

In 2020, Niger made minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government hired additional labor inspectors and carried out several capacity training workshops. However, children in Niger were subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including in hereditary slavery and mining, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Children also perform dangerous tasks herding cattle. The minimum age for work does not meet international standards because it does not apply to children in unpaid or non-contractual work. In addition, the particular type of slavery known as *wahaya*, while illegal, continues to exist. Gaps in labor law enforcement also remain, including insufficient funding for labor inspectors to conduct inspections. Also, social programs to combat child labor are insufficient to adequately address the extent of the problem.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Niger are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including in hereditary slavery and in mining, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking. (1-4) Children also engage in dangerous tasks herding cattle. (4,5) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Niger.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	42.9 (2,516,191)
Attending School (%)	7 to 14	48.0
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	22.1
Primary Completion Rate (%)		62.3

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2019, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2021. (6)

Source for all other data: International Labor Organization's analysis of statistics from Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2012. (7)

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 rice, fruits, nuts, and vegetables (2,8,9)
	Herding and caring for livestock, including cattle (2,5)
	Fishing, including river net casting (10)
Industry	Quarrying† and mining† for trona, salt, gypsum, and gold (1,3,11-16)
	Metal work† (17)
	Working in construction,† tanneries,† and slaughterhouses† (5,15,16,18,19)
	Brick making (16)
Services	Street work, including as market vendors, and begging† (1,5,15,18)
	Domestic work (1,2,5,11,15,16,20)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (2,3,15,16,21-24)
	Forced recruitment of children by non-state armed groups for use in armed conflict (3,5,15,23,25)
	Hereditary and caste-based slavery, including for cattle herding, agricultural work, domestic work, and sexual exploitation (2,3,14-16,21,23,26)
	Forced begging, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1-3,16,21,26-29)
	Forced labor in domestic work and mining, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking (3,11,14,16)

† 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.

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Children in Niger, especially boys and girls from the Arab, Djerma, Peulh, Tuareg, and Toubou ethnic minorities, continue to be exploited as slaves and endure slave-like practices, particularly in the regions of Tahoua and Agadez. (15) Some children are born into slavery; others are born free but remain in a dependent status and are forced to work with their parents for their former masters in exchange for food, money, and lodging. (2,3,16,19,20) A particular form of slavery in Niger is the *wahaya* practice, in which men buy girls born into slavery, often between ages 9 and 14, as “fifth wives.” Even though Niger’s Supreme Court set legal precedent by ruling *wahaya* to be illegal in 2019, the government has made limited efforts to inform the public of the court’s ruling. During the reporting period, anti-slavery NGOs, along with the ILO, conducted awareness-raising campaigns about the illegality of this practice so that more affected women will bring cases to court. (10,14,20,30-33)

Child slaves, including those involved in the practice of *wahaya*, are forced to work long hours as cattle herders, agricultural workers, or domestic workers, and are often sexually exploited. (11,15,16,19,21,26,34) As with those involved in hereditary slavery, the children of *wahaya* wives are considered slaves and are passed from one owner to another as gifts or as part of dowries. (5,16,19,21,34,35)

In Niger, some Koranic teachers known as *marabouts* may subject their students, boys known as *talibés*, to manual labor or forced begging rather than providing them with a religious education. (1-3,14-16,21,23) Children in Niger participating in seasonal migration or migrant children from West Africa traveling to Algeria and Libya may also be subject to forced begging or commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking. (27-29,36-40) In addition, Niger has a form of internal child trafficking called *confiage*, in which family members send their children to live with relatives or friends with promises of better educational or trade learning opportunities. However, some children are instead subjected to exploitation, including forced labor, sex trafficking, and domestic work. (16)




Violent extremist organizations active in Niger—ISIS in the Greater Sahara, Boko Haram, ISIS-West Africa, and Jama’at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin—are known to forcibly recruit children. However, the government maintains age requirements for enlistment into the armed forces and has laws against the use of child soldiers. (15) Research has found no evidence of complicity by the government. (15)

