

In 2015, Panama made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government ratified ILO Convention 189 Concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers and adopted a policy framework document on the elimination of child labor in domestic work. The Ministry of Labor conducted 1,337 child labor inspections, 429 more child labor inspections than the 908 conducted in the previous year. The Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers also updated the Roadmap towards the Elimination of Child Labor to outline interagency action plans and budgets for 2015 and 2016-2019. In addition, the Ministry of Education began construction to improve the infrastructure of 1,000 schools in indigenous areas experiencing high prevalence of child labor and challenges accessing education. However, children in Panama continue to engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture and in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Panamanian law does not adequately define light work and allows minors under age 16 to engage in hazardous work within training establishments. Moreover, the labor inspectorate has insufficient funding and inspectors to adequately enforce labor laws to prevent the worst forms of child labor.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Panama are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture and in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. (1-8) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Panama.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	4.7 (32,858)
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	94.9
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	4.9
Primary Completion Rate (%)		102.0

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2013, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.(9)

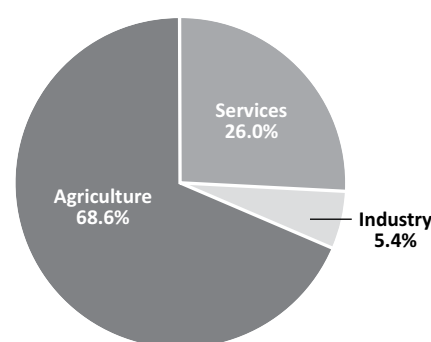
Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from Encuesta de Trabajo Infantil, 2014.(10)

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Production of bananas,* beans,* cereal grains,* coffee, corn,* melons, oilseeds,* onions,* pineapple,* rice,* sugarcane, tomatoes,* and yucca* (3, 4, 6, 7, 11-24)
	Raising livestock,*† activities unknown (1-4, 6)
	Fishing,*† including harvesting shellfish* (1-4, 6, 7, 11, 14, 23, 25-28)
Industry	Construction,† activities unknown (2, 7, 27, 29, 30)
Services	Scavenging the ocean for metal and other items*† (3, 4, 6, 14, 31)
	Domestic work† (2-4, 6-8, 14, 15, 19, 25-27, 29, 30)
	Assisting bus drivers by collecting fares*† (14, 32)
	Bagging in supermarkets (3, 7, 27, 32-34)
	Street work including selling goods on the street,† washing cars,† shoe shining,† and collecting recyclables*† (2-4, 6, 7, 14, 25-27, 29, 32-38)

Figure 1. Working Children by Sector, Ages 5-14



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Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity (cont)

Sector/Industry	Activity
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Forced domestic work*† (8)
	Use in the production of pornography*(4)
	Commercial sexual exploitation sometimes as a result of human trafficking*† (3, 6-8)

* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.




‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

Children in Panama are subjected to commercial sexual exploitation, mainly in tourist areas in Panama City and in beach communities.(3, 7) According to the results of Panama’s 2014 biennial Survey on Child Labor, the highest prevalence of child labor is in autonomous indigenous areas, followed by the provinces of Bocas del Toro and Darién.(1) Panamanian children of indigenous descent face barriers to accessing education, including having to travel significant distances to reach school and experiencing the frequent interruption of their education due to family migration to work in agriculture. Ngäbe Buglé indigenous children journey with their families from Panama to Costa Rica and participate in the harvest of coffee beans.(3, 4, 6, 13, 14, 39-43) Panamanian girls from indigenous communities are subjected to forced domestic work. The ILO Committee of Experts has noted that children from indigenous and Afro-Panamanian communities are particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor, recommending government efforts to ensure their social integration and access to education.(8, 44)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Panama has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

In 2015, Panama ratified ILO Convention 189 Concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.(45)

