

education is compulsory, and free public education, see Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute, *Laws of Solomon Islands: Labour Act, 1996 (Chapter 73)*, accessed November 9, 2006; available from <http://www.pacii.org>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Solomon Islands," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100538.htm>. See also Ministry of Labor official, Interview with USDOL consultant, June 12, 2006.

³¹⁰² Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute, *Laws of Solomon Islands: Labour Act, 1996 (Chapter 73)*, article 46.

³¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, article 47.

³¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, article 48, 49.

³¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, article 49.

³¹⁰⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Solomon Islands," section 6c. See also Pacific Islands

Legal Information Institute, *Laws of Solomon Islands: Penal Code, 1996 (Chapter 26)*, accessed April 29, 2008, articles 149-150; available from <http://www.pacii.org>.

³¹⁰⁷ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Solomon Islands," in *Child Soldiers Global Report- 2004*, London, 2004; available from www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=877.

³¹⁰⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Solomon Islands," section 5. See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Solomon Islands*.

³¹⁰⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Solomon Islands," section 6d.

³¹¹⁰ Ministry of Labor official, Interview, June 12, 2006.

³¹¹¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Solomon Islands," section 6d.

³¹¹² UNICEF official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 07, 2007.

Somalia

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*³¹¹³

Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	39.8
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	41.2
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	38.4
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	Not Applicable
Compulsory education age:	Not Applicable
Free public education:	No
Gross primary enrollment rate (%):	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%):	-
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2006:	48.9
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in rural areas of Somalia are more likely to work than those in urban areas. Such children perform domestic work, unpaid farm work, and herding starting at a young age, and are rarely employed in the formal sector.³¹¹⁴ Internally displaced children affected by continuing civil conflict are likely to work in the informal sector.³¹¹⁵ Children work in markets and on the streets selling water, cigarettes, and *khat*, a leaf chewed for its stimulant effect.³¹¹⁶ Children also work breaking rocks into gravel.³¹¹⁷

Child prostitution is known to take place in the country; however, there is little data available on the extent of the problem.³¹¹⁸ Somalia is a source country for child trafficking.³¹¹⁹ Somali children are reportedly trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation by armed militias.³¹²⁰ Other organized groups are reported to traffic children to South Africa for sexual exploitation.³¹²¹ There have also been reports that children are sent out of the country to relatives and friends living in Western countries where they worked or collected public assistance to send money to family members in Somalia.³¹²²

There have been reports of the use of children in armed conflict in Somalia.³¹²³ Many children are members of armed gangs and militias.³¹²⁴ The recruitment of children into militias and other armed groups has been increasing.³¹²⁵ It has been reported that the Supreme Council of Islamic Courts, one of the competing armed groups, forcibly recruited children, targeting schoolchildren for conscription.³¹²⁶ There are no reports of minors serving in the Somaliland Republic's Armed Forces, another armed group, though it is difficult to determine the age of recruits due to a lack of birth records.³¹²⁷

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

Somalia has been without a functioning central government since 1991. During the reporting period, control was exerted by four different entities: the Transitional Federal Parliament based in Baidoa, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) based in Mogadishu, the self-appointed Independent Republic of Somaliland in the northwest, and the semi-autonomous region of Puntland in the northeast.³¹²⁸ Although pre-1991 national laws prohibited child labor and trafficking, existing civil entities have no means for enforcing labor laws.

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

The lack of a functional central government precludes the existence of policies and programs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. However during the reporting period, the TFG began to work with UNICEF to release child soldiers from the TFG Armed Forces.³¹²⁹

[cited December 12, 2007]; available from http://www.unicef.org/somalia/children_87.html.

³¹¹⁴ World Bank and United Nations Development Program, *Socio-Economic Survey 2002*, 2003, 9; available from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSOMALIA/Resources/swb_complete_report.pdf.

See also U.S. Department of State, "Somalia," 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/2007/100504.htm>.

³¹¹⁵ United Nations Office for the Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs Somalia, *Protection*, May 2006; available from <http://www.somali-jna.org/downloads/PROTECTION.pdf>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Amina Alaman: 'I want to go to school'", IRINnews.org, [online], May 30, 2007 [cited December 12, 2007]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/HovPrintReport.aspx?ReportId=72449>.

³¹¹⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Somalia," section 6d. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Amina Alaman".

³¹¹⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Somalia," section 6d.

³¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Somalia (Special Cases)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/86204.htm>.

³¹¹⁹ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Tragic Cargo- Part One", IRINnews.org, [online], June 8, 2006; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=59251>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Somalia."

³¹²⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Somalia." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Somalia," section 5.

³¹²¹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Somalia."

³¹²² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Somalia," section 5.

³¹²³ United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Somalia*, May 7, 2007, 1; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/29/8/52/PDF/N0729852.pdf?OpenElement>. See also Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Developments in Somalia*, [online] 2006 [cited November 5, 2007]; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/somalia.html>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Somalia," section 1g. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Protect

³¹¹³ 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 Somali Joint Needs Assessment, *Social Services and Protection of Vulnerable Groups Cluster Report*, World Bank and United Nations, September 14, 2006; available from http://www.somali-jna.org/index.cfm?module=ActiveWeb&page=WebPage&cs=social_services__1. See also UNICEF Somalia, *Primary School Years*, [online]

Children from Conscription, Say Aid Agencies", IRINnews.org, [online], January 2, 2007 [cited December 12, 2007]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=62920>.

³¹²⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Somalia," section 1g. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, Sixty Second Session, A/62/609-S/2007/757*, December 21, 2007, section 88; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/656/04/PDF/N0765604.pdf?OpenElement>.

³¹²⁵ United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, Sixty Second Session*, section 88. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Somalia*, 5.

³¹²⁶ United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in*

Somalia, 5. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Protect Children from Conscription". See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, Sixty Second Session*, section 88.

³¹²⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Somalia," section 1g. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Somalia," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=796.

³¹²⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Somalia," section 1.

³¹²⁹ United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, Sixty Second Session*, section 88.

South Africa

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor³¹³⁰

Working children, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working boys, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working girls, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	No*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2004:	106
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2004:	88
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2003:	82
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes
*Must pay for miscellaneous school expenses.	

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Working children in South Africa are often found in family enterprises, primarily in agriculture and trade. A higher proportion of children in rural areas than urban areas are engaged in some type of work.³¹³¹ Children work in commercial and subsistence farms or as domestic servants.³¹³² Children also work as vendors, car guards, trolley attendants, shop assistants, and taxi conductors.³¹³³ Children are employed in taverns and liquor outlets to clean, stock supplies, prepare food, and serve alcohol.³¹³⁴ Children are also used to scavenge landfills and dumpsites for recyclable materials.³¹³⁵ Some children become engaged in prostitution to increase their family's income.³¹³⁶

South Africa is a country of origin, transit, and destination for children trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor.³¹³⁷ Children are trafficked from Tanzania, Eastern Europe, China, Thailand, Lesotho, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe into South Africa for sexual exploitation.³¹³⁸ Some children are trafficked to South Africa from other African countries and sent to Europe for commercial sexual exploitation.³¹³⁹ Boys are