

¹⁷⁵⁰ ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Indonesian National Plan of Action and the Development of the Timebound Programme on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, March 2007, 5.

¹⁷⁵¹ U.S Embassy- Jakarta, *reporting*, June 27, 2007.

¹⁷⁵² U.S Embassy-Jakarta, *reporting*, February 29, 2008.

¹⁷⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁷⁵⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Indonesian National Plan of Action, Technical Progress Report, September 2007*, 5. See also ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Indonesian National Plan of Action, Technical Progress Report, March 2007*, 5.

¹⁷⁵⁵ U.S. Embassy--Jakarta, *reporting*, December 10, 2007.

¹⁷⁵⁶ U.S Embassy Jakarta, E-mail communication USDOL official, July 28, 2008.

¹⁷⁵⁷ Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, *Written communication*, submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor Federal Register Notice (November 8, 2007) "Request for Information on Efforts by Certain Countries to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor." Washington, DC, December 11, 2007. See also ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support to the Indonesian Time-bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor: Phase II*, project document, Geneva, 2008.

¹⁷⁵⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Indonesian National Plan of Action, Technical Progress Report, March 2007*, 4-5. See also ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Indonesian National Plan of Action, Technical Progress Report, September 2007*, 5-7. See also Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, *written communication*, December 11, 2007.

¹⁷⁵⁹ Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, *Information Series on Indonesian Effort in Combating Trafficking in Persons: May 2004*, Washington, DC, May 2004, 1. See also ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Indonesian National Plan of Action, Technical Progress Report, March 2005*, 1.

¹⁷⁶⁰ U.S. Department of Labor, *Project of Support to the Indonesian Timebound Programme on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour- Phase II*, ILAB Technical Cooperation Project Summary, Washington, DC, 2007.

¹⁷⁶¹ U.S. Department of Labor, *Enabling Communities to Combat Child Trafficking through Education (ENABLE)*, ILAB Technical Cooperation Project Summary, Washington, DC, 2004.

¹⁷⁶² Royal Netherlands Embassy in Jakarta, *The Netherlands Contributes to ILO-Programme*, [online] [cited December 3, 2007]; available from http://indonesia.nlembassy.org/algemeen/news/the_netherlands?mode=print&popup=true.

¹⁷⁶³ ILO-IPEC, *Addendum to Support to the Indonesian National Plan of Action and the Development of the Timebound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, project document, Geneva, February 2005, cover page, 13. See also U.S. Department of Labor, *Enabling Aceh to Combat Exploitation through Education (ENABLE/ACEH)*, ILAB Technical Cooperation Project Summary, Washington, DC, 2005.

¹⁷⁶⁴ U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Spearheads Women's Programs in East Asia, Pacific*, [online] February 2005 [cited October 13, 2006]; available from <http://usinfo.state.gov/dhr/Archive/2005/Feb/23-799318.html>. See also U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Government Funds Obligated for Anti-trafficking in Persons Projects, Fiscal Year 2007*, [online] February 2008 [cited March 13, 2008]; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/101295.htm>.

¹⁷⁶⁵ U.S Embassy Jakarta, E-mail communication USDOL official, July 30, 2007.

¹⁷⁶⁶ USAID, *Indonesia Education Program Overview*, [online] [cited September 26, 2006]; available from [http://indonesia.usaid.gov/\(S\(3vk4uq55r2v3cya4b1ov1wex\)\)/en/ProgramOverview.aspx?id=2](http://indonesia.usaid.gov/(S(3vk4uq55r2v3cya4b1ov1wex))/en/ProgramOverview.aspx?id=2). See also U.S. Embassy Jakarta, *reporting*, April 24, 2007. See also U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Government Funds Obligated for Anti-trafficking in Persons Projects, Fiscal Year 2007*. See also U.S Embassy Jakarta, E-mail communication, July 28, 2008.

¹⁷⁶⁷ U.S. Department of State, *The President's \$50 Million Initiative to Combat Trafficking In Persons: Country Funding*, [online] April 12, 2006 [cited November 21, 2007]; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/fs/2006/69696.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy--Jakarta, *reporting* May 21, 2004.

Iraq

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Due to sectarian violence in Iraq, many children leave school to earn money, either by selling items on the streets or by begging. In some cases, the money they earn is the sole source of family

income.¹⁷⁶⁸ In urban areas, children work in hazardous conditions in automobile shops and on construction sites.¹⁷⁶⁹ In rural areas, children perform seasonal manual labor.¹⁷⁷⁰

There are reports of children participating in both the sex industry and the drug trade.¹⁷⁷¹ Reports from destination countries indicate that girls are trafficked to Jordan, Syria, and the Persian Gulf States.¹⁷⁷² Young boys have been targeted by gangs for sexual exploitation. Girls may be targeted by staff at private orphanages to be sold into prostitution or trafficked out of Iraq for sexual exploitation.¹⁷⁷³ There are reports of Iraqi insurgents recruiting children as fighters, as well as using children as suicide bombers.¹⁷⁷⁴

years or older who are employed in family enterprises are excluded from most of these provisions.¹⁷⁷⁹

The law prohibits the worst forms of child labor, defined as slavery, and similar practices including forced labor, child trafficking, and compulsory recruitment of minors for use in armed conflict; child prostitution; illicit activities such as drug trafficking; and work likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children. Promoting, assisting, or benefiting from the aforementioned worst forms of child labor is prohibited.¹⁷⁸⁰ Violations of Labor Code provisions pertaining to work performed by children, including the worst forms of child labor, may be penalized by imprisonment for 10 days to 3 months or fines.¹⁷⁸¹ The minimum age of voluntary military service is 18 years.¹⁷⁸²

