resources</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to question 16 of the TofR</i></p>	<p>C.12.1 Assessment of the sufficiency of the resources (financial, human, material, time) assigned for the management of the projects and of their adequate distribution</p> <p>C 12.2 Level of financial execution of the projects, global and disaggregated according to results/products, type of expenses, and correspondence with the level of technical execution</p>	<p>I.12.1 Sufficiency or not of the resources (financial, human, time, material/logistical/technological) assigned for the management of the projects and the adequacy or not of their distribution (C12.1)</p> <p>Analysis criteria: the products and results that are expected to be achieved and the timeframes programmed for this will be taken into account, the incorporation of the gender equality and non-discrimination approach in the interventions, and the distribution of time invested by the TS according to type of activities they carry out</p> <p>I.12.2 Distribution of the project budget and level of financial execution (executed/budgeted* 100%), disaggregated according to projects,</p>	<p>*Documentary Review (<b>I.12.1, 12.2</b>)</p> <p>*Individual interviews/group discussions (<b>I.12.1</b>)</p> <p>*Online surveys (<b>I.12.3</b>)</p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u></p> <p>TPR and reports of the 6 projects, financial execution reports of the projects</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>*TS of the RI</p> <p>*RI Focal Points</p>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
			<p>results / products and type of expenses, and correspondence with the level of technical execution (C.12.2)</p> <p>I.12.3 Percentage of surveyed actors who consider that the resources allocated for the implementation of the RI support projects are sufficient and are adequately or very adequately distributed (C.12.1)</p>		

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	<p><b>Q13.</b> Does the RI governance structure contribute to the achievement of project results and sustainability challenges?</p> <p><u>Concept: RI governance model</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to question 19 and one part of question 18 of the ToFR</i></p>	<p><b>C.13.1</b> Analysis of the project management structure (TS of the RI) and assessment of the contribution of knowledge management strategies and mechanisms and the level of coordination and communication between the TT and the FP Network, to the achievement of results of the projects</p> <p><b>C13.2</b> Assessment of the contribution of the coordination mechanisms and joint actions carried out by the ILO, within the framework of the RI, with financing partners, other UNS agencies, public institutions at the national and sub-national level, civil society, private sector, academic sector, other ILO projects, to the achievement of project results</p>	<p><b>I.13.1</b> Contribution of strategies and mechanisms for promoting tripartite social dialogue, knowledge management, promoting active stakeholder participation, and communication systems between the TS, the FPs and the constituents at different levels and through different means to achieve project results <b>(C.13.1)</b></p> <p><u>Communication levels:</u> awareness, information, education, mobilization</p> <p><u>Means used:</u> Virtual RI platform; social media; WhatsApp groups, website of the ILO Regional Office; Regional Information System on Child Labour (SIRTI); Focal point network; Electronic bulletin and the “Encuentros” alert network; Press releases; inclusion of project and RI information in other childhood, development and work networks in the region; reports, publications; Online courses.</p> <p><u>Analysis criteria:</u> Possible communication gaps due to language will be taken into account and how these gaps have been reduced</p> <p><b>I.13.2</b> Contribution of coordination</p>	<p>*Individual interviews/group discussions <b>I.13.1.13.2)</b></p> <p>*Online surveys <b>(I.13.3)</b></p> <p>*Case studies <b>(I.13.1, 13.2)</b></p>	<p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* TS of the RI</li> <li>* RI focal points</li> <li>* Funding partners</li> <li>* Agencies of the United Nations System with greater ties to RI</li> <li>* Other institutions linked and/or actively participating in the projects and in the RI</li> </ul>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
			<p>mechanisms and joint actions, carried out by the ILO, within the framework of the RI, with funding partners (AAECID, AACID), other UN agencies, public institutions at the national and sub-national level, civil society, private sector, academic sector, media, other ILO projects, to achieve project results <b>(C.13.2)</b></p> <p><i>Funding partners: AECID, AACID</i>  <i>UN agencies: ECLAC, IOM, UNICEF, FAO and UNHCR, UNESCO, UN WOMEN, UNDP</i></p> <p><b>I.13.3</b> Percentage of surveyed actors who consider that the RI management model, the communication systems between the TS and the FP; and the coordination mechanisms with financing partners, other UN agencies and other relevant actors for the prevention and eradication of CL, have had a medium, high or very high contribution to the achievement of results of the RI support projects <b>(C.13.1, C13.2)</b></p>		

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	<p><b>Q.14.</b> How effective was the support provided to the technical team in charge of managing the projects by the ILO at the central, regional and sub-regional levels in favour of the achievement of the expected results?</p> <p><u>Concept: ILO support at central, regional and sub-regional levels for project management and RI</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to the question 17 and a part of question 18 of the TofR</i></p>	<p><b>C.14.1</b> Assessment of the support provided by the ILO at the central, regional and sub-regional levels for the design and implementation of projects</p>	<p><b>I.14.1</b> Type of support provided to the technical team in charge of managing the projects, by the ILO at the central, regional and sub-regional levels <b>(C.14.1)</b></p> <p><u>ILO bodies at the central, regional and sub-regional levels: the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ACTEMP and ACTRAV; the Sub-regional Offices for the Andean Countries, for the Caribbean, for the Southern Cone, and for Central America; the country offices in Argentina, Brasilia and Mexico; the Geneva Technical Departments in (Fundamental Labour Rights, ILS, Statistics, Labour Inspection), CINTERFOR</u></p> <p><u>Possible support: political, strategic, technical, operational, administrative, support for the response to the current context of the pandemic</u></p>	Individual interviews/discussion groups <b>(I.14.1)</b>	<p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>*TS of the RI</p> <p>*ILO Specialists (DWS), Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ILO Geneva (FUNDAMENTALS, GOVERNANCE).</p>
EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	<p><b>Q.15</b> Does the monitoring and evaluation system/mechanism measure adequately and in a timely manner the progress in the implementation of the projects, and the results of the system/mechanism are used by the projects for decision-making and</p>	<p><b>C.15.1</b> Assessment of the use of the monitoring and evaluation system/mechanisms for decision-making in projects, and their contribution to monitoring the results of the RI Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and the commitments assumed by the FP Network</p>	<p><b>I.15.1</b> Adjustments made in the strategies, actions, indicators of the projects based on the information generated by the monitoring and evaluation system / mechanism <b>(C.15.1)</b></p> <p><b>I.15.2</b> The monitoring and evaluation system / mechanism generates follow-up reports on the achievement of results of the RI Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and the</p>	<p>Documentary review <b>(I.15.1, 15.2)</b></p> <p>Individual interviews/group discussions <b>(I.15.1, 15.2)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u></p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation system, reports generated by the system, RI management documents</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>*TS of the RI</p> <p>*Funding partners</p>



Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
	<p>accountability, and contribute to the follow-up results of the RI Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and the commitments assumed by the FP Network?</p> <p><u>Concept: Monitoring and evaluation systems in the intervention</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to question 20 of the TofR</i></p>		commitments assumed by the FP Network (C.15.2)		
ORIENTATION TOWARDS IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY	<p><b>Q.16.</b> To what extent are constituents and other national partners using the products developed by the projects?</p> <p><u>Concept: Appropriation and continuity of the achievements of the intervention</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to a part of question 21 and a part of question 25 of the TofR</i></p>	<p><b>C.16.1</b> Assessment of the use of the products developed by the projects among the different actors at the regional, national and local levels</p>	<p><b>I.16.1</b> Level of use or not of the products developed by the projects among the different actors at the regional, national and local levels (C16.1)</p> <p><i>Products: results of the application of CLRISK to adopt local-focused responses; replication of the practices learned in the exchange of experiences in the framework of South-South Cooperation in terms of mobilization of resources, intervention models and effective coordination of actors to accelerate the eradication of CL; use of the evidence generated with the reports / diagnoses on effective responses to CL to support the design or adjustments of policies, programs, services and / or measures for the prevention and</i></p>	<p>*Documentary Review (I.16.1)</p> <p>*Individual interviews / discussion groups (I.16.1)</p> <p>*Online surveys (I.16.2)</p> <p>*Case studies (I.16.1)</p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u></p> <p>TPR and reports of the 6 projects, products produced, results of internal planning processes, monitoring and evaluation system, RI management documents</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>* RI focal points</p> <p>* Other institutions linked and/or actively participating in the projects and in the RI</p>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
			<p><i>eradication of CL in different sectors and levels of government; use of the platform to better position the topic and Goal 8.7, to disseminate collective knowledge and exchange of experiences, opinions, to publicize national actions for the prevention and eradication of CL and progress towards goal 8.7</i></p> <p><u>Levels of use:</u> for the regional level, the use for monitoring via indicators to regional progress in reducing CL towards target 8.7 and to expand the number of RI partners will be assessed.</p> <p><b>I.16.2</b> Percentage of surveyed actors who consider that they use partially or totally the products developed by the RI support projects <b>(C.16.1)</b></p>		

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
	<p><b>P.17</b> To what extent have the individual PF capacities been strengthened in advocacy and resource management for the prevention and eradication of CL?</p> <p>Concept: Effectiveness in capacity building Corresponds to a part of question 23 of the TDR</p>	<p><b>C.17.1</b> Assessment of the strengthening of the individual capacities of the FPs in advocacy and resource management for the prevention and eradication of child labour</p>	<p><b>I.17.1</b> The focal points have or have not strengthened their technical and operational capacities, based on the interventions of the projects and/or other interventions <b>(C.17.1)</b></p> <p><i>Type of capacities: to promote, negotiate and manage the installation of the prevention and eradication of child labour on the agenda of the countries and in spaces of sub-regional and regional integration; to mobilize and manage technical, financial, public and private resources or take advantage of existing ones against CL; to apply a multi-sectoral approach to CL prevention and / or eradication and promote alliances with key public policy actors; to follow up on institutional agreements and commitments assumed by countries and advance towards goal 8.7; for management and use of statistics; and to develop actions related to decent work that mitigate the effects of COVID-19</i></p> <p><i>Approach: co-responsibility</i></p> <p><b>I.17.2</b> Percentage of focal points surveyed who consider that they have strengthened the capacities mentioned in the previous indicator or others, based on the</p>	<p>* Documentary Review <b>(I.17.1)</b></p> <p>* Individual interviews / discussion groups <b>(I.17.1)</b></p> <p>*Online surveys <b>(I.17.2)</b></p> <p>*Case studies <b>(I.17.1)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u></p> <p>TPR and reports of the 6 projects, products produced, results of internal planning processes, monitoring and evaluation system, RI management documents, reports on capacity building processes, training commitments in the evaluation of human resources performance , or other supporting evidence</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <p>*TS of the RI</p> <p>*RI Focal Points</p>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
			interventions of the RI support projects and / or other interventions <b>(C17.1)</b>		

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
ORIENTACION HACIA EL IMPACTO Y LA SOSTENIBILIDAD	<p><b>P18.</b> To what extent is it influencing (or are there favourable prospects for it to happen) in the design and / or application of national and regional public policies in favour of the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of permitted adolescent work?</p> <p>Concept: Policy-level advocacy Corresponds to question 24 and a part of questions 21 and 23 of the TOR</p>	<p><b>C.18.1.</b> Identification of successful cases of countries where progress has been made at the level of public policies and the largest budget for the prevention and eradication of child labour</p> <p><b>C.18.2.</b> Identification of successful cases of countries in which progress has been made towards the achievement of the expected results in Phase II 2018.2021 of the RI</p> <p><b>C.18.3</b> Assessment of the impact (or the favourable prospects for this to happen) at the level of greater interaction of actors and the generation of tripartite networks, at the regional level</p>	<p><b>I.18.1</b> Identification of successful cases of countries <b>(C18.1)</b></p> <p><i>Immediate objective of the Projects:</i>  <i>"National and regional public policies related to the prevention and eradication of child labour and the protection of permitted adolescent work will have improved their degree of application." In the judgment of the evaluation, this can manifest itself in different ways:</i>  <i>- have declared the PETI and protection of the HAW as a political and institutional priority</i>  <i>- have developed their legislation and regulations related to the prevention and eradication of child labour</i>  <i>-with policies, plans and/or public strategies designed, improved and/or in implementation, based on evidence and aimed at the prevention and eradication of child labour at the national or local level,</i>  <i>- who have integrated CL into programs and services of different sectors, levels of government, and/or aimed at different vulnerable populations (multi-sectoral approach)</i>  <i>- who have mobilized and managed a larger budget for the prevention and eradication of child labour, from various sources</i></p>	<p>*Documentary review <b>(I.18.1, 18.2, 18.3)</b>  *Individual interviews/group discussions <b>(I.18.1, 18.2, 18.3)</b>  *Case studies <b>(I.18.1, 18.2, 18.3)</b>  *Online surveys <b>(I.18.1, 18.2, 18.3)</b></p>	<p><u>Secondary sources</u>  Monitoring and evaluation system, RI management documents, official statistics and other relevant information on prevention and eradication of CL</p> <p><u>Primary sources</u>  *TS of the RI  *ILO Specialists (DWS), Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ILO Geneva (FUNDAMENTALS, GOVERNANCE).  *RI Focal Points  *Funding Partners  * Other institutions linked and/or actively participating in the projects and in the RI</p>

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
			<p><i>-which have improved statistical CL measurement systems</i></p> <p><i>* In these successful cases, it will inquire about other interventions carried out in the countries (outside the context of RI) that have contributed to these advances.</i></p> <p><i><u>Sectors:</u> employment, education, social security, health, childhood, agriculture</i></p> <p><i><u>Government levels:</u> national, local</i></p> <p><i><u>Vulnerable populations:</u> women, indigenous population, Afro-descendant population, migrants.</i></p> <p><i><u>Sources:</u> public resources, international cooperation, South-South Cooperation, private sources.</i></p> <p><i><u>Analysis criteria:</u> It will be taken into account that some countries may be preparing the policy/plan, some in the implementation phase, and others in the evaluation phase.</i></p> <p><b>I.18.2</b> Identification of successful cases from countries in which some of the expected results in Phase II 2018-2021 of the RI are being met <b>(C.18.2)</b></p>		

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
			<p>* In these successful cases, it will inquire about other interventions carried out in the countries (outside the context of the RI) that have contributed to these advances</p> <p><u>Expected results in phase II of the RI:</u> The countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL; The countries intensify the application of their retirement strategies for children and adolescents in CL below the minimum age; with special attention to those in a dangerous CL situation; The countries strengthen their strategies for the protection and/or retraining of adolescents of legal age for work; The countries strengthen their strategies for addressing illicit forms of CL</p> <p><b>I.18.3</b> Number and type of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements signed to establish intergovernmental synergies or to incorporate new partners to the RI <b>(C18.3)</b></p>		

Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
ORIENTATION TOWARDS IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY	<p><b>Q.19.</b> What are the prospects for sustainability of the RI Phase II intervention model so that it can be consolidated as a platform for intergovernmental cooperation, with active participation and commitment from employers' and workers' organizations, aimed at strengthening their capacities to design and test effective and sustainable responses for the prevention and eradication of CL and the protection of adolescent work allowed in LAC?</p> <p><u>Concept: Sustainability of the intervention model of the Regional Initiative</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to question 22 of the ToFR</i></p>	<p><b>C19.1</b> Assessment of the perspectives of RI to consolidate itself as a platform with effective management and governance mechanisms, in terms of its positioning as a space for dialogue and debate at the national and regional level, the generation of capacities and appropriability in the countries that comprise it, its capacity to generate resources and its autonomy and sufficiency so that it can be replicated in other regions</p>	<p><b>I.19.1</b> The RI is consolidating itself as a space for dialogue and tripartite exchange that generates greater commitment, ownership and capacity in the countries to prevent and eradicate CL, with an adequate transfer of knowledge from the focal points and the accompaniment of new incorporations to network (<b>C.19.1</b>)</p> <p><b>I.19.2</b> The RI is positioning itself as a regional space that allows articulating the responses of LAC countries in meeting target 8.7 and the related SDGs. (<b>C.19.1</b>)</p> <p><b>I.19.3.</b> The RI is mobilizing resources to ensure the sustainability of its internal and operational management (<b>C.19.1</b>)</p>	Individual interviews/group discussions ( <b>I.19.1, 19.2, 19.3</b> )	<p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* TS of the RI</li> <li>* ILO Specialists (DWS), Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ILO Geneva (FUNDAMENTALS, GOVERNANCE).</li> <li>* RI focal points</li> <li>* Agencies of the United Nations System with greater ties to RI</li> <li>* Funding partners</li> </ul>



Evaluation criteria	Suggested evaluation questions	Suggested judgment criteria	Indicators suggested	Suggested Information Collection Methods	Suggested secondary and primary sources
ORIENTATION TOWARDS IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY	<p><b>Q.20.</b> What measures have been or should be taken to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved by the projects, given the potential negative impact of COVID-19?</p> <p><u>Concept: Sustainability of the intervention before COVID-19</u></p> <p><i>Corresponds to a part of question 25 of the TofR</i></p>	<p><b>C.20.1</b> Assessment of the measures that have been or should be taken to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved by the projects</p>	<p><b>I.20.1</b> Identification of the measures taken or to be taken by the stakeholders involved to ensure the sustainability of the project results, given the potential impact of COVID-19 at the local, regional and national levels <b>(C20.1)</b></p> <p><i>Possible measures: advocacy, monitoring, diagnoses / studies, content and methodology of training actions, prioritization of geographic areas or vulnerable populations</i></p>	<p>Individual interviews/group discussions <b>(I.20.1)</b></p>	<p><u>Primary sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* TS of the RI</li> <li>* ILO Specialists (DWS), Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ILO Geneva (FUNDAMENTALS, GOVERNANCE).</li> <li>* RI focal points</li> <li>* Agencies of the United Nations System with greater ties to RI</li> <li>* Funding partners</li> <li>* Other institutions linked and/or actively participating in the projects and in the RI</li> </ul>

## Annex 3a. Interview Guidelines

### **TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT**

#### **(I) RELEVANCE AND DESIGN**

1. What do you consider to be the most common needs of the countries of the region in terms of prevention and eradication of CL, as well as of the institutions involved in the fight against CL that justify an intervention such as that of RI and that of Support Projects?
2. How aligned do you consider that the RI Support Projects are with the results foreseen in the Strategic Plan of the RI Phase II - 2018-2021? Do the Projects present synergies and complementarities with each other? What type? Do the Projects contemplate differentiated strategies according to countries or sub-regions (Andean Countries, Southern Cone, Central America, Caribbean) taking into account the differences in institutional conditions or capacities and in the contexts (political, social, economic) between the countries that form part of the part of the RI?
3. What type of actors (ILO / AECID-AACID / governments of the countries / employers' organizations / workers' organizations) participated in the design of the RI Support Projects and what level of participation did they have (as those responsible for the design / as information providers / as sources of consultation, providing comments on the design)?

#### **(II) EFFECTIVENESS**

1. Regarding the results and main products of the RI Support Projects (see table), in which do you consider that the level of achievement has been higher and which do you think have been the main critical success factors? Which ones do you consider to have been the greatest limitations / challenges in reaching the goals and how did they try to overcome them? Have unforeseen results been achieved in the initial design of the RI Support Projects?

