

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

labor for anyone who uses a minor in the production, transportation, sale, or purchase of drugs.²⁰⁰⁹ On March 31, 2009, a new anti-trafficking in persons law came into force that prohibits trafficking for both forced labor and sexual exploitation, with penalties of up to 10 years of imprisonment with hard labor for cases involving aggravating circumstances, such as where the victim is under the age of 18 years or is female.²⁰¹⁰ It is illegal to induce a female to engage in prostitution, to procure or attempt to procure “illegal” sex from any female under the age of 20 who is not a prostitute, or to sodomize a person under 15 years. Maximum prison terms are 3 years.²⁰¹¹

failure to comply with the law were increased, and fines included those for employers who force, threaten, or coerce someone to work.²⁰¹⁴

The Child Labor Unit (CLU) of the Ministry of Labor (MOL) is primarily responsible for directing labor inspections and reviewing and ensuring the enforcement of existing legislation. According to USDOS, the current CLU staff of one person is insufficient.²⁰¹⁵ The MOL hired 60 additional labor inspectors in 2008, for a total of 140.²⁰¹⁶ All MOL inspectors, including child labor inspectors, will receive training through a USDOL-funded project to combat exploitive child labor in Jordan.²⁰¹⁷ According to the ILO Committee of Experts, current labor inspection mechanisms are inadequate in terms of their frequency, scope, outreach, and quality of reporting. Moreover, most working children are in establishments employing five workers or less and, therefore, are less likely to be inspected.²⁰¹⁸ Inspectors often handle child labor cases informally rather than issuing citations and fines. An official with the MOL Inspectorate Division told USDOS that inspectors frequently attempt to remove the child from the dangerous work situation, make agreements with the child’s employer to gain access to education, or find other positive solutions so that families are not deprived of the child’s income.²⁰¹⁹

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

The National Agenda (2006-2015) calls for the reduction of child labor through the strengthening of the labor inspectorate and provision of vocational training opportunities.²⁰²⁰ The Jordanian National Plan of Action for Children (2004-2013) aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in Jordan by 2014 and to decrease the number of child laborers under 16 years.²⁰²¹ The MOL Labor Inspectorate set a target to remove 3,000 children from the labor market in 2008. The actions are part of its long-term strategy to remove 38,000 children from work.²⁰²² Research has not identified whether this effort was a success. The public and private sectors cooperate on a code of conduct to fight child labor.²⁰²³

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor²⁰¹²</i>	
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:	16
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	96.7
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	89.6
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2005:	94.7
ILO Convention 138:	3/23/1998
ILO Convention 182:	4/20/2000
CRC:	5/24/1991
CRCOPAC:	5/23/2007
CRCOPSC:	12/4/2006
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

In July 2008, the Government amended the Labor Law to include domestic and agricultural workers. Codified standards, including those for wages, rest periods, and working hours will be defined in implementing by-laws which were not in effect at the time of reporting.²⁰¹³ Fines for

In January, the Lower House of Parliament endorsed the anti-trafficking in persons that came into effect in March 2009.²⁰²⁴ In addition to including penalties for trafficking, the law states that shelters may be established for victims.²⁰²⁵

The Jordanian Hashemite Fund established a Social Safety Center in Sahab that provides non-formal education to working children from 13 to 15 years and is supported by the Greater Amman Municipality, the MOL, and the Ministry of Education.²⁰²⁶ The Information and Resource Center of the King Hussein Foundation developed a model program for community-based organizations to assist child laborers.²⁰²⁷

The Government of Jordan is participating in a USDOL-funded four-year USD 4 million child labor education initiative program implemented by CHF International in association with Questscope Fund for Social Development and the National Council for Family Affairs. The project began in October 2008 and targets 4,000 children for withdrawal and 4,000 for prevention from exploitive work in informal and small industries in Greater Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Madaba, and Aqaba and in hazardous agriculture in Jerash, Balqa, and Karak.²⁰²⁸ The Government of Jordan is participating in a 14-month USDOL-funded USD 1.6 million ILO-IPEC project to conduct data collection on child labor.

¹⁹⁹⁴ U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting*, January 22, 2009, para 14. See also CHF International, *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education (CECLE)*, Technical Progress Report, March 15, 2009, 3.

¹⁹⁹⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Jordan," section 6d.

¹⁹⁹⁶ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Jordan: Code of Conduct to Fight Child Labour Launched", IRINnews.org, [online], July 10, 2007 [cited January 25, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=73152>.

¹⁹⁹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting*, January 22, 2009, para 16. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Jordan: Plan to Remove 3,000 Children from Labour Market in 2008", IRINnews.org, [online], March 17, 2008 [cited January 25, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=77314>.

¹⁹⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Jordan," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Amman,

reporting, January 22, 2009, para 4. See also Government of Jordan, *Labour Code*, chapter VIII, section 73. See also Government of Jordan, *Human Resources*, [online] [cited March 26, 2009]; available from <http://www.kinghussein.gov.jo/resources5.html>.

¹⁹⁹⁹ CHF International, *CECLE, Technical Progress Report*, March 15, 2009, 4. See also Government of Jordan, *Human Resources*.

²⁰⁰⁰ Government of Jordan, *Labour Code*, section 74. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Jordan," section 6d.

