

¹⁴⁸⁶ Government of the Gambia, *Labour Act*, 5/2007, (October 17, 2007), 8, article 45.

¹⁴⁸⁷ Government of the Gambia, *Children's Act*, articles 41-44. See also Government of the Gambia, *Constitution*, (1997), article 29(2); available from <http://confinder.richmond.edu>. See also Government of the Gambia, *Labour Act*, article 46.

¹⁴⁸⁸ Government of the Gambia, *Children's Act*, articles 43 and 51. See also U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, November 30, 2007, para A.

¹⁴⁸⁹ Government of the Gambia, *Labour Act*, article 48.

¹⁴⁹⁰ Government of the Gambia, *Children's Act*, article 45-49. See also Government of the Gambia, *Labour Act*, article 47.

¹⁴⁹¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: The Gambia," section 6d.

¹⁴⁹² *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁹³ *Ibid.*, section 6c.

¹⁴⁹⁴ Government of the Gambia, *Children's Act*, articles 26 and 39. See also Government of the Gambia, *Trafficking in Persons Act*, (October 5, 2007), article 28. See also U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, February 19, 2009, para 2.

¹⁴⁹⁵ Government of the Gambia, *Children's Act*, article 39(2). See also Government of the Gambia, *Trafficking in Persons Act*, article 56. See also ECPAT, *Report on the Status of Action*, 22. See also U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, March 5, 2009.

¹⁴⁹⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: The Gambia," section 6d.

¹⁴⁹⁷ Government of the Gambia, *Children's Act*, articles 26-38. See also U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, February 19, 2009, para 2. See also ECPAT, *Report on the Status of Action*, 21. See also ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Tourism Offences Act*, accessed February 10, 2009; available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse. home.

¹⁴⁹⁸ U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, February 19, 2009, para 2.

¹⁴⁹⁹ Government of the Gambia, *Children's Act*, article 59(1). See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Gambia," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports>.

¹⁵⁰⁰ U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication to USDOL, July 9, 2009.

¹⁵⁰¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: The Gambia."

¹⁵⁰² U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, March 5, 2009, para 4M.

¹⁵⁰³ Catholic Relief Services official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 2, 2006. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa (LUTRENA)*, Technical Progress Report, Washington, DC, September 1, 2006, 2.

¹⁵⁰⁴ ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006, 5-7.

¹⁵⁰⁵ U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, March 5, 2009, para 3B.

¹⁵⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, paras 3B and 3D. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: The Gambia," section 5.

¹⁵⁰⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: The Gambia," section 5.

¹⁵⁰⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: The Gambia."

¹⁵⁰⁹ U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, March 5, 2009, paras 6E and 6F.

¹⁵¹⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: The Gambia." See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Sex Tourists Exploiting Children".

¹⁵¹¹ ECPAT International, *ECPAT Directory: Africa*, January 29, 2009; available from http://www.ecpat.net/EI/Ecpat_directory.asp?id=31&groupID=1.

¹⁵¹² U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, March 5, 2009, para 2A.

¹⁵¹³ *Ibid.*, paras 3B and 6D.

¹⁵¹⁴ *Ibid.*, para 3D.

¹⁵¹⁵ U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, February 19, 2009, para 2C. See also U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, March 5, 2009, para 5B.

¹⁵¹⁶ U.S. Embassy- Banjul, *reporting*, March 5, 2009, para 5B.

Georgia

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Working children in Georgia may be found in the streets, begging or selling small items.¹⁵¹⁷ In 2008,

the NGO Save the Children estimated there to be 1,600 street children, half of whom were living in Tbilisi. Children sometimes work in family businesses or intermittently on family farms.¹⁵¹⁸

Prostitution of boys and girls is a problem; however, no statistics are available.¹⁵¹⁹ Trafficking of children rarely occurred.¹⁵²⁰ In the separatist region of Abkhazia, authorities allegedly forcibly conscripted boys under 18, the minimum age for conscription into the armed forces.¹⁵²¹

heavy, harmful, or dangerous work, including underground work, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, or welding.¹⁵²⁶ Children are also banned from selling alcoholic beverages and tobacco, magazines and newspapers containing pornographic materials, and from working in gambling institutions, night clubs, and bars.¹⁵²⁷

Forced labor is prohibited in Georgia.¹⁵²⁸ The law provides that sexual contact with any person under 16 years is a crime and states that any person involving children in prostitution or other sexual depravity may be punished with imprisonment of up to 3 years.¹⁵²⁹ The production, sale, distribution, or promotion of child pornography is punishable by a fine or by corrective labor or imprisonment of up to 3 years. The punishment for involving a minor in the production of pornographic material is up to 5 years of imprisonment.¹⁵³⁰ The law prohibits trafficking in minors for sexual exploitation, forced labor, and other forms of exploitation. Punishment for these crimes is imprisonment from 8 years to life.¹⁵³¹ The minimum age for entry into the armed forces is 18 years.¹⁵³²

