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"Let's walk together. In the pursuit of global progress, not a single person should be left out or left behind in any corner of the world, from East to West, from South to North."

— Kailash Satyarthi, Nobel Lecture

Barefoot and shirtless, Karim Sawadogo, 9, works with his uncle at a gold mine in Burkina Faso. He has been to school, but only for a while. "My dream," he says, "is to make enough money so I don't have to do this anymore."

2014 Regional Outlooks

Asia and the Pacific

Meaningful efforts:

- Strengthened punishments for crimes involving the worst forms of child labor.
- Increased numbers of trained personnel responsible for the enforcement of labor and criminal laws.
- Increased funding for educational programs targeting rescued child laborers.

Challenges and existing gaps:

- Weak legal frameworks for regulating the minimum age of employment and no minimum age for hazardous work in some countries and territories.
- Insufficient funding for labor and criminal law enforcement personnel.
- Significant barriers to education, particularly the lack of physical access and prohibitive costs to attend school.

Europe and Eurasia

Meaningful efforts:

- Expanded efforts to train labor inspectors and criminal investigators on the enforcement of laws related to child labor.
- Expanded access to education and increased recognition of the link between education and the prevention and elimination of exploitive child labor.

Challenges and existing gaps:

- Weak legal frameworks in countries that do not specify the types of hazardous work prohibited for children.
- Insufficient human and financial resources allocated to the enforcement of child labor laws.
- Unequal access to education for minorities and other disadvantaged children.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Meaningful efforts:

- Expanded social and educational programs to improve school attendance for at-risk children.
- Strengthened legal protections against trafficking in persons.
- Implemented new institutional approaches for enforcing child labor laws.

Challenges and existing gaps:

- Lack of publicly available statistics on labor and criminal law enforcement efforts.
- Lapses in mechanisms and efforts to coordinate government efforts against child labor.
- Continued vulnerability of indigenous, Afro-descendant, and migrant children to the worst forms of child labor.

Middle East and North Africa

Meaningful efforts:

- Strengthened legal frameworks to address child labor.
- Expanded social programs to improve access to education.

Challenges and existing gaps:

- Weak enforcement of child labor legal protections.
- Lack of research or current data on child labor.
- Limited access to education and high drop-out rates for children, including both refugee and citizen children.

Sub-Saharan Africa

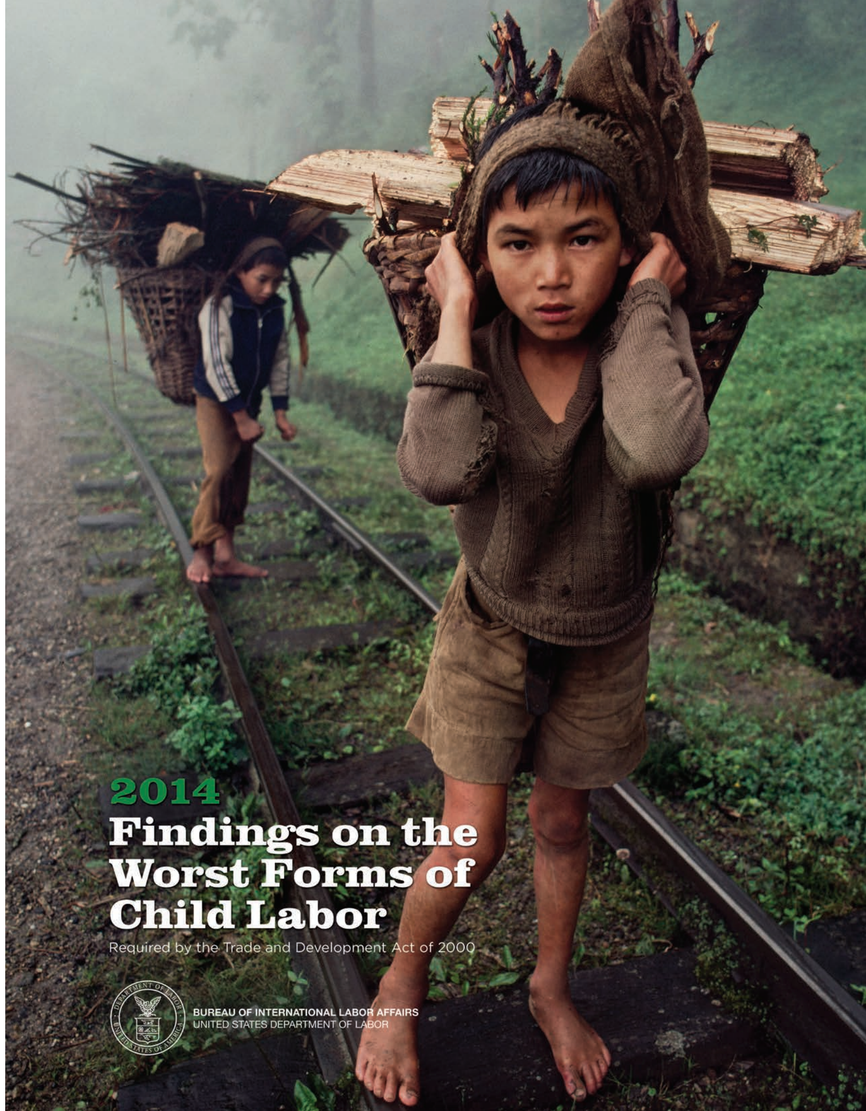
Meaningful efforts:

- Improved legal and policy frameworks.
- Increased availability of data on the worst forms of child labor.
- Improved coordination of government efforts.