²⁰⁰¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Jordan (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2004 [cited February 2, 2009], article 3.2.d; available from <http://webfusion.ilo.org/public/db/standards/normes/appl/appl-displayAllComments.cfm?hdroff=1&ctry=1850&conv=C182&Lang=SP>.

²⁰⁰² Government of Jordan, *Labour Code*, section 75.

²⁰⁰³ CHF International, *CECLE, Technical Progress Report*, March 15, 2009, 4.

²⁰⁰⁴ Government of Jordan, *Labour Code*, section 76. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Jordan," section 6d.

²⁰⁰⁵ Government of Jordan, *Labour Code*, section 77. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Jordan," section 6d.

²⁰⁰⁶ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Jordan (ratification: 2000)*, article 3.2.c.

²⁰⁰⁷ Government of Jordan, *Constitution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan*, (1952), chapter 2, article 13; available from http://www.mfa.gov.jo/wps/portal/!ut/p/kcxml/04_Sj9SPykssy0xPLMnMz0vM0Y_QjzKLN4h38wHJgFjOafqRqCKOcIGg1Dx9X4_83FR9b_0A_YLc0Ih yR0dFAAu1mMU!/delta/base64xml/L3dJdyEvd0ZNQUFzQUMvNEIVRS82XzBfQ1A!?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=http://images.jordan.gov.jo/wps/wcm/connect/Foreign+Ministry+WS/Home/Jordan/Political+History+and+System+of+Government/1952+Constitution/.

²⁰⁰⁸ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Jordan," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/>. See also U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting*, January 22, 2009, para 4.

²⁰⁰⁹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Jordan (ratification: 2000)*, article 3.2.c.

²⁰¹⁰ U.S. Embassy- Amman official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 7, 2009. See also U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting*, February 18, 2009, 2, 4, 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Jordan," section 5. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks,

"Government adopts anti-human trafficking law", IRINnews.org, [online], January 27, 2009 [cited April 6, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=82587>, Irin News, "Government adopts anti-human trafficking law," January 27, 2009; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=82587>.

²⁰¹¹ {Government of Jordan, 2006 #81@article 310; Government of Jordan, 1960 #113}

²⁰¹² 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 Jordan, *Labour Code, Law No. 8 of 1996*, (March 2, 1996), p 5; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/45676/65048/E96JOR01.htm#c1>. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Jordan," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119118.htm>.

²⁰¹³ U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting II*, February 18, 2009, para 23. See also {U.S. Embassy- Amman official, 2009 #112}

²⁰¹⁴ Ibid.

²⁰¹⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Jordan," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting, January 22, 2009*, para 6.

²⁰¹⁶ U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting, January 22, 2009*, para 6.

²⁰¹⁷ {CHF International, 2009 #110}

²⁰¹⁸ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Jordan (ratification: 2000)*, article 7.3. See also CHF International, *CECLE, Technical Progress Report, March 15, 2009*, 4.

²⁰¹⁹ U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting, January 22, 2009*, para 8.

²⁰²⁰ Ibid., para 2.

²⁰²¹ UNICEF, *The Jordanian National Plan of Action for Children (2004-2013)*, [online] [cited February 2, 2009]; available from http://www.unicef.org/jordan/resources_809.html. See also U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting, January 22, 2009*, para 2.

²⁰²² Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Jordan: Plan to Remove 3,000 Children from Labour Market in 2008".

²⁰²³ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Jordan: Code of Conduct to Fight Child Labour Launched".

²⁰²⁴ U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting, February 18, 2009*, para 1. See also U.S. Embassy- Amman official, E-mail communication, April 7, 2009.

²⁰²⁵ U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting II, February 18, 2009*, para 44.

²⁰²⁶ U.S. Embassy- Amman, *reporting, January 22, 2009*, para 10.

²⁰²⁷ Ibid., para 11.

²⁰²⁸ *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education (CECLE) in Jordan*, Technical Cooperation Project Summary, 2008-2012. See also CHF International, *CECLE, Technical Progress Report, March 15, 2009*, 4.

Kazakhstan

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in rural areas of Kazakhstan work in commercial agriculture or on family farms.²⁰²⁹

Many children from Uzbekistan and the Kyrgyz Republic migrate to south Kazakhstan with their families during the harvest season to work in cotton and tobacco production.²⁰³⁰

Children working in the cotton and tobacco industry suffer from little rest and malnutrition. In urban areas, children work as beggars, street vendors, scavengers, car washers, and market traders.²⁰³¹

Children also work as domestic servants, and this work makes them vulnerable to sexual and physical exploitation.²⁰³² Girls are trafficked internationally and internally for sexual

exploitation, while boys are trafficked internationally for labor exploitation.²⁰³³ Children from impoverished, rural communities and orphanages are most vulnerable to trafficking.²⁰³⁴

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for admission to work in Kazakhstan is 16 years. However, children may work at 15 years with parental consent if they have completed their compulsory education.²⁰³⁵

Children 14 years or older may perform light work with parental consent if the work does not interfere with school attendance or pose a health threat.²⁰³⁶ Children 16 and 17 years may only work up to 36 hours per week, and children 14