The Ministry of Health and Social Security's Department for Social Protection is responsible for labor-related issues and employs two office employees who focus on labor policy issues. The Department.¹⁵³³ The Permanent Anti-Trafficking Coordination Council is responsible for coordinating Government efforts against trafficking in persons.¹⁵³⁴ In 2007, 16 alleged traffickers were prosecuted, resulting in 13 convictions and sentences ranging from 8 to 26 years of imprisonment. Sixteen new trafficking investigations were opened in 2008 and seven cases were decided, one involving a minor, which resulted in sentences from 9 to 10 years.¹⁵³⁵

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

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs continued to operate two trafficking shelters in Batumi and Tbilisi, which were opened in 2006 and 2007, respectively. The Government continued an awareness-raising campaign on trafficking in persons.¹⁵³⁶

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor¹⁵²²

Population, children, 5-14 years:	-
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:	16
Compulsory education age:	14
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	99.0
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	93.7
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	100.0
ILO Convention 138:	9/23/1996
ILO Convention 182:	7/24/2002
CRC:	6/2/1994**
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	6/28/2005**
Palermo:	11/5/2006
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Associated

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

**Accession

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age for work at 16 years. However, children as young as 14 years may work with parental consent if the work does not damage their health or hinder their studies.¹⁵²³ Children 14 to 16 years may work up to 24 hours per week, while children between 16 and 18 years are permitted to work 36 hours per week.¹⁵²⁴ Employment of children under 18 years is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.¹⁵²⁵ Children are not permitted to work in

¹⁵¹⁷ Government of Georgia, *National Plan of Action for Children 2003-2007 [Draft-English Edition]*, Tbilisi, 2003, 38.

¹⁵¹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Georgia," section 5.

¹⁵¹⁹ Government of Georgia, *National Plan of Action for Children 2003-2007 [Draft-English Edition]*, 38 and 41.

¹⁵²⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Georgia," section 5.

¹⁵²¹ *Ibid.*, section 1g.

¹⁵²² For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see Government of Georgia, *Labor Code of Georgia*, (July 4, 2006), article 4; available from <http://www.doingbusiness.org/documents/lawlibrary/georgia-labor-code-of-georgia.doc>. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see Government of Georgia, *The Constitution of Georgia*, (August 24, 1995), article 35; available from http://www.parliament.ge/files/68_1944_951190_CONSTIT_27_12.06.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "Georgia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2008, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119080.htm>.

¹⁵²³ Government of Georgia, *Labor Code of Georgia*, article 4.

¹⁵²⁴ Government of Georgia, *National Plan of Action for Children 2003-2007 [Draft-English Edition]*, 40.

¹⁵²⁵ Government of Georgia, *Labor Code of Georgia*, article 18.

¹⁵²⁶ Government of Georgia, Ministry of Labor, Healthcare, and Social Affairs, *Information on Child Labor Protection in Georgia*, Tbilisi, February 2, 2005, 2-3.

¹⁵²⁷ *Ibid.*, 2.

¹⁵²⁸ Government of Georgia, *The Constitution of Georgia*, article 30.

¹⁵²⁹ Government of Georgia, "Georgia," in *Legislation of Interpol Member States on Sexual Offences Against Children-Georgia, 2006*, accessed December 5, 2007; available from <http://www.interpol.int/Public/Children/SexualAbuse/NationalLaws/csaGeorgia.asp>.

¹⁵³⁰ U.S. Embassy- Tbilisi, *reporting*, December 6, 2007. See also U.S. Embassy- Tbilisi official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 24, 2008.

¹⁵³¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Georgia," section 5.

¹⁵³² Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Georgia," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008, 149; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf.

¹⁵³³ U.S. Embassy- Tbilisi, *reporting*, December 6, 2007.

¹⁵³⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Georgia (Tier 1 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

¹⁵³⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Georgia," section 5.

¹⁵³⁶ *Ibid.* See also U.S. Embassy- Tbilisi official, E-mail communication, July 24, 2008.

Ghana

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Ghana work in agriculture in the production, harvesting, and loading of food crops, including cashews, cassava, cotton, maize, rice, plantains, spinach, tomatoes, and yams.¹⁵³⁷

An estimated 1.6 million children work in the cocoa sector, some as young as 5 years of age, according to a 2008 study led by Tulane University. Many of these children work under hazardous conditions, such as carrying heavy loads, spraying pesticides, using machetes to clear undergrowth, and burning vegetation. Many children who work in the cocoa sector are able to attend school (90 percent) but report limited

access to intervention projects that provide support to children in rural areas (95 percent).¹⁵³⁸ Studies conducted by the Ghanaian Government in 2007 and 2008 substantiate many of Tulane University's findings, as did an independent verification assessment of the Government's 2008 certification survey results.¹⁵³⁹

Children herd livestock¹⁵⁴⁰ and also fetch firewood and work in brick-laying.¹⁵⁴¹ Children, including girls, are also engaged in quarrying and small-scale mining activities, including extracting, transporting, and processing.¹⁵⁴² Children are known to work in diamond and small-scale,