

In 2021, Sri Lanka made moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government amended the hazardous occupations list by expanding it to include domestic labor, and amended the Minimum Wages Ordinance, the Shop and Office Employees' Act, and the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act to raise the minimum age of employment from 14 to 16 years. The government also prioritized the fisheries and plantation sectors for awareness activities, conducting various trainings and other awareness-raising programs regarding eliminating child labor. In addition, it prepared a National Strategic Action Plan to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking (2021–2025) and released a Standard Operating Procedure on the Identification, Protection, and Referral of Child Victims of Trafficking in English, Sinhala, and Tamil in partnership with an NGO. However, children in Sri Lanka are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking, and forced domestic work. Although the government made meaningful efforts in all relevant areas during the reporting period, it did not impose criminal penalties for violations related to the worst forms of child labor or publish data on its efforts to address child labor crimes. Research indicates some children in rural areas face barriers to accessing education, including difficulties in traveling to school in some regions and an inadequate number of teachers. Furthermore, the labor inspectorate lacked sufficient staffing or funding to carry out inspections, especially inspections of factories in the northern and eastern provinces.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Sri Lanka are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking, and forced domestic work. (I-5) Table I provides key indicators on children's work and education in Sri Lanka.

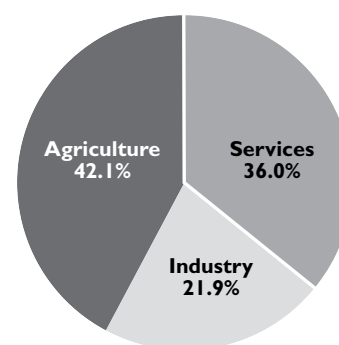
Table I. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	0.8 (28,515)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	98.0
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	0.9
Primary Completion Rate (%)		99.3

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2019, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2022. (6)

Source for all other data: International Labor Organization's analysis of statistics from Child Activity Survey (CAS), 2016. (7)

Figure I. 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	Farming, including raising livestock (2,4,8-10)
	Fishing, including deep-sea fishing,† processing fish, and selling fish (1,2,4,9-12)
Industry	Manufacturing, including textiles and garments, and food processing (2,4,9,10,13)
	Mining† and construction† (1,2,4,9,10,13,14)
Services	Domestic work (1,2,4,5,9,10)

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

Sector/Industry	Activity
Services	Vending, in stores and on the streets, transportation, and begging (1,2,4,9-11)
	Work in hotels, restaurants, and offices (9,14)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1,3-5,8,15-18)
	Forced domestic work (5,8)
	Use in illicit activities, including drug trafficking (5,8,19,20)

† 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.

The 2016 Child Activity Survey's definition of child labor does not align with international standards because children ages 5 to 11 working less than 15 hours per week and children ages 12 to 14 working less than 25 hours per week in agriculture are not counted as child laborers. These issues may have led to an underestimation of the population of children in child labor in the Child Activity Survey. (9) The ILO and an NGO documented several cases of debt distress among workers at private, smallholding tea estates, which increased the risk of child labor in the tea sector. (1,4) Debt distress can be linked to debts that workers owed to the estate for housing and accommodating their families. (21) NGOs also report that smallholder farmers face labor shortages during harvest times and an increasing cost of labor and production, and often rely on children under the age of 12 to help during the harvest period. (22) There are reports of children subjected to child trafficking internally, including from tea estates, to perform domestic work in Colombo. In addition, child domestic workers are subjected to sexual, physical, and psychological abuse, non-payment of wages, and restrictions on movement. (1,8)




Children, predominantly boys, are also forced into commercial sexual exploitation in tourist areas as part of the sex tourism industry, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. (1,3,4,16,18,23) In 2017, the ILO conducted a rapid assessment of the extent of commercial sexual exploitation of children in the coastal areas and found that most of the children were ages 15 to 17. (15) According to the Sri Lankan Department of Labor, children living in coastal and agricultural areas, mining areas, and firewood-producing areas were vulnerable to child labor. (1,24) During the reporting period, Save the Children released a report on the sexual exploitation of children in the tourism sector in Sri Lanka, which highlighted the increased use of mobile apps with GPS being used to indicate availability of minors for commercial sexual exploitation. The government worked with Save the Children and the International Organization for Migration on research for the report. (4,25) In 2021, local NGOs and media reports of commercial sexual exploitation of children decreased, likely because of the suppression of the tourism industry during the COVID-19 pandemic. (4,5) The government also investigated sexual exploitation of children at a state-run orphanage. (5)