<b>Results of the RI Support Projects</b>	<b>Main outputs of the RI Support Projects</b>
R1 "The RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the fulfilment of target 8.7"	* Participation of the RI as a reference in global and regional spaces (forums, conferences, events, meetings, summits) on CL
R2 "The member countries of the RI have strengthened the preventive approach to child labour"	* Implementation of CLRISK Phase I (Risk and vulnerability cards and maps for each province, state or region) * Implementation of CLRISK Phase II (Mapping of services, programs and coordination spaces in CL, implementation of local CL prevention policies) * Complementary risk CLRISK model based on a vulnerability index in countries with outdated data and low CL indicator
R3 "Synergies and a sustained dialogue between countries and / or regions have been established within the framework of South - South Cooperation"	* Exchanges and transfers of knowledge, methodologies and tools between countries and members of the RI within the framework of the SSC.
R4 "The RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, reference and convergence of actors"	* Research and regional or national studies on CL * Toolkit, other informative resources
R5 "The RI is making progress in its consolidation and has an	* Strategic communications plan of the RI

efficient and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of child labour"	*Development/improvement of the website and social media of the RI
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2. What do you consider to have been the main contributions (*human, institutional, technical, financial resources, information*) from the countries (*governments, employers, workers, other government institutions, civil society, academia*), from regional workers' organizations and employers and AECID and AACID in the achievements of RI Support Projects at the level of results or products?
3. According to the TPR of the RI Support Projects, some assumptions of the intervention presented high or medium risk of non-compliance. How, from the RI, has it been attempted to mitigate these risks?
  - *Assumptions with high risk of non-compliance: (a) Countries, including statistical institutions, are interested in measuring / knowing the evolution of CL, especially in its worst forms and allocate funds to measurement and (b) the tendency to make evidence-based political decisions is developed and consolidated in the countries (Management by Results, Budgeting by Results).*
  - *Assumption with regular risk: (a) The institutionalization process of public policies on PETI in the countries is consolidated, (b) The countries continue to allocate public funds to the PETI and (c) The institutional commitment of the ILO to offer and provide specialized TA that contributes to reducing gender gaps, especially highlighting the situation of working girls and adolescent women.*
4. Have the RI Support Projects incorporated the gender approach in their design and implementation? How?
  - *In the preparation of diagnoses / studies, identifying the differentiated needs of working boys, girls and adolescents (NNA) according to gender?*
  - *In the design and / or development of plans / programs / campaigns, identifying the differentiated needs of working children and adolescents according to gender?*
  - *In the incorporation of gender-sensitive products, indicators and / or budgets?*
  - *In the support of specialists in gender and / or training for TS and FPs in mainstreaming a gender approach and non-discrimination?*
  - *In the establishment of alliances with institutions specialized in gender and non-discrimination?*
5. Have the RI Support Projects taken into account, in their design and implementation, other groups vulnerable to CL, such as indigenous, Afro-descendant and migrant populations? How?
6. Have the RI Support Projects taken into account, in their design and implementation, compliance with the ILS, the strengthening of social dialogue and tripartism and environmental issues as strategies to achieve their objectives and results? How?

### **III. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

7. In what way do you consider that the RI governance and management structure (based on tripartite social dialogue, promoting active stakeholder participation and communication between ST and FP) has contributed to the achievement of the Results of the Projects? What do you consider to have been the most cost-effective means of communication? (*RI virtual platform; social networks -Facebook, Twitter, YouTube channel, Instagram-; WhatsApp groups, website of the ILO Regional Office; Electronic bulletin and the "Encuentros" alert network; press releases; inclusion of information on projects and RI in other childhood, development and work networks in the region; reports, publications, online courses*), do you consider that adjustments should be made to this governance and management structure? (*in the representation of employers' and workers' organizations, in the FP Network, profile and criteria for the selection of FP, coordination of the RI with bipartite or tripartite mechanisms or spaces for dialogue existing in the countries or in the Region*)?

8. What are the main joint actions carried out in the RI, with financing partners (*AECID, AACID, ECLAC, IOM, UNICEF, FAO and UNHCR, UNESCO, UN WOMEN, UNDP*), other ILO projects, institutions at the national and sub-national level, employers' and workers' organizations, civil society, the private sector, the academic sector, the media? How have these actions contributed to achieving the results of the Projects? Do stakeholders consider it important to carry out more joint actions? What kind of actions?
9. Do you consider that the TS of the RI has had sufficient and adequate resources (*financial, human, material / logistical / technological*) to specify the products and achieve the expected results in the Support Projects in the anticipated times? What difficulties has the TS faced in carrying out its functions? (*growing demand for TA by countries and social partners, mobility and rotation of FPs, communication gaps due to language, digital divide regarding the use of ICT for online training, on-line coordination with FPs, communication to through web platform and social networks, implementation monitoring*)
10. What has been the support (*political, strategic, technical, operational, administrative, support for the response to the current context of the pandemic*) provided to the TS by the ILO at the central, regional and sub-regional levels (*Office ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, ACTEMP and ACTRAV / Sub-regional Offices for the Andean Countries, for the Caribbean, for the Southern Cone, and for Central America / Country Offices in Argentina, Brasilia and Mexico / Technical Departments in Geneva in Fundamental Labour Rights, ILS, Statistics, Labour Inspection / CL PF in CHI ARG COL URU GUA MEX*) to favour the achievement of the expected results in the RI Support Projects? How effective do you consider this support to have been?
11. Have the RI Support Projects had a monitoring and evaluation system in place to measure progress in the realization of the products and the achievement of the results? What other monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms are used? Have they contemplated (*baselines, periodic reports, periodic meetings of the Monitoring or Steering Committee with the participation of the ILO, AACID, AECID*)? Have adjustments been made in the Support Projects based on the information generated by the systems or mechanisms monitoring and evaluation?
12. Does the Monitora Platform 8.7 allow the generation of follow-up reports on the achievement of results of the Strategic Plan of the RI Phase II 2018-2021 and the commitments assumed by the FP Network? What are the main strengths, weaknesses and challenges that Does it imply the use of Monitor 8.7 for the work of the RI and the FP (*for example, response rate of governments, employers and workers*)? Does the Platform integrate the gender and non-discrimination approach? Has it allowed to adapt (*in its indicators, instruments or sources of information*) to the challenges generated by COVID-19?

#### **IV. ORIENTATION TOWARDS IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY**

13. What type of individual capacities of the FPs, linked to the prevention and eradication of CL, and / or organizational capacities of the institutions do you consider to have been strengthened in the last 3 to 4 years? Has RI contributed the most? What other factors or interventions, in addition to RI, have contributed to this? What kind of capacities do you consider to be the most urgent to strengthen?
  - *Understand the conceptual and methodological framework on child labour*
  - *Promote strategies to position child labour on the agendas of the countries*
  - *Promote mechanisms to mobilize financial and non-financial resources*
  - *Promote a multi-sectoral approach against child labour*
  - *Promote legislative advocacy on child labour*
  - *Carry out monitoring and / or evaluation of the actions developed*
  - *Manage and use statistics*
  - *Identify the impact of COVID-19 on child labour in the countries*
14. In which of the following expected results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI (*see table*) do you consider that, in general, the countries that make up the RI show greater progress in the last

3 to 4 years? How are these advances reflected? (*countries have declared the prevention and eradication of child labour and the protection of adolescent labour allowed as a political and institutional priority; they have developed / adjusted their legislation and regulations related to the prevention and eradication of child labour; they have designed / adjusted / implemented policies, public plans and / or strategies aimed at the prevention and eradication of child labour at the national or local level; they have integrated child labour into policies, programs and services in different sectors; they have mobilized and managed greater public and/or private resources for prevention and eradication of child labour; statistical systems for measuring child labour have improved*), in which of these advances has RI contributed the most? What other factors or interventions, in addition to RI, have contributed to it? In which results is the advance less?

Results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI
R1 Countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL
R2 The countries intensify the application of their strategies of removal of children and adolescents in CL under the minimum age, with special attention to those in situations of hazardous CL
R3 The countries strengthen their strategies of protection and/or job retraining for adolescents in ages allowed to work
R4 The countries strengthen their strategies for dealing with the illicit forms of CL

15. How do you rate the positioning of the RI as a regional space that articulates the responses of LAC countries in meeting target 8.7 and the related SDGs? In what other regional or global spaces could the RI be better connected or positioned (*Alliance 8.7 MERCOSUR, Global March for LAC, Network of Entrepreneurs in Education, Education for All Working Group*)? What prospects are there for the incorporation of Belize, Dominica and Saint Vincent to the RI?
16. What have been the strategies developed by the RI to mobilize resources that guarantee the sustainability of its internal and operational management and what results has it brought? How can one take advantage of the fact that 2021 is the international year for the eradication of CL? With what type of actors (*governments, private sector, cooperation organizations, international financial institutions, and civil society*) do you consider that there are more possibilities to mobilize these technical or financial resources?
  - *Prioritize interventions in countries with institutional commitment and stakeholders interested in certain planned activities and products*
  - *Strategies based on economies of scale with other interventions to support RI, funded by AECID, AACID, ABC, USDOL, EU, Regional Office, ILO MEX Office, ILO CHI Office, ILO CSS Program Geneva*
  - *Participation in resource mobilization processes through competitive funds, tenders, direct negotiations and preparation of intervention proposals with different development partners (USDOL, EU, awards, etc.)*
  - *Resources have been mobilized from FUNDAMENTALS ILO Geneva and the Regional Office (RBTC and XBTC funds)*
  - *It seeks to get member countries to assume certain costs of RI implementation, for example, at the level of co-financing of specific activities and products*

#### **V. RESPONSE BEFORE COVID-19**

17. To what extent have the RI Support Projects (those that have been in implementation during the pandemic) and the RI in general adjusted their objectives, strategies, actions, indicators and / or prioritized target population to remain relevant in the context of the COVID-19 crisis? What has been the process of adjusting the changes made and who has participated (*TS, funders, FP*)? Do you consider that the adjustments made are in line with the measures taken by Governments, the ILO and / or other actors allied to the RI to respond to the crisis or take into account their new demands as a result of the crisis?
18. What have been the effects of COVID-19 on the effectiveness of the RI Support Projects (of those that have been in implementation during the pandemic) and the RI in general? (*suspension or paralysis of activities, virtualization of activities; interest, prioritization and time dedicated by the FP, employers, workers and representatives of other institutions to the prevention and*

*eradication of CL*), What measures and actions were carried out to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 on the achievement of project activities and outputs?

19. What measures have been or should be taken by the different actors involved in the RI (*ILO, funders, governments, employers' organizations, workers' organizations, other UNS agencies, civil society*) to contribute to the sustainability of the results achieved prevention and eradication of CL, given the potential negative impact of COVID-19 with respect to CL (increase of CL, reduction of financing for prevention and eradication of CL)? Should new issues be addressed and/or prioritize any of the currently valid topics?

*- The RI provides / has provided theoretical and methodological tools to analyse the impact of COVID-19*

*- The RI provides / has provided information on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour and related SDGs*

*- The RI promotes / has promoted the exchange of experiences of the FPs on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour*

*- The RI provides / has provided technical assistance in identifying the measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on child labour*

*- The RI promotes / has promoted that countries propose measures aligned with those proposed by their governments and by the United Nations Agencies*

## **FOCAL POINTS (GOVERNMENT)**

### **(I) RELEVANCE AND DESIGN**

1. **Do you consider that the objectives and results of the RI Phase II (2018-2021) are aligned to the needs of your country (of the population and public institutions) in relation to the prevention and eradication of CL?**, that RI strategies take into account the different institutional capacities and contexts (political, social, economic) of the countries that comprise it?
2. Have you or any other representatives of the government institutions of your country participated in the design of the RI Support Projects (financed by AECID and AACID)? In what way?

### **(II) EFFECTIVENESS**

3. **Regarding the results and main outputs of the RI Support Projects (see table), in which results do you consider that the level of achievement has been higher and what do you think have been the main critical success factors? In what outputs has your country participated? What outputs have been used by your country? What factors do you consider have favoured or hindered the use of the outputs in your country?**

<b>Results of the RI Support Projects</b>	<b>Main outputs of the RI Support Projects</b>
R1 "The RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the fulfilment of target 8.7"	* Participation of the RI as a reference in global and regional spaces (forums, conferences, events, meetings, summits) on CL
R2 "The member countries of the RI have strengthened the preventive approach to child labour"	* Implementation of CLRISK Phase I (Risk and vulnerability cards and maps for each province, state or region) * Implementation of CLRISK Phase II (Mapping of services, programs and coordination spaces in CL, implementation of local CL prevention policies) * Complementary risk CLRISK model based on a vulnerability index in countries with outdated data and low CL indicator
R3 "Synergies and a sustained dialogue between countries and/or regions have been established within the framework of South - South Cooperation"	* Exchanges and transfers of knowledge, methodologies and tools between countries and members of the RI within the framework of the SSC.
R4 "RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, reference and convergence of actors"	* Research and regional or national studies on CL * Toolkit, other informative resources
R5 "The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has an efficient and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of child labour"	* Strategic communications plan of the RI * Development/improvement of the website and social media of the RI

4. What do you consider to have been the main contributions of the ILO to the results achieved and the products achieved?
- *Possible ILO contributions: political support as a benchmark in CL and related regulations; TA for the design of new responses for the prevention and eradication of CL; provision of tools to strengthen public policies against CL with an inter-sectoral approach; training for FP; stable*

*channel of regional dialogue of the ILO with governments, workers and employers; generation and exchange of knowledge and experiences; Web platform*

**5. Has the RI in its Phase II incorporated the gender approach in its design and implementation? How?**

- *In the preparation of diagnoses / studies identifying the differentiated needs of working boys, girls and adolescents (NNA) according to gender?*
- *In the design and / or development of plans / programs / campaigns identifying the differentiated needs of working children and adolescents according to gender?*
- *In the incorporation of gender-sensitive products, indicators and/or budgets?*
- *In the support of specialists in gender and / or training for TS and FPs in mainstreaming a gender approach and non-discrimination?*
- *In the establishment of alliances with institutions specialized in gender and non-discrimination?*

**6. Has the RI in its Phase II taken into account, in its design and implementation, the attention to other groups vulnerable to CL such as indigenous, Afro-descendant and migrant populations? How?**

**III. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

**7. In what way do you consider that the RI governance and management structure (based on tripartite social dialogue, promoting active stakeholder participation and communication between ST and FP) has contributed to the achievement of the Results of the Projects? What do you consider to have been the most cost-effective means of communication? (RI virtual platform; social networks -Facebook, twitter, you tube channel, Instagram-; WhatsApp groups, website of the ILO Regional Office; Electronic bulletin and the Encuentros alert network; press releases; inclusion of information on projects and RI in other childhood, development and work networks in the region; reports, publications, online courses), ¿ do you consider that adjustments should be made to this governance and management structure? (in the representation of employers 'and workers' organizations in the FP Network, profile and criteria for the selection of FP, coordination of the RI with bipartite or tripartite mechanisms or spaces for dialogue existing in the countries or in the Region))?**

**8. What are the main joint actions that have been carried out in the RI, with financing partners (AECID, AACID), CEPAL, OIM, UNICEF, FAO y ACNUR, UNESCO, ONU MUJER, PNUD), other ILO projects, Public institutions at the national and sub-national level, employers 'and workers' organizations, civil society, the private sector, the academic sector, the media? How have these actions contributed to the achievement of the results of the Projects? These actors consider it important to carry out more joint actions? What kind of actions?**

**9. Do you consider that the TS has sufficient and adequate resources (financial, human, material / logistical / technological) to manage the RI and are they strategically distributed to achieve the results and objectives foreseen in Phase II?**

**IV. ORIENTATION TOWARDS IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY**

**10. Do you consider that in the last 3 to 4 years your individual capacities have been strengthened, linked to the prevention and eradication of CL, and/or the organizational capacities of your institution? Specifically, what kind of capacities? To the strengthening of what capacities has the RI contributed the most? What other factors or interventions, in addition to the RI, have contributed to this? What kind of capacities do you consider to be the most urgent to strengthen?**

- *Understand the conceptual and methodological framework on child labour*
- *Promote strategies to position child labour on the agendas of the countries*
- *Promote mechanisms to mobilise financial and non-financial resources*
- *Promote a multi-sectoral approach against child labour*
- *Promote legislative advocacy on child labour*
- *Carry out monitoring and/or evaluation of the actions developed*



- Manage and use statistics
  - Identify the impact of COVID-19 on child labour in the countries
11. In which of the following expected results of the RI Phase II Strategic Plan ([see table](#)) do you consider that your country shows the greatest progress in the last 3 to 4 years? How are these advances reflected? (countries have declared the prevention and eradication of child labour and the protection of adolescent labour allowed as a political and institutional priority; they have developed / adjusted their legislation and regulations related to the prevention and eradication of child labour; they have designed / adjusted / implemented policies, public plans and / or strategies aimed at the prevention and eradication of child labour at the national or local level; they have integrated child labour into policies, programs and services in different sectors; they have mobilized and managed greater public and/or private resources for prevention and eradication of child labour; statistical systems for measuring child labour have improved)?, In which of these advances has RI contributed the most? What other factors or interventions, in addition to RI, have contributed to it? In which results is the advance less?

Results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI
R1 Countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL
R2 The countries intensify the application of their strategies of removal of children and adolescents in CL under the minimum age, with special attention to those in situations of hazardous CL
R3 The countries strengthen their strategies of protection and/or job retraining for adolescents in ages allowed to work
R4 The countries strengthen their strategies for dealing with the illicit forms of CL

12. How do you rate the positioning of the RI as a regional space that articulates the responses of LAC countries in meeting target 8.7 and the related SDGs? In what other regional or global spaces could the RI be better connected or positioned (*Alliance 8.7 MERCOSUR, Global March for LAC, Network of Entrepreneurs in Education, Education for All Working Group*)?
13. With regard to the mobilization of resources that guarantee the sustainability of the RI, how can one take advantage of the fact that 2021 is the international year for the eradication of CL? With what type of actors (governments, private sector, organizations cooperation, international financial institutions, civil society) do you consider that there are more possibilities to mobilize these technical or financial resources?

## V. RESPONSE BEFORE COVID-19

14. To what extent has the RI adjusted its objectives, strategies, actions, indicators and/or prioritized target population to remain relevant in the context of the COVID-19 crisis? Do you consider that the adjustments made are in line with the measures taken by the government and social partners in your country?
15. What measures have the different actors involved in RI (ILO, funders, governments, employers' organizations, workers' organizations, other UNS agencies, civil society) taken or should they take to contribute to the sustainability of the results achieved in prevention and eradication of CL, given the potential negative impact of COVID-19 with respect to CL (increase of CL, reduction of financing for prevention and eradication of CL)? Should new issues be addressed and/or prioritize any of the currently valid topics?
- The RI provides / has provided theoretical and methodological tools to analyse the impact of COVID-19
  - The RI provides / has provided information on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour and related SDGs
  - The RI promotes / has promoted the exchange of experiences of the FPs on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour
  - The RI provides / has provided technical assistance in identifying the measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on child labour
  - The RI promotes / has promoted that countries propose measures aligned with those proposed by their governments and by the United Nations Agencies



## **FOCAL POINTS (EMPLOYERS' ORGNIZATIONS/ WORKER ORGANIZATIONS)**

### **(I) RELEVANCE AND DESIGN**

1. Do you consider that the objectives and results of the RI Phase II (2018-2021) are aligned to the needs of the countries of the region (of the population and of public institutions and of employers'/ workers' organizations) related to prevention and eradication of CL? Do you consider that RI strategies take into account the different institutional capacities and contexts (political, social, economic) of the countries that comprise it?
2. Have you or any other representative of employers'/workers' organizations participated in the design of the RI Support Projects (financed by AECID and AACID)? In what way?

### **(II) EFFECTIVENESS**

3. Regarding the results and main products of the RI Support Projects (see table), in which results do you consider that the level of achievement has been higher? In which products have the employers'/workers' organizations participated? What products have been used by employers'/ workers' organizations?

<b>Results of the RI Support Projects</b>	<b>Main outputs of the RI Support Projects</b>
R1 "The RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the fulfilment of target 8.7"	* Participation of the RI as a reference in global and regional spaces (forums, conferences, events, meetings, summits) on CL
R2 "The member countries of the RI have strengthened the preventive approach to child labour"	* Implementation of CLRISK Phase I (Risk and vulnerability cards and maps for each province, state or region) * Implementation of CLRISK Phase II (Mapping of services, programs and coordination spaces in CL, implementation of local CL prevention policies) * Complementary risk CLRISK model based on a vulnerability index in countries with outdated data and low CL indicator
R3 "Synergies and a sustained dialogue between countries and/or regions have been established within the framework of South - South Cooperation	* Exchanges and transfers of knowledge, methodologies and tools between countries and members of the RI within the framework of the SSC.
R4 "RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, reference and convergence of actors"	* Research and regional or national studies on CL * Toolkit, other informative resources
R5 "The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has an efficient and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of child labour"	* Strategic communications plan of the RI * Development/improvement of the website and social media of the RI

4. What do you consider to have been the main contributions of the ILO to the results achieved and the products achieved?

- *Possible ILO contributions: political support as a benchmark in CLT and related regulations; TA for the design of new responses for the prevention and eradication of CL; provision of tools to strengthen public policies against CL with an inter-sectoral approach; training for FP; stable channel of regional dialogue of the ILO with governments, workers and employers; generation and exchange of knowledge and experiences; Web platform*
5. Has the RI in its Phase II incorporated the gender approach in its design and implementation? How?
- *In the preparation of diagnoses / studies identifying the differentiated needs of working boys, girls and adolescents (NNA) according to gender?*
  - *In the design and / or development of plans / programs / campaigns identifying the differentiated needs of working children and adolescents according to gender?*
  - *In the incorporation of gender-sensitive products, indicators and / or budgets?*
  - *In the support of specialists in gender and / or training for TS and FPs in mainstreaming a gender approach and non-discrimination?*
  - *In the establishment of alliances with institutions specialized in gender and non-discrimination?*
6. Has the RI in its Phase II taken into account, in its design and implementation, the attention to other groups vulnerable to CL such as indigenous, Afro-descendant and migrant populations? How?

