

Worldwide, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates 168 million children are working as child laborers, of which about 85 million participate in hazardous labor. Global estimates from the ILO place the number of children forced into labor or sexual exploitation at 6 million. The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs works every day to protect children around the world from harmful child labor and other violations of their fundamental human rights.

## 2013 Regional Outlooks

### Asia and the Pacific

#### Meaningful efforts:

- Improved legal frameworks, particularly related to trafficking in persons.
- New tracking systems to enhance enforcement.

#### Challenges and existing gaps:

- Lack of adequate legal protections, specifically for children in hazardous labor.
- Lack of or weak intra-governmental coordination.
- Lack of funding for labor inspections.

### Europe and Eurasia

#### Meaningful efforts:

- Increased data collection on child labor.
- Strengthened social protection systems for vulnerable children.
- Improved legal and policy frameworks to protect children from human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

#### Challenges and existing gaps:

- Persistent gaps in laws protecting children from all worst forms of child labor.
- Challenges in enforcing child labor laws.
- Insufficient funding for social programs.

### Latin America and the Caribbean

#### Meaningful efforts:

- Expanded social protection programs benefitting child laborers.
- Improved legal frameworks for child domestic workers.
- Increased funding for stronger labor law enforcement.

#### Challenges and existing gaps:

- Limited or weak labor inspection systems.
- Lack of programs targeting hard to reach populations, such as child domestic workers, and insufficient programs to reach children involved in agriculture and informal sector work.
- Insufficient attention to combatting the use of children in illicit activities, including gangs.

### Middle-East and North Africa

#### Meaningful efforts:

- Strengthened legal and policy frameworks to reduce the worst forms of child labor and trafficking in persons.
- Expansion of social programs to address the root causes of child labor.

#### Challenges or existing gaps:

- Lack of adequate legal protections for children in hazardous labor.
- Lack of or weak intra-governmental coordination.
- Lack of research or current data on child labor.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Meaningful efforts:

- Improved legal and policy frameworks.
- Improved availability of data on the worst forms of child labor.
- Establishment and continued implementation of conditional cash transfer programs.

#### Challenges and existing gaps:

- Limited adoption of hazardous work lists across the region.
- Significant barriers to access education, including costs, limited numbers of schools, and lack of universal birth registrations.
- Limited or weak labor inspection systems.
- Insufficient social programs to address child labor.
- Continued use of children in armed conflict.

# 2013 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Required by the Trade and Development Act of 2000

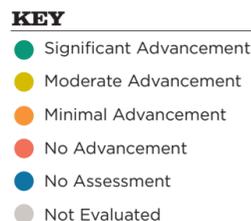


# 2013 Assessment of Country Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

## Country Assessments

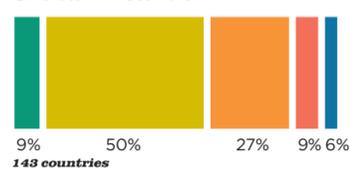
- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Angola
- Anguilla
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territories
- British Virgin Islands
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cabo Verde
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- Christmas Island
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo, Dem Rep of
- Congo, Rep of
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Falkland Islands
- Fiji
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard & McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- India
- Indonesia
- Iraq
- Jamaica
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kyrgyz Republic
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Macedonia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Maldives
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Nepal
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Helena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts & Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
- Samoa
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Sri Lanka
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad & Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela
- Wallis and Futuna
- West Bank & the Gaza Strip
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

## Global Overview

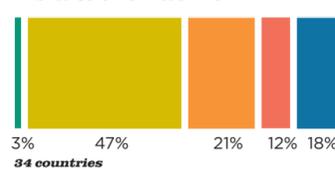


## Assessment by Region

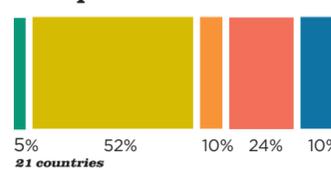
### Global Breakdown



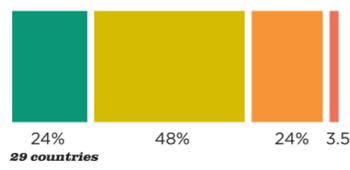
### Asia & the Pacific



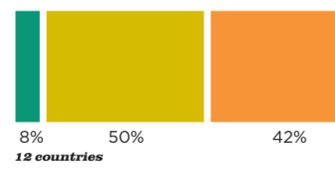
### Europe & Eurasia



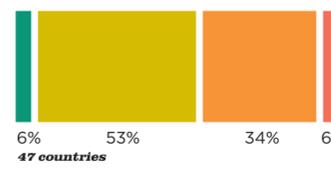
### Latin America & the Caribbean



### Middle East & North Africa



### Sub-Saharan Africa



## Country Assessment by Advancement Level