Although the government provides free, compulsory education to all schoolchildren, some children in rural areas face barriers to accessing education, including difficulties traveling to school in some regions and an inadequate number of teachers. (1)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

Sri Lanka 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's laws and regulations are in line with relevant international standards (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Sections 7, 9, 13, and 34 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act; Section 6 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Amendment Act; Section 2 of the Shop and Office Employees (Regulation of Employment and Remuneration) (Amendment) Act; Sections 2-7 of the Factories (Amendment) Act; Sections 2-4 of the Minimum Wages (Indian Labor) (Amendment) Act. (26-30)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Section 20A of the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act (26)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Hazardous Occupations Regulations No. 01; Section 20A of the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act (26,31)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Sections 358A, 360C, 360A(2), and 360A(4) of the Penal Code (32)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Sections 360C, 360A(2), and 360A(4) of the Penal Code (32)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Sections 286A, 360B, 360A(2), and 360A(4) of the Penal Code (32)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Sections 288, 288A, 288B, and 360C of the Penal Code (32)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	Yes	18	Sections 20A and 31 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act (26)
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military	N/A*		
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups	Yes		358(1)(d) of the Penal Code; Sections 20A and 31 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons (26,32)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Section 43 of the Education Ordinance; Compulsory Attendance of Children at Schools Regulation No. 1 of 2015 (33,34)
Free Public Education	Yes		Section 47 of the Education Ordinance (33)

* Country has no conscription. (35)

In January 2021, the government amended the Shop and Office Employees' Act, the Factories Ordinance, Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, and the Minimum Wages Ordinance to increase the minimum age of employment from 14 to 16 years. (4) In November 2021, the government expanded the list of hazardous forms of occupations under the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act from 51 categories to 71 categories, including domestic work. (4,31,36)

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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.

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Department of Labor in the Ministry of Labor	Enforces labor law in relation to the employment of children and young persons, including overseeing labor inspectorate. Receives public complaints of child labor lodged in national and district-level offices. (1,2,37) Receives complaints from other state organizations, including from the National Child Protection Authority (NCPA). Conducts special investigations in relation to child labor and hazardous labor, and takes legal action as necessary. (1,2) In 2021, received 138 complaints on child labor and hazardous child labor. The children were directed for assistance to the relevant care organizations, including the Department of Probations and Child Care Services and the respective Divisional Secretariats. (4)
Children and Women's Bureau of the Sri Lankan Police	Enforces laws on child labor, child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and the use of children in illicit activities. (8) Also supervises the NCPA Special Police Investigation Unit, which has approximately 40 police officers who investigate complaints involving children, including complaints of child labor. (1)
National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) Special Police Investigation Unit	Investigates complaints involving children, including child labor. (8,38,39) Along with the Children and Women's Bureau of the Sri Lankan Police, receives complaints on commercial sexual exploitation and the use of children in illicit activities. (1) Has approximately 300 child protection officers based in the districts who are tasked with preventing child exploitation and protecting survivors. (1) In 2021, received a total of 171 complaints of child labor violations. Also continued to promote the "1929" child protection app along with a book entitled "The Identification, Prevention and Management of Child Abuse" and a child protection song to raise awareness about the "1929" Sri Lanka Child Protection Help Line. (4)
Department of Probation and Child Care Services	Coordinates services for child survivors of forced labor, human trafficking, and commercial sexual exploitation who have been referred by the police and the court. (8) During the reporting period, launched two new programs designed to support children who leave school (Mal Uyanata) and to provide scholarships and housing assistance for children and families (Athwela). (2,40)

Several ministries, departments, and agencies have legal authority for the enforcement of criminal laws against child labor. The National Child Protection Authority, the Criminal Investigations Department of the Sri Lankan Police, and the Attorney General's Department are responsible for the enforcement of criminal laws against child trafficking and forced child labor. (1)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2021, labor law enforcement agencies in Sri Lanka took actions to address child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the operations of enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including insufficient financial resource allocation.