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) is responsible for overseeing labor inspections.¹⁷⁸³ According to USDOS, MOLSA's Child Labor Unit is unable to enforce child labor laws and remove children from exploitive labor situations because of a lack of inspectors and resources.¹⁷⁸⁴ The Ministry of Interior is responsible for trafficking issues; however, according to USDOS, trafficking is not considered a high priority given the security situation, and is not investigated.¹⁷⁸⁵

Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Since 2005, the Government has been implementing a package of benefits and services for families, contingent upon school attendance, to reduce poverty and to assist former and current street children.¹⁷⁸⁶ In 2007, MOLSA operated 18 orphanages in Baghdad and the surrounding areas to shelter vulnerable children to help prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking or other worst forms of child labor.¹⁷⁸⁷ Kurdish authorities support several small-scale projects to eliminate child labor in the Kurdish Regional Government area.¹⁷⁸⁸

¹⁷⁶⁸ U.S. Embassy- Baghdad, *reporting*, December 10, 2007.
¹⁷⁶⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Iraq," section 6d. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Iraq: Child Labour on the Rise as Poverty Increases", IRINnews.org, [online], June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/>

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor¹⁷⁷⁵</i>	
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	12.4
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	15.1
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	9.6
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	11
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	99
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	89
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2006:	69.6
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	81
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment is 15 years.¹⁷⁷⁶ The employment of anyone under 18 years in work detrimental to the worker's health, safety, or morals is prohibited.¹⁷⁷⁷ Additional legal requirements regarding the employment of children under 18 include a maximum 7-hour workday, a pre-employment medical examination, a daily rest period of 1 hour after 4 hours of work, and a 30-day paid vacation per year. Employers must maintain a register of names of employees under 18 years, post a copy of the labor provisions protecting children, and keep medical fitness certificates of minors on file.¹⁷⁷⁸ However, youth 15

Report.aspx?ReportId=72683.

¹⁷⁷⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Iraq," section 6d.

¹⁷⁷¹ Coalition Provisional Authority, *Monthly Report, Social Welfare, South Iraq*, Coalition Provisional Authority, Basra, May 2004. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "IRAQ: Children Lured into Drugs and Prostitution", IRINnews.org, [online], February 12, 2007; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=70094>.

¹⁷⁷² U.S. Embassy- Baghdad, *reporting*, March 7, 2007. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Iraq," section 5.

¹⁷⁷³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Iraq," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Baghdad, *reporting, December 10, 2007*.

¹⁷⁷⁴ Sudarsan Raghavan, "Iraq's Youthful Militiamen Build Power Through Fear: School Girls Told to Wear Scarves, Under Threat of Death," *The Washington Post* (Washington), December 13, 2007. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Iraq: Insurgents using children to fight US-led forces", IRINews.org, [online], November 2, 2006; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=61917>. See also Agence France-Presse, "US claims Qaeda using children as Iraq suicide bombers", AFP.com, January 27, 2008; available from http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5j7bAPfPt_86sbBYKrAVuuhIMhsvg. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Iraq," section 6d.

¹⁷⁷⁵ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For data on ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Executive Summary. For minimum age for admission to work, age to which education is compulsory, and free public education, see Coalition Provisional Authority, *Coalition Provisional Authority Order 89*; available from http://www.iraqcoalition.org/regulations/20040530_CPAORD89_Amendments_to_the_Labor_Code-Law_No.pdf. See also UNESCO, *Education for All Global*

Monitoring Report 2008, Table 5: Participation in primary education, 2007; available from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001547/154743e.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Iraq," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100596.htm>.

¹⁷⁷⁶ Coalition Provisional Authority, *Order 89*, article 90.2 and 91.1. See also Government of Iraq, *Iraq Labor Code (Act No. 71 of 1987)*, (July 27, 1987); available from <http://www.br-iraq.com/PDF/LABORLAW/ENGLISH/6604IRAQLaborLawOriginal1987CodeEnglish.pdf>.

¹⁷⁷⁷ Coalition Provisional Authority, *Order 89*, articles 91.1 and 91.2.

¹⁷⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, articles 92-94.

¹⁷⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, article 96.

¹⁷⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, articles 91.3, 91.4. See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Iraq* accessed October 18, 2006; available from <http://www.ecpat.net>. See also Government of Iraq, *Constitution of Iraq*, (October 15, 2005), article 37; available from <http://www.iraqigovernment.org>.

¹⁷⁸¹ Coalition Provisional Authority, *Order 89*, article 97.

¹⁷⁸² U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, *The World Factbook: Iraq*, [online] January 24, 2008 [cited January 28, 2008]; available from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/iz.html>.

¹⁷⁸³ Government of Iraq, *Labor Code, Act No. 71*, article 116.

¹⁷⁸⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Iraq," section 6d.

¹⁷⁸⁵ *Ibid.* See also U.S. Embassy- Baghdad, *reporting, December 10, 2007*.

¹⁷⁸⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Iraq."

¹⁷⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, section 5.

¹⁷⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, section 6d.

Jamaica

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

According to a joint ILO-IPEC and Government of Jamaica survey, children work on plantations, farms, and construction sites; in gardens, shops and markets; as well as in commercial fishing.¹⁷⁸⁹ Children are involved in prostitution, selling goods

and services, and begging.¹⁷⁹⁰ Teenage girls as young as 14 are reported to engage in prostitution, especially in tourist areas such as Montego Bay, Kingston, Port Antonio, Ocho Rios, and Negril.¹⁷⁹¹ Young girls are in exploitive work in bars, casinos, and dance clubs.¹⁷⁹² Some children are forced to work as domestic servants.¹⁷⁹³