

MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED LAW THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

In 2019, Azerbaijan made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government implemented a number of measures to improve access to education for disabled students, including upgrading school infrastructure, raising awareness for parents on inclusive services, and training school directors and teachers in inclusive methods. In addition, the government conducted research on child labor in three cities and five districts. However, despite new initiatives to address child labor, Azerbaijan is receiving an assessment of minimal advancement because it continued to implement a regression in law that delayed advancement in eliminating the worst forms of child labor. In 2017, the government extended



a moratorium on labor inspections, including worksite inspections, until 2021. While inspectors can respond to complaints, the lack of proactive or onsite inspection mechanisms may leave potential violations of child labor laws undetected in workplaces. Children in Azerbaijan engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation and forced begging. Children also engage in child labor in agriculture. Legal protections only apply to workers with written employment contracts, leaving self-employed children and children working outside of formal employment relationships vulnerable to exploitation. Furthermore, coordinating bodies, including the State Committee on Family, Women, and Children's Affairs, lack the capacity and clear legal authority to effectively carry out their mandates. In addition, government programs to address child labor in agriculture may be insufficient to address the extent of the problem.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Azerbaijan engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation and forced begging. Children also engage in child labor in agriculture. (I-10) Table I provides key indicators on children's work and education in Azerbaijan.

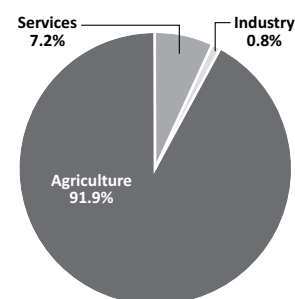
Table I. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	4.5 (70,034)
Attending School (%)	6 to 14	94.3
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	4.9
Primary Completion Rate (%)		100.2

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2018, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2020. (11)

Source for all other data: International Labor Organization's analysis of statistics from the Child Labor Survey, 2005. (12)

Figure I. Working Children by Sector, Ages 7-14



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 production of cotton, tea, and tobacco† (1,4-10) Harvesting potatoes (13)
Industry	Construction, activities unknown (14)
Services	Street work, including begging, vending, carrying luggage, and gathering scrap metal (1,3,13,15) Washing and repairing cars (5,6,14,16)

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

Sector/Industry	Activity
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor†	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1-5) Forced begging (1-5,10,16)

† 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.

Child labor in Azerbaijan occurs in the agriculture sector; however, there are limited data available to indicate how many children are currently engaged in child labor in this or other sectors. (1,4,10) As was the case in 2018, in 2019, children under age 15 worked alongside their parents picking cotton to augment family incomes. However, the prevalence of child labor in cotton harvesting is unknown. (4,17-19)

Crop production in Azerbaijan is governed by a “priority” system that conditions agricultural subsidies, services, and access to public resources such as irrigation water on whether farmers produce one or more crops that the government has designated as high priority. Currently, priority crops include cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, hazelnuts, tomatoes, and other fruits and vegetables. (4) In some cases, regional and local government officials are held responsible for mobilizing sufficient labor to meet established production targets for one or more of these priority crops. (20-23,24,25) This system creates a risk that farmers and local officials may turn to exploitative labor practices, including child labor and forced labor, to ensure they are able to meet production targets for designated crops. (19,25)




Children in Azerbaijan are subjected to sexual exploitation domestically. (1,2,26) Street children, many of whom become homeless after they are released from government-run orphanages and correctional facilities, and children from marginalized communities are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking. (1,2,26,27) Children living in border towns and economically depressed rural communities are also especially vulnerable to human trafficking. (1,2,28)

Although Article 5 of the Education Law guarantees free universal education, undocumented children and children with disabilities face difficulty accessing education. Children without identification documents are ineligible to enroll in school, which affects 35 to 40 percent of children referred annually to shelters for minors. (4) The court proceedings required to secure identification documents can take up to 2 or more years, during which time children cannot attend school. Although government-run shelters are able to provide interim individual education services while undocumented children await identification papers, NGO-run shelters lack the capacity to provide such services. (4) Children with disabilities face barriers to education that include inaccessibility within the physical infrastructure of schools, lack of specialized training for teachers on inclusive education, and a general social stigma against individuals with disabilities and children from the Roma ethnic community. (1,29,30) In addition, children in rural areas have low rates of school attendance. (1) Children not attending school are vulnerable to child labor.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

