

In 2018, Chile made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government passed a law creating the Office for the Rights of Children, which is charged with disseminating, promoting, and protecting the rights of children and adolescents. The newly established Undersecretary for Childhood, whose designated objectives include ensuring the rights of children and adolescents and coordinating the provision of services, also created a new National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents. In addition, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights created Chile's first National Human Rights Plan, which includes plans to complete and publish the results of an update to the 2012 child labor survey. However, children in Chile engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Children also perform dangerous tasks in construction. Although the government made meaningful efforts in all relevant areas during the reporting period, prohibitions related to forced labor do not meet international standards. In addition, there is a lack of publicly available enforcement information, including the number of criminal investigations and prosecutions related to the worst forms of child labor.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Chile engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. (1,2-3) The results of the 2012 National Survey on Activities of Children and Adolescents (*Encuesta de Actividades de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes*) indicate that 70.6 percent of working children ages 5 to 17 are engaged in work classified as dangerous. (4,2) The Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, ILO, and UNICEF are currently conducting a new Survey of Activities of Children and Adolescents, an update of the 2012 survey, and expects to publish results in 2020. (3,5) This survey will be more comprehensive in coverage than that of 2012, as it will look at child labor at the regional and sectoral levels, focusing on hazardous work, adolescent workers, and domestic work. The budget for the survey is nearly ten times that of the previous survey. (5) Table I provides key indicators on children's work and education in Chile.

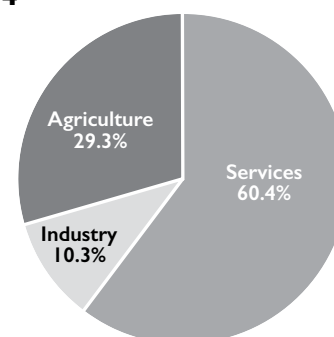
Table I. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	3.8 (94,025)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	99.5
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	4.5
Primary Completion Rate (%)		92.8

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2017, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2019. (6)

Source for all other data: International Labor Organization's analysis of statistics from *Encuesta de Actividades de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes* Survey, 2012. (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	Planting, harvesting, and fumigating crops (8)
	Livestock rearing and raising farm animals (2,9)

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

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

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Forestry,† activities unknown (2,9)
	Hunting,† activities unknown (2,9)
	Fishing,† activities unknown (2, 8-11)
Industry	Construction,† bricklaying†, auto repair, and carpentry† (2,9,7,10)
Services	Making garments (13,14)
	Domestic work, including cleaning and babysitting (15,2,9,8,16)
	Working in retail, hospitality, corner stores, offices, restaurants, and bars† (10,11,13,17,18)
	Garbage collection† and street cleaning (11)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Street work,† including street vending and guarding and washing cars (8,10,13,16)
	Use in illicit activities, including in the production, selling, and distribution of drugs, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1-19,15,9,3,11,13,21,22)
	Forced labor in agriculture, mining, construction, street vending, domestic work, and garment and hospitality sectors, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1,9,13,17)
	Commercial sexual exploitation, including in the production of pornography, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (15,4,9,3,11,13,17,21)

† 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.

In Chile, children are subjected to human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and domestic work. (9,3,13) Children, some of whom may be trafficking victims, are also used to steal, or to produce, sell, and transport drugs near the borders of Peru and Bolivia. (9,3,13) In 2018, the National Minors' Service (SENAME) identified 1,459 children and adolescents who were victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Among those children, approximately 90 percent were girls and 10 percent were boys. (3) According to SENAME's Worst Forms of Child Labor Registry, during the reporting period 231 children were involved in the production and trafficking of drugs. (3)







Indigenous children and adolescents from Otavalo, Ecuador, are especially vulnerable to human trafficking for labor exploitation in Chile. (20,17) Children are also involved in street work, especially in Santiago, including selling handicrafts, clothes, or other goods. (13,23,24) In Coquimbo, children sell products in street markets and work as jugglers. (10)

In Chile, education is compulsory through secondary school; however, some educational barriers do exist, including the lack of transportation to school in rural areas. (3,5)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

Chile has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
 ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
 UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
 UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The government has established laws and regulations related to child labor (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Chile's legal framework to adequately protect children from the worst forms of child labor, including the prohibition of forced labor.

Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	Article 13 of the Labor Code (25)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Articles 13–14 and 18 of the Labor Code (25)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Articles 14–18 of the Labor Code; Article 1 of Law No. 20.539; Article 3 of Supreme Decree 2 (25-27)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	No		Article 19 of the Constitution; Article 2 of the Labor Code; Article 411 of the Penal Code; Law 20.507 (25,28-30)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Article 411 of the Penal Code (29)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 367 and 411 of the Penal Code; Law No. 20.594; Law No. 20.526 (29,31,32)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Paragraph 1, Article 5 and Paragraph 2, Article 19 of Law No. 20.000; Law No. 20.084 (33,34)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	Yes	18	Chapter 1, Article 13 of the Armed Forces Recruitment and Mobilization Law No. 2.306 (35)
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military	Yes		Chapter 1, Article 13 of the Armed Forces Recruitment and Mobilization Law No. 2.306 (35)
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups	Yes		Article 26 of Law No. 20.357 (36)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	18‡	Articles 4, 25, and 27 of the General Education Law No. 20.370 (5)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 4 of the General Education Law No. 20.370 (5)

‡ Age calculated based on available information (5)

In 2018, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare began drafting a bill that would increase penalties for child labor violations, including hazardous work violations. (3,37) However, Chilean laws related to forced labor are not sufficient because they do not criminally prohibit forced labor except when it results from human trafficking. (29,37) In addition, as Chile's minimum age for work is lower than the age for compulsory education, children may be encouraged to leave school before the completion of compulsory education. (5,25)

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 the National Labor Directorate that may hinder adequate enforcement of their child labor laws.

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MINTRAB)	Designs and implements national strategies on child labor and generates public awareness of child labor and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. (4,38) The National Labor Directorate and its specialized support unit, the Child Labor Program Office (PCTI), functioning in parallel with the MINTRAB, enforce child labor laws. (3,17) In early 2019, MINTRAB passed an administrative regulation to elevate the PCTI to a department-level entity. This changes the program's legal character from provisional to fully established, allowing it to more adequately combat child labor by developing short and long-term department goals and activities, and establishing clear management and operating procedures. (37)
National Minors' Service (SENAME)	Coordinates the provision of services to vulnerable children in collaboration with Rights Protection Offices. (39,40) Operates under the Ministry of Justice. (17)
National Investigations Police (PDI)	Investigates and prevents the worst forms of child labor by conducting community outreach activities, including trainings and information sessions. (41) Operate under the Ministry of the Interior. (17) Within the PDI, sex crime brigades look specifically for the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). (41)

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement (Cont.)

Organization/Agency	Role
National Uniformed Police (<i>Carabineros</i>)	Investigates, prevents, and detects crimes, including child labor violations, by conducting community policing and specialized investigations. The Directorate for Family Protection provides specialized orientation on policies and operating plans for detection and prevention of domestic violence and child abuse, including the commercial sexual exploitation of children. (21) Operates under the Ministry of the Interior. (17) Receives referrals on the worst forms of child labor from the National Labor Directorate. (3)
National Prosecutor's Office (<i>Fiscalía Nacional</i>)	Investigates and prosecutes crimes, including those involving commercial sexual exploitation and the trafficking of children. Trains and coordinates with interagency partners, including the PDI, <i>Carabineros</i> , and regional and local prosecutor's offices. (3,42,43)
Rights Protection Offices (<i>Oficinas de Protección de Derechos</i>)	Refers cases of children whose rights have been violated to appropriate social services, and monitors and raises awareness of the worst forms of child labor. Located in municipalities throughout the country and part of a social protection network overseen by SENAME. (44)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2018, labor law enforcement agencies in Chile took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the operations of the National Labor Directorate that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including financial and human resource allocation.