### **III. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

7. In what way do you consider that the RI governance and management structure (based on tripartite social dialogue, promoting active stakeholder participation and communication between ST and FP) has contributed to the achievement of the Results of the Projects? What do you consider to have been the most cost-effective means of communication? *(RI virtual platform; social networks -Facebook, Twitter, YouTube channel, Instagram-; WhatsApp groups, website of the ILO Regional Office; Electronic bulletin and the Encuentros alert network; press releases; inclusion of information on projects and RI in other childhood, development and work networks in the region; reports, publications, online courses), ¿do you consider that adjustments should be made to this governance and management structure? (in the representation of employers' and workers' organizations in the FP Network, profile and criteria for the selection of FP, coordination of the RI with bipartite or tripartite mechanisms or spaces for dialogue existing in the countries or in the Region)?*
8. What are the main joint actions that have been carried out in the RI, with financing partners (AECID, AACID), CEPAL, OIM, UNICEF, FAO y ACNUR, UNESCO, ONU MUJER, PNUD), other ILO projects, Public institutions at the national and sub-national level, employers 'and workers' organizations, civil society, the private sector, the academic sector, the media? How have these actions contributed to the achievement of the results of the Projects? These actors consider it important to carry out more joint actions? What kind of actions?
9. Do you consider that the TS has sufficient and adequate resources *(financial, human, material / logistical / technological)* to manage the RI and are they strategically distributed to achieve the results and objectives foreseen in Phase II?

### **IV. ORIENTATION TOWARDS IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY**

16. Do you consider that in the last 3 to 4 years your individual capacities have been strengthened, linked to the prevention and eradication of CL, and/or the organizational capacities of your institution? Specifically, what kind of capacities? To the strengthening of what capacities has the RI contributed the most? What other factors or interventions, in addition to the RI, have contributed to this? What kind of capacities do you consider to be the most urgent to strengthen?

- Understand the conceptual and methodological framework on child labour
- Promote strategies to position child labour on the agendas of the countries
- Promote mechanisms to mobilise financial and non-financial resources
- Promote a multi-sectoral approach against child labour
- Promote legislative advocacy on child labour
- Carry out monitoring and/or evaluation of the actions developed
- Manage and use statistics
- Identify the impact of COVID-19 on child labour in the countries

10. In which of the following expected results of the RI Phase II Strategic Plan (see table) do you consider that your country shows the greatest progress in the last 3 to 4 years? How are these advances reflected? *(countries have declared the prevention and eradication of child labour and the protection of adolescent labour allowed as a political and institutional priority; they have developed / adjusted their legislation and regulations related to the prevention and eradication of child labour; they have designed / adjusted / implemented policies, public plans and / or strategies aimed at the prevention and eradication of child labour at the national or local level; they have integrated child labour into policies, programs and services in different sectors; they have mobilized and managed greater public and/or private resources for prevention and eradication of child labour; statistical systems for measuring child labour have improved)?* In which of these advances has RI contributed the most? What other factors or interventions, in addition to RI, have contributed to it? In which results is the advance less?

Results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI
R1 Countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL
R2 The countries intensify the application of their strategies of removal of children and adolescents in CL under the minimum age, with special attention to those in situations of hazardous CL
R3 The countries strengthen their strategies of protection and/or job retraining for adolescents in ages allowed to work
R4 The countries strengthen their strategies for dealing with the illicit forms of CL

11. How do you rate the positioning of the RI as a regional space that articulates the responses of LAC countries in meeting target 8.7 and the related SDGs? In what other regional or global spaces could the RI be better connected or positioned *(Alliance 8.7 MERCOSUR, Global March for LAC, Network of Entrepreneurs in Education, Education for All Working Group)?*
12. With regard to the mobilization of resources that guarantee the sustainability of the RI, with what type of actors *(governments, private sector, organizations cooperation, international financial institutions, civil society)* do you consider that there are more possibilities to mobilize these technical or financial resources?

## **V. RESPONSE BEFORE THE COVID-19**

17. To what extent has the RI adjusted its objectives, strategies, actions, indicators and/or prioritized target population to remain relevant in the context of the COVID-19 crisis?
18. What measures have the different actors involved in RI *(ILO, funders, governments, employers' organizations, workers' organizations, other UNS agencies, civil society)* taken or should they take to contribute to the sustainability of the results achieved in prevention and eradication of CL, given the potential negative impact of COVID-19 with respect to CL *(increase of CL, reduction of financing for prevention and eradication of CL)?*
- The RI provides / has provided theoretical and methodological tools to analyse the impact of COVID-19
  - The RI provides / has provided information on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour and related SDGs
  - The RI promotes / has promoted the exchange of experiences of the FPs on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour

- *The RI provides / has provided technical assistance in identifying the measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on child labour*
- *The RI promotes / has promoted that countries propose measures aligned with those proposed by their governments and by the United Nations Agencies*

## **ILO OFFICIALS**

1. What do you consider to be the most common needs of the countries of the region in terms of prevention and eradication of CL, as well as of the institutions involved in the fight against CL that justify an intervention such as the RI and CL? Support Projects? Is the RI aligned with the strategic objectives of the ILO, the assistance frameworks of the United Nations Development Units (UNDAF), the sustainable development goals (Agenda 2030)?
2. What kind of participation have you had in the implementation of the RI?
3. In addition to RI, what other projects or interventions has the ILO been carrying out in Latin America and what are the distinctive elements of RI regarding these initiatives, interventions or projects? Have they complemented each other?
4. In which of the expected results of the Strategic Plan for Phase II of the RI (see table) do you consider that, in general, there have been greater advances in the last 3 to 4 years? How are these advances reflected? What other interventions, in addition to RI, have contributed to this? In which results has there been less progress?

<b>Results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI</b>
R1 Countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL
R2 The countries intensify the application of their strategies of removal of children and adolescents in CL under the minimum age, with special attention to those in situations of hazardous CL
R3 The countries strengthen their strategies of protection and/or job retraining for adolescents in ages allowed to work
R4 The countries strengthen their strategies for dealing with the illicit forms of CL

5. How do you rate the positioning of the RI as a regional space that articulates the responses of LAC countries in meeting target 8.7 and the related SDGs? In what other regional or global spaces could RI connect or position itself? Better? With what type of actors (governments, private sector, cooperation organizations, international financial institutions, civil society) do you consider that there are more possibilities to mobilize the technical or financial resources that are required to guarantee the sustainability of the management internal and operational RI?
6. What do you consider the main challenges faced by the RI and general any other initiative or project on prevention and eradication of CL due to COVID-19? What measures have been taken or should the different actors involved in the RI take? To ensure the sustainability of the results achieved in prevention and eradication of CL, given the potential negative impact of COVID-19 on CL? Should new issues be addressed and/or prioritize any of the issues currently in force?

## **FUNDING PARTNERS**

### **(I) RELEVANCE AND DESIGN OF THE INTERVENTIONS**

1. What do you consider to be the most common needs of the countries of the region in terms of prevention and eradication of CL, as well as of the institutions involved in the fight against CL that justify an intervention such as that of RI and that of Support Projects? Are these Projects aligned with AECID and AACID plans and policies? What are these plans and policies?
2. How aligned do you consider that the RI Support Projects are with the results foreseen in the Strategic Plan of the RI Phase II - 2018-2021? Do the Projects present synergies and complementarities with each other? What type?
3. What type of actors (ILO / AECID-AACID / governments of the countries / employers' organizations / workers' organizations) participated in the design of the RI Support Projects and what level of participation did they have (as those responsible for the design / as information providers / as sources of consultation, providing comments on the design)?

### **(II) EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERVENTIONS**

4. Regarding the results and main products of the RI Support Projects (see table), in which do you consider that the level of achievement has been higher and which do you think have been the main critical success factors? Which ones do you consider to have been the greatest limitations / challenges in reaching the goals and how did they try to overcome them? Have unforeseen results been achieved in the initial design of the RI Support Projects?

<b>Results of the RI Support Projects</b>	<b>Main outputs of the RI Support Projects</b>
R1 "The RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the fulfilment of target 8.7"	*Participation of the RI as a reference in global and regional spaces (forums, conferences, events, meetings, summits) on CL
R2 "The member countries of the RI have strengthened the preventive approach to child labour"	* Implementation of CLRISK Phase I (Risk and vulnerability cards and maps for each province, state or region) * Implementation of CLRISK Phase II (Mapping of services, programs and coordination spaces in CL, implementation of local CL prevention policies) * Complementary risk CLRISK model based on a vulnerability index in countries with outdated data and low CL indicator
R3 "Synergies and a sustained dialogue between countries and/or regions have been established within the framework of South - South Cooperation"	* Exchanges and transfers of knowledge, methodologies and tools between countries and members of the RI within the framework of the SSC.
R4 "RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, reference and convergence of actors"	* Research and regional or national studies on CL *Virtual Library: informative resources, toolkit for indigenous and Afro-descendant people, documents on standards and the hazardous work list of the countries, online seminars, discussions
R5 "The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has an efficient and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of child labour"	*Strategic communication plan of the RI *Development/improvement of the website and social media of the RI *FP meetings

5. Which do you consider to have been the main contributions of the ILO to the results achieved and the products achieved?
  - *Possible ILO contributions: political support as a benchmark in CL and related regulations; TA for the design of new responses for the prevention and eradication of CL; provision of tools to strengthen public policies against CL with an inter-sectoral approach; training for FP; stable channel of regional dialogue of the ILO with governments, workers and employers; generation and exchange of knowledge and experiences; web platform*
6. Have the RI Support Projects incorporated the gender approach in their design and implementation? How?
  - *in the development of diagnoses / studies differentiated between men and women to make visible the problems and specific needs of girls and female adolescents?*
  - *in the design and/or development of specific strategies to prevent and eradicate CL in girls and adolescent women?*
  - *in the incorporation of gender-sensitive products, indicators and/or budgets?*
  - *in having the support of gender specialists and/or providing training to the TS and the FPs on mainstreaming the gender approach and non-discrimination?*
  - *in fostering alliances with specialized institutions or with expert consultants on gender equality and non-discrimination?*
7. Have the RI Support Projects taken into account, in their design and implementation, other groups vulnerable to CL such as indigenous, Afro-descendant and migrant populations? How?

### **III. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

8. What other initiatives or projects related to the prevention and eradication of CL, in addition to RI, contribute to financing AECID or AACID? What are the distinctive elements of RI with respect to these initiatives or projects? Complemented each other? How?
9. Have the RI Support Projects had a monitoring and evaluation system to measure progress in the development of the products and the achievement of results? What other monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms have been contemplated (*baselines, periodic reports, periodic meetings of the Monitoring or Steering Committee with the participation of the ILO, AACID, AECID*)? Have adjustments been made in the Support Projects based on the information generated by the monitoring and evaluation systems or mechanisms?

### **IV. ORIENTATION TOWARDS IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY**

10. In which of the expected results of the RI Phase II Strategic Plan (*see table*) do you consider that, in general, the countries that make up the RI show greater progress in the last 3 to 4 years? Where are these advances reflected? What other interventions, in addition to the RI, have contributed to this? In which results is the progress less?

<b>Results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI</b>
R1 Countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL
R2 The countries intensify the application of their strategies of removal of children and adolescents in CL under the minimum age
R3 The countries strengthen their strategies of protection and/or job retraining for adolescents in ages allowed to work
R4 The countries strengthen their strategies for dealing with the illicit forms of CL

11. How do you rate the positioning of the RI as a regional space that articulates the responses of LAC countries in meeting target 8.7 and the related SDGs? In what other regional or global spaces could the RI be better connected or positioned (Alliance 8.7 MERCOSUR, Global March for LAC, Network of Entrepreneurs in Education, Education for All Working Group)? With what type of actors (governments, private sector, cooperation organizations, international financial



institutions, civil society) do you consider that there are more possibilities to mobilize the technical or financial resources that are required to guarantee the sustainability of the internal and operational management of the RI?

#### **V. RESPONSE BEFORE THE COVID-19**

12. To what extent have the RI Support Projects (those that have been in implementation during the pandemic) and the RI in general adjusted their objectives, strategies, actions, indicators and/or prioritized target population to remain relevant in the context of the COVID-19 crisis? What has been the process of adjusting the changes made and who has participated? Do you consider that the adjustments made are in line with the measures taken by governments, the ILO and/or other actors allied to the RI to respond to the crisis or do they take into account your new demands as a result of the crisis?
13. What measures have been taken or should be taken by the different actors involved in the RI (*ILO, funders, governments, employers' organizations, workers' organizations, other UNS agencies, civil society*) to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved in prevention and eradication of CL, given the potential negative impact of COVID-19 on CL? Should new issues be addressed and/or prioritize any of the issues that are currently valid?

## UNS AGENCIES WITH STRONGER TIES WITH THE RI

1. In what activities or products of the RI did your institution participate? Under what institutional arrangement was this participation carried out? Were all the planned products carried out and within the estimated deadlines? If the answer is no, what factors explain it? Under what institutional arrangement were these products developed in the countries? What were the main strengths and weaknesses that the countries and the RI presented during the development of the products? How were the weaknesses overcome?

*ECLAC participated as an ally in result 1 and, significantly, through the Inter-Agency Agreement ECLAC RI, in result 2 (CLRISK).*

*FAO and IOM have been partners of the RI in an event that sought to "show the added value of the RI as a platform that promotes interagency action to address CL, in related factors such as agriculture and rural development, migration and the fight against inequality". In addition, the RI reviewed the document prepared by FAO and ILO "Regional study on CL in agriculture in LAC" and published it on the RI website. At the IOM is a study on migration and CL*

*Alliance 8.7 and DELTA 8.7 have participated in result 1, allies in the organization of events. Alliance 8.7 also has an Alliance 8.7 Pioneer Countries proposal. Indeed, the RI has provided technical assistance to Chile, Mexico and Peru to be considered pioneer countries*

2. In the activities or products in which your institution participated, has the gender approach been incorporated? How?
3. What other initiatives, in addition to RI, does your institution contribute to finance? What are the distinctive elements of RI regarding these initiatives? Have they complemented each other? How?
4. What do you consider is the contribution of the coordination and joint actions carried out by the ILO with your institution for the achievement of the expected results in Phase II of the RI ([see table](#))?

Results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI
R1 Countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL
R2 The countries intensify the application of their strategies of removal of children and adolescents in CL under the minimum age, with special attention to those in situations of hazardous CL
R3 The countries strengthen their strategies of protection and/or job retraining for adolescents in ages allowed to work
R4 The countries strengthen their strategies for dealing with the illicit forms of CL
R5 The RI advances towards its consolidation and has an effective and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of child labour.

5. What do you consider is the contribution of CLRISK in addressing CL in the countries where it has been developed? Are you aware if CLRISK is used by different actors at the regional, national or sub-national level of the countries? What does this use consist of? What factors do you consider have favoured or hindered the use of CLRISK? What actions should RI (and ECLAC) take to help countries overcome these limitations? (ONLY FOR ECLAC)
6. How do you rate the positioning of the RI as a regional space that articulates the responses of LAC countries in meeting target 8.7 and the related SDGs? In what other regional or global spaces could the RI be better connected or positioned (Alliance 8.7 MERCOSUR, Global March for LAC, Network of Entrepreneurs in Education, Education for All Working Group)? With what type of actors (governments, private sector, cooperation organizations, international financial institutions, civil society) do you consider that there are more possibilities to mobilize the technical or financial resources that are required to guarantee the sustainability of the internal and operational management of the RI?
7. What do you consider to be the main challenges faced by RI and general any other initiative or project on prevention and eradication of CL due to COVID-19? What measures have been taken or should the different actors involved in RI take? To ensure the sustainability of the results achieved in prevention and eradication of CL, given the potential negative impact of COVID-19 on CL? Should new issues be addressed and/or prioritize any of the issues currently in force?

## **OTHER NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

1. What did your participation in the CLRISK consist of? Under what institutional arrangement was the participation of your institution carried out? In addition to your institution, what other national and international institutions participated in the CLRISK? Were all the activities planned for CLRISK carried out and within the estimated timeframes? If no, what factors explain it? What were the main strengths and weaknesses of your country and the RI during the development of the CLRISK? How were the weaknesses overcome?
2. Has the gender perspective been incorporated in CLRISK?
3. What is your perception of the relevance, quality and usefulness of CLRISK for your country? Do you consider it the best statistical tool in your country to address CL at the national and local level? Are there other tools?
4. Is the CLRISK being used by your institution and/or by other actors at the regional, national or sub-national level of your country relevant to CL? What does this use consist of (for example, adopting targeted responses - plan, policies, and programs - at the local level? What limitations and potentialities does your country face for the effective use of the CLRISK? (both at the national and subnational level), What actions should the RI develop to help your country overcome these limitations ?
5. Does your institution work jointly with other institutions and/or other sectors for the prevention and eradication of CL? What does this joint work consist of? In general, do you consider that in your country an approach or multi-sectoral approach to CL prevention and eradication?

### Annex 3b. Relation with the interviewees

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
1	RI Technical Secretariat	Ana LOPEZ	Female	Technical Secretariat, Coordinator	ILO	
2	RI Technical Secretariat	María OLAVE	Female	Technical Secretariat, Programming Officer	ILO	
3	RI Technical Secretariat	Noortje DENKERS	Female	Technical Secretariat, Programming Officer	ILO	
4	RI Technical Secretariat	Resel MELVILLE	Female	Technical Secretariat, Caribbean Projects Officer	ILO	
5	FP Governments	Sonia SAGO	Female	Coordinator. FP Titleholder	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security - Argentina	
6	FP Governments	Sergio DIAZ	Male	Technical Specialist of the Coordination of Policies for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Labour of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security of Argentina. Alternate FP	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security - Argentina	
7	FP Governments	Sara CESPEDES	Female	Professional in progressive eradication of child labour from the Fundamental Rights Unit under the General Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety. FP Titleholder	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security - Bolivia	

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
8	FP Governments	Alejandra GONZALEZ BURGOS	Female	Head of the Program against Child Labour - Undersecretary of Labour Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. PF Titleholder	Ministry of Labour and Social Security - Chile	
9	FP Governments	Gloria Beatriz GAVIRIA RAMOS	Female	Head of Cooperation and International Relations, Ministry of Labour. PF Titleholder	Ministry of Labour - Colombia	
10	FP Governments	Amanda ENRIQUEZ	Female	Cooperation and International Affairs Office. Alternate FP	Ministry of Labour - Colombia	
11	FP Governments	Daniela PERALTA GALARZA	Female	Manager of the Child Labour Eradication Project. FP Titleholder	Ministry of Labour -Ecuador	
12	FP Governments	Mariela Noemi GOMEZ ORUE	Female	Directorate for Children and Adolescents of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security. PF Titleholder	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security - Paraguay	
13	FP Governments	Natalia SOSA	Female	Advisor to the General Directorate for the Protection of Children and Adolescents. Alternate FP	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security - Paraguay	
14	FP Governments	Maria Khatia ROMERO CANO	Female	Specialist in Child Labour, General Directorate of Fundamental Rights and Safety and Health at Work. Alternate FP	Ministry of Labour and Promotion of Employment - Peru	

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
15	FP Governments	Silvana BITENCOURT	Female	Deputy Inspector General of Labour and Social Security. PF Titleholder	Ministry of Labour and Social Security - Uruguay	
16	FP Governments	Rosalía ZINGALES	Female	Vice Minister of Labour Inspection. PF Titleholder	Ministry of Popular Power for Labour and Social Security - Venezuela	
17	FP Governments	Esmirna Sánchez	Female	Head of the Office of Attention to the Adolescent Person. Government FP	Ministry of Labour and Social Security - Costa Rica	
18	FP Governments	Claudia Peneleu	Female	Head of the Unit for the Protection of Working Adolescents of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Government FP	Ministry of Labour and Social Security -Guatemala	
19	FP Governments	Elsa Ramírez	Female	General Director of Social Security. Government FP	Ministry of Labour and Social Security - Honduras	
20	FP Governments	Ernesto Gamboa	Male	Director of Global Affairs. Government FP	Ministry of Labour and Social Security - Mexico	
21	FP Governments	Álvaro Segovia	Male	Head of Department for G20. Alternate Government FP	Ministry of Labour and Social Security - Mexico	