Azerbaijan 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	✓

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The government has established laws and regulations related to child labor (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Azerbaijan’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	15	Article 42 of the Labor Code (31)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 250 of the Labor Code (31)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Articles 98, 250–252, and 254 of the Labor Code; Decree 58 of the Cabinet of Ministers in 2000; Article 9 of the Law on the Rights of the Child (31-33)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Article 35 of the Constitution; Article 144-2 of the Criminal Code (34,35)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		The Law on Trafficking in Persons; Articles 144-1 and 144-3 of the Criminal Code (35,36)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	No		Article 171 of the Criminal Code (35)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Article 28 of the Law on the Rights of the Child; Article 170 of the Criminal Code (33,35)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	Yes	19	Article 36 of the Law on Military Obligation and Military Service (37)
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military	Yes		Articles 2–3, and 12 of the Law on Military Obligation and Military Service (37)
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups	No		
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	15	Articles 5 and 19 of the Education Law (38)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 5 of the Education Law; Article 22 of the Law on the Rights of the Child (33,38)

Azerbaijan’s Labor Code applies only to workers with written employment contracts. (31,39) In 2014, the government established both administrative and criminal penalties for employing people without an employment agreement, and it has also implemented administrative requirements that employers register all employment contracts in an electronic database. (31,35) Although these provisions strengthened protections for working children by attempting to ensure that all working children are employed under a contract, self-employed children and children working outside formal employment relationships, especially children performing work on the streets and child beggars, remain unprotected. (7,39,40)

The laws criminalizing commercial sexual exploitation of children are insufficient because the crime of involving a child in prostitution established by Criminal Code Article 171 does not criminalize the users (clients) of prostitution involving children. Similarly, the criminalization of involvement of a child in “immoral actions” does not clearly criminalize the use, procuring, or offering of a child for the production of pornography or pornographic performances. (35)

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, the absence of worksite inspections conducted at the national level in Azerbaijan may impede the enforcement of child labor laws.

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Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population (MLSPP)	Enforces labor laws related to the worst forms of child labor through the State Labor Inspection Service. (1,39)
Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA)	Functions as the central executive agency responsible for public security and the prevention of criminal offenses, including child trafficking and begging. (1,39) Through the Anti-Trafficking Division, enforces human trafficking laws, investigates human trafficking violations, and enforces criminal laws related to the use of children in illicit activities. (1,3) Refers children who are victims of human trafficking to social services for assistance with school enrollment, participation in recreational activities, and procurement of proper documentation. (1)
National Referral Mechanism for Trafficking in Persons	Refers victims of human trafficking to the relevant authorities to ensure the protection of their rights. (41,42) Refers human trafficking cases to the Anti-Trafficking Division for prosecution. (1)

During the reporting period, sources reported a lack of coordination between law enforcement agencies. (1,2,4)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2019, the absence of worksite inspections conducted at the national level in Azerbaijan may have impeded the enforcement of child labor laws (Table 6).

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2018	2019
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Unknown (1)	Unknown
Number of Labor Inspectors	232 (1)	177 (43)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (1,44)	Yes (45,46)
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	Yes (1)	Yes (10)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Yes (1)	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (1)	Yes
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	0 (1)	0 (45,46)
Number Conducted at Worksite	0 (1)	0 (45,46)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	5 (1)	9 (10)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	0 (1)	9 (10)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	0 (1)	Unknown
Routine Inspections Conducted	No (1)	No (45,46)
Routine Inspections Targeted	No (1)	No (45,46)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	No (1,44)	No (45,46)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	No (1)	No (45,46)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (1,44)	Yes (45-47)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (39)	Yes (39)