The Government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	14	Article 70 of the Constitution; Articles 508, 509, and 716 of the Family Code; Articles 117, 119, and 123 of the Labor Code (46-48)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 510 of the Family Code; Article 203 of the Penal Code; Article 4 of Executive Decree No. 19 of 2006; Article 118 of the Labor Code (47-50)
Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children	Yes		Articles 2 and 3 of Executive Decree No. 19 of 2006; Article 118 of the Labor Code; Article 510 of the Family Code (47, 48, 50)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 157, 158, 205-208, and 456 of the Penal Code; Article 489 of the Family Code; Article 21 of the Constitution (46, 47, 49, 51)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Articles 205-208 and 456 of the Penal Code; Article 489.17 of the Family Code (47, 49, 51)

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 179-187, 189-191, 202, 203, 207, and 456 of the Penal Code (49, 51)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Articles 318, 333, and 336 of the Penal Code; Article 489.16 of the Family Code; Article 2.16 of Executive Decree No. 19 of 2006 (47, 49, 50)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A†		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	N/A†		
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	15	Articles 34 and 45 of the Law on Education; Article 489 of the Family Code; Article 95 of the Constitution (46, 47, 52, 53)
Free Public Education	Yes		Articles 34 and 41 of the Law on Education; Article 95 of the Constitution (46, 52, 53)

† No standing military (46, 54)

Although the Constitution, Family Code, and Labor Code set the minimum age for employment at 14, the Family Code and Labor Code specify exceptions for domestic and agricultural work.(46-48) Article 716 of the Family Code permits children ages 12 to 14 to perform domestic and agricultural work as regulated by the Labor Code.(47) Article 119 of the Labor Code allows children ages 12 to 15 to perform light work in agriculture if the work is outside regular school hours, and Article 123 allows children over the age of 12 to perform light domestic work. However, the Labor Code does not define the kinds of tasks children may perform as light work or the total number of hours they may work.(48)

Article 118 of the Labor Code and Article 510 of the Family Code allow minors to perform hazardous work in training establishments, when the work is approved by the competent government authority and carried out under its supervision, but neither law establishes a minimum age for this work.(47, 48)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor (MITRADEL)	Enforce child labor laws through two directorates with direct authority over child labor matters: the Directorate Against Child Labor and for the Protection of Adolescent Workers (DIRETIPPAT) and the Labor Inspection Directorate.(27) The Labor Inspection Directorate carries out labor inspections in establishments and sites where children may be working, particularly in the formal sector. DIRETIPPAT is a supervising entity responsible for overseeing the fulfillment of laws related to working children in the formal and informal sectors and plans and executes public policies; carries out education programs on child labor for employers, parents, and children; and coordinates the implementation of the National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Young Workers.(11, 27, 55-57) Refer cases of children found in exploitative work to the Child and Adolescent Courts or to the National Secretariat for Childhood, Adolescence, and Family (SENNIAF).(11, 27)
Attorney General's Office	Investigate and prosecute crimes of sexual exploitation. Investigations initiated by the Judicial Investigative Directorate; cases passed to the prosecutors.(58)
Public Ministry's Organized Crime Unit	Investigate human trafficking cases and operate a unit dedicated to investigating trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation.(11)
National Commission for the Prevention of Crimes of Sexual Exploitation (CONAPREDES)	Investigate cases of commercial sexual exploitation.(31) Coordinate, advise, and implement policies related to sexual exploitation, as well as study related trends and prevalence. Promote public policies for the prevention and eradication of sexual exploitation through specific actions, projects, and programs.(59) Members include the Attorney General as well as the Ministries of Labor, Education, Social Development, and Health. Refer cases of sexual exploitation to the Attorney General's Office.(26, 59)

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Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement (cont)