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2020	2021
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$2,194,101 (2)	\$1,933,333 (4)
Number of Labor Inspectors	495(40)	570 (4)
Mechanism to Assess Civil Penalties	Yes (27)	Yes (27)
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	Unknown (2)	Yes (4)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	N/A (2)	Yes (40)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (2)	Yes (4)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	44,439 (2)	38,280 (41)
Number Conducted at Worksite	41,374 (2)	37,588 (41)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	6 (2)	4 (4)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	6 (2)	1 (4)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	6 (2)	3 (4)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (2)	Yes (4)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (2)	Yes (4)

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor (Cont.)

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2020	2021
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (27)	Yes (27)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (2)	Yes (4)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (2)	Yes (4)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (2)	Yes (4)

The labor inspectorate is not authorized to assess penalties. Penalties for child labor law violations are available under the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children's Act, instead of under the authority of the labor inspectorate. (4,26) Penalties include a maximum fine of up to US \$50 and up to 12 months' imprisonment. The magistrate's court levies any fines, imprisonment, or compensation for the child victim. (4) The fine is collected by the registrar's office of the court and compensation is normally given to the guardian of the child victim or deposited in a bank account under the victim's name. (4)

In 2021, the labor inspectorate conducted a special investigation of all hazardous fisheries with multi-day fishing vessels in response to a discovery of hazardous labor within the industry. The investigation did not find that children were regularly working the fisheries industry. (4) During the reporting period the Department of Labor also removed four children from child labor and hazardous child labor situations. (4) However, reports indicate that the labor inspectorate did not have sufficient staffing to carry out inspections, especially inspections of factories in the northern and eastern provinces. (1,40) In addition, the ILO reported that the labor department was not funded adequately. Finally, although the hazardous occupations list was expanded to include domestic work, labor inspectors only had the authority to inspect private residences for violations against child domestic workers if a complaint was received. (4,5)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2021, criminal law enforcement agencies in Sri Lanka took actions to address child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist within the operations of enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including a lack of resources to carry out investigations.

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2020	2021
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	Yes (42)	Yes (4)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	N/A (2)	N/A (4)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (2)	Yes (4)
Number of Investigations	Unknown (2)	Unknown (4)
Number of Violations Found	Unknown (2)	Unknown (4)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Unknown (2)	Unknown (4)
Number of Convictions	Unknown (2)	Unknown (4)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Yes (2)	Yes (4)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (2)	Yes (4)

During the reporting period, the government arrested 41 people in a high-profile child sex trafficking case, including one Deputy Chairman of a local divisional council, 2 police officers, and a Navy officer; the investigation is ongoing. (4,36,43) It also investigated allegations of sexual exploitation of children at orphanages, leading to the arrest of the head of an orphanage, one of its staff members, and the probation commissioner with oversight of the orphanage. While the government stated that the investigation found no evidence of sex trafficking in the orphanages, allegations persist. (5) In 2021, the government also implemented a special case identification system for child abuse and human trafficking cases that prioritizes such cases when scheduling hearing dates. (4,5,36)

There were isolated reports that a lack of awareness and misunderstanding of trafficking led some local authorities to arrest or detain sex trafficking victims for alleged unlawful acts committed as a direct result of trafficking without proper screening; however, the government did not penalize human trafficking survivors for unlawful acts traffickers compelled them to commit when survivors were properly identified. (5,23,40)

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Research found that investigators did not have adequate facilities or human resources to carry out investigations. Investigators lack transportation facilities, and the Sri Lankan Police lack facilities to record evidence. (1,2,4,44) Although the government publishes some crime statistics, the Sri Lankan Police do not fully disaggregate criminal data, including cases investigated specific to forced child labor, child trafficking, child commercial sexual exploitation, and the use of children in illicit activities. (1,2,4,42,45,46)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor (Table 8).

