

In 2016, Honduras made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government adopted a Strategic Plan to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labor for 2016–2020 and a Strategic Plan to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking for 2016–2022. The Secretariat of Labor and Social Security increased the number of labor inspectors from 135 to 151 to better enforce labor laws, including those on child labor, throughout the country. In addition, the Ministry of Education invested \$3.5 million to build schools in some of the poorest municipalities, where children are at risk of child labor. However, children in Honduras engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture and commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking. The Secretariat of Labor and Social Security did not provide training on child labor to all labor inspectors. The Government’s social programs that address child labor in agriculture do not appear sufficient to address the scope of the problem nationwide, and the Government lacks social programs to eliminate child labor in other dangerous activities, such as fishing, mining, and domestic work.



## I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Honduras engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture and commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking.(1-7) Table 1 provides key indicators on children’s work and education in Honduras.

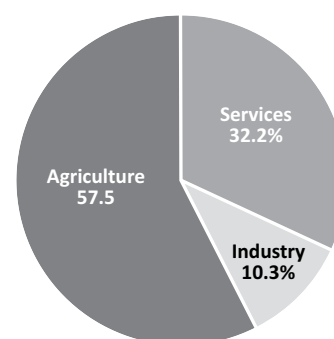
**Table 1. Statistics on Children’s Work and Education**

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	8.6 (158,891)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	87.7
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	6.1
Primary Completion Rate (%)		92.5

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2015, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016.(8)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children’s Work Project’s analysis of statistics from Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EPHPM) Survey, 2014.(9)

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



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 melon, coffee, sugarcane, and okra (10-17)
	Harvesting mollusks† (18, 19)
	Fishing, including working as divers’ assistants,† and diving for lobster† (1, 2, 14, 20)
Industry	Quarrying limestone† and production of lime† (21-23)
	Artisanal mining† (5, 13, 24, 25)
	Production and sale of fireworks† (26-29)
	Construction,† activities unknown (6, 30)
Services	Street begging and vending† (6, 29, 31)
	Work in repair shops,† including in mechanical repair† (6, 32)
	Washing car windows† and performing at traffic lights† (3, 30, 33)
	Scavenging in garbage dumps† (13, 14, 21, 34)

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

Sector/Industry	Activity
Services	Work in hotels and laundromats, activities unknown (6)
	Domestic work† (3, 11, 13, 35)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking (3, 4, 7)
	Forced begging (7, 29, 36)
	Use in illicit activities, including by gangs in committing homicides, extortion, and selling and trafficking drugs (7, 29, 30, 37, 38)

† 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.




In 2016, Honduras, like El Salvador and Guatemala, continued to be a principal source of high numbers of unaccompanied children from Central America migrating to the United States.(39, 40) Children who lack economic and educational opportunities are the most vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor, including commercial sexual exploitation and recruitment by gangs into illicit activities; these children are among the most likely to migrate. Once en route, they are also vulnerable to human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.(41-43) Reports indicate that gangs sometimes threaten families as a means to forcibly recruit children into their ranks, where boys are used to commit extortion, drug trafficking, and homicide, and where girls are engaged in commercial sexual exploitation.(37)

In Honduras, access to education is often limited. Reports indicate that approximately 220,000 children between the ages of 5 and 17 lack access to the educational system.(12) More than 75 percent of these children live in rural areas, where lack of funding for schools and, in many cases, lack of any secondary schools, remain a problem.(12, 38) In urban areas, access to education is often hindered by widespread violence and the recruitment of children into gangs. In addition, school completion rates are low; many children fail to complete primary education and, according to 2011 national data, only 50.5 percent of girls and 37.5 percent of boys completed secondary school.(4, 44) Reports indicate that 20 percent of the Honduran population is of indigenous or African descent and that children from these groups are particularly vulnerable to child labor, including its worst forms.(45, 46)

## II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Honduras 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	✓

The Government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Honduras’s legal framework to adequately protect children from child labor.

**Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor**

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	14	Article 120 of the Code on Childhood and Adolescence; Article 15 of the Executive Agreement STSS-211-01; Article 32 of the Labor Code; Article 124 of the Constitution (47-50)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Articles 1 and 122 of the Code on Childhood and Adolescence; Articles 2 and 10 of the Executive Agreement STSS-211-01; Article 1 of the Executive Agreement STSS-441-2016 (48, 49, 51)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Article 1 of the Executive Agreement STSS-441-2016; Article 8 of the Executive Agreement STSS-211-01 (48, 51)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 6 and 52 of the Law Against Trafficking in Persons (Decree 59-2012); Articles 2 and 10 of the Executive Agreement STSS-211-01; Articles 179E, 179F and 192 of the Penal Code; Articles 68 and 127 of the Constitution (47, 48, 52, 53)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Articles 6 and 52 of the Law Against Trafficking in Persons (Decree 59-2012); Articles 2 and 10 of the Executive Agreement STSS-211-01; Article 8 of the Legislative Decree 35-2013 (48, 52, 54)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Article 134 of the Code on Childhood and Adolescence; Articles 6 and 52 of the Law Against Trafficking in Persons (Decree 59-2012); Articles 2 and 10 of the Executive Agreement STSS-211-01; Articles 148 and 149A-E of the Penal Code (48, 49, 52, 53)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Article 134 of the Code on Childhood and Adolescence; Article 10 of the Executive Agreement STSS-211-01; Articles 6 and 52 of the Law Against Trafficking in Persons (Decree 59-2012); Article 8 of the Legislative Decree 35-2013 (48, 49, 52, 54)
Minimum Age for Military Recruitment			
State Compulsory	N/A*		
State Voluntary	Yes	18	Articles 2 and 12 of the Executive Agreement STSS-211-01; Article 276 of the Constitution (47, 48)
Non-state Compulsory	Yes	18	Articles 2 and 10 of the Executive Agreement STSS-211-01 (48)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17	Articles 8, 13, and 21–23 of the Fundamental Law of Education; Articles 36 and 39 of the Code on Childhood and Adolescence (49, 55)
Free Public Education	Yes		Articles 7, 13, and 21–23 of the Fundamental Law of Education; Article 36 of the Code on Childhood and Adolescence; Article 171 of the Constitution (47, 49, 55)

\* No conscription (48, 56)

The Constitution states that a child 16 years old or younger may not work unless it is necessary to sustain his or her family and the work does not interfere with schooling. Honduran statutes build upon the protections in the Constitution.(47) The Labor Code and the Code on Childhood and Adolescence prohibit children under age 14 from working in any circumstances and allow children ages 14 to 17 to work only with written parental consent and authorization from the Secretariat of Labor and Social Security (STSS).(49, 50)

Article 120 of the Code on Childhood and Adolescence and Article 15 of the Executive Agreement STSS-211-01 set the minimum age for work at 14 in all undertakings and without exception for their size.(48, 49) Article 32(1) of the Labor Code also prohibits children under the age of 14 from working. However, children working in agricultural and livestock-raising undertakings that do not permanently employ more than 10 workers are not covered by the Labor Code's minimum age protections because Article 2 of the Labor Code excludes these undertakings from its scope.(50) The ILO has recommended that the Government harmonize the Labor Code with the Code on Childhood and Adolescence to ensure that no child under age 14 is permitted to work, including in agriculture and livestock-raising.(57)

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### 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). However, gaps in labor law and criminal law enforcement remain and some enforcement information is not available.

**Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement**

Organization/Agency	Role
Secretariat of Labor and Social Security (STSS)	Inspect enterprises and enforce child labor laws through the General Inspection Service.(4, 30)
Public Ministry's Office of the Special Prosecutor for Children (OSPC)	Prosecute crimes against children, including trafficking of children, hazardous labor, forced labor, and commercial sexual exploitation. Coordinate with Honduran National Police to investigate crimes and protect victims.(4, 30)
Public Ministry's Technical Agency for Criminal Investigations (ATIC)	Investigate and technically support criminal prosecutions conducted by the Public Ministry, including by the OSPC, such as human trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and child pornography.(5, 29, 30)
Prosecutorial Task Force to Combat Criminal Smuggling of Unaccompanied Children and Trafficking in Persons	Investigate and prosecute criminal organizations that engage in the illegal smuggling of unaccompanied children and human trafficking. Created in 2014 and overseen by the Special Prosecutor Against Organized Crime and the Special Prosecutor for Children.(36, 58)
Directorate of Childhood, Adolescence, and Family (DINAF)	Formulate, coordinate, and implement national plans concerning children and their families; monitor children's rights, including by investigating complaints of child labor and ensuring that victims receive government services; and coordinate state efforts with civil society institutions to protect children. Overseen by the Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion.(29, 59-61)

#### *Labor Law Enforcement*

In 2016, labor law enforcement agencies in Honduras 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	2015	2016
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Labor Inspectors	135 (29)	151 (62)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (29)	Yes (62)
Training for Labor Inspectors		
Initial Training for New Employees	N/A (63)	Yes (62)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Yes (63)	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (29)	No (38)
Number of Labor Inspections	Unknown	23,087 (38)
Number Conducted at Worksite	7,188 (29)	Unknown
Number Conducted by Desk Reviews	N/A	Unknown
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Unknown	13 (62)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	3 (29)	Unknown
Number of Penalties Imposed That Were Collected	3 (29)	Unknown
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (29)	Yes (62)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (63)	Yes (62)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (29)	Yes (62)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (63)	Yes (62)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (29)	Yes (62)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	No (29)	No (38)