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
22	FP Governments	Roderick Chaverri	Male	Director against Child Labour and Protection of the Adolescent Worker	Ministry of Labour and Labour Development - Panama	
23	FP Governments	Yamir Iglesias	Female	Professional of the Directorate against Child Labour and Protection of the Adolescent Worker	Ministry of Labour and Labour Development - Panama	
24	FP Governments	Federico Gomera	Male	Director of Child Labour. Government FP	Ministry of Labour – Dominican Republic	
25	FP Governments	Eltonia ANTHONY-ROJAS	Female	Labour Commissioner , Labour Department	Ministry of Legal Affairs, Public Safety and Labour - Antigua y Barbuda	
26	FP Governments	Yolantha YALLOP	Female	Director of Labour, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Insurance	Ministry of Labour and National Insurance - Bahamas	
27	FP Governments	Rhonda FARLEY	Female	Administrative Officer	Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Human Resource Development - Barbados	
28	FP Governments	Danyel IÓRIO DE LIMA	Male	General Coordinator of Socio-educational Measures and Inter-sectoral Programs	Ministry of Citizenship - Brazil	

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
29	FP Governments	Francisco COULLANGES	Male	Analyst of Social Policies of the Special Social Protection Department of the National Ministry of Social Assistance	Ministry of Citizenship - Brazil	
30	FP Governments	Brenda BAIN	Female	Planning Officer	Senior Labour Officer Labour Commissioner - Granada	
31	FP Governments	Randy BURKETT	Male	Labour inspectorate Administration, Labour occupational safety & health officer, Ministry of Social Protection	Ministry of Social Protection - Guyana	
32	FP Governments	Nephtalie JOSEPH CYRIAQUE	Male	Chief of Service, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour - Haiti	
33	FP Governments	Sasha DEER-GORDON	Female	Chief Technical Director, Labour Division	Ministry of Labour and Social Security - Jamaica	
34	FP Governments	Genti MANGROE	Female	Head International Affairs Chair National Commission on Abolition of Child Labour	Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and Environment - Surinam	
35	FP Governments	Farouk MOHAMED	Male	Labour Inspector	Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development - Trinidad & Tobago	



#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
36	FP Employers	Juliana MANRIQUE	Female	Labour Director, Vice Presidency of Legal and Social Affairs. FP Titleholder	National Businessmen Association of Colombia - ANDI - Colombia	
37	FP Employers	Laura GIMÉNEZ	Female	Head of the Departments of Legislation and Social Policy.	Argentine Industrial Union - Argentina	
38	FP Employers	Carla Caballeros	Female	Executive Director. FP employers	Agriculture Chamber of Guatemala - Guatemala	
39	FP Workers	Paola EGÚSQUIZA	Female	Secretary of Defence. FP Titleholder	CATP - Peru	
40	FP Workers	Susana SANTOMINGO	Female	Coordinator of the Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour - CGT. FP Titleholder	CGT - Argentina	
41	FP Workers	Hinginia Ciprian	Female	Secretary for children's affairs - PF workers	CNTD – Dominican Republic	
42	FP Workers	Carmen Taitt	Female	Responsible of work for the eradication of child labour. FP workers	CTRP - Panama	

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
43	FP Workers	Alejandro Avilés	Male	Legal Counsel	National Workers Union - UNT - Mexico	
44	FP Workers	Cícero DA SILVA	Male	Secretary of Social Policies	CSA- Trade Union Confederation of the Americas - Brazil	
45	ILO	Elena Montobbio	Female	Adjunct Director Andean Countries / Ex Coordinator of the Technical Secretariat	ILO	
46	ILO	Andrés YUREN	Male	ACTEMP Specialist	ILO	
47	ILO	Cristina Maldonado	Female	Fundamentals desk officer	ILO	
48	ILO	Matteo Simone	Male	PARDEV	ILO	
49	ILO	Fernanda BARRETO	Female	Project Officer	ILO	

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
50	ILO	María Claudia FALCAO	Female	Project Officer	ILO	
51	ILO	Joaquin NIETO	Male	ILO Director Spain	ILO	
52	ILO	Patricia ROA	Female	Focal Point CL in Chile	ILO	
53	ILO	Arlette Contreras	Female	Analyst of CL Focal Point in Chile	ILO	
54	ILO	Gustavo PONCE	Male	CL Focal Point in Argentina	ILO	
55	ILO	Blanca PATIÑO	Female	CL Focal Point in Colombia	ILO	
56	ILO	Verónica HERKEN	Female	CL Focal Point in Uruguay	ILO	

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
57	ILO	Carlos Linares	Male	CL Focal Point in Guatemala	ILO	
58	ILO	Julio García	Male	Consultant Phase II of CLRISK in Tuxtla Gutiérrez	Consultor ILO	Interviewed exclusively for case study
59	ILO	Daniela QUESADA	Female	Technical Secretariat, Administrative Assistant	ILO	
60	ILO	Matías Crespo	Male	Project Officer	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Interviewed exclusively for case study
61	UNS Institutions	Agueda Marin	Female	Senior Regional Specialist in Assistance and Protection to Migrants. IOM Regional Office for South America	IOM	
62	UNS Institutions	Jessie Fagan	Female	Consultant on decent rural development, division of Social Policies and Rural Institutions - FAO	FAO	
63	UNS Institutions	Adriano Bolchini	Male		FAO	

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
64	Civil Society	Isaac Ruiz	Male	Part of the coordinating team of the global march in South America	Global March	
65	UNS Institutions	Andrés Espejo	Male	Social Affairs Officer - Social Development Division	ECLAC	
66	Funding Partners	Laura López-Ortum	Female	Department of Multilateral Cooperation - Head of Section - Madrid Headquarters	AECID	
67	Funding Partners	Nuria Carrero	Female	Head of the Department of Multilateral Cooperation and the European Union	AECID	
68	Funding Partners	José Francisco MONTERO	Male	Head of the Public Institutional Strengthening Area and Civil Society Organizations. AACID	AACID	
69	Funding Partners	Olga POZO	Female	Head of the Department of the Ibero-American Unit	AACID	
70	Funding Partners	Tina FAULKNER	Female	International relations officer at U.S. Department of Labour.	USDOL	

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
71	Funding Partners	Pilar VELÁSQUEZ	Female	Senior International Relations Officer.	USDOL	
72	Public institutions of the countries	Hugo Romero	Male	Sub Directorate of Employment and Social Security of the Directorate of Social Development	National Planning Department of Colombia	
73	Public institutions of the countries	Anahi Aizpuru	Female	Observatory of Child and Adolescent Labour (OTIA-its acronym in Spanish) of the Sub-Secretariat of Programming, Studies and Statistics of the MTESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Argentina
74	Public institutions of the countries	Vanina Van Raap	Female	Observatory of Child and Adolescent Labour (OTIA-its acronym in Spanish) of the Sub-Secretariat of Programming, Studies and Statistics of the MTESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Argentina
75	Public institutions of the countries	Ana López	Female		Ministry of Health of the Nation	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Argentina
76	Public institutions of the countries	Sandra Sagradini	Female		Ministry of Health of the Nation	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Argentina
77	Public institutions of the countries	Florencia Lance	Female		National Agricultural Technology Institute (INTA)	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Argentina

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
78	Public institutions of the countries	Gisella Jaure	Female		National Agricultural Technology Institute (INTA)	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Argentina
79	Public institutions of the countries	David Zamora	Male	Secretary of Municipal Economy of Tuxtla Gutiérrez	Municipality of Tuxtla Gutiérrez	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Mexico
80	Public institutions of the countries	Carlos Herrera	Male	Advisor to the Ministry of Economy and Labour	State Government of Chiapas	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Mexico
81	Public institutions of the countries	Bruno Zúñiga	Male	Advisor to the Ministry of Economy and Labour	State Government of Chiapas	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Mexico
82	Public institutions of the countries	Ileesha GRAHAM-MCINTOSH	Female	Senior Statistician Special Projects Unit Surveys Division	Statistical Institute of Jamaica	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Jamaica
83	Public institutions of the countries	Cheryl DAVIS IVEY	Female	Consultant CLRISK Model / Jamaica		Interviewed exclusively for case study of Jamaica
84	Public institutions of the countries	María Apaza	Female	Mayor	District Municipality of Umachiri Puno	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Peru

#	Type of Institution	Name of the person interviewed	Sex	Position	Institution	Observations
85	Public institutions of the countries	Enrique Velásquez	Male	General Director of Monitoring and Evaluation	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Peru
86	Public institutions of the countries	Juan Castillo	Male	Labour Inspector	National Superintendence of Labour Inspection	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Peru
87	Public institutions of the countries	Cecilia Tello	Female	Director of Promotion and Protection of Fundamental Labour Rights of the General Directorate of Fundamental Rights and Safety and Health at Work	Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Peru
88	Public institutions of the countries	Julio Osoreo	Male	External consultant in economics of the Directorate for the Protection and Promotion of Fundamental Labour Rights (DPPDFL-its acronym in Spanish).	Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Peru
89	Public institutions of the countries	Jenny Cutipa	Female	Specialist in Fundamental Rights and Safety and Health at Work	Regional Directorate of Labour and Employment Promotion	Interviewed exclusively for case study of Peru



## Annex 3c. Survey of the Technical Secretariat and the Focal Points of the Regional Initiative

### I. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

<b>1.1 Type of informant</b>	(a) Focal Point (FP) government representative (b) FP employers' representative (c) FP workers' representatives (d) ILO Technical Secretariat (TS)
<b>1.2 Sex</b>	(a) Man b) Woman
<b>1.3 Country(ies) you represent in the Regional Initiative RI</b> <i>(only applies to FP)</i>	
<b>1.4. Since when are you part of the RI?</b>	Month _____ Year _____

### 2. What has your participation in Phase II of the RI (2018-2021) consisted of?

	I have participated in decision making	I have been consulted	I have been informed	I have not participated, I have not been consulted or informed
Design / planning of RI activities / actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Development of RI activities / actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Preparation of conclusions and lessons learned from activities / actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Preparation of activities / actions aimed at the sustainability of the RI results	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### II. RELEVANCE AND DESIGN OF THE RI

#### 3. How do you rate the relevance of the RI to respond to the problem of child labour in your country *(for Government FP)* or in Latin America and the Caribbean *(for employer FP, worker FP and TS)*?

Context	Relevance Level					
	Very high relevance	High relevance	Medium relevance	Low relevance	Very low relevance	Do not know / Has no information
Before the pandemic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
During the pandemic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Post-pandemic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RI

4. How do you rate the usefulness of the following outputs developed by the RI? Has your country participated in the development of the outputs or as a beneficiary/recipient of the outputs (question 4.2 applies only to government FPs)?

Outputs	4.1 Usefulness assessment a) Very high b) High c) Medium d) Low e) Very low f) Does not know/has no information	4.2 Has your country participated in the development of the outputs or as a beneficiary/recipient of the outputs (question 4.2 applies only to government FPs)? a) Yes b) No c) Does not know/has no information
RI participation in global and regional spaces on child labour		
Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK) Phase I implemented		
CLRISK Phase II implemented		
Experience exchange in the South-South Cooperation Framework		
Regional or national studies on child labour		
Toolkit, other informative resources		
Strengthened FP capabilities		
Strategic Communication Plan of the RI, improvement of the web platform and social media of the RI		
Other products (specify)		

5. Has the RI incorporated, during the implementation of Phase II, the gender and non-discrimination approach?

(a) Totally (b) Partially (c) A little (d) No (e) Does not know / Has no information (If you answered d) or e) go on to question 7)

6. How has the RI incorporated the gender and non-discrimination approach (you can check more than one option)?

(a) In the preparation of diagnoses / studies identifying the differentiated needs of working boys, girls and adolescents (NNA) according to gender

(b) In the design and/or development of plans/programs/campaigns identifying the differentiated needs of working children and adolescents according to gender

(c) In the incorporation of gender-sensitive products, indicators and/or budgets

(d) In the support of specialists in gender and/or training for TS and FPs in mainstreaming a gender approach and non-discrimination

(e) In the establishment of alliances with institutions specialized in gender and non-discrimination

(f) Other forms (specify)

**7. Have the RI products incorporated the problem of the following groups vulnerable to child labour in your country (for Government FP) or in Latin American and Caribbean countries (for employer FP, worker FP and TS)?**

Vulnerable Groups	Has the problem of vulnerable groups been incorporated?				
	Totally	Partially	A little	No	Do not know / Has no information
Indigenous	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Afro descendants	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Migrants	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other vulnerable groups (specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### IV. RESULTS

**8. To what extent do you consider that in the last 4 years, from your participation in the RI, your individual capacities have been strengthened in the prevention and eradication of child labour (for the TS this question refers to the capacities of the FP)?**

Capacities	Level of strengthening of their capacities			
	High	Regular	Low	None
Understand the conceptual and methodological framework on child labour, its relationships and implications with other thematic areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promote strategies to position child labour on the agendas of the countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promote mechanisms to mobilize financial and non-financial resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promote a multi-sectoral approach against child labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promote legislative advocacy on child labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Carry out monitoring and/or evaluation of the actions developed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Manage and use statistics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Identify the impact of COVID-19 on child labour in countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other capabilities (specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**9. Assess the level of progress in your country (for government FP) or in Latin American and Caribbean countries (for employer FP, worker FP and ST) in the last 4 years with respect to the following expected results of the Plan Phase II Strategic Plan of the RI, and how much you think the RI has contributed to this progress.**

Results Phase II of the RI	9.1 Progress Level	9.2 How much do you believe the RI has contributed to this progress? (only applies if on 9.1 you indicated that there is progress)
	a) High b) Regular c) Low d) None (go on to the next result) e) Does not know/Has no information (go on to the next result)	a) Much b) Fair c) Little d) Not at all e) Does not know/Has no information
R1 Countries strengthen the preventive approach to CL		
R2 The countries intensify the application of their strategies of removal of children and adolescents in CL under the minimum age, with special attention to those in situations of hazardous CL		
R3 The countries strengthen their strategies of protection and/or job retraining for adolescents in ages allowed to work		
R4 The countries strengthen their strategies for dealing with the illicit forms of CL		

**10. If in question 9.1 you have indicated that there is some progress: How are these advances reflected in your country (for government FP) or in Latin American and Caribbean countries (for employer FP, worker FP and ST) in the last 4 years (you can check more than one option)?**

(a) The country (the countries of the region) has declared the prevention and eradication of child labour and the protection of permitted adolescent labour as a political and institutional priority

(b) The country (the countries of the region) has (have) developed/adjusted its legislation and regulations related to the prevention and eradication of child labour

(c) The country (the countries of the region) has designed / adjusted / implemented public policies, plans and/or strategies aimed at the prevention and eradication of child labour at the national or local level

(d) The country (the countries of the region) have mobilized and managed greater public and/or private resources for the prevention and eradication of child labour

(e) The country (the countries of the region) has / have improved statistical systems for measuring child labour

(f) Others (specify)

**11. Do you consider that your country (for government FPs) or the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (for employers, workers and TS) in the last 4 years has (have) managed to integrate the problem of child labour into the public policies, plans or strategies of different sectors / thematic areas?**

Sectors / thematic areas	Has the problem of child labour been integrated?				
	Very much	Fair	Little	Not at all	Does not know/has no information
Education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Protection/Social security	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Poverty reduction	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Employment and formality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Labour inspection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Agriculture	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other sectors/areas (specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## V. MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

### 12. How do you rate the coordination and communication between the FPs, STs, other ILO units and funding partners in the framework of the RI?

Actors	Coordination and communication					
	Very adequate	Adequate	Fair	Inadequate	Very inadequate	Does not know/has no information
Between the TS and the FPs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Among the FPs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Between the TS and other ILO units ( <i>only applies to the TS</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Between the TS and funding partners ( <i>only applies to the TS</i> )	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### 13. How do you rate the adequacy of the available resources to achieve the expected results of Phase II of the RI?

Resources	Resources available					
	Very adequate	Adequate	Fair	Inadequate	Very inadequate	Does not know/has no information
Number of TS staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Type of TS specialists	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The deadline for the achievement of the expected results (2018-2021)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Material, logistical, technological resources, equipment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### 14. How has the RI responded or is responding to COVID-19 (*you can check more than one option*)?

- (a) Providing theoretical and methodological tools to analyse the impact of COVID-19
- (b) Providing information on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour and related SDGs
- (c) Promoting the exchange of experiences of FPs on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour
- (d) Providing technical assistance in identifying the measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on child labour

- (e) Promoting that the countries propose measures aligned with those proposed by their governments and by the United Nations Agencies.
- (f) Others (specify)

**15. Assess the level of progress regarding the following aspects related to the fifth result of Phase II of the RI.**

	Progress Level				
	High	Fair	Low	None	Does not know/has no information
The RI is positioned as a regional space that articulates the responses of LAC countries in meeting target 8.7 and the related SDGs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The RI has an effective management to accelerate the eradication of child labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**16. From your experience, do you think that RI could be replicated in other regions where child labour exists? Choose one of the two options and explain your answer.**

- a) Yes, Why? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) No, Why? \_\_\_\_\_

## Annex 3d. Secondary sources reviewed

### I. Documentation linked to the design and implementation of the RI Support Projects

#### Project Design (PRODOC)

- Project Document (PRODOC) RLA / 16/03 / ESP - PAIRE III.
- Project Work Plan RLA / 16/03 / ESP - PAIRE III.
- Other documents of the Project RLA / 16/03 / ESP - PAIRE III: PARDEV Minute Sheet, Resolution of term extension.
- Project Document (PRODOC) RLA / 17/01 / ESP - AACID III.
- Other documents of the Project RLA / 17/01 / ESP - AACID III: PARDEV Minute Sheet.
- Project Document (PRODOC) RLA / 17/07 / ESP - PAIRE IV.
- Project Work Plan RLA / 17/07 / ESP - PAIRE IV.
- Other documents of the Project RLA / 17/07 / ESP - PAIRE IV: PARDEV Minute Sheet.
- Project Document (PRODOC) RLA / 17/11 / ESP - AACID IV.
- Project Work Plan RLA / 17/11 / ESP - AACID IV.
- Other documents of the Project RLA / 17/11 / ESP - AACID IV: PARDEV Minute Sheet, Resolution of term extension.

- Project Document (PRODOC) RLA / 18/12 / ESP- PAIRE V.
- Project Work Plan RLA / 18/12 / ESP- PAIRE V.
- Other documents of the RLA / 18/12 / ESP-PAIRE V Project: PARDEV Minute Sheet, Resolution of term extension.
- Project Document (PRODOC) RLA / 18/11 / ESP - AACID V.
- Project Work Plan RLA / 18/11 / ESP - AACID V.
- Other documents of the Project RLA / 18/11 / ESP - AACID V: PARDEV Minute Sheet.

#### Project Implementation: Work Plans, Technical Progress Reports (TPR), Final Reports.

- Technical Progress Report 1 (December 2016 - December 2017) of Project RLA / 16/03 / ESP - PAIRE III.
- Technical Progress Report 2 (January 2018 - December 2018) of Project RLA / 16/03 / ESP - PAIRE III.
- Technical Progress Report 3 (January 2019 - December 2019) of Project RLA / 16/03 / ESP - PAIRE III.
- Technical Progress Report 1 (May 2017 - April 2018) of Project RLA / 17/01 / ESP - AACID III.
- Final Report (May 2017 - May 2019) of the RLA / 17/01 / ESP - AACID III Project.
- Technical Progress Report 1 (December 2017 - December 2018) of Project RLA / 17/07 / ESP - PAIRE IV.
- Final Report (December 2017 - December 2019) of Project RLA / 17/07 / ESP - PAIRE IV.
- Technical Progress Report 1 (January 2018 - January 2019) of Project RLA / 17/11 / ESP -AACID IV.
- Technical Progress Report 2 (January 2019 - December 2019) of Project RLA / 17/11 / ESP -AACID IV.
- Technical Progress Report 1 (December 2018 - December 2019) of Project RLA / 18/12 / ESP- PAIRE V.
- Technical Progress Report 1 (January 2019 - December 2019) of Project RLA / 18/11 / ESP - AACID V.