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

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Steering Committee on Child Labor Elimination	Coordinates efforts to prevent and eliminate child labor, including the implementation of the National Policy on Elimination of Child Labor in Sri Lanka. Chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Labor; includes representatives from key government agencies, employer and workers' organizations, ILO, UNICEF, and NGOs. (1) In 2021, convened three times and discussed a way forward to finalize a road map on Child Labor Elimination. (4) All members agreed to conduct activities with respect to the "International Year for the Elimination of Child Labor 2021." Also conducted 107 trainings for the fisheries sector and 27 programs for the plantation sector. (4)
NCPA	Coordinates and monitors activities related to the protection of children, including activities to address child labor. Consults with relevant government ministries, local governments, employers, and NGOs, and recommends policies and actions to prevent and protect children from abuse and exploitation. (2) In 2021, worked with Save the Children to release a Standard Operating Procedure on the Identification, Protection, and Referral of Child Victims of Trafficking in English, Sinhala, and Tamil. (4,25,47) Also led a multisector project bringing together 10 institutions including child affairs, education, health, tourism, labor, media, justice, disaster management, defense, and social empowerment. Conducted several consultations under the framework Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children, identified gaps in each sector, and formulated an action plan that is now pending treasury validation before being presented to the Cabinet for approval. (40)
National Anti-Trafficking Task Force (NAHTTF)	Coordinates interagency efforts to address all human trafficking issues, including commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Includes representatives from a range of government agencies, including the Ministry of Social Services, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Department of Labor, NCPA, Department of Probation and Child Care, Police Criminal Division, and Bureau for the Prevention of Abuse to Women and Children. (48) In 2021, the coordination of NAHTTF was transferred from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Defense and existing activities continued to be implemented. (4,48)
Child Development Committees	Coordinate activities and exchange information among child protection officers, police, and labor, education, and health officials at the village, division, and district levels. Function in 25 districts and 313 divisions. (8) During the reporting period, the committees continued to meet. (4)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established policies that are consistent with relevant international standards on child labor (Table 9).

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
National Policy on Elimination of Child Labor in Sri Lanka	Aims to mainstream child labor issues into national development policies, improve enforcement, and support collaboration with key stakeholders. (49) During the reporting period, the minimum age of employment and the list of hazardous occupations were revised under this policy. (4)
National Child Protection Policy	Established by NCPA as a measure to reduce child sex tourism in Sri Lanka. (1,2) In 2021, established a 5-year action plan to implement the policy, and led a multisector consultation that brought together 10 stakeholders in the child affairs, education, health, tourism, labor, media, justice, disaster management, defense, and social empowerment sectors to identify gaps in each sector and formulate a response. (40)
National Strategic Action Plan to Monitor and Combat Human Trafficking	Seeks to address human trafficking by raising stakeholder awareness, improving survivor protection services, increasing the prosecution of human trafficking cases, and conducting research and data collection. Also seeks to improve coordination among National Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force members. (50) During the reporting period, the new draft of the plan was prepared and circulated among the membership for verification. (4)

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor (Cont.)

Policy	Description
Decent Work Country Program (2018–2022)	Details the priorities and outcomes required to make progress toward the goal of decent work for all. Identifies key areas of work for the eradication of child labor by 2022, including operationalizing the child labor-free zone model in all districts, expanding the inspection system to cover child labor in the informal sector, raising the minimum age for employment to 16 years, revising regulations on hazardous child labor, improving the complaints and referral mechanisms, and regularly collecting data on child labor. (51) During the reporting period, provided technical and financial assistance to the Department of Labor for activities around World Day against Child Labor, led a technical discussion between ILO experts and the Department of Census and Statistics, undertook public activities and awareness programs to mark the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labor, and extended the program to 2024 due to the impact of the pandemic on children's school attendance and the risk of increased child labor. (52)
National Alternative Care Policy	Launched by the Department of Probation and Child Care Services. Includes a section addressing child victims of sexual exploitation or harmful child labor. (2) In 2021, conducted a census of Sri Lanka's child development centers, which is intended to inform a 5-year action plan to implement the policy. (40)

‡ The government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (2,8,53)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2021, 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 a lack of implementation.

