

E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 4, 2009.

¹⁹⁵⁹ Coalition Provisional Authority, *Order 89*, articles 90.1-91.2. See also U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication, April 4, 2009.

¹⁹⁶⁰ Coalition Provisional Authority, *Order 89*, articles 90.1-91.2.

¹⁹⁶¹ *Ibid.*, articles 92.1-93.2, 96.

¹⁹⁶² Government of Iraq, *Constitution of Iraq*, article 37c. See also U.S. Embassy- Baghdad, *reporting, February 25, 2009*, para 4a.

¹⁹⁶³ U.S. Embassy- Baghdad, *reporting, February 25, 2009*, para 4a.

¹⁹⁶⁴ *Penal Code with Amendments*, (September 9, 1980), article 399; available from [http://law.case.edu/saddamtrial/documents/Iraqi_P](http://law.case.edu/saddamtrial/documents/Iraqi_Penal_Code_1969.pdf)

[enal_Code_1969.pdf](http://law.case.edu/saddamtrial/documents/Iraqi_Penal_Code_1969.pdf). See also U.S. Embassy- Baghdad, *reporting, February 25, 2009*, paras 4a and 4b.

¹⁹⁶⁵ Coalition Provisional Authority, *Order 89*, article 91.3.

¹⁹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, article 97.

¹⁹⁶⁷ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Iraq," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008, 179; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf.

¹⁹⁶⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Iraq," section 6d.

¹⁹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, section 5.

¹⁹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, section 6d.

¹⁹⁷² *Ibid.*, section 5.

Jamaica

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*¹⁹⁷³

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2006:	573,192
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	8.4
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	9.6
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	7.2
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	16
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	94.9
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	90.3
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2006:	98.6
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2001:	90.3
ILO Convention 138:	10/13/2003
ILO Convention 182:	10/13/2003
CRC:	5/14/1991
CRCOPAC:	5/9/2002
CRCOPSC:	No
Palermo:	9/29/2003
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Jamaica work on plantations, farms, and construction sites, as well as in gardens, shops, and markets. Children also work selling goods on the street and begging.¹⁹⁷⁴

Commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem in Jamaica, especially in tourist areas. Girls are recruited as barmaids and masseuses but then forced into prostitution.¹⁹⁷⁵ Boys who work on the streets of Kingston and Montego Bay are vulnerable to being trafficked. Boys working on the streets are also forced into selling drugs or becoming drug couriers.¹⁹⁷⁶ Girls in rural areas are sometimes recruited for domestic labor and then forced into servitude.

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment in Jamaica is 15 years. The law prohibits the employment of children under 13 years in any type of work. Children between 13 and 15 years are permitted to engage in "light work," as prescribed by the Ministry of Labor, which will not disrupt their education or be harmful to their health, including their physical, mental, spiritual, or social development.¹⁹⁷⁷ The law also prohibits children under 15 years from working at night or in any

industrial undertaking. The Ministry of Labor maintains a list of prohibited occupations for children, including fishing at sea, handling insecticides, operating equipment, or producing pornography.¹⁹⁷⁸ However, the Ministry of Labor may issue a permit to a child for work in artistic performances.¹⁹⁷⁹

Children under 18 are prohibited from working in nightclubs and establishments that sell or serve alcohol or tobacco. The law provides for fines and 6 months to 1 year of imprisonment for the violation of child labor laws.¹⁹⁸⁰ Nightclubs employing children are also subject to the revocation of their operating licenses for 3 years.¹⁹⁸¹

The Government of Jamaica has no laws specifically prohibiting forced or slave labor.¹⁹⁸² The law prohibits procuring a child younger than 18 years for the purpose of prostitution and allows for punishments of up to 3 years of imprisonment.¹⁹⁸³ The law prohibits all forms of trafficking, including the trafficking of children for labor or commercial sexual exploitation, and penalizes perpetrators with up to 10 years in prison.¹⁹⁸⁴ Minors of at least 17.5 years may voluntarily enlist for military training with parental consent, but they must be 18 years old upon graduating from training.¹⁹⁸⁵

The Ministry of Labor has a Child Labor Unit that has two employees and assists the Government's Office of Health and Safety (OHS) in child labor enforcement efforts. OHS conducted 559 labor inspections through September 2008 and found no incidences of child labor.¹⁹⁸⁶ The police are required to conduct child labor inspections. According to USDOS, however, resources were insufficient to investigate child labor.¹⁹⁸⁷

The Child Development Agency (CDA) is responsible for carrying out investigations of abuse, finding shelters for children subject to exploitation, and handling any legal matters related to children. CDA trained 50 police officers in 2008 on child labor and exploitation issues.¹⁹⁸⁸ The Government runs a National Task Force against Trafficking in Persons to which it has dedicated six police officers.¹⁹⁸⁹