#### Financial Execution of the Projects.

- Budget for Project RLA / 16/03 / ESP - PAIRE III.
- Budget execution report of Project RLA / 16/03 / ESP - PAIRE III, January 2021
- RLA / 17/01 / ESP - AACID III Project Budget.
- Budget execution report of Project RLA / 17/01 / ESP - AACID III, January 2021
- RLA / 17/07 / ESP - PAIRE IV Project Budget.
- Budget execution report of Project RLA / 17/07 / ESP - PAIRE IV, January 2021
- RLA / 17/11 / ESP -AACID IV Project Budget.
- Budget execution report of Project RLA / 17/11 / ESP -AACID IV, January 2021
- Budget for the RLA / 18/12 / ESP-PAIRE V. Project.
- Budget execution report of Project RLA / 18/12 / ESP- PAIRE V, January 2021
- Budget of Project RLA / 18/11 / ESP - AACID V.
- Budget execution report of Project RLA / 18/11 / ESP - AACID V, January 2021

#### CLRISK

- ECLAC, RI (2017) Methodology Guide for the implementation of predictive models of child labour to guide preventive policy actions at the sub-national level.
- RI (2017). Minutes. Technical Exchange Meeting Implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model in pilot countries of Latin America and the Caribbean: results and future perspectives.
- ECLAC, ILO (2018) Child labour risk identification model. Methodology to design preventive strategies at the local level. Recovered from the web portal [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/modelo-de-identificacion-del-riesgo-de-trabajo-infantil\\_IR.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/modelo-de-identificacion-del-riesgo-de-trabajo-infantil_IR.pdf)
- ILO ECLAC (2017) Methodology for the implementation of predictive models of child labour to guide preventive policy actions at the sub-national level,
- Methodological guide for developing the Index of Vulnerability to Child Labour (Complementary Model of the CLRISKI).

- ECLAC, RI, ILO. Child labour risk identification model - Guatemala. Recovered from the web portal [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI\\_FichaNacional\\_Guatemala.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichaNacional_Guatemala.pdf)
- ECLAC, RI, ILO. Child labour risk identification model - Chile. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloVulnerabilidadTI\\_FichaNacional\\_Chile.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloVulnerabilidadTI_FichaNacional_Chile.pdf)
- ECLAC, RI, ILO. Child labour risk identification model - Mexico.
- ECLAC, RI, ILO. Child labour risk identification model - Costa Rica. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloVulnerabilidadTI\\_FichaNacional\\_CostaRica.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloVulnerabilidadTI_FichaNacional_CostaRica.pdf)
- ECLAC, RI, ILO. Child labour risk identification model - Argentina. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI\\_FichaNacional\\_Argentina.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichaNacional_Argentina.pdf)
- ECLAC, RI, ILO. Child labour risk identification model –Peru-Summary. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/modelo-de-identificacion-del-riesgo-de-trabajo-infantil\\_en-Peru\\_RESUMEN.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/modelo-de-identificacion-del-riesgo-de-trabajo-infantil_en-Peru_RESUMEN.pdf)
- ECLAC, RI, ILO. Child labour risk identification model - Colombia. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI\\_FichaNacional\\_Colombia.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ModeloRiesgoTI_FichaNacional_Colombia.pdf)
- ILO, RI. Territorializing the response to child labour. Retrieved from the web portal. [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/sistematizacion-Fasell-CLRISKI\\_TuxtlaMexico.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/sistematizacion-Fasell-CLRISKI_TuxtlaMexico.pdf)
- "Characterization of Child Labour in the Municipality of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas. Mexico"
- "Mapping of programs, competencies and coordination spaces in the matter of child labour in the Municipality of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas. Mexico"

#### Other outputs developed by the RI

- Report of RI participation in the IV World Conference on the sustained eradication of Child Labour (CMTI), 2017
- Declaration of commitment of the RI in the framework of the IV World Conference on the sustained eradication of Child Labour (CMTI), 2017.
- Resources of interest, publications, audio-visual resources
- Reports on the activities of the virtual platform, 2017, 2018 and 2019
- Reports of regular activities in social networks, 2017, 2018 and 2019
- RI Gender Strategy, November 202
- RI strategic communication plan

## **II. Documentation linked to the RI**

#### "Initial" documents of the RI (prior to Phase II)

- Declaration of Constitution of the RI, October 2014
- Operating Regulations of the RI, September 2014
- Main responsibilities and functions of the RI focal points, September 2014
- Framework Document of the Regional Initiative, 2016
- Final Report - Expert Workshop Analysis and validation of the accelerating framework of policies for the reduction of child labour in Latin American and Caribbean countries, 2016

#### RI planning

- Strategy to accelerate the reduction of child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean by 2025
- Strategic Plan of the RI Phase II 2018-2021
- Accelerating policy framework to accelerate CL reduction in LAC by 2025.

#### Implementation, performance, accountability of the RI

- Final report of the Independent Final Evaluation of the Support Program for the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Initiative Free of Child Labour (RI) Phase I. 2019.



- Results report Phase I: 2014-2018.
- Systematization of the RI 2014-2017.
- Accountability Report Work Plan 2017-2018.
- Report on the systematization of experience: Keys for innovation, RI 2104-2017
- RI 2019-2020 performance report.
- RI (2020) Final report on the interpretation of monitoring indicators as of September 2020.

#### Meetings of the RI Focal Point Network

- Minutes of the IV Face-to-Face Meeting, Lima May 2018
- Minutes of the V Face-to-Face Meeting, Lima October 2019
- Graphic Minutes of the V Face-to-Face Meeting, Lima October 2019
- Minutes of virtual meetings, 2017-2019
- RI (2020) Report VI annual meeting of the Network of Focal Points.
- RI (2020) Results report. VI annual meeting of the Network of Focal Points.

### **III. Documentation linked to regulatory frameworks, national development frameworks and planning and programming instruments of the ILO and funding partners**

#### International conventions of the ILO and definitions of child labour

- Declaration of Brasilia on Child Labour, October 2013 Convention 138 on the minimum age
- Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour
- Definitions of child labour by country (taken from the RI website: <https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/>)
- Minimum legal ages for the implementation of the rights of adolescents
- Status of the hazardous child labour lists in Latin America (taken from the website of the RI: <https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/>)
- Table of ratifications of conventions 138 and 182 in Latin America and the Caribbean (taken from the RI website: <https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/>)
- United Nations (1989) United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Recovered from the web portal. <https://www.un.org/es/events/childrenday/pdf/derechos.pdf>
- ILO (1973) ILO Convention on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment. Recovered from the portal web. [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/es/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:C138](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/es/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C138)
- ILO (1999) ILO Recommendation 190. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/es/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_ILO\\_CODE:R190](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/es/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:R190)

#### National development frameworks and the planning and programming instruments of the ILO and funding partners.

- United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) of the countries that make up the RI
- United Nations (2015). 2030 Agenda.
- ILO Program and Budget 2018-2019
- ILO Program and Budget 2020-2021.
- Application of the ILO Program 2018-2019. Decent work results.
- ILO Decent Work Agenda
- V Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation 2018/2021
- Andalusian Development Cooperation Plan 2015-2018

#### National Plans for the fight against CL

- National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of child labour and protection of adolescent labour 2018-2022. Argentina
- Regional plan for the prevention and eradication of child labour in MERCOSUR.

- III National Plan for Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection for Adolescent Worker 2019-2022. Brazil
- Crecer Felices: National strategy for the eradication of child labour and protection of adolescent workers 2015-2025. Chile
- Roadmap 2019-2021 for Chile as a pioneer country for target 8.7.
- Public Policy Line for Prevention and Eradication of CL and Comprehensive Protection of Adolescent Workers 2017-2027. Colombia.
- Roadmap to make Costa Rica a country free of child labour and its worst forms 2015-2020
- Roadmap of Costa Rica as a pioneer country for target 8.7.
- National Development Plan 2017-2021. Ecuador.
- Project for the Eradication of Child Labour - PETI, is in force from 2008 to 2021. Ecuador.
- Roadmap to make El Salvador a country free of child labour and its worst forms. El Salvador.
- Roadmap to make Guatemala a country free of child labour and its worst forms 2016-2020. Guatemala.
- National Policy Toward the Elimination of Child Labour (2018–2025). Guyana.
- National Child Protection Policy (2016–2020). Haiti
- Roadmap to make Honduras a country free of child labour and its worst forms. Honduras.
- Sectoral Program for Work and Social Welfare 2020-2024. Mexico
- Roadmap of Mexico as a pioneer country of the Alliance 8.7. Mexico
- Roadmap to make Nicaragua a country free of child labour and its worst forms. Nicaragua.
- Roadmap to make Panama a country free of child labour and its worst forms. Panama.
- Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour 2019-2024. Paraguay.
- National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour 2012-2021. Peru.
- Roadmap to make the Dominican Republic a country free of child labour and its worst forms. Dominican Republic.
- Suriname National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour (NAPKA) 2019-2024. Surinam.
- National Strategy for Children and Adolescents 2016-2020. Uruguay.
- Plan de la Patria 2025. Towards economic prosperity. Venezuela.

#### **IV. Studies/publications linked to CL in the LAC region**

- Latin America and the Caribbean: towards the first generation free of child labour: an integrated and interdependent reading of the 2030 Agenda in light of target 8.7, ILO 2016.
- Meta-analysis of ILO interventions in Latin America and the Caribbean in the area of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking. ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, January 2020.
- Alliance 8.7 (2017) Regional Data Sheet for the Americas. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed\\_norm/@ipec/documents/publication/wcms\\_597881.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@ipec/documents/publication/wcms_597881.pdf)
- FAO, ILO (2019) Regional study on child labour in agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ti\\_agricultura\\_ALC-FAO-OIT\\_FullReport.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/ti_agricultura_ALC-FAO-OIT_FullReport.pdf)
- ILO (2017) Global Estimates on Child Labour and Modern Slavery. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms\\_651915.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_651915.pdf)
- ILO (2018) Meeting of experts in the framework of the preparations for the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_619087.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_619087.pdf)
- ILO RI (2020) The link between migration and child labour. Retrieved from the web portal [https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/vinculo-migracion-trabajoinfantil\\_2020.pdf](https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/vinculo-migracion-trabajoinfantil_2020.pdf)

- ILO, RI (2020) Don't leave the girls behind. Retrieved from the web portal <https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/sites/default/files/no-dejar-a-las-ninas-atras-TrabajoInfantil-Genero.pdf>

**V. Official statistics and other relevant information on CL prevention and eradication.**

**VI. Documentation on estimated effects of COVID-19 on CL, HCL and other worst forms of CL and on CL prevention and eradication measures taken by governments, social partners, United Nations System and other key partners in response to the crisis of COVID-19.**

- OECD (2020). COVID-19 en América Latina y el Caribe: Panorama de la respuesta de los gobiernos a la crisis. SITEAL. UNESCO.
- UNICEF (2020). Protección social y respuesta al COVID-19 en América Latina y el Caribe.
- UNWOMEN (2020). COVID-19 en América Latina y el Caribe: cómo incorporar a las mujeres y la igualdad de género en la gestión de la respuesta a la crisis. Recovered from: <https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20americas/documentos/publicaciones/2020/03/briefing%20coronavir usv1117032020.pdf?la=es&vs=930>
- ECLAC (2020) El impacto económico del COVID-19 y el panorama social hacia el 2030 en la región. Presentation made by Rolando Ocampo. Recovered from: <https://www.paho.org/ish/images/docs/presentacion-dr-Rolando-Ocampo.pdf?ua=1>
- ILO (December 2020). Panorama Laboral 2020 América Latina y el Caribe. Recovered from: [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/presentation/wcms\\_764629.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/presentation/wcms_764629.pdf)
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- Regional Initiative against CL in LAC <https://www.iniciativa2025alc.org/es/recursos>

Annex 3e. Compliance with criteria to select the case studies.

	Main Criteria			Supplementary Criteria
Region	Country	CLRISK Implementation	Since when is it part of the RI?	Type of representative institutions in the FP Network
South America	Argentina	YES (Phase I**)	Promotor (2013)	Government, employers, workers
	Brazil	YES (Phase I**)	Promotor (2013)	Government, workers
	Colombia	YES (Phase I**)	Promotor (2013)	Government and employers
	Peru	YES (Phase I**)	Promotor (2013)	Government, employers and workers
	Chile	YES (Phase I**)	Since the beginning of the RI (2014)	Government
Central America	Mexico	YES (Phase I** y Phase II*)	Promotor (2013)	Government, employers and workers
	Guatemala	YES (Phase I** y Phase II*)	Since the beginning of the RI (2014)	Government and employers
	Costa Rica	YES (Phase I** y Phase II*)	Promotor (2013)	Government
English-speaking Caribbean	Jamaica	YES (Phase I*)	Since the beginning of the RI (2014)	Government

\*The Phase is being implemented. \*\* The Phase was completed.

#### Annex 4a. Ratio of public policies against CL and institutional articulation mechanisms against CL in LAC

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
Antigua and Barbuda	There is no current national policy.		There is no multi-sectoral commission.
	The Labour Code establishes the conditions and characteristics of the employment of adolescents and the prohibition of working for persons under 14 years of age.		The Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, Public Safety and Labour is the public entity responsible.
Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of child labour and protection of adolescent labour 2018-2022.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective: eradicate CL and the protection of adolescent labour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directorate of Policies for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Labour - Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security of the Nation.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional plan for the prevention and eradication of child labour in MERCOSUR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategies: Prevention, detection and restitution of the rights of working children and adolescents, actions to guarantee the hiring of adolescents in a protected manner, support for the labour insertion in decent conditions of the people in charge of working children and adolescents, generation of statistical information and studies, strengthening of institutions involved in the fight against CL, among others.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONEATI).</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervention model: multi-sectoral and multi-level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial Commissions for the eradication of CL (COPRETI).</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trafficking in children and adolescents: in charge of another instance of institutional coordination; however, it proposes actions to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observatory of Child and Adolescent Labour (OTIA).</li> </ul>

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		articulate the strategies of detection and restitution of the rights of child victims.	
Bahamas	A draft of the national CL policy has been prepared and is in the process of being formalized.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour Directorate, Ministry of Labour and National Insurance</li> <li>• Sub-committee on CL of the National Tripartite Council (NTC) established, however, there is no information on its operation.</li> </ul>
Barbados	No.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Labour and Social Security and Human Resource Development</li> <li>• There is no national committee on CL, but there is a Child Care Board with responsibility for children under 18 years of age.</li> </ul>
Bolivia	It does not have a current plan (the last one corresponds to the 2006-2008 three-year period). The ML has already approved a CL Policy; however, it is pending the approval of the Presidency of the Republic.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office of Fundamental Rights - Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security.</li> <li>• National Commission for the progressive eradication of child labour.</li> </ul>
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• III National Plan for Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection for Adolescent Worker 2019-2022.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective: Accelerate the elimination of CL with actions that reach all age groups and guarantee access to a quality school, even for adolescents who work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comissão Nacional de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (CONAETI), which also exists at different levels of government.</li> </ul>

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional plan for the prevention and eradication of child labour in MERCOSUR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategies: Incorporation of prevention and eradication of CL and protection of adolescent workers in the political and social agenda; communication and social mobilization; creation of employment and income opportunities for adult family members; guarantee a quality public education; protection of the health of children and adolescents against exposure to occupational hazards; generation of knowledge about CL, with an emphasis on its worst forms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labour (ML).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervention model: multi-sectoral and multilevel.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is the National Council of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), in charge of inter-institutional coordination against the worst forms. The plan includes coordination actions with this instance.</li> </ul>	
Chile	Crece Felices: National strategy for the eradication of child labour and protection of adolescent workers 2015-2025.	a) National strategy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Advisory Committee to Eradicate Child Labour. There are also regional committees.</li> </ul>
	Chile's roadmap 2019-2021 as a pioneer country for goal 8.7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It proposes the following lines of intervention: public policies to break the cycle of poverty in CL; reduce social tolerance for CL; improve the timely</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program against Child Labour-Undersecretary of Labour Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MTPS).</li> </ul>



Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		detection of CL in schools and safeguard the right to education of children and adolescents; generate information and knowledge about CL.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervention model: multi-sectoral and multilevel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observatory against Child Labour, Under-Secretariat of Labour.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-sectoral Roundtable on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. It exists but is suspended, it does not depend on the ML but on the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security. The national strategy considers the need to strengthen the articulation with said Roundtable to strengthen the approach to the worst forms of child labour.</li> </ul>	
		b) Roadmap: proposes the axes of information and knowledge, prevention, protection and restriction of victims' rights, strengthening inter-sectoral coordination and improving the cycle of public policies to advance in the fulfilment of target 8.7. It promotes the articulated work of the National Ministerial Advisory Commission for the eradication of child labour and protection of the adolescent worker of the MLs with the Inter-sectoral Table on Human Trafficking.	
Colombia	Public Policy Line for Prevention and Eradication of CL and Comprehensive Protection of Adolescent Workers 2017-2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective: Prevent and progressively eradicate CL and guarantee the full exercise of the rights of the adolescent worker.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MTSS).</li> </ul>

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategies: Articulate institutional actions; promote the guarantee of the rights of working or at-risk children and adolescents; provide child and adolescent workers in CL or adolescent workers and their families comprehensive care according to the course of life, aimed at guaranteeing comprehensive protection; promote a process of cultural transformation to prevent and eradicate CL and the protection of adolescent workers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-institutional Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour (CIETI). There are also regional and municipal CIETIs.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervention model: multi-sectoral and multilevel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated Information System for the Registration and Eradication of Child Labour and its Worst Forms (SIRITI) - Ministry of Labour.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The country also has a National Inter-institutional Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Girls, Boys and Adolescents and an Inter-institutional Committee for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons.</li> </ul>	
Costa Rica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roadmap to make Costa Rica a country free of child labour and its worst forms 2015-2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective: Prevent and eradicate CL carried out under the age of 15, prevent and combat the worst forms of CL of people under 18 years of age and protect the well-being and rights of working adolescents between 15 and 18 years of age.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labour and Social Security</li> </ul>

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
	The country is in the process of preparing a new Road Map.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dimensions: The social policy is oriented towards the prevention and eradication of CL; the health policy guarantees the right to comprehensive care for working children and adolescents; education is a right for all children; regulatory framework consistent with the rights approach and international regulations regarding CL; awareness and social mobilization and generation of knowledge and mechanisms for monitoring policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of the Adolescent Worker (CDNTITA)</li> </ul>
	Roadmap for Costa Rica as a pioneer country for target 8.7.		
Cuba	No information available.		
Ecuador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Development Plan 2017-2021</li> </ul>	<p>The plan sets the goal of eradicating child labour between the ages of 5 and 14, reducing the numbers from 4.9% to 2.7% by 2021. Although the plan does not mention through which strategy the country will achieve the goal, it does indicate that one way to guarantee a life free of CL is to prioritize social protection programs, especially those related to the conditionality of cash transfers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labour</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project for the Eradication of Child Labour - PETI, is in force from 2008 to 2021.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI)</li> </ul>
El Salvador	Roadmap to make El Salvador a country free of child labour and its worst forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective: By 2020, the participation of children and adolescents in work activities that impair their educational, physical and mental development is eliminated, while the guarantees of the enjoyment of all their rights are increased, especially those of protection, health and education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labour and Social Security</li> </ul>

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dimensions: the social policy focused on the fight against poverty contributes to the eradication of CL, guaranteeing the right to comprehensive care for children and adolescents in work situations; the educational system guarantees the right to education of children and adolescents; build the capacity of the institutions involved in the application of the regulatory framework against CL and its worst forms; awareness and social mobilization; generation of knowledge and mechanisms for monitoring policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Committee for the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour; however, it has not been possible to confirm whether it is still working.</li> </ul>
Granada	There is no national policy on CL.		There is no National Committee on CL
Guatemala	Roadmap to make Guatemala a country free of child labour and its worst forms 2016-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective: To contribute to the prevention of the entry of children and adolescents into work activities prohibited for their age and, to provide care and protection to children and adolescents who are victims of CL and its worst forms to achieve the restitution of their rights and the withdrawal of situations of exploitation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labour and Social Security</li> </ul>