Labor union confederations, employer organizations, and human rights organizations have indicated that the level of funding and resources for the General Inspection Service is insufficient for inspectors to adequately enforce child labor laws nationwide.(38) The number of labor inspectors is insufficient for the size of Honduras’s workforce, which includes over 3.6 million workers. According to the ILO’s recommendation of 1 inspector for every 15,000 workers in industrializing economies, Honduras should employ roughly 242 labor inspectors.(64-66)

The official process for labor inspections in Honduras includes a preliminary visit, which may be unannounced and through which inspectors identify and inform employers of violations but do not issue fines or citations. Employers are given a specified number of days to remedy violations, including child labor violations, which is typically between 3 and 60 days.(38, 67-69) Inspectors then conduct reinspections to determine whether the violations have been remedied. If they have not, inspectors recommend that the Inspector General of the STSS issue penalties.(68) Reports indicate that if violations involving underage children or children working in hazardous conditions are found during a preliminary inspection, inspectors immediately report them to their supervisors.(70) This two-step inspection process puts an additional strain on the limited human and financial resources of the inspectorate and may not sufficiently deter employers from exploiting children in the workplace, particularly in remote, rural areas where conducting the reinspections is especially challenging. Furthermore, a lack of publicly available information on the results of preliminary and subsequent inspections, including whether child labor violations are ultimately remedied, prevents a complete understanding of how effectively this inspection system protects children from labor exploitation.(71)

The STSS and civil society partners have reported that the number of labor inspections is insufficient to address the scope of labor violations in the country, including child labor violations.(38, 62) Reports indicate that most of the inspections take place in the urban areas of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. Inspections in rural areas and in indigenous communities, where hazardous activities in agriculture and fishing or diving are concentrated, have been insufficient to address the scope of the problem.(3, 45, 72) The STSS reported that in 2016 it conducted inspections of businesses in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, commerce, and services.(62)

In Honduras, STSS regulations provide a mechanism and procedures for handling complaints regarding child labor. However, NGOs report that, in practice, these procedures are often inadequately followed, largely due to institutional weaknesses and a lack of resources.(29)

The STSS reported that it removed 17 children from child labor during the reporting period: 8 in agriculture, 8 in commercial establishments and services, and 1 in industry.(62) There does not appear to be an effective mechanism for the STSS and DINAF to reciprocally refer cases of child labor to each other.(29, 30, 38) Research could not determine whether the 17 children removed from child labor were referred to DINAF. Reports indicate that in 2016, DINAF lacked sufficient resources to effectively carry out its mandates.(38)

## ***Criminal Law Enforcement***

In 2016, criminal law enforcement agencies in Honduras 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	2015	2016
Training for Investigators		
Initial Training for New Employees	Unknown	Unknown
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	N/A	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (29, 37)	Yes (61)
Number of Investigations	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Violations Found	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Convictions	Unknown	Unknown
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (29)	Yes (61)

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Research could not find the number of investigators employed by the Public Ministry's Office of the Special Prosecutor for Children (OSPC) during the reporting period. Research could also not determine the level of funding for criminal law enforcement agencies in 2016. Reports indicate that the level of funding and resources available to the OSPC and other criminal law enforcement agencies are insufficient to address the worst forms of child labor nationwide.(61)

In 2016, the Government initiated criminal investigations into 48 cases of human trafficking, 13 cases of commercial sexual exploitation, and 1 case of the sale of an individual. However, it is unknown whether the cases under investigation involved child victims.(61) In addition, 27 human trafficking-related investigations were brought to trial in 2016, including 1 case involving the sale of a child and 1 case of child pornography. However, the number of individuals prosecuted for the worst forms of child labor in 2016 is unknown.(61) Reports indicate that there were 15 convictions in 12 criminal cases for trafficking-related crimes in 2016; research could not confirm the total number of individuals convicted for crimes of human trafficking or other worst forms of child labor.(61) Reports indicate that the number of investigations, prosecutions, and convictions of the worst forms of child labor is not sufficient to address the problem.(37)

Research could not determine whether any children rescued by the Public Ministry received services through DINAF, or how many cases of suspected criminal conduct related to the worst forms of child labor were referred by DINAF to the Public Ministry.

