

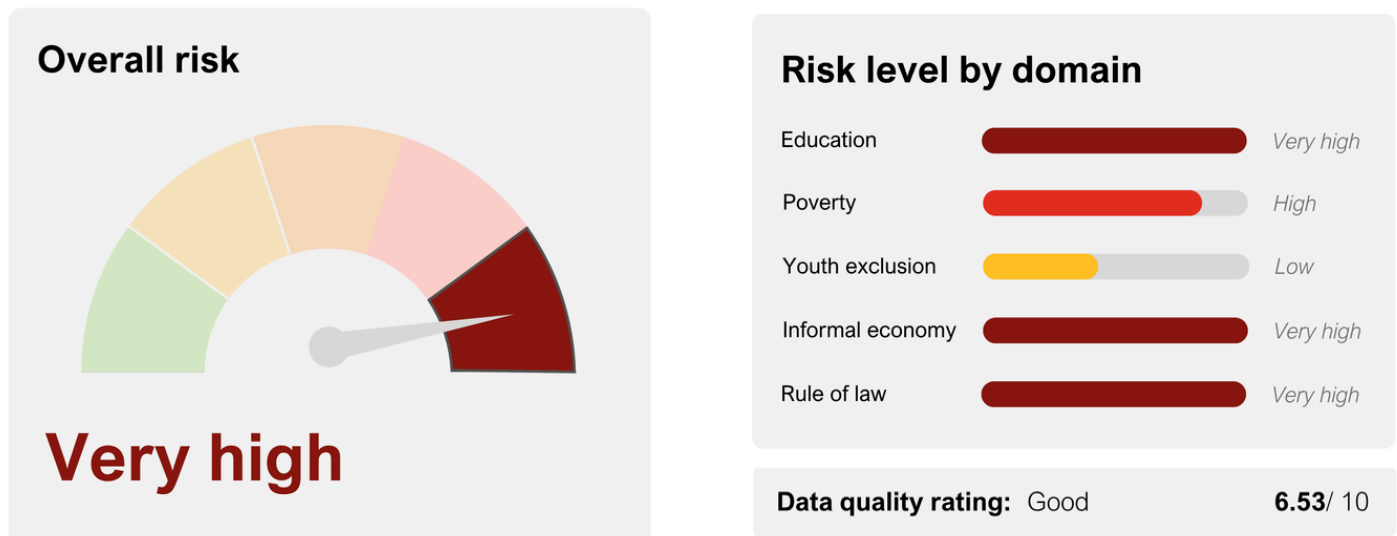
Child Labour Risk Index

Last Update
July 2026



Myanmar

Overview



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

Child Labour in Myanmar

The very high child labour risk score in Myanmar reflects severe economic stress, education disruption, and weakened protective systems, exacerbated by instability and conflict. As household incomes decline, poverty deepens, and schooling becomes less accessible, child labour can become an increasingly common coping strategy, reinforcing the need for enhanced due diligence across supply chains.

Risk Factors

Risks are highest in informal and poorly regulated work settings, including agriculture and other hazardous jobs where enforcement is weak. Displacement, indebtedness, and trafficking risks further increase children's exposure to the worst forms of child labour, particularly for children out of school or affected by conflict and economic hardship.



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

Evidence Indications



Between January 2020 and July 2026, The Centre received reports of 351 cases of child labour in Myanmar, representing an average age of 16.3 years.

The majority of cases were reported from the garment industry. These cases highlight the ongoing risks faced by adolescents engaged in informal or low-skilled work.

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 Myanmar was also documented in **14 credible reports** (via academia, government, media or NGOs) from January 2020 to July 2026. Sectors mentioned in the reports include:



Garments & textiles (5)



Multiple sectors (6)



Conflict & Forced Labour (2)



Agriculture (1)

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.