The government suspended all routine and unannounced labor inspections in 2016 as part of a broader anti-corruption drive. In 2017, this moratorium was extended until 2021 as part of an effort to stimulate small and medium business growth. (1,46-48) Although the State Labor Inspection Service (SLIS) is still able to receive and respond to complaints, this response cannot include onsite inspections. Instead, the SLIS investigates complaints by requesting information from the employer in question and, if necessary, relevant employees. (45,46,48) On the basis of the information received, inspectors identify violations and impose appropriate penalties. The SLIS can impose penalties directly against individuals but must refer cases to the courts to levy penalties against corporate entities. (46) The SLIS is also able to detect potential minimum age violations by monitoring an electronic database of labor contracts, but is not currently empowered to impose penalties related to violations detected in this manner. However, the government has drafted a law that, once enacted, will enable labor inspectors to impose penalties for violations identified based on electronic labor contracts. (46)

The number of labor inspectors is likely insufficient for the size of Azerbaijan's workforce, which includes more than 5 million workers. According to the ILO's technical advice of a ratio approaching 1 inspector for

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every 20,000 workers in transition economies, Azerbaijan would employ about 256 labor inspectors. (49,50) Government officials also assess the number of inspectors as insufficient to fully enforce child labor laws in Azerbaijan. (51)

In 2019, the SLIS received a total of 8,512 complaints, of which approximately 35 percent were referred from other government entities, such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA) and the Azerbaijan Service and Assessment Network, which monitors electronic work agreements in the construction sector. (45,46) The SLIS identified 625 total violations of labor laws. The SLIS imposed penalties in 556 of these cases, totaling approximately \$531,235 (903,100 *manat*). Courts imposed penalties in 69 cases, totaling approximately \$700,588 (1,191,000 *manat*). (43,45) Labor inspectors identified seven child labor violations involving a total of nine children, all of whom were working below the minimum age for work. Two children were working in transportation, two in car repair, one in retail, and one in catering. (10,47) The SLIS assessed approximately \$682 (1,160 *manat*) in fines for each of the violations detected in transportation, car repair, and retail. (10) The SLIS assessed a penalty of approximately \$1,765 (3,000 *manat*) for the violation detected in catering, based on a determination that the child involved was working under hazardous conditions. (52,53)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2019, criminal law enforcement agencies in Azerbaijan 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 investigation planning.

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2018	2019
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	Yes (1)	Yes (10)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Yes (1)	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Unknown (1)	Yes (15,27)
Number of Investigations	1,500 (1)	Unknown
Number of Violations Found	450 (1)	3 (4)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	0 (1)	8 (4)
Number of Convictions	0 (1)	1 (4)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to The Worst Forms of Child Labor	No (26)	Yes (4)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (1)	Yes (42)

In 2019, police identified one case of forced child begging and one case of child commercial sexual exploitation, both of which were referred for prosecution. (4,27) One case of forced child begging that MOIA identified in 2018 and referred for prosecution culminated in a conviction in December 2019. The perpetrator was sentenced to 7.5 years' imprisonment. (4) In addition, MOIA completed an initial investigation of a forced begging case that an NGO referred to law enforcement in 2018. This case is now pending before the Baku Court on Grave Crimes. (42) Although MOIA officials indicated that all five cases of child commercial sexual exploitation that law enforcement agencies identified in 2018 were referred for prosecution, the status of these cases is unknown. (4)

During the reporting period, officers from the Anti-Trafficking Division within MOIA attended 37 domestic and 14 international trainings on trafficking in persons. The Ministry of Justice organized trainings on trafficking that were attended by 29 judges, 9 lawyers, 7 prosecutors, and 8 MOIA officials. (27)

Parents forcing children to beg or engage in street work is typically treated as a family issue, rather than a criminal offense. As a result, these cases are often referred to the Commission on Juvenile Issues and Protection of Minors' Rights for coordination of services, rather than to law enforcement agencies for criminal investigation and prosecution. (1,27,42) NGOs also report that police decline to investigate the majority of forced begging cases referred to them, and that children identified in child labor resume work almost immediately after being identified by law enforcement officials. (4,29,51) In addition, child labor law enforcement efforts are concentrated in Baku, with few investigations being undertaken outside the capital. (26)

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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.