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2017	2018
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$32,562,017 (11)	\$34,397,410 (3)
Number of Labor Inspectors	579 (11)	495 (3)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Yes (11)	N/A (3)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (11)	No (3)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	102,865 (11)	90,523 (3)
Number Conducted at Worksite	102,865 (11)	90,523 (3)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	396 (11)	288 (3)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	396 (11)	288 (3)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Unknown	128 (3)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Routine Inspections Targeted	No (11)	Yes (3)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (11)	Yes (3)

The number of vehicles available to labor inspectors is insufficient, especially in areas where distances between regional offices and employers can be great. (11) The number of labor inspectors is also likely insufficient for the size of Chile's workforce, which includes nearly 9 million workers. According to the ILO's technical advice of a ratio approaching 1 inspector for every 15,000 workers in industrializing economies, Chile would employ about 592 inspectors. (45)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2018, criminal law enforcement agencies in Chile 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 penalties for promoting or facilitating the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2017	2018
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	Yes (46)	Yes (3)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	N/A	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Number of Investigations	32 (11)	29† (47)
Number of Violations Found	415 (22)	731 (47)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	32 (11)	29† (47)
Number of Convictions	23 (11)	10 (47)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to The Worst Forms of Child Labor	Yes (11)	Yes (3,47)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (11)	Yes (3)

† The National Prosecutor's database does not differentiate between investigations and prosecutions.

In 2018, the National Minor's Service (SENAME) reported that 819 children and adolescents were identified in the Worst Forms of Child Labor Registry, which collects information from the National Uniformed Police (*Carabineros*), the Labor Directorate, and the SENAME network. Of those, 252 were cases children used by adults for illicit activities. (13)

During the reporting period, the National Office of the Public Ministry (*Ministerio Público*) developed a new Protocol for the Investigation of Crimes related to the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, including the investigation of crimes under the trafficking in persons statute. This internal protocol will serve as a tool for prosecutors and attorney advisers. (13) In addition, the Public Ministry (*Ministerio Público*) held several trainings throughout the year for prosecutors and regional police on human trafficking and migrant smuggling laws and victim assistance. (13) In 2018, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MINTRAB) used the Child Labor Risk Identification Model developed by the ILO and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL) to inform its operations and inspections on child labor. (37,45) When an inspection uncovers a case of the worst forms of child labor, the National Labor Directorate immediately notifies the *Carabineros* who will open a criminal investigation in coordination with the National Prosecutor's Office. (3) The National Prosecutor's database does not differentiate between investigations and prosecutions. (47)

During the reporting period, 2 individuals were convicted of trafficking a minor and were sentenced to 10 years of effective jail time and fined approximately \$7,340 each. (47) However, the penalties for promoting or facilitating the commercial sexual exploitation of children, ranging from 3 to 5 years imprisonment, are not commensurate with those for other serious crimes, such as rape. (9) Additionally, judges frequently suspend or commute sentences of individuals convicted of commercial sexual exploitation of children. (9)

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 efforts to address child labor, including a lack of information on activities taken under each coordinating mechanism during the reporting period.

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

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Advisory Committee to Eradicate Child Labor	Oversees implementation of the National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Adolescent Workers (2015–2025) and formulated with the Social Observatory to Eradicate Child Labor. (21) Led by MINTRAB and includes representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, and Justice; the National Statistics Institute; the National Tourism Service; SENAME; PDI; and the <i>Carabineros</i> . (48) The government did not provide information on activities of this committee for inclusion in this report.
Regional Advisory Committees for the Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers	Led by the Regional Secretary of Labor and replicates at the regional level the functioning of the National Advisory Committee to Eradicate Child Labor. (17) MINTRAB continued to provide technical assistance to the regional committees during the reporting period. (3) The government did not provide information on activities of these committees for inclusion in this report.