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

During the reporting period, the Government distributed flyers about trafficking and collaborated with the tourism industry to combat child sex tourism. In addition, the Government established a hotline for reporting child exploitation, including child labor.¹⁹⁹⁰ While the Government did not provide specialized shelters to child trafficking victims, it did make public shelters available for victims.¹⁹⁹¹ The Government of Jamaica participated in an IOM-implemented project, funded by USDOS, that focused on raising awareness about trafficking through the training of NGO and Government representatives. IOM also piloted direct assistance programs for trafficking victims.¹⁹⁹² The Government of Jamaica is also participating in a 4-year USD 23,840,500 project funded by the EU and implemented by ILO-IPEC to combat child labor through education in 11 countries.¹⁹⁹³

¹⁹⁷³ 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 Jamaica, *Child Care and Protection Act of 2004*, (2004), article 33; available from <http://www.moj.gov.jm/laws/statutes/The%20Child%20Care%20and%20Protection%20Act.pdf>. For age to which education is compulsory, see Government of Jamaica, *Child Care and Protection Act*, article 28. For free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Jamaica," 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/2007/100645.htm>.

¹⁹⁷⁴ U.S. Embassy- Kingston, *reporting*, January 26, 2009. See also ICFTU, *Internationally Recognised Core Labour Standards in Jamaica*, Geneva, 2005; available from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsjamaica2005.pdf>.

¹⁹⁷⁵ IOM, *Exploratory Assessment of Trafficking in Persons in the Caribbean Region*, June 2005, 87.

¹⁹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 88-89.

¹⁹⁷⁷ Government of Jamaica, *Child Care and Protection Act*, articles 33-34.

¹⁹⁷⁸ U.S. Embassy- Kingston, *reporting*, January 26, 2009.

¹⁹⁷⁹ Government of Jamaica, *Child Care and Protection Act*, article 35.

¹⁹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, articles 35-39.

¹⁹⁸¹ *Ibid.*, article 39.

¹⁹⁸² U.S. Department of State, "Jamaica," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 6c; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/wha/119165.htm>.

¹⁹⁸³ Government of Jamaica, *Offenses Against the Person Act*, (1995), article 58; available from <http://www.moj.gov.jm/laws/statutes/Offences%20Against%20the%20Person%20Act.pdf>.

¹⁹⁸⁴ U.S. Embassy- Kingston, *reporting, January 26, 2009*.

¹⁹⁸⁵ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Jamaica," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf.

¹⁹⁸⁶ U.S. Embassy- Kingston, *reporting, January 26, 2009*.

¹⁹⁸⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Jamaica," section 6d.

¹⁹⁸⁸ Child Development Agency, *About the CDA*, [online] 2005 [cited February 6, 2009]; available from

http://www.cda.gov.jm/about_us.php. See also U.S. Embassy- Kingston, *reporting, January 26, 2009*.

¹⁹⁸⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Jamaica (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

¹⁹⁹⁰ Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy- Kingston, *reporting, January 26, 2009*.

¹⁹⁹¹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Jamaica."

¹⁹⁹² U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Government Funds Obligated for Anti-Trafficking in Persons Projects, Fiscal Year 2007*, April 9, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/101295.htm>.

¹⁹⁹³ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC, *Tackle Child Labor through Education: Moving Children from Work to School in 11 Countries*, Geneva, 2008; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=8511>.

Jordan

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

According to the Jordanian Department of Statistics, in 2008, children in Jordan—mostly males—worked in mechanical repair, agriculture and fishing, construction, and hotels and restaurants.¹⁹⁹⁴ Children also work in the informal sector as street vendors, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, domestic laborers, and fruit and vegetable pickers, and they work in small family businesses.¹⁹⁹⁵ Children also work in factories, clean cars, and sell items at traffic stops.¹⁹⁹⁶ The Government study found that some children are subject to conditions considered to be forced labor.¹⁹⁹⁷ Risks for working children include injury from heavy machinery, loud noise, poor lighting, and exposure to chemicals.

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

Jordanian law sets the minimum age for work at 16 years, except for apprentices.¹⁹⁹⁸ The labor laws do not set a minimum age for such vocational training.¹⁹⁹⁹ For hazardous jobs, the minimum age is 18 years.²⁰⁰⁰ Jordanian law states that children under 18 years shall not perform work with mechanically operated equipment; with oil and

gas machines; requiring scuba diving equipment; in construction in which the worker is exposed to noise, vibration, high air pressure, radiation, or dust; underground; and in offices, hotels, restaurants, or nightclubs.²⁰⁰¹ Those under 18 years of age must be given a rest break after 4 hours of work and may not work more than 6 hours per day, during weekends and holidays, or at night.²⁰⁰² These restrictions, however, do not apply to agriculture or the informal sector, where many children work.²⁰⁰³ Before hiring a minor, a prospective employer must obtain a guardian's written approval, the minor's birth certificate, and a health certificate.²⁰⁰⁴ Violators of the law are subject to fines, but USDOS reports that this is often not enforced.²⁰⁰⁵ Children who are self-employed, who are employed by family members, and who work for no wages, fall outside the scope of the labor code.²⁰⁰⁶

Compulsory labor is prohibited by the Constitution except in circumstances of war, natural disaster, or as a result of a conviction by a court of law.²⁰⁰⁷ The minimum age for recruitment into the military is 18 years.²⁰⁰⁸ The law calls for punishment up to life imprisonment with hard