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

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Commission on Juvenile Issues and Protection of Minors' Rights	Coordinates policies at the national level to protect children from the worst forms of child labor. (4) Located within the Cabinet of Ministers and acts as a national-level version of district-level Commissions on Juvenile Issues and Protection of Minors' Rights, which are located in individual district Executive Commissions. The national Commission on Juvenile Issues and Protection of Minors' Rights met twice in 2019. (4)
National Coordinator and Interagency Commission to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings	Coordinates policies to counter trafficking in persons and oversees implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. (4) Research was unable to determine whether this coordinating body was active during the reporting period.
State Committee on Family, Women, and Children's Affairs (SFWCA)	Coordinates child-related policies, including research on child labor. Works with local governments, particularly district-level Executive Commissions, to coordinate policies related to children and gather data on the situation of children and families in rural areas. (4) In 2019, conducted research on child labor in three cities and five districts to inform coordination of policy efforts. (4,15) Also provided trainings on child labor to police officers and local officials in four districts, as well as Baku city. (15,27)

Although Commissions on Juvenile Issues and Protection of Minors' Rights exist at both the national and local levels, research was unable to determine the relationship between these respective national and local coordinating bodies. Sources report that the efficacy of the State Committee on Family, Women, and Children's Affairs (SFWCA) as a coordinating body is limited. (4,51) The SFWCA's staff members have reported that they lack the legal authority to give instructions to other government organizations about child labor and child welfare matters, which limits the SFWCA's ability to harmonize policies across the different agencies. (51) Although the SFWCA is empowered to work with district-level Executive Committees to coordinate policy and research related to children, the body has limited capacity to do so. (4)

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 covering all worst forms of child labor.

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
State Program on Azerbaijani Youth (2017–2021)	Guides government policy on youth development, and includes a provision on increasing awareness of trafficking in persons risks among youth. (54) In 2019, as part of this policy the Ministry of Youth and Sport organized youth trainings on sustainable development goals and human rights. (55)
State Program on Improvement of Official Statistics in the Republic of Azerbaijan (2018–2025)	Aims to improve and further develop the national statistics system. Includes an action item on developing a methodology for studying child labor and conducting survey research on the prevalence of child labor in Azerbaijan. (56) In 2019, the SFWCA piloted a child labor survey methodology while conducting research on child labor in three cities and five districts. (15)
State Program for the Development of Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities (2018–2024)	Aims to create inclusive education for children with disabilities. Currently piloting regional resource centers in nine regions to train teachers in inclusive methods. (4,39) In 2019, upgraded school infrastructure to accommodate disabled students, conducted awareness-raising to make parents aware of inclusive education services, and trained 305 school directors and 5,000 teachers on inclusive education methods. (4)

Although the government has adopted the State Program on Azerbaijani Youth that contains a mandate to raise awareness of human trafficking, research found no evidence of a policy on other worst forms of child labor, including forced begging or hazardous child labor in agriculture. Furthermore, although the government drafted a new National Action Plan in 2018 to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2019–2023), this policy was pending approval by the Cabinet of Ministers during the reporting period and did not enter into force until 2020. (4,62) The draft National Action Plan (2019–2023) incorporated international recommendations and suggestions from

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Azerbaijani counter-trafficking NGOs, and specified implementing and coordinating bodies for individual action items. However, it lacked clear indicators of the source and amount of funding to implement the plan’s associated programs, which could result in a lack of funding necessary for full implementation. (4,57)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2019, 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 with funding.

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Decent Work Country Program (2016–2020)	Aims to promote decent employment opportunities and improve social protection and labor administration mechanisms. Includes a focus on youth employment. (58) In 2019, labor inspectors and other staff from MLSPP participated in an ILO conference on best practices for labor inspection. (59)
Social Shelter and Rehabilitation Center for Minors†	MLSPP-run shelter for vulnerable children, including street children. Located in Baku. (4,39) In 2019, continued to operate and provided children with assistance accessing education and receiving identity documents. (4)
Victims Assistance Centers†	Provides direct social services and social services referrals to victims of human trafficking, including children. Funded by MLSPP. (46) In 2019, continued to operate Victims Assistance Centers in Baku and Goychay, in addition to three regional offices in other areas of the country. Held training courses in schools and municipalities on human trafficking and conducted events at border crossings to raise awareness about trafficking in persons. (27,46) Assisted 85 victims in 2019, including one child who received psychological support. (43)
Targeted Social Assistance Program†	MLSPP-run program that provides cash transfers to families. (1) Although this program continued to provide benefits to families in 2019, limited reports suggest that informal administrative fees may prevent eligible families from accessing benefits. (19)
MOIA Identification Document Program†	Provides identification documents to undocumented minors who may be street children or victims of human trafficking. (51) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement the program during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Azerbaijan.