### 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. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor**

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Commission for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of Child Labor	Coordinate government policies and efforts on child labor issues, including the implementation of the Roadmap for the Eradication of Child Labor in Honduras and the Strategic Plan to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labor (2016–2020). Chaired by the STSS and includes officials from eight government ministries, DINAF, the Supreme Court, and other government entities.(73, 74) Receives guidance from DINAF, which serves as the Commission's Secretary, as well as from a Technical Council, which is overseen by an Executive Secretariat.(73, 74) Oversee regional subcommissions, led by regional representatives of the STSS and DINAF, which implement national efforts locally.(73, 74)
Inter-Institutional Commission Against Exploitation and Commercial Sex Trafficking (CICESCT)	Coordinate government and civil society efforts to combat commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking, including of children.(33) Comprises representatives from 52 organizations, including several government ministries and NGOs.(33, 52, 75) Oversee 19 local CICESCT committees and implement the Strategic Plan to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking.(37) In 2016, conducted or participated in more than 60 trainings related to human trafficking issues.(61)
Unaccompanied Children Task Force (UAC Task Force)	Provide for the safe repatriation of unaccompanied migrant children and coordinate their reintegration into their communities of origin. Led by the First Lady and comprising officials from seven government ministries, DINAF, and the National Institute for Migration.(36, 71, 73)
Ministry of Social Development	Coordinate social protection policies and the provision of services to vulnerable populations, including child and adolescent victims of violence, human trafficking, and sexual and economic exploitation.(4)

In 2016, the Government rescinded Executive Decree PCM-057-2015, which had reconstituted the National Commission for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of Child Labor but failed to provide for the inclusion of relevant civil society organizations.(29, 73, 74, 76) Although a planned, revised decree has not been issued, the National Commission continued to operate in 2016 with the participation of relevant civil society organizations.(38)

### V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

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

**Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor<sup>‡</sup>**

Policy	Description
Roadmap for the Eradication of Child Labor in Honduras	Aims to improve the Government's response to child labor issues. Works at the national, regional, and sub-regional levels and addresses poverty, health education, and social development.(4, 77) Implemented by the STSS.(4, 29)
Strategic Plan to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labor (2016–2020) <sup>†</sup>	Identifies lines of action for preventing and eliminating child labor, including by increasing child labor law enforcement, strengthening engagement with the private sector, developing procedures for inter-agency coordination, and developing social programs to support children removed from child labor.(74) Implemented by the STSS and other executive and judicial branch agencies, as well as employers', workers', and other civil society organizations.(74)
Strategic Plan to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking in Honduras (2016–2022) <sup>†</sup>	Establishes national priorities to combat commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking in four principal areas: prevention and awareness; investigation, prosecution, and punishment of violations; detection, assistance, and protection of victims; and coordination and cooperation.(78)
First Public Policy and National Action Plan on Human Rights	Aims to implement the Government's national and international human rights commitments, including those addressing child and forced labor.(30)
Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle	Aims to create economic growth, increase educational and vocational training opportunities for youth, and reduce violence in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, in part to decrease the number of unaccompanied minors who leave Honduras and other Central American countries for the United States and who are vulnerable to human trafficking. Signed by the presidents of each country in 2014.(79-81)
U.S.–Honduras Labor Rights Monitoring and Action Plan (2015–2018)	Aims to improve the enforcement of labor laws, including laws related to child labor, by implementing legal and policy reforms, strengthening the STSS, enhancing enforcement activities, and increasing outreach efforts.(82)

<sup>†</sup> Policy was approved during the reporting period.

<sup>‡</sup> The Government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor.(1, 83-87)

## VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2016, the Government funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

**Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor<sup>‡</sup>**

Program	Description
Better Life Voucher ( <i>Bono Vida Mejor</i> ) <sup>†</sup>	Government conditional cash transfer program that aims to reduce poverty by providing financial assistance to households when children meet educational and health requirements.(75, 88) Objectives include the elimination of child labor.(3) In 2016, expanded to assist nearly 270,000 households.(89)
Program to Combat Child Forced Begging <sup>†</sup>	DINAF program that identifies and rescues children who are subjected to forced begging and raises awareness of child forced begging through media.(30, 72)
Program for the Reintegration of Returned Unaccompanied Migrant Children	Government program that assists unaccompanied migrant children who have been returned to Honduras. Implemented by the National Institute for Migration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DINAF, SEDIS, and the National Center for Social Sector Information.(63) In 2016, assisted 11,137 children.(72)
Program to Prevent Sex Tourism Involving Children and Adolescents <sup>†</sup>	Government program that aims to raise awareness and provide training on sex tourism for the tourism industry. Implemented by the Honduran Tourist Board, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Tourism Institute.(4, 90)
School Meals Program <sup>†</sup>	Ministry of Education program, implemented with support from the WFP and by the Office of the First Lady, that provides school lunches to students to improve nutrition and bolster attendance.(30, 71, 73) In 2016, program's coverage expanded from 1.3 to 1.4 million students.(73, 91)
USDOL-Funded Projects	\$13 million <a href="#">Youth Pathways Central America</a> (2015–2019); \$7 million <a href="#">Bright Futures</a> (2014–2018); <a href="#">Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labor II</a> ; and <a href="#">Global Action Program on Child Labor Issues</a> . Additional information is available on the USDOL <a href="#">Web site</a> .
USAID-Funded Projects	USAID-funded projects, including Honduran Youth Alliance, which focuses on gang prevention, including for vulnerable youth; Strengthening Capacity to Build a Culture of Peace (FORPAZ), which aims to improve citizen security, including for at-risk youth; and Improving Education for Work, Learning, and Success (METAS), which aims to increase educational opportunities for youth.(72, 92)