Organization/Agency	Role
SENNIAF	Conduct inspections to identify children and adolescents engaged in child labor, particularly in the informal sector.(2) Enhance the capacity of government agencies and NGOs to address child labor by monitoring and coordinating a network of government services that address the needs of vulnerable populations. Promote education as a means to eliminate poverty.(27, 34) Run shelters for victims of human trafficking, including minors.(60)
Childhood and Adolescence Police	Conduct inspections to identify children and adolescents engaged in child labor, particularly in the informal sector.(2) Support SENNI AF inspections in areas with high rates of child labor.(34)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2015, labor law enforcement agencies in Panama took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$1,739,942 (2)	\$1,747,599 (3)
Number of Labor Inspectors	103 (3)	85 (3)
Number of Child Labor Dedicated Inspectors	8 (2)	4 (3)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (3)	Yes (3)
Training for Labor Inspectors		
■ Initial Training for New Employees	Yes (3)	Yes (3)
■ Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Yes (3)	Yes (3)
■ Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (2)	Yes (3)
Number of Labor Inspections	1,459(61)	2,784 (61)
■ Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown	Unknown
■ Number Conducted by Desk Reviews	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	100 (62)	78 (62)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	10 (62)	29 (62)
■ Number of Penalties Imposed That Were Collected	Unknown	1 (62)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (2)	Yes (3)
■ Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (2)	Yes (3)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (2)	Yes (3)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (2)	Yes (3)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (7)	Yes (3)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (2)	Yes (3)

In 2015, the Ministry of Labor (MITRADEL) conducted 1,337 child labor inspections, an increase from the 908 child labor inspections MITRADEL conducted in 2014.(3) In 2015, the Directorate Against Child Labor and for the Protection of Adolescent Workers removed 1,508 children and adolescents from the streets and hazardous work, incorporating 1,335 of these children and adolescents into the Direct Government Action Program.(3) MITRADEL reported that the 2015 budget of \$905,123.00 allocated to the Directorate Against Child Labor and for the Protection of Adolescent Workers was insufficient to meet its commitments for coordination, implementation, and monitoring related to child labor.(62)

According to the ILO's recommendation of 1 inspector for every 15,000 workers in developing economies, Panama should employ roughly 106 inspectors to adequately enforce labor laws throughout the country.(63-65) MITRADEL noted that the number of labor inspectors employed and labor inspections conducted in 2015 were insufficient to adequately enforce labor laws.(3) Civil society groups have stated that labor inspections in Panama focus primarily on the formal sector, leaving children in the informal sector vulnerable.(6, 7) Moreover, unannounced labor inspections are not conducted in agricultural areas outside of Panama City.(3) MITRADEL has also indicated that Article 125 of the Labor Code sanctions fines ranging from \$50 to \$700 for child labor violations but does not specify whether the employer can be charged this amount per each affected worker.(2, 3, 7)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2015, criminal law enforcement agencies in Panama took actions to combat the worst forms of child labor (Table 7).

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Training for Investigators		
■ Initial Training for New Employees	Yes (3)	Yes (3)
■ Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Yes (3)	Yes (3)
■ Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (66)	Yes (3)
Number of Investigations	11 (5)	16 (60)
Number of Violations Found	25 (5)	5 (60)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	7 (5)	2 (60)
Number of Convictions	5 (5)	1 (60)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (5)	Yes (3)

Although member agencies of the National Commission for the Prevention of Crimes of Sexual Exploitation receive training to carry out covert organized crime operations related to commercial sexual exploitation, turnover in personnel has resulted in a lack of permanently trained staff at the National Commission for the Prevention of Crimes of Sexual Exploitation.(31)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 8).

Table 8. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers	Coordinate various efforts to combat child labor. Led by the First Lady of Panama and includes MITRADEL; the ministries of Education, Health, and Agriculture; and representatives from civil society and organizations of workers and employers.(59) Conduct a National Child Labor Survey every 2 years.(3) In 2015, updated the Roadmap towards the Elimination of Child Labor to define interagency coordination, action plans, and budgets for the periods of 2015 and 2016–2019.(67-69) Also in 2015, adopted a protective policy framework document on the elimination of child labor in domestic work and the protection of young domestic workers of legal working age.(70)
CONAPREDES	Coordinate government efforts to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Led by the Office of the Attorney General and includes members from the ministries of Labor, Education, Social Development, and Health.(71) Conduct investigations in the area of sexual exploitation.(31)
SENNIAF	Enhance government and NGO capacity to address child labor by creating a network of services that addresses the needs of vulnerable populations and by promoting education as a means to eliminate poverty.(27, 34)
Subcommittee to Combat Child Labor	Incorporate Panamanian Institute for Sports and the Ministry of Education in efforts to address child labor and its causes.(7, 57, 72)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of Panama has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 9).

