

agreement, September 2005, 1, 2.

Maputo, *reporting*, March 3, 2008, para 11.

²⁴²⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Mozambique." See also U.S. Embassy-

Namibia

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ²⁴²¹	
Working children, 6-14 years (%), 1999:	14.7
Working boys, 6-14 years (%), 1999:	15.5
Working girls, 6-14 years (%), 1999:	13.9
Working children by sector, 6-14 years (%), 1999:	
- Agriculture	91.4
- Manufacturing	0.4
- Services	8.2
- Other	0.1
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	16
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	106
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	77
School attendance, children 6-14 years (%), 1999:	91.6
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	86
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Associated

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Namibia work in commercial and communal agriculture, and domestic service.²⁴²² Children find self-employment in basket weaving, traditional beer making, selling produce, barbering, milking cows, and charcoal production.²⁴²³ To support their households, children tend livestock, hunt, fish, and gather wild foods.²⁴²⁴ Children also unload goods, including hazardous chemicals, and guard cargo at night for long-distance truck drivers.²⁴²⁵ Children from poor rural households frequently assist extended family members in urban centers with house cleaning, cooking, and

child care in exchange for food, shelter, and sometimes clothes and money.²⁴²⁶ Numerous HIV/AIDS orphans and other vulnerable children are reportedly engaged in commercial sexual exploitation.²⁴²⁷

Children from Angola, Zambia, and other countries neighboring Namibia reportedly enter the country illegally to work on communal farms.²⁴²⁸ According to USDOS, however, Namibia is not a country of origin, transit, or destination for a significant number of trafficked children.²⁴²⁹

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age for employment at 14 years. The law also prohibits children under 16 years from working in any mine, industrial, or construction setting, and prohibits children under 18 years from engaging in night work from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m.²⁴³⁰ The Constitution protects children under 16 years from economic exploitation and states that they are not to be employed in any work that is likely to be hazardous; harmful to their physical health, or mental, spiritual, moral, or social development; or that would interfere with their education.²⁴³¹

The Constitution prohibits slavery and forced labor.²⁴³² The law criminalizes trafficking in persons and human smuggling.²⁴³³ Those found guilty of trafficking are subject to fines or

imprisonment of up to 50 years.²⁴³⁴ The law also makes it an offense for any adult to solicit or entice a child to participate in prostitution.²⁴³⁵

The law allows for compulsory military service, but there is no military draft because individuals

currently enlist into the Armed Forces in sufficient numbers. According to Ministry of Defense Policy, the minimum age for voluntary military service is 18 years.²⁴³⁶

According to USDOS, the Government of Namibia has difficulty monitoring the working conditions on tens of thousands of communal and commercial farms.²⁴³⁷

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

The Government of Namibia is working with ILO-IPEC to implement a USDOL-funded USD 5 million regional child labor project in Southern Africa.²⁴³⁸ Project activities in Namibia include conducting research on the nature and incidence of exploitive child labor and developing a national child labor plan of action.²⁴³⁹ In collaboration with the governments and NGOs in the region, the American Institutes for Research is implementing a regional USDOL-funded USD 9 million project in Southern Africa to improve the quality of and access to basic and vocational education for children who are working or at risk of entering exploitive child labor.²⁴⁴⁰ Over its lifetime, this project aims to prevent 10,000 children in five countries, including Namibia, from engaging in exploitive labor.²⁴⁴¹ With the assistance of the Namibia Agricultural Union and the Namibia Farm Workers Union, the Government of Namibia conducts public-awareness campaigns on child labor.²⁴⁴² The Program Advisory Committee on Child Labor, comprised of Government Ministries, unions, NGOs, and businesses, continued to coordinate child labor efforts and advise the two USDOL-funded projects operating in the country.²⁴⁴³

²⁴²¹ 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 U.S. Department of State, "Namibia," 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/2007/100496.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, November 29, 2007, para 5.

²⁴²² Debie LeBeau, *Scoping Report on Child Labour in Namibia*, ILO-IPEC, Geneva, August 2003, 29-33. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Namibia," para 6.

²⁴²³ Debie LeBeau, *Scoping Report on Child Labour in Namibia*, Discussion Document, commissioned by ILO-IPEC, Geneva, August 2003, 24-25. See also U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, *reporting*, December 18, 2007, para 6.

²⁴²⁴ Debie LeBeau, *Scoping Report*, 25. See also Towards the Elimination of the worst forms of Child Labor (TECL), *Overview of child work in Namibia*, [online] 2007 [cited November 27, 2007]; available from <http://www.child-labour.org.za/blns-countries/namibia/forms-of-child-labour/national-child-labour-profile/overview/overview-of-child-work-in-namibia/>.

²⁴²⁵ Towards the Elimination of the worst forms of Child Labor (TECL), *Overview of child work*.

²⁴²⁶ Debie LeBeau, *Scoping Report*, 32.