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dimensions: fight against poverty, guarantee the right to health of children and adolescents in risk or situation of CL, guarantee the right to education of children and adolescents, coordinate actions for the prevention and eradication of CL and verify compliance with the legal framework in this matter, public awareness and participation, generation of knowledge and mechanisms for monitoring policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic table on CL.</li> </ul>
Guyana	National Policy Toward the Elimination of Child Labour (2018–2025)	The policy objectives are to reconcile the shortcomings and inconsistencies of existing national policies with ratified international conventions; establishing a national framework to coordinate, enforce, monitor, and evaluate all efforts to prevent and eliminate CL; removing children who participate in the worst forms of CL; building sustained civic engagement in the fight against CL through the tangible participation of adults and children in the development and implementation of programs and initiatives to combat CL; providing emphasis on the protection of indigenous children vulnerable to CL living in the interior of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoSP Department of Labour</li> <li>• The plan calls for the creation of the Child Labour Prevention and Elimination Committee. With the recent change of administration, the Ministry of Labour has indicated its intention to re-establish, as a first step, an intra-ministerial committee on the subject.</li> </ul>
Haiti	National Child Protection Policy (2016–2020).	<p>The policy contemplates the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention Component. The objective is to strengthen the interventions of the competent</li> </ul>	No information

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		<p>institutions and key actors, in accordance with the rights and gender perspective, in the prevention of CL through training and informative actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justice / Prosecutor's Office Component. Purpose: Take cases of child exploitation to the relevant authorities.</li> <li>• Protection component. The objective is to strengthen the application of the law and the application of child protection mechanisms.</li> <li>• Component Production of information and purpose of promotion: Know the status of child labour in this country to guide political decisions.</li> </ul>	
Honduras	Roadmap to make Honduras a country free of child labour and its worst forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact objective: by 2020 the participation of children and adolescents between the ages of 5 and 17 in work activities that harm their educational, physical and mental development will be eliminated, while the guarantees of the enjoyment of all their rights are increased, especially those protection, health and education.</li> </ul>	National Commission for the prevention and removal of CL

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six dimensions: fight against poverty; education; Health; regulatory and institutional framework; awareness and social mobilization; knowledge generation and monitoring.</li> </ul>	
Jamaica	National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour, which is in the process of being formalized by the competent authorities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program for the Elimination of Child Labour - Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS).</li> <li>• National Steering Committee on Child Labour (NASTOCL)</li> </ul>
Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sectorial Work and Social Welfare Program 2020-2024</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Program indicates the need to promote actions for the protection of minors of legal age to work and to eradicate child labour in the population under 14 years of age.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (STPS)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roadmap of Mexico as a pioneer country of the Alliance 8.7</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Roadmap seeks to accelerate actions to reduce CL, forced labour and trafficking in children and adolescents through 4 priority axes: generation of information, supply chains, migration and prevention, protection, reporting and prosecution strategies. It fosters the articulation between the CITI and the Inter-secretarial Commission to prevent, punish and eradicate crimes in the matter of trafficking in persons in charge of the Ministry of the Interior.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-secretarial Commission for the prevention and eradication of child labour and the protection of working adolescents of legal age in Mexico (CITI). At the state, federal and municipal level.</li> </ul>

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
Nicaragua	Roadmap to make Nicaragua a country free of child labour and its worst forms	Objective: The participation of children between 5 and 17 years of age in work activities that harm their educational, physical and mental development is eliminated by 2020, while the guarantees for the restitution of all their rights, to life, family coexistence are increased, community, national identity, health, free education, food, housing, culture and recreation as established by the Constitution, national laws and the National Human Development Plan.	National Commission for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labour; however, there is no information about its operation.
		It comprises six dimensions - poverty reduction; education; Health; normative and institutional framework - restitution and protection of rights; awareness and social mobilization; and knowledge generation and monitoring.	
Panama	Roadmap to make Panama a country free of child labour and its worst forms	Objective. By 2020, the participation of children between 5 and 17 years of age in work activities that harm their educational, physical and mental development is eliminated, while the guarantees of the enjoyment of all their rights, especially those of protection, health and education, are increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labour and Labour Development.</li> </ul>



Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		Six dimensions: fight against poverty; education; Health; comprehensive protection of rights and regulatory and institutional framework; awareness and social mobilization; and knowledge generation and monitoring.	• Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of the Adolescent Worker
Paraguay	Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour 2019-2024	• Objective: “Focus and articulate public policies for Boys, Girls and Adolescents in a situation of Worst Forms of Child Labour and Children and Adolescents at risk; generate income for their families, train and sensitize them, as well as key actors and society, on the Rights of the Child and the Girl and the Worst Forms of Child Labour; achieve free and quality education for these and effective control of the work of adolescents.”	• Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security
		• Actions: Identification of children and adolescents in the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) or at risk and their families; establishment of the baseline and attention to emergency cases detected, with emphasis on the rural and indigenous population; Comprehensive care and reintegration of victims; strengthening the family nucleus as an area of protection of the rights of children and adolescents in WFCL; adaptation of the free quality educational offer for children and	• National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of the Work of Adolescents (CONAETI)

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		adolescents in WFCL; awareness of society and especially of the mass media; effective control of Adolescent Work and promotion of decent work for Adolescents in WFCL or at risk of being so; institutional strengthening.	
Peru	National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour 2012-2021.	• Final result: eradicate CL.	• Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion
		• Axes: poverty, education and use of free time, social tolerance, working conditions, protection, information and knowledge.	• National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (CPETI) at the national and regional level.
Dominican Republic	Roadmap to make the Dominican Republic a country free of child labour and its worst forms	• Objective: By 2020, the participation of children between 5 and 17 years of age in work activities that harm their educational, physical and mental development is eliminated, while the guarantees of the enjoyment of all their rights, especially those of protection, health and education are increased, as established by the constitution and national laws.	• Ministry of Labour

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Six dimensions: fight against poverty; education; health; regulatory and institutional framework; awareness and social mobilization; and knowledge generation and monitoring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Steering Committee to Fight CL</li> </ul>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	There is no national policy on CL		Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Nevis Affairs, Labour, Social Security and Ecclesiastical Affairs There is no committee.
Santa Lucia	There is no national policy on CL		Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations, and Sustainable Development There is no committee.
Suriname	National Action Plan of Surinam to Combat Child Labour (NAPKA) 2019-2024	It raises the following priority areas: Conduct research on CL; ensure that children enjoy adequate protection through education; combat poverty at all levels, so that the negative effects of poverty are greatly reduced and CL is avoided; strengthening families to reduce the risk of CL; support companies / employers to invest in society based on Corporate Social Responsibility and prevent children from getting involved in CL; guide and protect children who are exploited by (the worst forms of) child labour, through new opportunities and possibilities, to reintegrate into society;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labour is the responsible authority</li> </ul>
		Improve information and raise awareness about the fight against CL; strengthen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Committee for the Elimination of Child Labour</li> </ul>

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
		institutions that are directly and indirectly involved in the fight against CL; protect all children in the territory of Suriname against child labour, both boys and girls, with emphasis on the protection of children from the interior, indigenous children, children from tribal peoples, children with disabilities and children from poor families.	
Trinidad and Tobago	Currently, they do not have a plan or policy but they started a consultancy for the development of a CL policy that will be part of the National Policy on Children. (National Child Policy)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MLSME)</li> <li>• National Steering Committee for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour</li> </ul>
Uruguay	National Strategy for Children and Adolescents 2016-2020	Strategic guideline 4: Address situations of special vulnerability, street situations, child labour, conflict with criminal law, loss of family care. The objective of: Strengthening CL oversight is proposed. Detect irregular CL situations. Strengthen the departmental CETIs. Raise awareness about CL issues at the national level.	National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour (CETI)

Country	National Policy in force	Main characteristics of the national policy in force	Mechanisms of institutional articulation
Venezuela	Homeland Plan 2025. Towards economic prosperity	The plan states that it adheres to the SDG indicators; In this sense, it endorses indicator 8.7.	Ministry of Popular Power for Labour and Social Security
			There is no committee or table

#### Annex 4b. UNDAF or UNSCF of the countries of the region

Country	UNDAF	CL and/or child protection in UNDAF	Detail
ARGENTINA	United Nations Strategic Cooperation Framework for Development (MECNUD or UNSCF) 2016-2020	Includes CL	Outcome 1.3: By 2020, the country will have implemented strategies that promote the reduction of the informal economy and all forms of discrimination, especially promoting gender equality and the eradication of child labour and forced labour.
BOLIVIA	United Nations Complementarity Framework for Living Well in Bolivia 2018-2022	Includes CL	PILLAR 1 ERADICATION OF EXTREME POVERTY. Goal 3: In Bolivia there are no longer captive communities, no form of “pongueaje” (free labour) and slavery or exploitation in child labour
BRAZIL	Framework of the United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development Brazil 2017-2021	Includes CL	Axis 5. Reduction of socioeconomic and territorial inequalities, promoting full employment and decent work, guaranteeing social and labour rights, professional qualification, with special attention to people in situations of greater vulnerability  Indicator 5.3. Occupancy level of children and adolescents
Chile	United Nations Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development in Chile 2019-2022 (UNDAF)	Includes child protection issues, does not explicitly mention CL	Direct Effect 6 By 2022, access to public services and quality social protection mechanisms is expanded and consolidated, which favour the comprehensive development of people, with an emphasis on childhood, the elderly and indigenous peoples.

Country	UNDAF	CL and/or child protection in UNDAF	Detail
COLOMBIA	UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT IN COLOMBIA 2015-2019	It does not include the CL issue but it does include child protection	Objective of strategic area 2 (Sustainable development): Colombia will have advanced towards sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions, including advances in equity and closing of territorial and population gaps, productive inclusion of the areas that are lagging the most, comprehensive environmental management and mitigation and adaptation to climate change
COSTA RICA	United Nations Development Assistance Framework Costa Rica 2018-2022	It does not include the CL issue but it does include child protection	STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA 2: Institutional capacities for innovation, efficiency and effectiveness of public management have been strengthened, in order to accelerate compliance with the SDGs within the framework of national priorities for sustainable development with equality.
ECUADOR	United Nations Cooperation Framework in Ecuador 2015–2018	Does not include CL	Results Group 2: “Reduction of inequity gaps for cohesion, inclusion and quality of life”. Direct effect 2. As of 2018, it has contributed to strengthening national and local institutional capacities, within their competencies and of citizens, in accordance with the guidelines of the sectors involved, to reduce inequality gaps in the enjoyment of rights to health, education, habitat and housing, water and sanitation, food, a healthy environment and comprehensive social protection.
MEXICO	UNDAF 2014-2019	Includes CL	Direct effect 5: the Mexican state will have strengthened and implemented public policies that promote sustained economic growth and competitiveness generate decent work and improve the quality of employment, particularly for the benefit of women, youth, indigenous peoples, rural communities, migrants, older adults and people with disabilities.  Indicator: 5.8% of the population between 5 and 17 years of age who work.

Country	UNDAF	CL and/or child protection in UNDAF	Detail
NICARAGUA	United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Nicaragua - 2013-2017	It does not mention CL but it does mention child protection	2. Guarantee the right to food security, health, education and well-being of the Nicaraguan people
PANAMA	2016-2020	Includes CL	Outcome 1.2 By 2020, the State has strengthened its public policy management capacities and uses effective governance mechanisms that include inter-sectoral coordination, social participation, and accountability.  Indicator: Indicator 1.2.1 Number of effective initiatives for inter-sectoral coordination, mechanisms for social participation, political dialogue and accountability; assets, promoted by government agencies for the management of public policies and guarantee of human rights. It includes the Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour and the Protection of Adolescent Workers (CETIPPAT).
PARAGUAY	2015-2019	Includes CL	Outcome 1.1 Paraguay will have made progress in the protection and guarantee of the rights of all people, with emphasis on those who are in a situation of vulnerability or discrimination.  Indicator: child labour rate.
PERU	United Nations Cooperation Framework for Development in Peru 2017 2021	Includes CL	DIRECT EFFECT 1: By 2021, all people in situations of vulnerability, poverty and discrimination, improve their access to livelihoods and productive employment and decent work, through sustainable development pathways that strengthen social and natural capital, integrating an adequate risk management.



Country	UNDAF	CL and/or child protection in UNDAF	Detail
			Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children between 5 and 17 years of age who perform child labour, disaggregated by sex and age
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	(UNDAF) 2018-2022	It does not explicitly mention child labour but it does mention child protection issues	Effect 2.2. By 2022, children, adolescents, and women have access to comprehensive and quality health services, which include health promotion, harm prevention and promotion of sexual and reproductive health; considering the participation and particularities of men's health.  Outcome 2.3 By 2022, boys, girls, adolescents and young people in the Dominican Republic participate in the learning process based on competencies achieved in an inclusive, equitable and gender perspective manner; improve their academic performance; and enjoy lifelong learning opportunities for all
URUGUAY	STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN URUGUAY 2016-2020	It does not mention CL but it does mention child protection	Priority area 2: Inclusive and equal social development
BAHAMAS	No information		
CUBA	2014-2018	Does not include CL	Cooperation area: Population dynamics and quality, development and sustainability of social and cultural services National Priority: Guarantee quality social and cultural services
EL SALVADOR	2016-2020	Includes CL	COOPERATION AREA 1: BASIC GOODS AND SERVICES. Direct effect: The population enjoys better universal and equitable coverage and access to quality basic goods and services

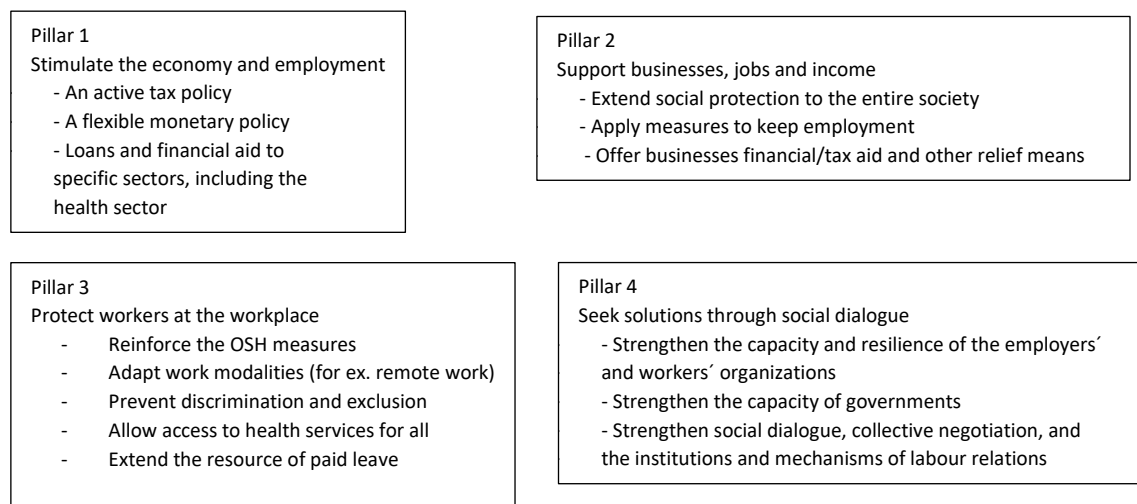
Country	UNDAF	CL and/or child protection in UNDAF	Detail
GUATEMALA	2015-2019	It does not explicitly mention child labour but it does mention child protection issues	PROGRAM AREA: Inclusive and sustainable development Priority population: Indigenous peoples, women, girls, boys, adolescents and youth
Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Curacao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Maarten, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago	United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework in the Caribbean 2017 - 2021	Includes child protection	An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Caribbean With an emphasis on the most vulnerable groups, promote social and economic inclusion and equity while improving social protection and [the] access to decent employment within a sustainable economy
HONDURAS	2017-2021	It does not explicitly mention child labour but it does mention child protection issues	STRATEGIC AREA 1. A Honduras without extreme poverty, educated and healthy, with consolidated systems of social security.
VENEZUELA	(UNDAF) 2015-2019	It does not explicitly mention child labour but it does mention child protection issues	Axis 1: Sustainable Development and Poverty. Axis 2: Education Axis 4: Health

Country	UNDAF	CL and/or child protection in UNDAF	Detail
HAITI	2017-2021	It does not explicitly mention child labour but it does mention child protection issues	Outcome 1: The population, especially the most vulnerable, has equitable access to livelihoods, decent and green jobs, and productive resources to reduce poverty in all its forms in a supportive and inclusive socio-economic and cultural environment.

Annex 4c. The ILO's four-pillar policy framework to address the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis



Source: ILO (2020). Labour Overview 2020 Latin America and the Caribbean December 17 of 2020



Annex 4d. Main types of products envisaged in the design of the Support Projects for the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean free of Child Labour.

Outcome category	Outcome Details	Results to which outcomes belong
Linked to the participation of the RI as a reference in global and regional spaces.	Previous preparation and performance in forums, conferences, events, meetings about CL.	Result 1
Linked to the application of CLRISK	Technical document of the CLRISK, Territorial maps of risk/vulnerability to CL, Complementary Model of Identification of Child Labour Risk, Mapping of services, programs and coordination spaces in CL, Systematization of CLRISK methodology, Analysis of results of application of CLRISK.	Result 2
Linked to the development of proposals, strategies, plans	Proposals and plans on cooperation initiatives against CL between public actors, employers' and workers' organizations; expansion of partners, strategic allies and advocacy spaces related to target 8.7; strategic communication plan; exchange of good practices, lessons and experiences at the regional level and with other continents.	Results 1, 3 and 5
Linked to capacity building (programs, seminars) of government FPs, employers' and workers' organizations	Capacities to influence national, sub-regional and regional development agendas; mobilize and manage public and private technical and financial resources or take advantage of existing ones against CL; promote the application of the multi-sectoral approach and the MAP on PETI (Plan to Eradicate CL); promote alliances with key public policy actors; monitor institutional agreements and commitments assumed by countries and advance towards target 8.7.	Results 1, 3 and 4
Linked to regional or national studies and research, toolbox, resource bank	Studies on effective models (in terms of mobilization of resources, axes of intervention, articulation of actors) for the PETI; gender and CL; other vulnerable populations prioritized by the RI; systematization of lessons learned in the SSC exchange processes; monitoring of regional progress against target 8.7	Result 1, 3 and 4

Source: Project PRODOC.

#### Annex 4e. Particularities of the context of the countries that make up the RI, according to sub-regions

In Central American countries such as Panama, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Honduras, CL is particularly critical issues in the informal sector, family farming and the indigenous population, as well as CL generated by migration. While in the Caribbean countries, support for the generation of statistics on CL is a priority, which in turn can support the development of policies or action plans and for the strengthening of the National Committees against Child Labour. Although in this same region there are some countries in which the prevention and eradication of CL is not a priority issue on the public policy agenda due to the low incidence of the phenomenon, for example countries such as Granada, Antigua and Barbuda have a very firm education law so that children up to 16 years of age compulsorily attend school and after that there are a number of educational opportunities in terms of tertiary institutions and vocational training for adolescents and young people.

In South America, each country has its priority issues: for example, in Ecuador the begging of children and adolescents in the streets; in Chile domestic work; in Colombia migration; in Peru agricultural CL and adolescent work in the informal sector; in Brazil the generation of decent work for adolescents who are of the age allowed to work; in Uruguay rural CL; and in Venezuela early pregnancy that sometimes leads to the father (also an adolescent) dropping out of school to assume the family group. And in this same region, countries also have their particularities in terms of the political, social, and institutional context: for example, Argentina is a federal country, so each province has autonomy and primary competencies in CL and other issues; Brazil has many policies at the federal level but there are difficulties in implementing them at the municipal level; Chile has recently had a complicated social context; in Paraguay, the Ministry of Labour is relatively recent; in Bolivia, the CL area or unit of the Ministry of Labour is undergoing restructuring; and Uruguay is the only country in South America with a quadripartite National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (including civil society).

**Annex 4f. Indicators of expected results in the design of the Support Projects for the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Initiative free of Child Labour**

<b>Results</b>	<b>Indicators that correspond to a level of activities or outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators that do correspond to a level of results</b>
1. The RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the achievement of target 8.7	* Number and type of new alliances and agreements established, between countries and/or institutions, aimed at the prevention and eradication of CL, especially in its worst forms.	* Number, type and scope of spaces in which the RI is recognized as a benchmark  * Number of new countries joining the RI
2. The member countries of the RI have strengthened the preventive approach to CL	* Number of countries that implement the Predictor Model of the Policy Accelerator Framework	* Number and type of actors that have improved their technical and political capacities for the implementation of the CLRISK / IVTI  * Number and type of proposals identified to implement multi-sectoral actions in the country, in response to the predictor model
3. Synergies and sustained dialogue between countries and / or regions have been established within the framework of SSC	* Number of exchanges and transfer of knowledge, methodologies and tools developed within the framework of the support provided by the project  * Number of actors who have participated in exchanges of experiences promoted by the project	* Number and type of practices replicated and/or adapted by the countries that exchanged experiences
4. The RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, of reference and convergence of actors	* Number and type of new research and studies that relate CL to priority issues on the development agenda of the countries of the region	* Frequency with which the FP Network uses the studies / inputs provided on gender and CL to design its actions at the national level.
5. The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has effective and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of CL	* Number and type of coordination and monitoring meetings of the FP Network	* Number of visits to the RI Web platform  * Number of fans (Facebook) and followers (Twitter) of the RI

Source: Project PRODOC.