Table 9. Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
Roadmap towards the Elimination of Child Labor (2011–2019)	Aims to eliminate all forms of child labor in Panama by 2020 by strengthening anti-poverty, health, and educational programs and policies.(67-69)
Declaration of the Regional Initiative: Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labor (2014–2020)	Aims to increase regional cooperation on eradicating child labor by 2020 through signatories' efforts to strengthen monitoring and coordination mechanisms, government programs, and South-South exchanges. Reaffirms commitments made in the Brasilia Declaration from the Third Global Conference on Child Labor (October 2013) and was signed by Panama at the ILO's 18th Regional Meeting of the Americas in Lima, Peru (October 2014).(73, 74)

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Table 9. Policies Related to Child Labor (cont)

Policy	Description
Declaration of Cancún and Plan of Action (2015)†	In December 2015, the Government of Panama participated in the XIX Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labor to promote decent work with social inclusion throughout the Americas, held in Cancún, Mexico. Participating countries adopted the declaration, which aims in part to foster policies to eliminate labor exploitation, including child labor, and to promote education and vocational training for youth.(75, 76) Participating countries also adopted the Plan of Action, which prioritizes the elimination of child labor, including through data collection, enforcement of labor laws, and the development of social protection policies for children and families.(75, 77)
National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Sexual Commercial Exploitation of Children and Adolescents	Aims to prevent and eliminate the sexual commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, including by providing services to victims, strengthening CONAPREDES, and raising awareness. Implemented by CONAPREDES, with support from the Public Ministry.(24, 26, 27, 59)
National Plan Against Trafficking in Persons (2012–2017)	Aims to combat human trafficking through prevention, victim assistance, and international cooperation. Includes provisions to protect child victims of human trafficking.(78)
Declaration of the Vice-Ministers of the XX Regional Conference on Migration†	Aims to strengthen regional cooperation to protect the human rights of migrants, especially youth and children, in countries of origin, transit, and destination, including by increasing opportunities for education and employment. Adopted by Panama at the XX Regional Conference on Migration in Mexico City (November 2015).(79, 80) In 2015, Panama participated in two meetings with the Ad Hoc Group on Migrant Children and Adolescents of the Regional Conference on Migration to identify ways for member states to increase protections for underage migrants and refugees. These meetings promoted the exchange of information on migrant children’s rights and experiences, guiding principles relating to migration, and the holistic protection of children and adolescents.(81)
Coordination Agreement on Labor Migration between the Ministries of Labor of Costa Rica and Panama*† (2015–2020)	Aims to strengthen dialogue between the Governments of Costa Rica and Panama on labor migration between the two countries, with an emphasis on indigenous Panamanian migrant workers, to ensure social protection of migrant workers and their families. Establishes a bilateral technical committee to promote joint action to combat human trafficking, exchange information, and develop cooperative strategies and projects.(82)

* Child labor elimination and prevention strategies do not appear to have been integrated into this policy.

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2015, the Government of Panama funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

Table 10. Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Direct Government Action Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor†	MITRADEL program implemented through the Institute for Training and Utilization of Human Resources that provides a network of social and economic services to child workers and children at risk of child labor. Services include provision of food and scholarships, support of sports activities, and social monitoring.(7, 12, 83, 84) Scholarships for schooling provided to approximately 5,500 children.(85) Achieved nationwide coverage in 2014.(2, 7)
Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor†	SENNIAF program that identifies children engaged in the worst forms of child labor, removes them from exploitative situations, and connects them to a network of social and economic services offered by the Government.(26, 34)
National Council of Private Businesses (CoNEP) Corporate Social Responsibility Program	Joint effort created by MITRADEL and the National Council of Private Businesses that involves a partnership with businesses across Panama to sign the Voluntary Agreement of Corporate Social Responsibility to prevent and eradicate child labor.(86, 87)
MITRADEL and Fundación Telefónica Cooperative Agreement (2014–2016)	MITRADEL public-private partnership with Telefónica Móviles Panamá S.A. to prevent and eliminate child labor by improving access to education and providing trainings to teachers and private employers.(7, 88)
Building Effective Policies Against Child Labor in Ecuador and Panama (2012–2016)	USDOL-funded, \$3.5-million, 4-year project implemented by ILO-IPEC to strengthen policies for the identification and referral of child labor cases and the enforcement of child labor and occupational safety laws in Panama.(89, 90)