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Child Labor-Free Zone Model†	Local government initiatives that seek to eliminate child labor through the identification of children engaged in child labor, a rehabilitation program, assistance to families of children at risk of engaging in child labor, and an awareness-raising campaign. Operated by the district secretariats, with assistance from the Department of Labor and with technical and financial support from ILO. (1) The program's start was postponed during the reporting period, and it is scheduled to be introduced in 2022, upon receipt of the final guidelines from the National Steering Committee on Elimination of Child Labor. (4)
'1929' Childline Sri Lanka†	NCPA-funded and operated 24-hour toll-free emergency telephone service for vulnerable and abused children. Connects children in need of help to direct assistance and rehabilitation services. (2,56) In 2021, continued to direct child labor complaints received during pandemic lockdown periods to the Department of Labor for response. (4)
Shelter for Victims of Human Trafficking	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs shelter that provides children and female victims of human trafficking and domestic violence with safe shelter and access to medical, psychological, and legal assistance. (24,57) A magistrate's order is required for victims to receive services at the shelter. (41) During the reporting period, the government provided \$62,000 in assistance to operate the shelter. (36)
Measurement, Awareness-Raising, and Policy Engagement (MAPI6) Project on Child Labor and Forced Labor	\$220,000 USDOL-funded project implemented by ILO that aims to conduct research and develop new survey methodologies, improve awareness, strengthen policies and government capacity, and promote partnerships to address child labor and forced labor. The project began in March 2020 and is expected to run until June 2022. Additional information is available on the USDOL website. (2,58,59)

† Program is funded by the Government of Sri Lanka.

‡ The government had other programs that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (1,4,60)

In 2021, the Sri Lanka Coast Guard conducted public awareness programs regarding child labor in the fishing industry. (4) A cash transfer program initiated to support families who have lost their income due to the pandemic continued to be implemented. (2,4) In addition, the Department of Labor launched a film competition and an awareness program that included a YouTube channel to raise awareness of the labor law and five short videos on the hazardous forms of child labor. (4,5,52,61,62) The Department of Probation and Childcare, in partnership with UNICEF and NGOs, initiated a new project that aims to establish a database of children at risk of child labor. (60)

During the reporting period, schools in rural areas with lower rates of COVID-19 transmission resumed in-person education while schools in other areas continued to be conducted remotely. State media and telecommunication providers reduced Internet charges to facilitate remote learning. (4) In addition, the Department of Probation and Child Care Services introduced a new program called *Mal Uyanata* to assist children who left school and children who are vulnerable to dropping out of school. However, the School Child

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Protection Program, a program designed to empower children to protect themselves from human trafficking and child labor, was not implemented during the reporting period due to school closures related to the pandemic and a teacher strike. (I,40)

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 Sri Lanka (Table I I).

Table I I. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Enforcement	Collect and publish disaggregated information on investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences of cases involving forced child labor, child trafficking, child commercial sexual exploitation, and the use of children in illicit activities.	2020 – 2021
	Provide investigators with additional funding and adequate facilities, including transportation and facilities to record evidence, and human resources to adequately investigate forced labor, child trafficking, and the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2011 – 2021
	Provide adequate staffing in the northern and eastern provinces for the labor inspectorate to carry out inspections.	2019 – 2021
	Ensure that the Department of Labor has adequate funding.	2021
	Ensure labor inspectors have the authority to inspect private residences for violations against child workers regardless of whether a complaint is received.	2021
Social Programs	Ensure that the definition of child labor used in national child labor surveys to calculate child labor statistics clearly aligns with international standards.	2017 – 2021
	Eliminate barriers to education, including difficulties with transportation to schools and an inadequate number of teachers.	2012 – 2021
	Institute programs to address the risks of child labor in tea estates and in coastal, agricultural, mining, and firewood-producing areas.	2019 – 2021
	Ensure that activities are undertaken to implement social programs to address child labor.	2020 – 2021

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