## Annex 4g. Strategic axes, specific objectives and main measures of the RI Gender Strategy

### **Strategic Axis 1. INSTITUTIONAL POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Specific Objective 1. Encourage prevention and protection frameworks to address the different needs, interests and capacities of children and adolescents.**

- Promote that national policies for the prevention and protection of CL include a gender perspective and that the specific protection risks that affect children and adolescents are adequately addressed (trafficking for exploitation purposes, domestic work).
- Incorporate the gender dimension in the application of the CLRISK, adapting the diagnoses, data, surveys and information to identify gender inequalities, aligned with the pertinent indicators of the SDGs agreed at the national level by the states.

### **Strategic Axis 2. DEVELOPMENT OF CAPABILITIES**

**Specific Objective 2. Strengthen the incorporation of the gender approach in the organizations, actions, documents and products generated by the RI.**

- Support the FP Network of the RI and the TS through training and gender resources
- Encourage the incorporation of the gender perspective and the development of gender indicators in data collection in the countries
- Promote the conduct of gender analysis on the reality of child labour
- Review the capacities of existing institutions and mechanisms to serve girls and boys / women and men equally and promote gender equality.

### **Strategic Axis 3. GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE**

**Specific Objective 3. Generate and manage knowledge to publicize the structural causes that define gender relations, interacting with other dimensions and influencing child and adolescent labour.**

- Carry out studies on the structural causes that define gender relations in the different types of CL and their interactions with other variables of inequality.
- Carry out a mapping of good practices on gender and child labour in the region.
- Incorporate gender issues in the agenda of virtual meetings of the FP Network and include exchange of gender experiences.

### **Strategic Axis 4. POLITICAL INFLUENCE**

**Specific Objective 4. Integrate the Equality Agenda with the Agenda for the prevention and eradication of child labour and the protection of adolescent workers.**

- Create coordination and exchange mechanisms with international organizations with relevant competencies for RI (UNICEF, OIM, PAHO / WHO, UNHCR), for example, for the collection and use of data.
- Foster and strengthen alliances with gender equality bodies and institutions in the countries and with gender specialists, women's associations and organizations representing children and adolescents in political advocacy activities of the RI.

### **Strategic Axis 5. RAISING AWARENESS**

**Specific Objective 5. Favour sensitive environments to promote and make the rights of children and adolescents visible in programs and projects for the prevention and eradication of CL and adolescents.**

- Prepare awareness products that explain the intersections between gender and child labour aimed at the different actors involved in RI.
- Encourage the development of workdays and campaigns that help modify the structural causes of inequalities, at the individual level (awareness), cultural norms, in the distribution of resources and opportunities, and in the institutions and formal laws.



Annex 4h. Main global and regional spaces and events the Declarations of which refer to the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Spaces / events	Extract of the Declaration where reference is made to the Regional Initiative
IV World Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour (Argentina, 2017)	<i>We declare our commitment and urge the international community to commit to: “Promote sub-regional and regional initiatives aimed at achieving the sustained eradication of child labour, such as the <b>Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour</b>, derived from the commitments contracted during the III Global Conference on Child Labour (item 3.4)</i>
XX Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour of the OAS/CIDI (2017)	<i><u>Bridgetown Declaration</u> “(...)Intensify government efforts to eradicate child labour by 2025, in accordance with Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly through integrated and coordinated policies with different ministries, comprehensive social protection systems and interventions that focus on not only in children and adolescents, but also in their family and community environment. Support the implementation of the initiatives resulting from the Fourth World Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour, held in Buenos Aires in November 2017, and continue supporting the <b>Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour</b>”</i>
10th ILO Meeting of Ministers of Labour of the Caribbean (Jamaica, 2017)	<i>“All Caribbean countries should participate in the <b>Regional Initiative</b> in order to strengthen efforts in the region to achieve the commitment acquired in the Hemispheric Agenda for Decent Work 2006-2015, which seeks the elimination of all forms of child labour by 2020 ” (point 4.1)</i>
19th Regional Meeting of the Americas (Panama, 2018)	<i>In point 13 of the Declaration, a call is made to: “eradicate forced labour and child labour, promote decent work for all and foster cross-border cooperation, including in areas or sectors of high international integration” (paragraph 11, point xiv). This reference implies an endorsement of the action of platforms such as RI.</i>
X Ibero-American Conference of Ministers of Labour, Employment and Social Security organized by SEGIB (2018)	<i>“We reiterate our commitment to promoting policies to accelerate the eradication of child labour, while guaranteeing the protection of adolescent labour in accordance with the fundamental principles and rights at work, in particular through the <b>Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour</b> as an effective and innovative mechanism that, based on social dialogue, contributes to the efforts made by the countries to achieve goal 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda.”</i>

#### Annex 4i. Main similarities and differences between the RI and the Alliance 8.7

Alliance 8.7 and the RI agree that they both seek to accelerate actions for the fulfilment of Target 8.7, seek to strengthen national initiatives and are aligned with the 2030 Agenda. However, they differ in that: (a) the RI was created four years earlier, (b) the RI is regional in scope and Alliance 8.7 is global, (c) the RI focuses specifically on CL, while Alliance 8.7 also works on human trafficking and forced labour, and (d) Alliance 8.7 is a Network that seeks to achieve political commitments from governments in prevention and eradication of CL and RI is a more technical action Network, which promotes actions to put into practice the commitments assumed by governments.

Some of these differences have represented challenges for the generation of synergies between RI and Alliance 8.7: (a) while the labour approach (exploitation) is present in the three phenomena (CL, trafficking and forced labour), the criminal approach is less clear in the CL since, unlike the other two, it is not a crime; (b) how to approach CL to avoid losing visibility, or backsliding in advance, and (c) how to delimit the role of the RI and Alliance 8.7 with regard to CL. The last two challenges have been overcome, in such a way that currently the RI assumes the representation of Alliance 8.7 in the region. Key to this has been the incorporation of Chile, Mexico, and Peru (RI members) as the first three LAC pioneer countries in Alliance 8.7.

Annex 4j. Main studies prepared and / or published by the Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Geographic Scope	Studies	With what institution was it developed?
Regional	“Existen alternativas para la niñez y la adolescencia en el campo: erradiquemos el trabajo infantil en la agricultura” (There are alternatives for children and adolescents in the countryside: let's eradicate child labour in agriculture)	With FAO
	“Una trampa para la desigualdad – trabajo infantil en América Latina y el Caribe”. (A trap for inequality - child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean)	With ECLAC
	“Claves para la innovación. Sistematización de la IR 2014 – 2017” (Keys to innovation. Systematization of the RI 2014 - 2017)	
	“Análisis comparado del proceso de determinación de los listados de TI en países priorizados, recomendaciones e identificación de buenas prácticas” (Comparative analysis of the process of determining CL listings in prioritized countries, recommendations and identification of good practices)	
	Trabajos temáticos sobre “Trabajo peligroso, agricultura y servicios”, “TI y adolescente en contextos migratorios”, “Trabajo forzoso y formas modernas de esclavitud”, “Trabajo infantil y transición escuela-trabajo” (Thematic papers on "Hazardous work, agriculture and services", "CL and adolescents in migratory contexts," Forced labour and modern forms of slavery", "Child labour and school-work transition")	Within the framework of the Spain-Americas Forum
	“Mapeo Avances y retos hacia el cumplimiento de la Meta 8.7 de los ODS en América Latina y el Caribe: Un aporte desde la sociedad civil” (“Mapping Progress and challenges towards meeting Goal 8.7 of the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean: A contribution from civil society”)	With Global March
	“La Coopération Sud-Sud et Triangulaire: Un moyen efficace de lutter contre le travail des enfants et former les jeunes” (2006-2017) (“South-South and Triangular Cooperation: An effective way to fight against child labour and train young people” (2006-2017))	
National	“Migración y Trabajo Infantil en Guatemala” (Migration and Child Labour in Guatemala)	With the IOM
	“Migración y Trabajo Infantil en Honduras” (Migration and Child Labour in Honduras)	
	“Magnitud y características del trabajo infantil adolescente en Costa Rica” (Magnitude and characteristics of adolescent child labour in Costa Rica)	
	“Nuevas formas de trabajo infantil. Utilización y reclutamiento de niños, niñas y adolescentes para la realización de actividades ilícitas en las pandillas de El Salvador” (“New forms of child labour. Use and	

	recruitment of children and adolescents to carry out illicit activities in the gangs of El Salvador ")	
	"Modelo municipal de detección y erradicación de trabajo infantil en Perú" ("Municipal model for the detection and eradication of child labour in Peru")	

Source: TPR of the Projects

#### Annex 4k. Theoretical advantages of CLRISK, the requirements for its implementation as well as its limitations.

The theoretical advantages of CLRISK are the following.

- Allows the design and targeting of specific public policies that are sensitive to the region, province or municipality. This is important because the model, by reporting information at the municipal level, allows public policies to combat CL to be designed and implemented at the local level based on evidence.
- Allows the design of preventive multi-sectoral strategies for the eradication of CL at the local level
- Provides reliable information to regions and local governments about CL in their territory.
- It is cost efficient since it does not require conducting a specialized CL survey, but rather works with all the information available in the country.
- Facilitates active monitoring of risk factors and protective factors.
- Delivers a standardized methodology that allows adaptation to the availability of data, to the particular situation faced by each country and its territories.
- The simplicity of the model makes it easier for the technical teams of the countries to appropriate it and integrate it into the usual statistical processes for decision-making.

The implementation of CLRISK also supposes the fulfilment of prerequisites and faces limitations and disadvantages that must be considered:

- Countries must have up-to-date information from surveys, censuses, and administrative records to prepare the models.
- CLRISK's sub-national estimates are more reliable as the survey is more representative at the territorial level.
- The estimates have margins of error, produced both by sampling errors and by the fit of the regression model. Therefore, the estimates should be taken as a reference that helps public policy, but never as official figures in sub-national territories.
- Due to the high levels of coordination and articulation, the implementers of the model must take into account - at least - the following elements: the organizational structure and the level of decentralization of the State, the existence of a body to fight CL at the local level and the type of coordination that it establishes (or has established) with the national instance and with the ML at the national level, the existence and decision levels (national / regional / local) of a comprehensive child protection system, as well as such as the capacity, leadership and resources (human, financial, communicational) of the ML to lead this process.
- It does not incorporate gender and intercultural approaches due to the limitations of the statistical systems of various countries to fully collect these variables (for example, statistical information on the NPDW is not always available and not all surveys collect the variable race ), although, from a theoretical point of view, the CLRISK could incorporate variables related to these approaches.

#### Annex 4I. The implementation of CLRISK, Phases I and II by countries

Country	Phase I				Phase II
	Model used	Information sources used	National leading Institution	Results	
Guatemala	Probability model.	2018 Census National Survey of Living Conditions (ENCOVI) of 2014.	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 340 municipalities were classified by level of risk as high (98), medium (132) and low (110).</li> <li>• Identified risk factors: occupation of the mother, belonging to an indigenous people, living in a rural area, school lag, age and sex of the children and adolescents, overcrowding, education of the head of the household and of the spouse.</li> </ul>	Pilot in the municipality of San Pedro Sacatepéquez. There is a Mapping of the offer of programs / services and the characterization of the municipality.
Chile	CL vulnerability index	Administrative records	CL Eradication Department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the 345 communes in the country, 81 have a high index, 63 a medium index and 201 a low index.</li> <li>• There are two sectors with the highest concentration of communes that showed a high index of vulnerability to CL: regions of the extreme north and the south-central regions of the country. In both, difficult territorial access and, consequently, low access to social services, as well as its high poverty rate, high presence of rural areas, informal employment in the agricultural and fishing sectors, high tolerance to child labour and high presence of indigenous communities</li> </ul>	The Aysen region was preselected because it has committed authorities, with the capacity to mobilize resources and with the presence of other institutions participating in Phase II; however, the social outbreak of 2019 and COVID-19 postponed work.

Argentina	Probability model.	Survey of activities of girls, boys and adolescents (EANNA) 2016-2017, Population Census of 2010 and administrative records.	Observatory of Child and Adolescent Labour of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results for the 511 departments show an average risk for Argentina at the departmental level of 6.54%. There are 51 departments with high risk (greater than 8.8%).</li> <li>• The risk of CL and adolescents is: i) increasing with the age of children and adolescents, ii) higher in boys, iii) increases for children and adolescents in households whose head is an unregistered salaried worker or is a non-salaried worker in urban areas. iv) the higher level of education of the head of the household, v) attendance at school for children and adolescents and vi) paid health coverage for children and adolescents.</li> </ul>	Mendoza has expressed interest in participating in Phase II.
Costa Rica	CL vulnerability index	Administrative records of different public institutions.	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Of the 81 cantons in the country, 22 present a high index, 33 a medium index and 26 a low index.	In process the characterization of the cantons of Limón and Talamanca, of the province of Limón, Caribbean Region, where the pilot plan will be executed.
Colombia	Probability model		National Planning Department (DNP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the 1,046 municipalities in the country, 188 present high risk, 456 medium risk and 402 low risk.</li> <li>• Risk factors: labour informality of the head of the household, sex of the children and adolescents, school attendance of the children and adolescents, place of residence.</li> </ul>	Approach to a municipality of El Bagre in Antioquia. Some municipalities of Valle del Cauca have expressed interest in participating.
Peru	Probability model	National Household Survey (ENAHU) and Household	Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion	Municipalities were identified according to risk level and associated factors.	-

		Targeting System (SISFOH)			
Mexico	Probability model	CL module of the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (2015) and Inter-census Survey 2015	General Directorate of Statistics and Informatics of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (STPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the national level, it is identified that the maximum risk value is 51.5%, while the minimum is 0. While the mean and median risk at the municipal level is 10.7% and 9.9% respectively. The municipalities that have a probability greater than 25% are 31 and 12 are distributed in Chiapas, 6 in Oaxaca, 4 in Puebla, 4 in Jalisco, 3 in Durango and 1 in both Campeche and Chihuahua.</li> <li>• The factors that affect the probability of child occupation not allowed are a) sex, age and school attendance of the children and adolescents, b) head of household and spouse are employed and if the head of household is engaged in agricultural activities, c) education of the head of the household and of the spouse, d) access of the head of the household to social security, e) the number of members of the household.</li> </ul>	Tuxtla Gutiérrez (Chiapas) characterization and mapping studies were carried out and the first coordination with programs / services was held. Villa Victoria has the characterization and mapping studies. Other municipalities in Chiapas have expressed their interest in using the CLRISK; Thus, with the municipality of Tapachula, it coordinates with the IOM to carry out preventive actions to CL with a focus on migration.
Paraguay	Not yet defined	Not yet defined	General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses (DGEEC), Labour Observatory and the General Directorate for Child Protection of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social		-



			Security (MTESS), Inter-institutional Technical Commission for Monitoring the Application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model.		
Brazil	Probability model	National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) and Population and Housing Census	Ministry of Labour and Social Development	Municipalities were identified according to risk level and associated factors.	-
Jamaica	Probability model	Jamaica Youth activity survey of 2016 and Population and Housing Census of the 2011	Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Institute of Statistics	Municipalities were identified according to risk level and associated factors.	-

**Annex 4m. Effective and potential uses of CLRISK in RI countries that have implemented Phase I of CLRISK**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Effective Use</b>	<b>Potential Use</b>
Brazil		The Ministry of Citizenship has expressed interest in including the CLRISK risk maps as a criterion for targeting local funding for the Child Labour Eradication Transfer Program.
Argentina	<p>* The National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Work 2018-2022 mentions the country's commitment to "apply the predictor model using microdata from the National Survey of Child Labour (EANNA) 2017 to generate a mapping of high risk areas". Furthermore, the Plan considers actions aimed at disseminating the results of the predictor model and at designing public policies aimed at the prevention and restitution of rights of children and adolescents at risk of CL, using the results of the model as a source of information.</p> <p>* Information from the CLRISK has been provided to the National Program for Strengthening the COPRETI so that it may be included in its training plans for the COPRETI.</p> <p>* The National Institute of Agricultural Technology has used the results of the CLRISK as a source of information to prioritize the geographic scope of studies to measure the impact of water access works on the use of time by families and children.</p>	* The Ministry of Health hopes to use the results of the CLRISK to prioritize the geographic scope of training for public officials
Colombia	* The CLRISK appears in the Public Policy Line for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the Comprehensive Protection of Adolescent Workers 2017-2027.	<p>* The tool is expected to be used in the work carried out with the departmental CIETIs.</p> <p>* The Colombian Institute of Family Welfare has shown interest in using the results of the CLRISK in the targeting of its Model of Attention to Children at Risk of Child Labour.</p>
Chile	* The Labour Directorate incorporates the results of the CLRISK when planning audits in areas of greater CL risk.	
Peru		The Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion is interested in linking the CLRISK risk maps with the "My District" Social Programs Targeting System.
Paraguay		It hopes to use the CLRISK as a tool associated with the territorialization of its CL PREVENTION AND ERADICATION Strategy 2019-2024.
México	<p>* It was adopted from the Critical Path of the 2019-2024 Work Plan, which develops strategies and lines of action based on the use of CLRISK.</p> <p>* Activities have also been developed using</p>	

	CLRISK information as a basis, such as campaigns on community radio about CL	
Costa Rica		The CLRISK is expected to facilitate the programming of the CL-free Costa Rica Roadmap for the period 2021-2025.
Guatemala	The business sector has used CLRISK information to develop actions in the coffee growing sector.	The CLRISK is expected to contribute to the construction of local plans to combat CL.

Source: Interviews with the FPs and other actors; Monitora 8.7; TPR of Support Projects; CLRISK results reports and national policy documents to combat CL.

Annex 4n. Main exchanges of experiences between countries of the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

Countries	Main objective of the exchange of experiences
<b>Costa Rica, Chile and El Salvador</b>	Meeting "Strengthening strategies and alliances in the prevention and eradication of CL", in Costa Rica. The issue of follow-up and monitoring systems in the care of underage workers was addressed
<b>Suriname and Venezuela</b>	The FP participated in a Technical Table in the framework of a bilateral meeting, where the labour inspection of children and adolescents in the agricultural sector, the situation of migrant workers and human trafficking was discussed, based on information generated by RI
<b>Peru and Argentina</b>	The government of Peru had an exchange with Argentina to strengthen the capacities of the PETI (Plan to Eradicate CL) team of Peru in statistics, updating the list of dangerous jobs and developing local policies. Within the framework of the Argentina-Peru Cooperation between the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion of Peru and the Ministry of Production and Labour of Argentina for the implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in Peru.
<b>Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico and Peru</b>	CLRISK Technical Exchange Meeting in pilot countries of Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>Chile and Paraguay</b>	Exchange on CLRISK. Chile presented the methodology applied with the CLRISK, its results and perspectives of use; Paraguay expressed interest in applying the CLRISK.
<b>Caribbean countries</b>	Virtual exchange on CLRISK among the group of English-speaking Caribbean countries, taking as a reference the ongoing process carried out in Jamaica
<b>Brazil, Costa Rica and Colombia</b>	*Exchange of experiences in meetings of the FP network on the CLRISK Phase I application process
<b>Argentina and México</b>	Argentina-Mexico cooperation between the Secretariat of Labour and Social Welfare of Mexico and the Ministry of Production and Labour of Argentina for Phase II of the CLRISK. Argentina-Mexico cooperation between the Ministry of Production and Labour of Argentina and the Secretariat of Labour and Social Welfare of Mexico in matters of Protection of Adolescent Labour with a focus on labour inspection.
<b>Chile, Mexico and Peru</b>	Exchange of experiences in meetings of the FP network on the Alliance Pioneer Countries process 8.7
<b>Jamaica, Bahamas and Guyana</b>	Exchange of experiences between the Bahamas, Guyana and Jamaica to strengthen capacities and share knowledge on labour inspection with a focus on CL and occupational safety and health
<b>Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic</b>	Exchange of experiences during the child labour session of the Follow-up Meeting of the XX IACML / OAS.
<b>Dominican Republic and Peru</b>	Between the governments of the Dominican Republic and Peru regarding the inspection of FL and CL. Interest in knowing the experience of Peru that has a group specialized in labour inspection in the field of FL and CL located in SUNAFIL
<b>Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Peru, Dominican Republic</b>	Multi-country consultancy on hazardous child labour to strengthen the processes of effective application of the hazardous CL lists adopted by the countries and to promote processes for the protection of adolescent workers in activities that are allowed. FPs participated in a virtual session to exchange experiences on the Working Conditions and Environment - CyMAT methodology to be applied in the approach to dangerous CL in the region

Source: TPR of the 6 Support Projects

Annex 4o. Level of achievement of the results indicators of the Support Projects for the Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour Regional Initiative, 2017-2020.