Table 10. Social Programs to Address Child Labor (cont)

Program	Description
EducaFuturo (2012–2016)	USDOL-funded, \$6.5-million, 4-year project implemented by Partners of the Americas to combat the worst forms of child labor among the most vulnerable populations, including Afro-descendants and migrant and indigenous children, by providing them with educational and livelihood services in Panama. The project targets approximately 1,800 children, 500 youth, and 600 households.(91)
Global Action Program on Child Labor Issues (2011–2017)	USDOL-funded project implemented by the ILO in approximately 40 countries to support the priorities of the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor by 2016 established by the Hague Global Child Labor Conference in 2010. Aims to strengthen legal protections and delivery of social services for child domestic workers in Panama.(92)
National Child Labor Survey†	Committee for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers survey conducted every 2 years by the National Institute of Statistics and Census with funding from SENNIAF and MITRADEL. Results from the 2014 survey were released in February 2015.(3, 93)
Prevention and Care for Child and Adolescent Victims of Sexual Violence†	SENNIAF program that identifies children engaged in commercial sexual exploitation, removes them from exploitative situations, and provides them with social services. Conducts training workshops nationwide for professionals providing direct care to child and adolescent victims of sexual violence.(94)
Blue Heart Campaign against Human Trafficking	Government of Panama and UNODC campaign to combat human trafficking through awareness raising. Activities include social media campaigns, workshops, forums, and trainings for civil society and government officials.(60, 95, 96)
Network of Opportunities†	Ministry of Social Development program that provides conditional cash transfers to families in extreme poverty, conditioned on their children's participation in health and education services and the acquisition of a birth certificate. Offers training to beneficiaries to improve income-generating opportunities.(26, 97)

† Program is funded by the Government of Panama.

In 2015, the Ministry of Education began construction of 1,000 schools in the Ngäbe Buglé autonomous indigenous area to replace existing schools with poor infrastructure. However, access to education remained a challenge for indigenous children during the reporting period.(4) Although Panama has programs that reach children from indigenous and Afro-Panamanian communities, the scope of these programs is insufficient and these children remain vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.(8, 44)

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in Panama (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Establish regulations that define the number of hours and types of activities that children between the ages of 12 and 14 can undertake as light work to ensure they are not exposed to hazardous labor.	2009 – 2015
	Ensure that only minors age 16 and older who have received adequate, specific instruction or vocational training are permitted to perform hazardous work, and that their health, safety, and morals are fully protected.	2013 – 2015
Enforcement	Make information on the number of labor inspections conducted at worksites and by desk review publicly available.	2015
	Allocate sufficient funding for DIRETIPPAT to meet its commitments for coordination, implementation, and monitoring related to child labor.	2014 – 2015
	Employ a sufficient number of labor inspectors to effectively enforce laws related to child labor and to address child labor in the informal sector and agricultural areas outside of Panama City.	2014 – 2015
	Strengthen the inspection system by conducting unannounced inspections in agricultural areas outside of Panama City.	2015
	Clarify whether fines for child labor violations, as sanctioned in Article 125 of the Labor Code, may be applied for each affected worker.	2014 – 2015
	Revise CONAPREDES assignment policies to address high turnover in personnel and ensure staff are trained to investigate cases of commercial sexual exploitation.	2011 – 2015

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms (cont)

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Government Policies	Integrate child labor elimination and prevention strategies into the Coordination Agreement on Labor Migration between the Ministries of Labor of Costa Rica and Panama.	2015
Social Programs	Expand existing programs to ensure children from indigenous and Afro-Panamanian communities have access to education.	2014 – 2015

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