<sup>†</sup> Program is funded by the Government of Honduras.

<sup>‡</sup> The Government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms.(3, 30, 93)

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In 2016, the Ministry of Education invested \$3.5 million to build schools in some of the poorest municipalities, where children are at increased risk of child labor.<sup>(89)</sup> Although the Government of Honduras funds or participates in social programs that aim to eliminate child labor in forced begging, commercial sexual exploitation, and the illegal recruitment of children into gang-related activities, research did not identify programs that specifically target children working in other dangerous activities, such as fishing, mining, and domestic work. In addition, social programs that address child labor in agriculture do not appear sufficient to address the scope of the problem nationwide.

### 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 Honduras (Table 11).

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

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that minimum age protections in the Labor Code extend to agricultural and stock-raising undertakings that do not permanently employ more than 10 workers to ensure consistency with the protections provided in the Code on Childhood and Adolescence.	2013 – 2016
Enforcement	Publish information on the level of funding provided to the labor inspectorate.	2015 – 2016
	Ensure adequate funding for the STSS, including resources for sufficient numbers of labor inspectors according to the ILO's recommendation and for labor inspections in areas where child labor is prevalent, such as rural areas and indigenous communities where children engage in agriculture and fishing or diving.	2010 – 2016
	Ensure that all labor inspectors receive training on child labor, and make information about the initial training for new criminal investigators publicly available.	2014 – 2016
	Ensure that the two-step inspection system does not undermine effective child labor law enforcement.	2011 – 2016
	Publish information on whether labor inspections are conducted at worksites or by desk review, and on the sanctions imposed and penalties collected as a result of inspections.	2012 – 2016
	Ensure adequate resources for STSS to follow the established procedures for responding to child labor complaints.	2015 – 2016
	Ensure that there is an effective, reciprocal referral mechanism between the STSS and DINAF for the enforcement of labor laws and the provision of social services for child labor victims, and publicly report on the number of children removed from child labor who receive social services.	2014 – 2016
	Ensure that DINAF has sufficient resources to effectively carry out its mandates regarding child protection issues.	2015 – 2016
	Publish information on the level of funding for all criminal law enforcement agencies that respond to crimes concerning the worst forms of child labor.	2015 – 2016
	Ensure adequate resources are provided to the OSPC to effectively investigate and prosecute crimes concerning the worst forms of child labor.	2014 – 2016
Enforcement	Publish information on the number of criminal investigations, violations, prosecutions, and convictions regarding the worst forms of child labor.	2015 – 2016
	Publish information on the number of rescued children who receive social services, as well as the number of children referred by social services to criminal law enforcement agencies.	2015 – 2016
Coordination	Ensure that relevant civil society organizations are included in the National Commission for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of Child Labor.	2016
Social Programs	Increase access to education by increasing funding to schools and building more schools, particularly in rural areas.	2014 – 2016
	Expand social programs that address child labor in agriculture, and create programs that aim to eliminate child labor in other dangerous activities, such as fishing, mining, and domestic service.	2009 – 2016



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- UNESCO Institute for Statistics. *Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)*. Accessed December 16, 2016; <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>. Data provided is the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education. This measure is a proxy measure for primary completion. This ratio is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary education. A high ratio indicates a high degree of current primary education completion. The calculation includes all new entrants to the last grade (regardless of age). Therefore, the ratio can exceed 100 percent, due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat grades. For more information, please see "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" in the Reference Materials section of this report.
- UCW. *Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys*. Original data from Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EPHMP), 2014. Analysis received December 15, 2016. Reliable statistical data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics on children's work in general are reported in this chart, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information, please see "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" in the Reference Materials section of this report.
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