Challenges and existing gaps:

- Limited adoption of hazardous work lists across the region.
- Significant barriers to accessing education, including costs, lack of universal birth registration, and physical and sexual violence in schools.
- Limited or weak labor inspection systems.
- Limited social protection policies and programs.
- Continued recruitment and use of children in armed conflict.

For more information or to contact us, please visit DOL's Web site at: **http:/www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/findings** or email us at: **GlobalKids@dol.gov**



2014 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Required by the Trade and Development Act of 2000

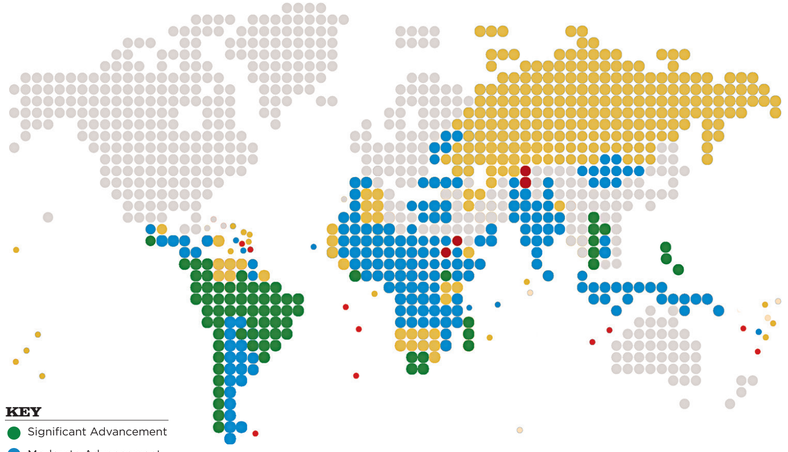
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2014 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, Democratic Republic of
- Congo, Republic of
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Falkland Islands (Isla Malvinas)
- Fiji
- Gabon
- Gambia, The
- Georgia
- Ghana
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard and 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, Ascensión and Tristán da Cunha
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and 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 and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Venezuela
- Wallis and Futuna
- West Bank and the Gaza Strip
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Global Overview

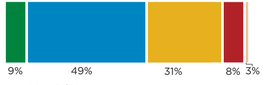


KEY

- Significant Advancement
- Moderate Advancement
- Minimal Advancement
- No Advancement
- No Assessment
- Not Evaluated

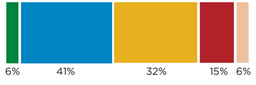
Assessment by Region

Global Breakdown



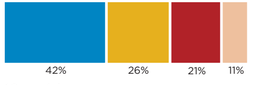
140 countries

Asia & the Pacific



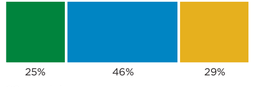
34 countries

Europe & Eurasia



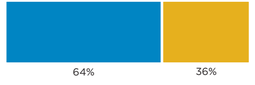
19 countries

Latin America & the Caribbean



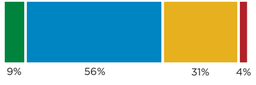
28 countries

Middle East & North Africa



11 countries

Sub-Saharan Africa



48 countries

Country Assessment by Advancement Level

13

Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Côte d'Ivoire
Ecuador
El Salvador
Madagascar
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
South Africa
Thailand
Uganda

Significant

69

Afghanistan
Albania
Angola
Argentina
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Benin
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Burkina Faso
Cabo Verde
Cambodia
Cameroon
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Democratic Republic of
Congo, Republic of
Costa Rica
Egypt
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Ghana
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Kosovo
Lebanon
Lesotho
Mali
Mauritania
Moldova
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Timor-Leste
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukraine
Uruguay
Western Sahara
Yemen
Zambia

Moderate

43

Algeria
Anguilla
Armenia
Bahrain
Barbados
Belize
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Burundi
Central African Republic
Cook Islands
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Gambia, The
Georgia
Guinea-Bissau
Iraq
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kyrgyz Republic
Liberia
Macedonia
Malawi
Maldives
Mauritius
Namibia
Niue
Russia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Suriname
Swaziland
Tanzania
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Venezuela
West Bank and the Gaza Strip
Zimbabwe

Minimal

11

No Efforts Made

British Virgin Islands
Christmas Island
Cocos (Keeling) Island
Falkland Islands (Isla Malvinas)
Montserrat
Norfolk Island
Saint Helena, Ascensión and Tristán da Cunha
Vanuatu

Efforts Made But Complieit

Eritrea
South Sudan
Uzbekistan

No Advancement

4

British Indian Ocean Territories
Heard and McDonald Islands
Pitcairn Islands
Wallis and Futuna

No Assessment

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, *2014 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*

Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking
Bureau of International Labor Affairs
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR