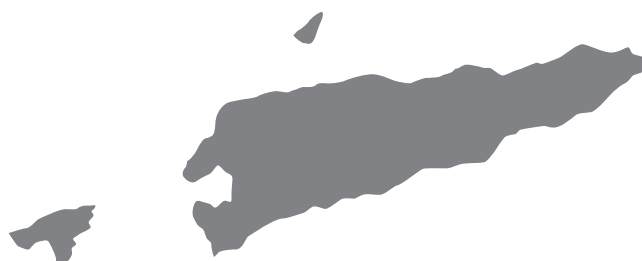


## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

In 2021, Timor-Leste made minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government established the Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons and convicted two perpetrators of child sex trafficking, its second and third convictions under the 2017 Law on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons. However, despite recent efforts to address child labor, Timor-Leste is receiving an assessment of minimal advancement because it continued to implement a practice that delays advancement to eliminate child labor. While no law or policy prohibits pregnant girls from attending school, reports continued of orders from school principals that forced girls to leave school when they became pregnant, making them more vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor. Children in Timor-Leste are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including forced labor in street vending and commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. In addition, while Timor-Leste law provides for criminal penalties for the worst forms of child labor, there is a lack of authorization for labor inspection agencies to inspect or enforce labor standards in the informal agriculture and commercial sectors.



### I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Timor-Leste are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including in forced labor in street vending and commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. (1,2) Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. (1-3) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Timor-Leste.

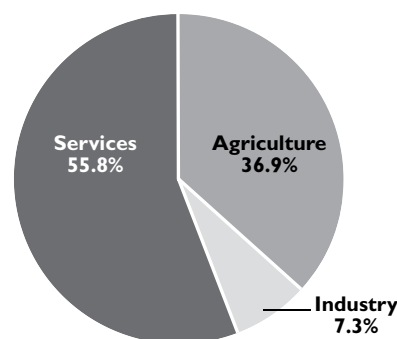
**Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education**

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	12.3 (40,337)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	83.7
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	12.4
Primary Completion Rate (%)		105.2

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2019, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2022. (4)

Source for all other data: International Labor Organization's analysis of statistics from Labour Force-Child Labour Survey (LFS-CLS), 2016. (5)

**Figure 1. Working Children by Sector, Ages 10-14**



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 cultivating and processing coffee† and growing vegetables and other crops (1,3,6,7) Fishing,† including work on boats and repairing nets (1,2,8-10)
Industry	Construction,† including brickmaking (1) Operating weaving and knitting machines (6,11)
Services	Domestic work† (1,3,7,10) Street work, including vending, begging, and scavenging (1,3,12) Shop keeping and selling goods in markets (6,10)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (7,10,13,14) Domestic and agricultural work, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking (2,7,9,14) Forced labor in street vending (3,15)

† 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.

# Timor-Leste

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

In Timor-Leste, some children are trafficked from rural areas to the capital city, Dili, and subjected to domestic work, commercial sexual exploitation, or forced labor. (7,9,16,17) Some rural families send children to live with relatives in Dili for school and work; however, there are reports that some of those children are forced to work, including as street vendors, to earn their keep. (17) The new Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons is responsible for collecting government data on human trafficking. (18) Other children are trafficked transnationally, including to Indonesia. (16) Although data are limited, it is reported that children are sometimes directed to work on family farms against their wishes to supplement family incomes or to pay off family debts. (7,9,10,17,19)

Data from the most recent child labor survey in 2016 identified more than 26,000 children engaged in child labor under "other service activities," including domestic work, and identified 588 children as engaging as street vendors. However, in July the Commission for the Rights of the Child cited a slightly smaller figure of 300 children engaging as street vendors, sometimes in situations of forced labor. (3,15)




Although there is no government policy prohibiting girls from attending school while pregnant, research indicates that there were at least some school principals who forced pregnant girls to leave school. As a result, some pregnant students may also attempt to transfer schools, but they face additional difficulty obtaining transfer documentation, which is at the discretion of school principals. (9,10,19-21) This practice may make pregnant girls more vulnerable to involvement in child labor, including its worst forms. The Ministry of Education has drafted a policy to encourage girls to return to school after giving birth, but this policy has remained in draft status for several years, and there is no policy on providing education for girls during their pregnancy. (20)

Timor-Leste's education law requires 9 years of compulsory education; however, in practice, children must pay additional school fees to attend school. (22) Commonly required fees include school uniforms and supplies, which can hinder access to education, particularly for children from poor and rural areas. (3,19,23) In addition, the lack of sanitation facilities at schools can result in girls dropping out of school upon reaching puberty, and children with disabilities are often unable to attend school due to accessibility and infrastructure challenges. (3,19)

## II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

Timor-Leste has ratified most 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 Timor-Leste's legal framework to adequately protect children from the worst forms of child labor, including the minimum age for hazardous work.

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

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

Standard	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	Article 68 of the Labor Code (24)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No	17	Article 67 of the Labor Code (24)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		List of Hazardous and Prohibited Activities to Children Under the Age of 18 (25)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 155, 162, 163, and 166 of the Penal Code; Articles 8 and 67 of the Labor Code (24,26)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Article 81 of the Immigration and Asylum Act; Articles 162–164 and 166 of the Penal Code; Article 67 of the Labor Code; Article 18 of the Law on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking (24,26-28)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Fourth Amendment to Articles 163 and 164 of the Penal Code; Articles 155 and 174–176 of the Penal Code; Article 67 of the Labor Code (24,26,29)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		Article 155 of the Penal Code; Article 67 of the Labor Code (24,26)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	Yes	18	Article 17 of the Law on Military Service (30)
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military	Yes		Article 14 of the Law on Military Service (30)
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups	Yes		Article 125 of the Penal Code (26)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Article 11 of the Education System Framework Law (22)
Free Public Education	Yes		Section 59 of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste; Article 11 of the Education System Framework Law (22,31)

A draft Child Protection Act was completed and submitted to Parliament during the reporting period, but it has not yet been passed. (3) A List of Hazardous Work has also been prepared, but it has not yet been approved by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs and will still need to be approved by the Council of Ministers. As a Decree Law, however, it will not require parliamentary approval. (3)

Research indicates that various sections of the Penal Code only criminalize the use, procuring, and offering of a child for prostitution, production of pornography, and pornographic performances when the child victim is younger than age 17. The Labor Code also only protects minors younger than age 17 in its prohibition on the use of child labor in hazardous work. (19,23,24,26,32,33) The 2017 Law on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons raised the age of a minor from under age 17 to age 18 in that it imposes penalties to anyone “recruiting, transporting, transferring, housing, or harboring minors under the age of 18 for the purpose of exploitation.” The amendment states that exploitation includes a person’s labor or services, forced labor or debt bondage, begging, and slavery. (29)

Additionally, the minimum age of 17 for hazardous work is not in compliance with international standards because Timor-Leste fails to ensure that children receive adequate training in accordance with international standards in which the minimum age identified is below age 18. (23,24,26,33) The government has a draft Decree Law that will raise the minimum age of hazardous work to age 18, but it has not yet been submitted for approval to the National Parliament. (10,33) Although Timor-Leste has adopted the List of Hazardous and Prohibited Activities to Children Under the Age of 18, it is uncertain how this law will interact with the Labor Code, which only considers those under age 17 as children. (23,25,34) Lastly, although the Labor Code specifies the conditions and number of hours permitted for light work for children ages 13 to 15, it does not specify which activities qualify as light work. (24)

The minimum age for work is lower than the compulsory education age, which may encourage children to leave school before the completion of compulsory education. (22,31)

# Timor-Leste

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

The government has yet to complete drafting implementing regulations and guidance on the 2017 Law on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking. (7,16)

### 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
Administration of the Labor Inspectorate General (IGT)	Falls under the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs and conducts labor inspections (MCAE). Provides civil oversight of laws related to child labor; investigates incidents of forced labor; and refers potential criminal violations of labor laws to the Timor-Leste National Police (PNTL). (35)
National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL)	Enforces criminal laws against forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation, child abuse, and human trafficking. Includes the Vulnerable Persons Unit, the immigration police, and the border police. (8,10)

The Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI) provides child victims with appropriate support services based on its own information and in response to referrals from agencies that are responsible for conducting child labor investigations, including the Administration of the Labor Inspectorate General (IGT) and the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL). (35) The MSSI maintains at least 1 technical officer in each of the country's 13 districts and 2 child protection officers in each of the 65 sub-districts, all trained to follow the government's standard operating procedures for identifying and referring victims to service providers. (16,17)

#### Labor Law Enforcement

In 2021, labor law enforcement agencies in Timor-Leste took actions to address child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the operations of the IGT that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including an insufficient number of labor inspectors.

**Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor**

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2020	2021
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$246,000 (10)	\$478,000 (3)
Number of Labor Inspectors	26 (10)	26 (3)
Mechanism to Assess Civil Penalties	Yes (24)	Yes (24)
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	N/A (10)	N/A (3)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	N/A (10)	N/A (3)
Refresher Courses Provided	No (10)	Yes (3)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	1,200 (10)	1,612 (3)
Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown (10)	1,612 (3)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	0 (10)	0 (3)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	N/A (10)	N/A (3)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	0 (10)	0 (3)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Unknown (10)	Yes (3)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (10)	Yes (3)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (36)	Yes (36)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (10)	Yes (3)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (10)	Yes (3)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (10)	Yes (3)

Although Timor-Leste does meet the ILO's technical advice of a ratio approaching 1 labor inspector for every 40,000 workers in less developed economies, the IGT reported that the number of labor inspectors is insufficient to conduct the required labor inspections. (8,9,19)

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

Research found that there are insufficient child labor enforcement protections for children working on family farms or in domestic work because IGT inspectors are only empowered to inspect formal workplaces, despite the fact that inspectors with the National Commission Against Child Labor routinely identify child labor in domestic work. (10,19) The IGT also had limited capacity to conduct inspections in Timor-Leste's rural areas, where child labor in the agricultural sector is prevalent. This limitation was due to a lack of available transportation, including funds to pay for fuel for government vehicles. (10,19)

Four inspectors and two administrative personnel received training on child labor during the reporting period. (3) Inspectors have dedicated office spaces and access to other non-monetary necessities to carry out inspections; however, government officials assessed that this amount was insufficient to fully discharge its mandate. They noted that of this amount, only \$20,000 was dedicated for child labor issues. (3) In 2021, the IGT assessed this number as inadequate and stated that 6 of Timor-Leste's 13 districts have no resident inspectors. The IGT estimated that 5 inspectors in each district (for a total of 65) are needed to carry out its mandate. (3)

### **Criminal Law Enforcement**

In 2021, criminal law enforcement agencies in Timor-Leste took actions to address child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist within the operations of the enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including training for criminal investigators.

**Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor**

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2020	2021
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	N/A (10)	No (3)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	N/A (10)	No (3)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (10)	No (3)
Number of Investigations	0 (10)	Unknown (3)
Number of Violations Found	0 (10)	Unknown (3)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	0 (10)	1 (18)
Number of Convictions	0 (10)	2 (18)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	N/A (10)	Yes (18)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (10)	Yes (3)

The Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU) of the PNTL is charged with the enforcement of criminal laws related to the worst forms of child labor. (9,20) During the reporting period, the VPU did not receive any funding to carry out investigations. (3,10)

The curriculum for new and existing members of the judiciary includes trainings on human trafficking that criminal prosecutors can use to develop new human trafficking investigations and prosecutions. These trainings include methods for handling evidence, as well as questions that prosecutors can ask of witnesses and victims to more clearly delineate whether a case is trafficking-related, thus increasing chances of conviction. (37) However, the government has not finalized or disseminated comprehensive, government-wide standard operating procedures for victim identification. (7) The VPU has no records of child labor, forced child labor, child trafficking, child commercial exploitation or use of children in illicit activities in 2021. (3)

There are only 33 judges and 34 prosecutors to handle the criminal and civil caseload of the entire country, and, as a result, cases can remain pending without a court date for long periods of time. (16) In addition, potential human trafficking cases can be misclassified due to a lack of evidence confirming trafficking, as well as unfamiliarity with trafficking in persons cases though it is improving. (16,38) During the reporting year, the government convicted two perpetrators for child sex trafficking in the second case convicted under the 2017 Law on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons. The government also opened a case involving five perpetrators, including a village police officer, in a child sex trafficking case of a Timorese victim. (39)

# Timor-Leste

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

The VPU reported that no new child labor complaints were reported to it in 2021, leading to no investigations made or violations found. (18) The government did not provide information on its criminal law enforcement efforts for inclusion in this report, including information on training for criminal investigators, number of investigations, and number of violations found.

### 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 a lack of information on steps agencies have taken to address child labor during the reporting year.

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

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Commission Against Child Labor (CNTI)	Facilitates information sharing on child labor issues among government agencies and serves as the coordinating mechanism for filing and responding to child labor complaints. (3) Develops child labor policies, raises awareness, and contributes to efforts to ratify and implement international conventions related to child protection. Develops the national plan against child labor. (20,33) Disseminates formal information on the normative and technical framework applicable to child labor. Elaborates, approves, and periodically reviews the hazardous work list of jobs prohibited for children under age 18. (20,33) Chaired by the Secretariat of State for Professional Training and Employment Police (SEPFOPE). (3,40) Other members include the PNTL; Timorese Labor Union Confederation; youth empowerment NGO Forum Tau Matan; Ministry of Tourism, Commerce, and Industry; Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI); Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports; Ministry of Justice; and MCAE. (3) Met regularly in 2021. (3)
Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons*	Replaced the Inter-Agency Anti-Trafficking Working Group. (3) Ensures inter-ministerial coordination among government and civil society stakeholders to effectively implement the government's laws and policies to combat human trafficking. Promotes cooperation with foreign entities in the fight against human trafficking and monitors implementation of the conventions that Timor-Leste has ratified or will ratify in this matter. (3) Established in June 2021 and held its first meeting in November. (3,17) Developed a 1-year action plan that focuses on strengthening the government's prosecution, protection, and prevention efforts relating to human trafficking cases, including those involving children, and is responsible for coordinating its implementation. (17)
MSSI—National Commission for Children's Rights	Overseen by MSSI. Responsible for conducting awareness-raising campaigns related to child labor. (9,10) The National Commission for Children's Rights was active in 2021 in advocating for the Child Protection law currently under review in the National Parliament. The Commission celebrated International Children's Day and was active in coordinating the work of government ministries to implement the National Action Plan for Children in Timor-Leste. (18)
Provedor for Human Rights and Justice	Assumes responsibility for sharing information related to child labor with CNTI, SEPFOPE, and PNTL. (9) Coordinates with SEPFOPE, PNTL, the National Commission for Children's Rights, MSSI, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of State and Administration. (20) Remained active during the reporting year, including sharing information on child labor to other agencies. (3)

\* Mechanism to coordinate efforts to address child labor was created during the reporting period.

### 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 implementation.

**Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor**

Policy	Description
Timor-Leste National Action Plan Against Child Labor	Aims to strengthen implementation of ILO C. 182 by establishing the Child Labor Commission Working Group, developing a hazardous work list, and creating a national action plan against child labor. Launched in 2009 in partnership with the ILO and the Government of Brazil. (3,10) During the reporting year, the action plan was finalized but has not yet been approved by the Council of Ministers. (3)
Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (2011–2030)	Provides short-term and long-term plans for the nation's development, including the eradication of the worst forms of child labor, poverty alleviation, and implementation of social transfer programs. Specifies commitments to improve the educational system over the next 20 years. (41) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement Timor-Leste's key policies related to child labor during the reporting period.

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

Although the National Action Plan Against Child Labor—which aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in Timor-Leste by 2025 and all forms of child labor by 2030—was finalized in 2016, the Council of Ministers had yet to approve it as of January 2022. (3,10,33,42,43)