In Niger, many children, especially girls, do not attend school. (14,15,35,41) Some teachers and schools require small fees to augment their insufficient government salaries. (10) The lack of school infrastructure and school materials, and limited availability of teachers, especially in rural areas, impede access to education, which may increase the vulnerability of children to the worst forms of child labor. (22,35,42,43) In addition, refugee and IDP children, both within and outside Niger’s borders, may have difficulty accessing education, which makes them particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment by non-state armed groups. (14,19,24,27-44) In 2020, due to insecurity in the Tillabéri, Tahoua, and Diffa regions, regional governments closed over 300 schools. The Government of Niger also closed public schools for significant periods as a precaution due to the COVID-19 pandemic. (15) Traditionally, a majority of children do not continue education beyond age 12, although the compulsory age for education is 16. (15)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

Niger 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 (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Niger's legal framework to adequately protect children from the worst forms of child labor, including the minimum age for work.

Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	No	14	Article 106 of the Labor Code (45)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 159 of Decree No. 2017-682 (46)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Articles 159–161 and 164–171 of Decree No. 2017-682; Article 181 of the Penal Code (46,47)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Article 14 of the Constitution; Article 4 of the Labor Code; Article 158 of Decree No. 2017-682; Article 270 of the Penal Code; Article 2 of the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons (41,45-48)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Article 107 of the Labor Code; Article 158 of Decree No. 2017-682; Article 10 of the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons; Article 16 of the Law 2015-36 on Illicit Traffic of Migrants (45,46,48,49)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Article 107 of the Labor Code; Article 158 of Decree No. 2017-682; Articles 291–292 of the Penal Code; Article 10 of the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons (45-48)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Article 107 of the Labor Code; Article 158 of Decree No. 2017-682; Article 181 of the Penal Code; Articles 10 and 16 of the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons (45-48)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	Yes	18	Article 107 of the Labor Code (45)
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military	N/A*		
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups	Yes		Article 107 of the Labor Code (45)
Compulsory Education Age	No		Article 8 of Decree No. 2017-935/PRN/MEPAPLN/EC/MES; Article 2 of the Law on the Orientation of the Educational System (50,51)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 23 of the Constitution; Article 8 of Decree No. 2017-935/PRN/MEPAPLN/EC/MES; Article 2 of the Law on the Orientation of the Educational System (41,50,51)

* No conscription (52)

Although the Labor Code establishes age 14 as the minimum age for work, it does not apply to workers in the informal economy, which does not conform to international standards that require all children to be protected under the law establishing a minimum age for work. (45,53) In addition, Article 2 of the Law on the Orientation of the Educational System in Niger guarantees education for all children ages 4 to 18, and Article 8 of Decree No. 2017-935 states that the government is required to promote access to compulsory education. However, Niger's law does not clearly articulate to which age groups the latter provision applies, thereby leaving the risk that some children are not covered and increasing the risk of children's involvement in child labor. (50,51)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor (Table 5). However, gaps exist within the operations of enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate enforcement of their child labor laws.

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Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Employment, Labor and Social Security (MELSS)	Enforces labor laws and investigates Labor Code infractions, including those on child labor. Conducts awareness-raising programs to combat child labor. (2,15,17,54,55)
National Civil Police Force Morals and Minors Brigade	Investigates criminal cases involving minors, including issues pertaining to human trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and hereditary slavery. Housed under the Ministry of Interior and Public Security. (12,15,21,56)
Ministry of Justice's District and Magistrate Courts	Enforce criminal laws related to child labor through 10 district courts and 30 magistrate courts. (12,15,17,54)
National Agency to Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport (ANLTP/TIM)	Implements policies and programs developed by the National Commission to Coordinate Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport (CNCLTP/TIM), conducts awareness campaigns about human trafficking, provides training and education to reduce the risk of human trafficking, and maintains a hotline to receive complaints concerning human trafficking. (3,4,15,57,58)
National Human Rights Commission	Receives complaints related to child labor, including the worst forms, and conducts investigations of human rights violations, including hereditary slavery. (2,4,15,20,54)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2020, labor law enforcement agencies in Niger took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the operations of the Ministry of Employment, Labor and Social Security (MELSS) that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including lack of financial and human resources.

