

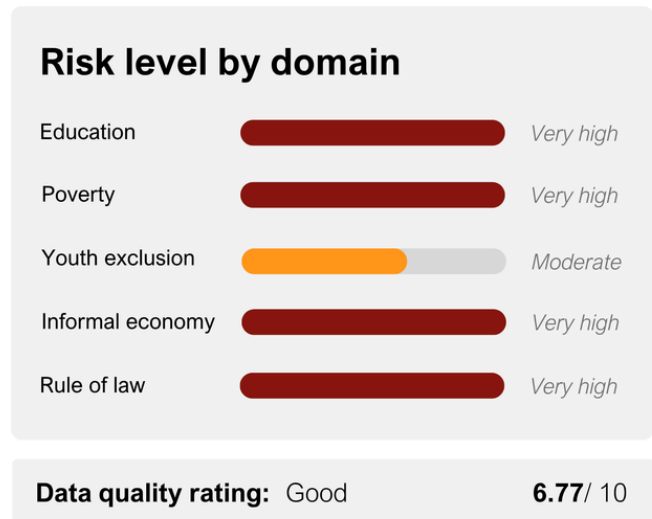
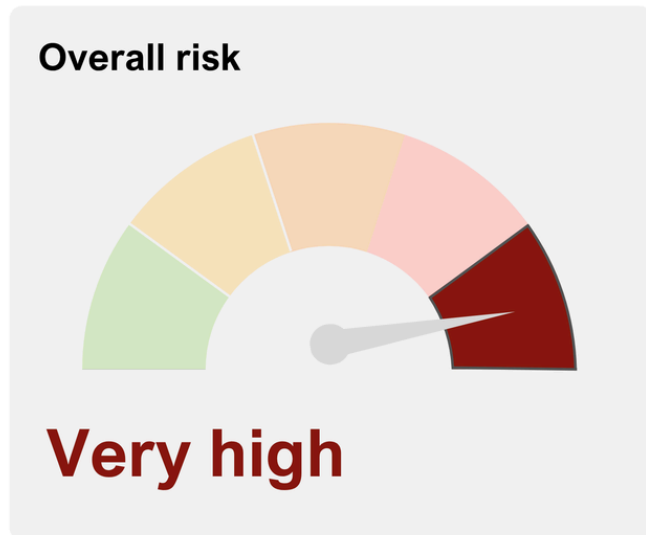
Child Labour Risk Index

Last Update
July 2026



Cambodia

Overview



For detailed information including methodology, visit the [Child Labour Risk Index website](#).

Child Labour in Cambodia

The child labour risk profile in Cambodia reflects persistent rural poverty, household indebtedness, limited access to quality education in some areas, and widespread informal employment. Although Cambodia has made progress in reducing child labour and improving school enrolment, economic vulnerability, seasonal migration, and dependence on family-based livelihoods continue to increase children's exposure to work, particularly in rural communities and among marginalised households.

Risk Factors

Child labour risks in Cambodia are strongly associated with agriculture, including rice, cassava, rubber, tobacco, and fishing, where family labour and seasonal work are common. Risks are also present in brick kilns, informal manufacturing, domestic work, waste picking, and lower-tier production linked to the garment sector. Household debt, informal recruitment, migration, and limited oversight in subcontracted and home-based work can increase children's exposure to hazardous labour and reduce visibility of child labour risks.



Enhanced due diligence is recommended in Cambodia. See page 3 for further guidance.

Evidence Indications



Between January 2020 and July 2026, The Centre received reports of 17 cases of child labour in Cambodia, representing an average age of 14.5 years. Please explore our Child Labour Alerts and Trends for more details. The majority of cases were reported from the garment sector.

Please note that this case data is not representative of prevalence, but rather indicative of where The Centre and our clients work.

Please explore [Child Labour Alerts and Trends](#) in the CRIB Members' Area for more details.



Credible Reports of Child Labour

Child labour in Cambodia was documented in **4 credible reports** (via academia, government, media or NGOs) from January 2020 to July 2026. Sectors mentioned in the reports include:



Agriculture (2)



Multiple sectors (2)

Next Steps



! Recommended Due Diligence: **Enhanced**

Implement comprehensive measures: deep multi-tier tracing, in-depth assessments, structured remediation protocols and integration of findings into sourcing decisions.

→ Step 1: Commit

- Establish a clear CL policy outlining prevention and remediation commitments.
- Create a country-specific CL response plan referencing relevant national legal requirements and industry risks.
- Establish an ongoing partnership with a credible third-party child rights organisation to support case handling and expert guidance.
- Create a dedicated remediation budget or fund to cover remediation costs where needed.

→ Step 2: Build Capacity

- Train in-country staff and relevant third-party service providers on CL risk identification, escalation and response.
- Train business partners regularly on CL prevention and remediation expectations.
- Require completion of CL training prior to onboarding business partners in high-risk countries.

→ Step 3: Identify & Map Risks

- Conduct deeper research on CL risks in sourcing regions using credible country and industry reports.
- Assess relevant multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs) operating in or covering the country, including their effectiveness and suitability.
- Map supply chain links to informal settings and increase monitoring; consider formalisation where feasible.

→ Step 4: Conduct In-Depth Assessments

- Organise on-site risk assessments in high-risk countries, prioritised based on risk severity and company leverage over suppliers and intermediaries.

→ Step 5: Act on Drivers of Risk

- Assess how purchasing practices may contribute to CL risk and implement mitigating actions to avoid contributing to increased risk.