### 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 the adequacy to address the problem in all sectors.

**Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor**

Program	Description
Mother's Purse ( <i>Bolsa da Mãe</i> )†	MSSI program that provides an annual cash subsidy of \$60 to \$180 to poor families with a female head of household. Aims to improve the well-being of children by conditioning the subsidy on children's school attendance and regular medical visits. (44) In September 2021, the government approved a subsidy for a new generation of this program, with the intention to expand the program across the country within 5 years. (45)
Preparation for the New Generation ( <i>Preparasun ba Jerasaun Foun</i> )*†	Provides a monthly cash subsidy of \$20 to families with children from 100 days of pregnancy to age 6. Program is still in pilot stage. (3)
<i>Casa Vida</i> †	Joint program between MSSI and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's Nabilian Program and Shelter Initiative. Provides shelter, health assistance, and psychological counseling to minor victims, including victims of child labor and its worst forms. (46) Provides specialized assistance for girls up to age 18 who have escaped situations of sexual violence. (20) Receives referrals from civil society organizations as well as the PNTL Vulnerable Persons Unit. (47) Remained active during the reporting period. (48)
Measurement, Awareness-Raising, and Policy Engagement Project on Child Labor and Forced Labor (MAPI6)	USDOL-funded global project implemented by the ILO to conduct research and develop new survey methodologies, improve awareness, strengthen policies and government capacity, and promote partnerships to combat child labor and forced labor. (49) Additional information is available on the USDOL website.

\* Program was launched during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Timor-Leste.

‡ The government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor. (50-52)

The government developed a 1-year action plan on addressing human trafficking for 2022, the first phase of a 5-year plan that will run from 2022–2026 once finalized. (17)

Although the government has implemented programs to address child labor, research found no evidence that it has developed programs to assist children working in agriculture and on family farms, or children involved in the worst forms of child labor. The Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons' work plan includes raising awareness of human trafficking among the populations most at risk, including students, minors, and large families. (18)

### 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 Timor-Leste (Table 11).

**Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor**

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that the law protects children between the ages of 17 and 18 from engagement in all the worst forms of child labor, such as illicit activities, hazardous work, and commercial sexual exploitation.	2013 – 2021
	Ensure that children receive adequate training specific to the type of work they are undertaking, and ensure that their health, safety, and morals are protected in accordance with international minimum age standards for hazardous work.	2017 – 2021
	Raise the minimum age for hazardous work to age 18 to meet international standards.	2020 – 2021

# Timor-Leste

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

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

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that the List of Hazardous Occupations and Activities Prohibited for Children is harmonized with the Labor Code and Penal Code.	2017 – 2021
	Ensure that the law's light work provisions specify the activities in which light work may be undertaken.	2016 – 2021
	Finalize the implementation regulations and guidance on the 2017 Law on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking.	2020 – 2021
	Raise the minimum age for work to the age up to which education is compulsory.	2018 – 2021
Enforcement	Ensure that the IGT is staffed with the appropriate number of labor inspectors to conduct the targeted number of labor inspections.	2018 – 2021
	Ensure that labor and criminal law enforcement officials receive sufficient training related to the worst forms of child labor, including child trafficking victim assistance.	2016 – 2021
	Ensure that the Administration of the Labor Inspectorate General has the legal authority to conduct inspections in the informal sector, including on family farms and domestic work.	2017 – 2021
	Ensure that labor and criminal law enforcement agencies receive sufficient funding to carry out inspections and investigations, especially in rural areas of Timor-Leste, including funding for vehicles and fuel.	2016 – 2021
	Ensure that the Vulnerable Persons Unit receives funding to carry out investigations.	2020 – 2021
	Finalize and disseminate standard operating procedures related to human trafficking victim identification.	2020 – 2021
	Ensure that criminal and civil cases are tried in a timely manner and that cases of human trafficking are properly classified.	2019 – 2021
	Collect, disaggregate, and publish criminal law enforcement data related to human trafficking.	2020 – 2021
Coordination	Ensure that all coordinating bodies are able to carry out their intended mandates.	2020 – 2021
Government Policies	Publish activities undertaken to implement key policies to address child labor during the reporting period.	2017 – 2021
	Adopt the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labor.	2016 – 2021
	Finalize and adopt the National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking.	2020 – 2021
Social Programs	Create a centralized database to capture human trafficking data that is accessible to all relevant government stakeholders.	2019 – 2021
	Improve access to education by eliminating school-related fees, making schools accessible for children with disabilities, and providing safe and healthy sanitation facilities, especially for girls.	2018 – 2021
	Ensure that the Ministry of Education draft policy encouraging female students to return to school after giving birth is approved, and that a policy providing education for girls during their pregnancy is drafted.	2020 – 2021
	Publish activities undertaken to implement Mother's Purse (Bolsa da Mãe) and Casa Vida social programs during the reporting period.	2018 – 2021
	Institute programs to address child labor and the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture and commercial sexual exploitation.	2017 – 2021

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