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2019	2020
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$20,000 (4)	Unknown (15)
Number of Labor Inspectors	51 (4)	57 (15)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (45)	Yes (45)
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	Yes (4)	Yes (15)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	N/A (4)	N/A (15)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (4)	Yes (15)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	487 (4)	Unknown (15)
Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown (4)	Unknown (15)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Unknown (4)	Unknown (15)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Unknown (4)	Unknown (15)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Unknown (4)	Unknown (15)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (4)	Yes (15)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (4)	Yes (15)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (45)	Yes (45)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	No (4)	Unknown (15)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (4)	Yes (15)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (4)	Yes (15)

Despite an increase in the number of labor inspectors—from 51 to 57—the total number of labor inspectors is likely insufficient for the size of Niger's workforce, which includes approximately 6.5 million workers. (15) According to the ILO's technical advice of a ratio approaching 1 inspector for every 40,000 workers in less developed countries, Niger would employ about 163 labor inspectors. (4,60,61) In addition, research found that the government lacks adequate funding and personnel to conduct labor inspections, especially in the informal sector and in remote locations. (4,5,26) The government did not provide information on the number of inspections conducted, violations found, penalties imposed, and penalties collected for inclusion in this report. During the reporting period the government did not collect or publish general data on child labor or the worst forms of child labor. (15)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2020, criminal law enforcement agencies in Niger took actions to combat child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist within the operations of the criminal enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including prosecution planning and allocating financial resources.

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2019	2020
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	Yes (4)	Yes (15)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	N/A (4)	N/A (15)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (4)	Yes (15)
Number of Investigations	Unknown (4)	Unknown (15)
Number of Violations Found	Unknown (4)	Unknown (15)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Unknown (4)	Unknown (15)
Number of Convictions	Unknown (4)	Unknown (15)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Unknown (4)	Unknown (15)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (4)	Yes (15)

In September 2020, the government stood up a National Referral Mechanism (NRM). The NRM identified roles for prosecutors, judges, law enforcement, labor inspectors, diplomats, international organizations, NGOs, and union actors. (10) In October, the National Agency to Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport (ANLTP/TIM) partnered with an international organization to provide training for 29 individuals from the ministries of Justice and Promotion of Women and Protection of Children, local education and health officials, a traditional leader, and NGOs. The training centered on increasing key actors' ability to implement the NRM, community engagement, and improving law enforcement's efficacy in identifying victims. (10) The government also broadcast the training on two national television and radio stations in both French and Hausa. All ANLTP/TIM focal point staff received training on the new NRM. (10) Research found that inadequate resources, including insufficient personnel, funding, and training, hamper the capacity of criminal law enforcement authorities to coordinate and enforce laws related to the worst forms of child labor. (4,5,15,26,62) ANLTP/TIM maintains and publicizes a hotline to report trafficking in persons crimes, but the number of calls received by the hotline that involve child trafficking is unknown. In addition, although the exact number of children removed from the worst forms of child labor is unavailable, removal of children from child labor occurs only in extreme cases of exploitation, such as child trafficking or forced labor, according to MELSS. (26,63,64) The government did not provide information on investigations, prosecutions, and convictions for inclusion in this report.

Even though the Nigerien Supreme Court ruled the practice of *wahaya* is illegal in 2019, reinforcing the 2003 Penal Code that prohibits this practice, research found enforcement to be negligible, that it is still common practice in some parts of the country, and uncovered that there was no evidence of efforts to raise awareness of this ruling during the reporting period. (14-16,30,47) In addition, a civil society organization specializing in assisting victims of hereditary slavery reported that most victims do not come forward or file complaints against their former masters due to a lack of reintegration services and dependency on their former masters. (14,30)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor (Table 8). However, gaps exist that hinder the effective coordination of efforts to address child labor, including efficacy in accomplishing mandates.

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Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Steering Committee on Child Labor	Coordinates programs, advises on child labor legislation and regulations, and reviews proposals for action plans for the ILO-IPEC country program. Chaired by MELSS. (12,22,55) During the reporting period, ILO engaged with the Steering Committee to continue work on finalizing a National Action Plan to Combat Child Labor. (10)
National Commission to Coordinate Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport (CNCLTP/TIM)	Coordinates efforts to combat human trafficking, and develops and implements policies and programs related to human trafficking. (15,22,24,48,58) Includes representatives from MELSS and civil society organizations. (57) During the reporting period, CNCLTP/TIM activities continued, despite the pandemic. (16)
National Committee to Combat Child Labor in Agriculture	Coordinates policies and programs to combat child labor in agriculture. Chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, includes representatives from MELSS, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection, and non-governmental stakeholders. (65) Research was unable to determine whether the National Committee to Combat Child Labor in Agriculture was active during the reporting period.
Child Protection Committees	Educate the public on the rights of children and limit abuses, including child labor. (14,66) Research was unable to determine whether the Child Protection Committees were active during the reporting period.
Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection	Works with law enforcement officials to provide vulnerable children with social and reintegration services, including education and counseling, in 54 Centers for Prevention, Promotion, and Protection (CEPPP) across the country. (2,12,15,59)

The government took steps to formalize coordination efforts. (10,15)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established policies related to child labor (Table 9). However, policy gaps exist that hinder efforts to address child labor, including coverage of all worst forms of child labor.

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2019–2023)	Aims to enhance the legal framework to prevent human trafficking, adequately implement the laws, and provide effective protection and care for victims, including children. Led by the ANLTP/TIM. (14,67) During the reporting period, several capacity building training workshops were held for judiciary and law enforcement officials. (16)
Plan for Social and Economic Development (2017–2021)	Aims to promote sustainable development and social equality. Overseen by the Ministry of Planning. (22,68) Includes activities to improve access to education for vulnerable populations, especially migrant children, and to combat street work and forced begging by children. (68) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement the Plan for Social and Economic Development as it relates to child labor during the reporting period.
National Social Protection Strategy	Aims to improve the quality of, and access to, basic education and health services; includes strategies to combat child labor. Overseen by the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection. (21,69) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement the National Social Protection Strategy as it relates to child labor during the reporting period.
UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2019–2021)	Promotes improved access to education for vulnerable children and aims to build government capacity to address child labor. Operates under the direction of the Ministry of Planning and receives support from international donors. (4,70) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement the UN Development Assistance Framework during the reporting period.
Education and Training Sectorial Program (2014–2024)	Sets out a comprehensive map to improve the quality of, and access to, basic and higher education. Led by the Ministry of Education. (22,71,72) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement the Education and Training Sectorial Program during the reporting period.

‡ The government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (22)

During the reporting period the Government of Niger continued to develop the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labor, which was drafted in 2015 and aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in Niger by 2025; it has not yet been adopted. (10,15,22,23,73)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2020, the government funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor (Table 10). However, gaps exist in these social programs, including adequacy of efforts to address the problem in all sectors.