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

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

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) Task Force	Oversees the WFCL Registry, which tracks incidents of the worst forms of child labor and provides information on programs designed to assist child workers. Compiles data in the WFCL Registry and presents it to the National Advisory Committee to Eradicate Child Labor and other government stakeholders. (21) The government did not provide information on activities of this committee for inclusion in this report.
Social Observatory to Eradicate Child Labor	Located under MINTRAB's Child Labor Unit and established by Decree No. 131, conducts technical studies on child and adolescent labor issues and evaluates current policies to eliminate child labor. (19,49) In 2018, the Observatory worked on a Roadmap on Child Labor, which was released in early 2019, and includes the goal of ending all forms of child labor in Chile by 2025. (37,50)
Undersecretary for Childhood*	Established in April 2018 and located under the Ministry of Social Development. Will replace the National Council for Children in 2019. Coordinates the development and implementation of public policies and programs to protect children, namely the Subsystem of Integral Protection of Children <i>Chile Crece Contigo</i> program. (3,51,52) Tasked with enacting the proposed National Policy on Children and developing coordination mechanisms for inter-agency work. (3,51,52)
National Council for Children	Managed by the Ministry General Secretariat of the Presidency, integrated efforts across government agencies to uphold the rights of the child at the national, regional, and local levels. (53) Will be replaced by the Undersecretary for Childhood in 2019. (3)
Office for the Rights of Children*	Created in July 2018 and promotes compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international conventions ratified by Chile related to children's rights. (3,54,55)
Inter-agency Task Force on Trafficking in Persons (MITP)	Coordinates the government's anti-human trafficking efforts. Led by the Ministry of the Interior with support from law enforcement agencies, the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Ministry of Justice, the National Prosecutor's Office, SENAME, and others. (3) Met twice during the reporting period and following an egregious case of human trafficking in the Punta Arenas Province, MITP reported that it is re-activating its regional Punta Arenas task force which was previously defunct due to a lack of cases. (13)

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

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established relevant policies related to child labor (Table 9). However, gaps exist that hinder efforts to address child labor, including a lack of information on activities taken under each policy during the reporting period.

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Adolescent Workers (2015–2025)	Establishes a strategy to eradicate child labor by (1) combining efforts across national and regional agencies and private and public entities and (2) requiring regions to establish a strategy to address child labor issues in the area. (56) The MINTRAB oversees the implementation of regional strategies, including the design and implementation of regional operating plans. (21) Remained active in 2018. (3,37)
National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents (2018–2025)†	Created by the new Undersecretary for Childhood, the Action Plan works to consolidate, monitor, and improve all public initiatives that protect the rights of children and adolescents. (3,37,57) Among the Plan's many objectives is the increased coordination of and strengthening of the National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Adolescent Workers (2015–2025), including expanding programs that help families at risk of child labor find employment so that their children will be less likely to work. (37,54,57) MINTRAB participates and provides information and guidance regarding child labor. (58,59)
Third Action Plan against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (2017–2019)	Creates cooperation mechanisms for private and public institutions to collaborate on preventing and detecting commercial sexual exploitation of children and providing social services and rights restitution to victims. (60,61) The government did not provide information on activities taken under this plan for inclusion in this report.
Anti-Trafficking National Action Plan (2019–2022)†	Seeks to prevent and combat human trafficking, with a focus on women and children. Encompasses four strategic areas: (1) prevention and awareness raising, (2) prosecution, (3) victims' assistance and protection, and (4) inter-institutional cooperation and coordination. (14) The MITP began updating the Action Plan during the reporting period and published the plan in 2019. (16,47,62) The plan focuses on complex human trafficking issues, including partnerships with public policy offices, re-integration of victims into society, post-catastrophe situations, and support for victims whose traffickers were prosecuted under laws not specific to human trafficking. (13,47)

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

Policy	Description
Inter-Agency Protocol on Assistance for Trafficking-in-Persons Victims	Creates a system to register, monitor, and assist victims of human trafficking. (63) Coordinated by the Undersecretariat for Crime Prevention and Citizen Security at the Ministry of the Interior. (64) In 2018, provided victims with safe housing, health and psychological services, legal assistance and representation, and support to regularize their migratory status. (13)
Chilean Ministry of the Interior and Public Security and U.S. Department of Homeland Security Joint Statement on Trafficking in Persons	Signed in 2015 by Chile and the United States. Seeks to enhance collaboration and information exchanges between enforcement agencies on combating human trafficking and protecting vulnerable populations. (65) The government did not provide information on activities taken to implement this policy for inclusion in this report.
National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights	Fosters respect for human rights in business, prevents potential negative impacts of business on human rights, promotes human rights due diligence within business operations and supply chains, strengthens remedial mechanisms, and contributes to the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (66) The General Directorate of International Economic Relations (DIRECON), located within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, acts as the chair for the implementation of the plan. In 2018, DIRECON organized a seminar to review and document the work completed under this Plan. (67)
First National Human Rights Plan†	Adopted in 2018 by the Undersecretary of Human Rights, the plan is a holistic approach to improving human rights in Chile, including by addressing child labor and violence against children. (68,69)

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

‡ The government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (70,71)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2018, the government funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor (Table 10). However, gaps exist that hinder efforts to address child labor, including a lack of information on activities taken under each social program during the reporting period.