²⁴²⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Namibia," section 5. See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Namibia*, accessed November 27, 2007; available from <http://www.ecpat.net/>. See also Debie LeBeau, *Scoping Report*, 35, 37. See also U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, *reporting*, December 18, 2007, para 1.

²⁴²⁸ Debie LeBeau, *Scoping Report*, 31. See also U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, *reporting*, December 18, 2007, para 1.

²⁴²⁹ U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, *reporting*, February 27, 2008, para 1.

²⁴³⁰ Government of Namibia, *Labor Act* (December 8, 2004), chapter 2, section 3,4; available from <http://www.parliament.gov.na/parliament/billsandacts/Actdetail.asp?ActID=115>. See also Debie LeBeau, *Scoping Report*, 17.

²⁴³¹ Government of Namibia, *Constitution* (February 1990), article 15; available from http://www.oefre.unibe.ch/law/icl/wa00000_.html.

²⁴³² *Ibid.*, article 9.

²⁴³³ U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, *reporting*, February 27, 2008, para 8.

²⁴³⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Namibia," section 5.

²⁴³⁵ *Ibid.* See also U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, *reporting*, February 27, 2008, para 9. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Namibia," section 5. See also Debie LeBeau, *Scoping Report*, 21.

²⁴³⁶ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Namibia," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports>.

²⁴³⁷ U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, *reporting*, December 18, 2007, para 6. See also U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, *reporting*, December 13, 2006, para 6.

²⁴³⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Time-Bound Programme to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour in South Africa's Child Labour Action Programme and Laying the Basis for Concerted Action Against Worst Forms of Child Labour in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland*, Project Document, Geneva, September 30, 2003, cover page. See also Towards the Elimination of the worst forms of Child Labor (TECL), *Overview of child work*.

²⁴³⁹ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Programme to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour in South Africa's Child Labour Action Programme and Laying the Basis for Concerted Action Against Worst Forms of Child Labour in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland*, Annex to TECL Project Document: Strategy for Namibia, Geneva, May, 2005, 4. Towards the Elimination of the worst forms of Child Labor (TECL), *About the Child Labor Program in Namibia*, [online] 2007 [cited March 26, 2008]; available

from <http://www.child-labour.org.za/blns-countries/namibia/about-the-child-labour-programme/general/>.

²⁴⁴⁰ American Institutes for Research, *Reducing Exploitive Child Labor Southern Africa (RECLISA)*, Project Document, Washington, DC, September 8, 2005, 17-18.

²⁴⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 21-22.

²⁴⁴² U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, *reporting, December 18, 2007*, para 3. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Namibia," section 6d.

²⁴⁴³ Towards the Elimination of the worst forms of Child Labor (TECL), *Namibia Governance*, [online] 2007 [cited March 26, 2008]; available from <http://www.child-labour.org.za/blns-countries/namibia/about-the-child-labour-programme/general/blns-countries/namibia/about-the-child-labour-programme/governance>. See also U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, *reporting, December 18, 2007*, para 3.

Nepal

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

The National Child Labor Study identifies 50 types of paid economic activities that involve children.²⁴⁴⁴

The majority of working children are active in the informal sector.²⁴⁴⁵ Children work as domestic servants, porters, rag pickers, rock breakers, and carpet factory workers, and in mines, in restaurants, in agriculture, and the transportation sector. Depending on the specific sector, children work long hours without breaks; carry heavy loads; have ear, eye, and skin disorders; have musculoskeletal problems; and are at risk of sexual exploitation.²⁴⁴⁶ There are two kinds of child bonded laborers in Nepal; *Kamaiyas* are born into a family legacy of bonded labor although this practice was outlawed in 2002. The other bonded child laborers come from large, landless families and work in the following sectors: agriculture, brick kilns, carpet-weaving, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic work, restaurants, and stone quarries.²⁴⁴⁷

Children in Nepal are exploited through prostitution, sex tourism, and trafficking.²⁴⁴⁸ Reports indicate many children are trafficked to India to work in carpet factories, circuses, agriculture, road construction, domestic service,

and begging. Boys are also trafficked to India to work in the embroidery industry.²⁴⁴⁹ Nepal is also a source country for children trafficked to India and the Middle East for commercial sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking occurs for commercial sexual exploitation and involuntary servitude as child soldiers, domestic servants, circus entertainers, or factory workers.²⁴⁵⁰

While violence overall has declined, reports indicate that the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M) continues to recruit, often forcibly, thousands of children as young as 10 years old to serve in combat and in various battlefield support functions.²⁴⁵¹ It has been reported that children attempting to leave the cantonments (combat quarters) have been forced to return by CPN-M cadres.²⁴⁵²

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age for employment at 14 years.²⁴⁵³ The law prohibits children less than 16 years from employment in occupations such as tourism, carpet weaving, factories, mines, or other hazardous work harmful to their health or well-being. Children can work up to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.²⁴⁵⁴ The