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Centers for the Prevention, Protection, and Promotion of Persons (CEPPP)†	Government program replacing the Judicial and Preventive Education Services, in collaboration with UNICEF, to provide food, shelter, education, and vocational training to street children, many of whom are victims of child labor. (1,2,74) In 2020, the program continued but research could not find information on activities or how many of the 54 existing centers continue to be open. (4,14,15,59)
Global Action Against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants	\$12.2 million EU-funded global project implemented by UNODC, UNICEF, and IOM to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling. (75,76)
UNICEF Country Program (2019–2021)	UNICEF-funded program to support the government's efforts to improve children's education, birth registration rates, and social inclusion, and to strengthen child protection programs, including for children of refugees in the Diffa region. (77-79) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement the UNICEF Country Program during the reporting period.
USDOL-Funded Projects	USDOL-funded global projects implemented by the ILO to support global and national efforts aimed at countering child labor and the forced labor of adults and children. Include From Protocol to Practice: A Bridge to Global Action on Forced Labor (The Bridge Project) , and the Measurement, Awareness-Raising, and Policy Engagement (MAP 16) Project on Child Labor and Forced Labor (2019–2021) , a \$200,000 program. (82) USDOL-funded global project implemented by ILO to support global and national efforts aimed at combating forced labor of adults and children under the 2014 ILO Protocol and supporting Recommendation to C.29 on Forced Labor. (73,80) The program has been extended through 2021 with additional funding from ILO. (15) Additional information is available on the USDOL website .

† Program is funded by the Government of Niger.

Although Niger has programs that target child labor, the scope of these programs is insufficient to fully address the problem, especially in agriculture, herding, mining, and caste-based servitude. Niger also lacks a specific program to assist children exploited by religious instructors. (4,17,24,26,62,81) In addition, the resources and facilities available to social services agencies remain inadequate. (3,4)

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor in Niger (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that the law's minimum age for work provisions and protections apply to self-employed children and those in unpaid or non-contractual work.	2015 – 2020
	Establish a compulsory education age equal to the minimum age of employment.	2016 – 2020
Enforcement	Ensure that inspections and enforcement efforts take place in the informal sector, and in remote locations, where most child labor occurs.	2014 – 2020
	Publish complete information on the number of worksite inspections conducted, violations found, penalties imposed and collected, investigations, prosecutions, and convictions related to the worst forms of child labor.	2012 – 2020
	Collect and publish complete information and data about child labor and the worst forms of child labor.	2020
	Increase the resources, including funding and training, and number of labor inspectors and criminal investigators dedicated to enforcing child labor laws to provide adequate coverage of the workforce and meet the ILO's technical advice.	2009 – 2020
	Disaggregate complaints made to the National Agency to Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport's hotline so that the number of complaints related to children is known.	2013 – 2020
	Ensure victims of the worst forms of child labor are removed from exploitative situations as appropriate.	2010 – 2020

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Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor (Cont.)

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Enforcement	Publish complete information on the number of criminal investigations conducted, violations found, penalties imposed, or penalties collected related to the worst forms of child labor.	2020
	Ensure that the Nigerien Supreme Court's ruling banning the practice of <i>wahaya</i> is enforced.	2019 – 2020
	Ensure that victims of slavery have access to reintegration services.	2020
Coordination	Ensure all coordinating bodies are able to carry out their intended mandates.	2011 – 2020
Government Policies	Publish activities undertaken to implement the Plan for Social and Economic Development, the National Social Protection Strategy, the UN Development Assistance Framework, and the Education and Training Sectorial Program during the reporting period.	2016 – 2020
	Adopt and implement a national action plan to combat child labor, including in hereditary slavery, mining, and agriculture.	2009 – 2020
Social Programs	Enhance efforts to eliminate barriers and make education accessible for all children, including girls, refugees, internally displaced children, and children in rural communities, by increasing school infrastructure, increasing the number of teachers, and by providing more school supplies.	2013 – 2020
	Publish activities undertaken to implement Centers for the Prevention, Protection, and Promotion of Persons (CEPPP), and the UNICEF Country Program (2019–2021) during the reporting period.	2020
	Expand the scope of programs to address the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture, herding, mining, and caste-based servitude.	2009 – 2020
	Implement a program to target and assist children exploited by religious instructors.	2011 – 2020
	Ensure that government social services providers have sufficient resources and facilities to provide the necessary care to all children withdrawn from hazardous and forced labor.	2015 – 2020

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