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Walking Together for the Eradication of Child Labor (2017–2019)†	Aims to strengthen the employability of family members and guardians of children and adolescents who are at-risk for child labor. Includes job training and assistance with job search. (72) Led by MINTRAB in collaboration with the Catholic Church and implemented in Maipú, Quilicura, Quinta Normal, and in the metropolitan region of Santiago. (72) Program remained active in 2018 and continued to register households with children at risk of child labor. (73–75)
Regional Action Group for the Americas†	Conducts prevention and awareness-raising campaigns to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the tourism sector in Latin America. Administered in Chile by the National Tourism Service. (4) The government did not provide information on activities taken under this social program for inclusion in this report.
SENAME Programs for Children at Risk of or Engaged in the Worst Forms of Child Labor†	Approximately 132 programs serving disadvantaged youth and children at risk of or engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including commercial sexual exploitation. Includes programs implemented by municipal governments and local branches of the Office for the Protection of Children's Rights (OPCR). (19,39,64) Through these programs in 2018, SENAME held several awareness-raising workshops, trainings, and events on child labor in regions throughout Chile, including the commemoration of World Day Against Child Labor. (76–83)
Employability of Families of Working Children and Adolescents*†	Created by the Undersecretary of Labor and fully implemented in 2018, the program seeks to help find work for family members of children and adolescents who are working or at risk of working and provide support and information on the negative effects of child labor. (3,84,85) Began as a pilot project in 2017 and received USD \$235,407 in financial support by MINTRAB in 2018. (3,84)
Here I am and I act (<i>Aquí Estoy y Actuo</i>)	Led by <i>Fundación Telefónica</i> and MINTRAB under the fifth principle of the UN Global Pact to help businesses contribute to the eradication of child labor in supply chains. Implemented by 17 businesses, this program feeds into the National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labor. (86,87) The government did not provide information on activities take under this social program for inclusion in this report.
Programs on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)†	Administered by the SENAME, includes 18 programs and 1 residential center to serve victims of commercial sexual exploitation. (64) The Child Labor Survey on commercial sexual exploitation is a collaboration of the government and ILO to collect data on CSEC from police and other governmental agencies. (15,4) In 2018, a total of 1,459 children were assisted through these programs. (13)

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor (Cont.)

Program	Description
Indigenous Language Sector Program (<i>Sector de la Lengua Indígena</i>)†	Ministry of Education program that seeks to increase the quality of education available to indigenous children. (88) The government did not provide information on activities taken under this social program for inclusion in this report.

*Program was launched during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Chile.

‡ The government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor. (39,89-91)

Walking Together for the Eradication of Child Labor officially ended in February 2019 and MINTRAB is looking for funds to restart the program and expand it to a nationwide effort. (37)

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 Chile (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Criminally prohibit forced labor.	2016 – 2018
	Raise the minimum age for work to the age up to which education is compulsory.	2018
Enforcement	Ensure that inspectors receive sufficient resources, such as vehicles, to carry out their duties.	2016 – 2018
	Increase the number of labor inspectors responsible for enforcing laws on child labor to meet the ILO's technical advice and ensure that inspectors receive refresher training courses.	2018
	Ensure that penalties for promoting or facilitating the commercial sexual exploitation of children are commensurate with those for other serious crimes and that judges do not suspend or commute such sentences.	2016 – 2018
Coordination	Ensure that each coordinating government body conducts activities relevant to the protection of children against child labor, including in its worst forms.	2018
Policies	Ensure that activities are carried out under all policies relevant to the protection of children against commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.	2018
Social Programs	Ensure that educational barriers, such as the lack of transportation to school in rural areas, are addressed to prevent child labor.	2018
	Ensure that activities are carried out under all social programs relevant to child labor.	2018

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