‡ The government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor. (2,39)

In 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture incorporated information on preventing child labor in agriculture into trainings given to farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture also took steps to prevent child labor in the cotton harvest, including by promoting the use of mechanical harvesters and by issuing instructions to local authorities to prohibit labor exploitation in the harvest. (60) However, research was unable to determine whether the scope of these efforts was sufficient to address the extent of the problem.

In 2019, the Council on State Support to Non-Governmental Organizations allocated 57,000 *manat* (approximately \$33,500) to NGO-run shelters for human trafficking victims and substantially increased funding for these NGOs for projects related to human trafficking prevention and victim assistance. (27,42) However, the level of government support for these NGO-run shelters is inconsistent. (2) Directors of these shelters note that the unpredictable nature of funding prevents long-term planning and capacity building of shelters. (2,54,61) Therefore, child victims have limited access to facilities that offer specialized care. (51) One NGO-run shelter that provides such services does not receive consistent government funding, and most of its staff worked on a voluntary basis due to the lack of government funding and an inability to receive foreign assistance caused by government restrictions. (2,54,61)

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 Azerbaijan (Table 11).

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Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that all working children are protected by law, including children working without a written employment agreement or outside of a formal employment relationship and children who are self-employed.	2011 – 2019
	Criminally prohibit the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016 – 2019
	Criminally prohibit the use of children for prostitution and the use, procuring, and offering of children for the production of pornography and pornographic performances.	2019
Enforcement	Resume routine, targeted, and unannounced labor inspections, including in response to complaints, to ensure that child labor laws are enforced.	2016 – 2019
	Ensure that there is an adequate number of labor inspectors based on the ILO's technical advice.	2016 – 2019
	Publish information on the labor inspectorate's operations, including funding levels and the number of penalties collected specifically for child labor violations.	2015 – 2019
	Publish information on the number of investigations criminal enforcement agencies conducted related to the worst forms of child labor.	2019
	Investigate and levy criminal charges, as appropriate, in all potential cases of forced child begging referred to the police.	2019
	Ensure that children are sent to social centers or other services, as appropriate, so they do not return to child labor.	2018 – 2019
	Ensure that labor law enforcement conducts sufficient child labor investigations outside Baku.	2018 – 2019
Coordination	Ensure that forcing children to beg is enforced as a criminal offense.	2018 – 2019
	Increase coordination between law enforcement agencies to enforce child labor laws.	2018 – 2019
	Ensure that coordinating mechanisms to research and combat child labor, including the national-level Commission on Juvenile Issues and Protection of Minors' Rights and the State Committee on Family, Women, and Children's Affairs, are empowered to effectively coordinate implementation of child-related policies across different agencies and levels within government.	2016 – 2019
Government Policies	Ensure that all coordinating bodies, including the National Coordinator and Interagency Commission to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, are active and undertake efforts to fulfill mandates.	2019
	Adopt a policy that addresses all relevant worst forms of child labor, such as forced begging and hazardous work in agriculture.	2016 – 2019
	Ensure that the National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings receives the funding necessary for full implementation of associated programs.	2014 – 2019
Social Programs	Revise policies on priority crops that mandate production targets to help prevent child labor in agriculture.	2019
	Collect and publish data on the extent and nature of child labor to inform policies and programs.	2013 – 2019
	Ensure that undocumented children are able to access education.	2019
	Ensure that children from marginalized groups and children with disabilities have equal access to education.	2016 – 2019
	Ensure activities are undertaken to implement social programs for vulnerable children and families and that all eligible families are able to access benefits under these programs.	2019
	Expand programs to address child labor in agriculture to address the extent of the problem.	2009 – 2019
	Ensure that NGO-run shelters for victims of human trafficking are sufficiently and consistently funded to provide adequate services to victims.	2015 – 2019

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