Indicator	Support Projects that include the indicator	Baseline or initial value (2017)	Achievement	Target goal (2020)
<b>Result 1. The RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the achievement of target 8.7</b>				
Number and type of new alliances and agreements established, between countries and/or institutions, aimed at the eradication of child labour, especially in its worst forms.	PAIRE 3 Y AACID 3 PAIRE 4 Y AACID 4 y PAIRE 5	27 countries adhering to the RI	3 new adhering countries: (a) Barbados, (b) Antigua y Barbuda and (c) St Kitts and Nevis	4 new adhering countries
	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4 and AACID 4	8 alliances or inter-institutional agreements	3 alliances or inter-institutional agreements: (a) Joint pledge of civil society organizations and the RI presented in the framework of the IV CMTI, (b) Model of coordination and articulation between the RI and Alliance 8.7 in the framework of the Pioneer Countries proposal, and (c) Extension / Addendum of the Inter-agency Execution Agreement with ECLAC	4 new alliances or inter-institutional agreements
Number, type and scope of spaces in which RI is recognized as a benchmark	PAIRE 5 and AACID 5	0 Regional 0 Global	3 Regional: LAC Sustainable Development Forum, III Regional Conference on Social Development, 19th American Regional Meeting of the ILO  5 Global: Delta Platform 8.7; BAPA + 40, High-Level Political Forum for the follow-up of the SDGs, Alliance 8.7, ILO Award for Innovation	4 <u>Regional</u>  6 Global
Number of institutions, organizations and / or associations that include gender work with which efforts have been coordinated	AACID 5	0	0	1 Institution, organization or association

Number and type of new research and studies that relate child labour to priority issues on the development agenda of the countries of the region.	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4	13	7 studies / research papers (see detail in Annex 3)	3 new studies / research papers
Number and type of studies, reports and knowledge products developed with specialized agencies of the United Nations System with which the RI has articulated efforts.	PAIRE 5		3 studies/reports (see detail in Annex 3)	4
<b>Result 2. The RI member countries have strengthened the preventive approach to CL</b>				
Number of countries that implement the Risk Identification Model of the Accelerating Policy Framework	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4 and AACID 4, PAIRE 5 and AACID 5	0	9 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru Mexico also in Phase II	9 countries implement the CLRISK and of them, 2 also Phase II
Number and type of Focal Points (GOV, EMP, WORKERS) and key actors with strengthened capacities to accompany the implementation of preventive actions / strategies, including the Child Labour Risk Identification Model	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4 and AACID 4 and AACID 5	0	63 FP / key actors. (a) 55 of technical teams from the Ministries of Labour and Statistical Institutes of countries that implemented the CLRISK, and (b) 8 FPs participated in a virtual session to exchange experiences on the CyMAT methodology to be applied in the approach to hazardous child labour in the region (see details in Annex 3)	20 FP / key actors
Number and type of proposals identified to implement multi-sectoral actions in the country, in response to the risk identification model	PAIRE 3 Y AACID 3 PAIRE 4	0	4 Proposals for territorial implementation of the CL Risk Identification Model: (a) Mexico, (b) Brazil, (c) Colombia and (d) Peru (see details in Annex 3).	10 proposals
Perception of Focal Points on the usefulness of CLRISK and its results to promote local	AACID 5	Useful	Very useful	Very useful

interventions focused on their countries				
<b>Result 3. Synergies and sustained dialogue between countries and / or regions have been established within the framework of SSC</b>				
Number of exchanges and transfer of knowledge, methodologies and tools developed within the framework of the support provided by the project.	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4 and PAIRE 5 and AACID 5	15	13 knowledge exchanges and transfers ( <i>see details in Annex 3</i> )	7 knowledge exchanges and transfers
Number of actors by type who have participated in the exchange of experiences promoted by the project.	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4 and PAIRE 5	22	127 FP / key actors: (a) 6 participants in the Workshop "Strengthening strategies and alliances in the prevention and eradication of child labour"; (b) 68 actors participated in the Side Event on the experience of South-South Cooperation of the Regional Initiative (BAPA + 40); and (c) 53 actors participated in exchanges of experiences in the period 2017-2018 in the framework of the "Technical Meeting for Exchange Implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model in pilot countries of Latin America and the Caribbean: results and perspectives future" ( <i>see detail in Annex 3</i> )	14 key actors
Number of practices replicated by the countries that exchanged experiences.	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4 and PAIRE 5	3	2 practices replicated by the countries in the period 2017-2018: Technical assistance and support to the implementation process of: (a) CL Registration System created by Peru as a result of exchange with Colombia and Chile in 2016 and (b) Network of companies against CL from Costa Rica following an exchange with Colombia and Ecuador	3 replicated practices

Number and type of civil society institutions participating in SSC activities	AACID 3 and PAIRE 4	0	28 institutions: (a) In the framework of the Spain-Americas Forum (2017), 15 NGOs participated and (b) 12 NGOs that were members of the Global March participated in the Regional Mapping on progress and challenges for the achievement of target 8.7 in the sub-region ( see detail in Annex 3)	10 institutions
Number and type of agreements to articulate efforts that have been concluded within the framework of intra- and inter-regional and inter-municipal dialogue	AACID 5	0	1 agreement: the municipalities of Villa Victoria in the State of Mexico and 6 municipalities of Chiapas in Mexico have articulated efforts in the implementation of Phase II, and exchange experiences inter-municipalities.	2 agreements
<b>Result 4. The RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, of reference and convergence of actors</b>				
Number of virtual / face-to-face seminars on child labour and priority issues on the development agenda of the countries of the region	PAIRE 5 Y AACID 5	6	1 seminar: CyMAT Methodology on Safety and Health at Work	8 seminars
Frequency with which Focal Points use the studies / inputs provided on gender and CL to design their actions at the national level	AACID 5	Not available	Not available	Medium use
<b>Result 5. The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has effective and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of CL</b>				
Number of visits to the RI web platform.	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4 and AACID 4 and PAIRE 5	1,584 visits/month	3548 visits/month	1,820 visits month
Number of research papers and studies disseminated through the RI Web platform.	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4	4 publications/month	2 publications/month	2 publications month



Number of RI fans (Facebook) followers (Twitter).	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4 and AACID 4 and PAIRE 5	9,614 fans on Facebook	14,175 fans on Facebook	13,099 fans
	PAIRE 3 and AACID 3 PAIRE 4 and AACID 4 and PAIRE 5	3,943 followers on Twitter	5,400 followers on Twitter	5,368 followers
Number and type of coordination and follow-up meetings of the Network of Focal Points	PAIRE 5	In person: 1 Virtual ordinary: 8 Virtual extraordinary / thematic: 2	In person: 1 Virtual ordinary: 7 Virtual extraordinary / thematic: 2	In person: 1 Virtual ordinary: 8 Virtual extraordinary / thematic: 2
Priority topics for effective management and provision of quality technical assistance to the RI in which the project team has been trained	AACID 5	0	0	2 (migration and project design)
Perception of Focal Points on the usefulness of the RI Web platform	AACID 5	Very useful	Very useful	Very useful

Source: TPR of the Support Projects

Note 1. In green, those indicators in which at least 75% of the 2020 goal has been reached have been highlighted, and in yellow, those in which the level of achievement is below 75% of the planned goal.

Annex 4p. Assumptions of intervention of the Support Projects for the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour and level of risk of non-compliance.

Instances	Assumptions	Risk of non-compliance (when starting the Projects)	Risk of non-compliance (during the execution of the Projects)
ILO	The ILO maintains the PETI (Plan to Eradicate CL) as a priority and clearly establishes its link with other priorities	Intermediate	Increased
International Cooperation Organizations	The objective of PETI, especially in its worst forms, remains on the agendas of international development and cooperation organizations.	Intermediate	Increased
Inter-governmental Spaces	There is interest from intergovernmental spaces to include the PETI issue in their regional agendas.	Low	Stayed the same
Countries	The constituents maintain the regional commitments made in the Hemispheric Agenda for Decent Work (AHTD) on CL and worst forms of CL.	Low	Stayed the same
Countries	The process of institutionalization of public policies on PETI in the countries is consolidated.	Intermediate	Stayed the same
Countries	Countries, including statistical institutions, are interested in measuring / knowing the evolution of CL, especially in its worst forms, and allocate funds for measurement.	High	Decreased
Countries	The interest of the countries of the region is maintained in South-South cooperation initiatives and the exchange of successful experiences of public policies to address child and adolescent labour.	Low	Stayed the same
Countries	Countries continue to allocate public funds to PETI.	Intermediate	Stayed the same
Countries	The tendency to make evidence-based political decisions (Management by Results, Budgeting by Results, etc.) is developed and consolidated in the countries.	High	Decreased
Countries	The countries maintain the interest of taking part and actively participating in	Low	Stayed the same

	the RI through their focal points and decision makers (ministers etc.).		
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Source: PRODOC and TPR of the Projects

#### Annex 4q. Distribution of the budget of RI Support Projects according to results.

Results	Budget (in US\$)	Percentage distribution of the budget according to results						
	Total	Total	PAIRE III	AACID III	PAIRE IV	AACID IV	PAIRE V	AACID V
Result 1. The RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the achievement of target 8.7	<b>230,000</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	5.0%	4.3%	8.9%	14.1%	8.7%	11.9%
Result 2. The member countries of the RI have strengthened the preventive approach to CL	<b>240,150</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	8.4%	1.8%	17.8%	13.7%	6.0%	6.7%
Result 3. Synergies and sustained dialogue between countries and/or regions have been established within the framework of SSC	<b>201,834</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	2.1%	29.6%	8.3%	6.7%	1.6%	5.6%
Result 4. The RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, of reference and convergence of actors	<b>282,352</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	7.1%	5.0%	11.8%	12.9%	6.4%	1.4%
Result 5. The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has effective and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of CL							4.8%	15.4%
Project management	<b>1,353,319</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	65.9%	47.8%	41.7%	41.1%	61.0%	47.6%
Program Support Costs	<b>299,996</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,607,651</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: ILO Report on financial execution of RI Support Projects as of January 2021.

Note. Projects PAIRE III, AACID III, PAIRE IV and AACID IV had only four outcomes. In general terms, the fourth result of these Projects encompasses the fourth and fifth of the PAIRE V and AACID V projects.

Annex 4r. Amount executed and level of financial execution of RI Support Projects, according to Projects and according to results.

Projects	Budget (in US\$)	Amount executed (in US\$)	Level of financial execution
PAIRE III	628,180	628,180	100.0%
AACID III	325,732	325,732	100.0%
PAIRE IV	355,450	354,531	99.7%
AACID IV	477,897	476,661	99.7%
PAIRE V	361,365	355,422	98.4%
AACID V	459,027	336,003	73.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,607,651</b>	<b>2,476,528</b>	<b>95.0%</b>

Results	Budget (in US\$)	Amount executed (in US\$)	Level of financial execution
Result 1. The RI positioned at the global, regional and national levels as an effective instrument to accelerate the achievement of target 8.7	230,000	200,041	87.0%
Result 2. The member countries of the RI have strengthened the preventive approach to CL	240,150	240,149	100.0%
Result 3. Synergies and sustained dialogue between countries and/or regions have been established within the framework of SSC	201,834	179,985	89.2%
Result 4. The RI consolidated as a space for the generation of knowledge, of reference and convergence of actors	282,352	269,779	95.5%
Result 5. The RI is progressing in its consolidation and has effective and sustainable management to accelerate the eradication of CL			
Project management	1,353,319	1,311,522	96.9%
Program Support Costs	299,996	275,051	91.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,607,651</b>	<b>2,476,528</b>	<b>95.0%</b>

Source: ILO Report on financial execution of RI Support Projects as of January 2021.

Note. In the PAIRE V and AACID V Projects, the committed budget is also being considered as executed.

## Annex 4s. Summary of the information contained in the First Progress Report of Monitora 8.7 linked to the RI

The following table summarizes the information contained in the documents provided by the TS that account for the results of the performance report. Specifically, the values that have been achieved in each of the indicators of the first four results of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI are shown. It should be clarified that the information contained in the table has a referential nature, taking into account the following:

- Although the FPs were asked not to include all the actions carried out at the national level, but only those that correspond to the indicators defined in the PS, which are associated with the RI action, it is possible that some responses do not comply with these criteria. In other words, the values recorded in the table could be reflecting the progress, at the country level, linked not only to RI (through its Support Projects and other interventions) but also to other projects and interventions “outside the RI” (both from the ILO and other institutions).
- In the same way, although the FPs were asked to only include the actions carried out during the September 2019-September 2020 period, it is possible that some responses correspond to what has been done in previous periods.
- The response rate to the questions asked of the FPs has been 32%. It should be noted that the performance report only considers the “valid” responses and not the “not relevant” ones, which are those that are not aligned as a basis for the guide proposals of each indicator, those that correspond to a copy of complete documents and / or those that could not be specified in the required data. This third consideration means that the progress reported in the table only refers to the countries whose FP responded, which in turn means an underestimation of real progress. On the contrary, the first two considerations mean that the reported progress would be overestimating what has been achieved during Phase II of the RI (because some responses refer to actions of 2017 or before) and the contribution of the RI (because some actions reflect advances not linked to what has been done by the RI).

### Level of progress of the indicators of results 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI, 2018-2020.

Indicators	Achievement or progress1/	Countries that reported achievement2/
<b>Result 1</b>		
1.1 Number of countries that implement the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).	6	Guatemala, Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Mexico
1.2 Type of effective use that countries and/or key actors make of the results of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK), within the framework of the RI.	6	Guatemala (3), Argentina, Costa Rica, Mexico
1.3 Type of institutionalization of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).	3	Argentina, Colombia, Mexico
1.4 Number and type of FP and key actors with strengthened capacities to accompany the implementation of preventive actions / strategies, including CLRISK.	28	22 from government, 2 from employers and 4 from workers
1.5 Number of countries that have implemented strategies and tools for the prevention of child labour, within the framework of the RI, in particular taking advantage of South-South Cooperation.	4	Trinidad and Tobago, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Costa Rica
1.6 Number and type of effective use of strategies and tools for the prevention of child labour, within the framework of the RI, in particular taking advantage of South-South Cooperation.	6	Trinidad and Tobago (2), Venezuela, Costa Rica, Uruguay (2)

Indicators	Achievement or progress1/	Countries that reported achievement2/
1.7 Number of multi-stakeholder alliances created and/or strengthened to implement child labour prevention strategies, including the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK).	9	Panama (2), Argentina (3), Colombia, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Mexico
<b>Result 2</b>		
2.1 Number and type of withdrawal strategies from child labour, especially hazardous child labour, effectively implemented by countries and members of the RI, with an emphasis on the gender approach.	1	Mexico
2.2 Number of countries that have created and / or improved a system for registering and monitoring children and adolescents withdrawn from child labour, in particular taking advantage of South-South Cooperation.	4	Panama, Colombia, Paraguay, Costa Rica
2.3 Number of active business networks that incorporate strategies for the prevention and eradication of child labour, especially of a hazardous nature, in their work plan.	6	Guatemala, Colombia, Paraguay (3), Costa Rica
2.4 Number of networks active in the sector that incorporate strategies for the prevention and eradication of child labour, especially of a dangerous nature, in their work plan.	1	Colombia
<b>Result 3</b>		
3.1 Number of protection strategies (by type and scope) of permitted adolescent work effectively implemented, in particular taking advantage of South-South Cooperation.	19	Panama (5), Colombia (6), Paraguay (5), Uruguay, Mexico (2)
3.2 Number of countries with an up-to-date list of hazardous jobs	1	Uruguay
<b>Result 4</b>		
4.1 Number of countries in the Regional Initiative that effectively implement strategies to address illicit forms of Child Labour.	4	Colombia, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Uruguay
4.2 Number, by type and scope, of strategies for the prevention and eradication of illicit forms of child labour, effectively implemented.	14	Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Paraguay (3), Costa Rica, Uruguay (4), Mexico (3)
4.3 Number of South-South exchange actions and technical discussion actions on good practices for the prevention and eradication of illicit forms of child labour, carried out between countries or at the regional level.	4	Panama, Uruguay (3)

Source: "Final report on the interpretation of monitoring indicators as of September 2020".

Note 1 The value entered in the column "Achievement or progress" is the same as that reported in the "Final report on the interpretation of monitoring indicators as of September 2020", with the following exceptions: it is not considered when it is explicit that the achievement was reached on 2017 or earlier, when it is not detailed what the progress or achievement consists of, or when the information is duplicated.

Although (due to the considerations explained in the previous paragraph) the results shown in this table are not entirely comparable with that analysed in the preceding paragraphs, it is corroborated that there are more countries reporting advances in CL prevention strategies and tools (see indicators 1.6 and 1.7), although there is a pending issue regarding the institutionalization of the CLRISK (see indicator 1.3); and in strategies of protection and/or job retraining for adolescents of legal age for work (see indicator 3.1), although there is a pending issue regarding the updated list of dangerous jobs (see indicator 3.2), especially taking into account note that dangerous CL could increase in the current pandemic context.

On the other hand, the results obtained from Monitors 8.7 show a lower level of progress regarding the withdrawal strategies of children and adolescents (see indicators 2.1 and 2.4), compared to what was mentioned by the FP who were interviewed during the evaluation. The reason would be that, as mentioned in a previous paragraph, there are many FAQs who have not answered the questions on the Monitor 8.7 platform. In any case, there is a coincidence that there are more examples of countries that have created and/or improved a system for registering and monitoring children and adolescents withdrawn from CL (indicator 2.2) and/or with business networks that have incorporated PETI (Plan to Eradicate CL) strategies, especially dangerous in their work plans (indicator 2.3).

Another discrepancy between what was stated by the FP during the interviews and the results obtained from Monitora 8.7 is that according to the latter source there is an important advance in the prevention and eradication strategies of illicit forms of CL effectively implemented (indicator 4.2 is mentioned ). In reality, there are not many strategies (development of policies/plans; set up of commissions/committees; training for public officials; issuance of specific regulations) but the value of this indicator 4.2 is much higher (14) because these same strategies they are repeated in different countries.



**Annex 4t. Level of progress of the indicators of result 5 of the Strategic Plan of Phase II of the RI, 2018-2020**

Indicators	Achievement or progress1/	Detail2/
<b>Result 5</b>		
5.1 Number of member countries of the Regional Initiative	0	
5.2 Number and type of strategic and / or multi-stakeholder alliances created or strengthened aimed at accelerating the prevention and eradication of child labour.	7	ECLAC, IOM, FAO, OEA-RIAL, Global March, Alliance 8.7 and the Ibero-American Program for Strengthening South-South Cooperation
5.3 Number and type of coordination and follow-up meetings of the Network of Focal Points	11	n 2019: 1 face-to-face meeting and 10 virtual meetings
5.4 Type and amount of resources mobilized for the action and sustainability of the Regional Initiative.	1	Total amount: \$1,812
5.5. Number of Focal Points of the worker and employer sector linked to the RI	14	7 FP from the worker sector and 7 FP from the employer sector, all with a regional role
5.6 Number and type of International Forums in which the Regional Initiative participates / is linked to.	5	
5.7 Number and type of dissemination actions promoted through the Regional Initiative Web platform.	1,468	1406 correspond to Facebook and twitter, plus 13 thematic publications, 14 commemorative banners, 18 informative notes and 17 videos
5.8 Number and type of strategies and tools produced by the RI that include a gender and non-discrimination approach	4	Toolbox on Gender and Child Labour, Guide for the incorporation of the gender perspective in RI, Insert and Discussion
5.9 Number and type of RI performance reports prepared and disclosed	5	5 performance reports

Source: "Final report on the interpretation of monitoring indicators as of September 2020".

Note 1 The value entered in the column "Achievement or progress" is the same as that reported in the "Final report on the interpretation of monitoring indicators as of September 2020"