

"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

and 15 years may work no more than 24 hours per week.²⁰³⁷ Children are prohibited from working overtime, at night, under hazardous conditions, or in occupations that might be harmful to their health and moral development, including gambling; working in night-time entertainment establishments; and working in the production and transportation of and trading in alcoholic products, tobacco goods, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and “precursors.”²⁰³⁸ Children must receive an annual medical examination in order to work.²⁰³⁹ The Ministry of Labor enforces child labor laws and punishes violations with fines. The Ministry of the Interior investigates crimes related to illegal child labor.²⁰⁴⁰

military schools at 11 years, and children 16 and 17 years have been reported to receive weapons training.²⁰⁴⁴

Involving a minor in the production of pornographic materials is punishable by a fine.²⁰⁴⁵ Manufacturing and distributing pornographic material is punishable by a prison term of up to 2 years or a fine.²⁰⁴⁶ Procuring a minor to engage in prostitution or begging is illegal and punishable by up to 3 years of imprisonment. When the act is committed by a parent, guardian, or teacher, the sentence is increased to 5 years.²⁰⁴⁷ Using violence or threats to involve a minor in prostitution or begging is punishable by 6 years of imprisonment.²⁰⁴⁸ The keeping of brothels for prostitution and pimping is punishable by a fine or prison term of up to 3 years. The sentence is increased to 5 years of imprisonment if committed by an organized group or repeat offender.²⁰⁴⁹

The recruitment of a minor for the purpose of exploitation and trafficking is punishable by a prison term of 3 to 8 years.²⁰⁵⁰ The act of purchasing and selling a minor who is illegally trafficked into or out of the country is punishable by a prison term of 3 to 10 years. If the purchase and sale results in the death of the child, then the law imposes a sentence of 7 to 15 years of imprisonment.²⁰⁵¹ Under the law, victims are given amnesty for crimes committed as a result of being trafficked, and victims are provided with temporary protection from deportation.²⁰⁵² In 2008, the Law on Special Social Services was adopted. This law provides rehabilitation and reintegration services to trafficking victims, as well as allocates funding for the establishment of a Government shelter for trafficking victims.²⁰⁵³ Mandatory licensing laws for tourist agencies are enforced by the Procurator General’s Office, and inspections are conducted to uncover agencies involved in trafficking.²⁰⁵⁴ USDOS notes that corruption and bribery of law enforcement officials still hamper anti-trafficking efforts.²⁰⁵⁵

In 2008, IOM reported 48 trafficking victims in Kazakhstan from Uzbekistan, including seven children, and 13 victims of domestic trafficking, including six girls.²⁰⁵⁶ In 2008, the Government reported that it investigated 44 trafficking cases

| <i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ²⁰⁴¹ | |
|--|------------|
| 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 (%), 2008: | 108.7 |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2008: | 90.3 |
| School attendance, children 5-14 years (%): | - |
| Survival rate to grade 5 (%): | - |
| ILO Convention 138: | 5/18/2001 |
| ILO Convention 182: | 2/26/2003 |
| CRC: | 8/12/1994 |
| CRCOPAC: | 4/10/2003 |
| CRCOPSC: | 8/24/2001 |
| Palermo: | 7/31/2008* |
| ILO-IPEC participating country: | Associated |

*Accession

The law prohibits forced labor, except under a court mandate or in a state of emergency.²⁰⁴² The minimum age for compulsory military service is 18 years.²⁰⁴³ However, children can enroll in

and prosecuted 30, with sex traffickers receiving up to 11 years in prison and labor traffickers receiving up to 10 years in prison.²⁰⁵⁷

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

In 2008, the Government approved the National Trafficking in Persons Plan (2009-2011). This plan addresses trafficking prevention; financial assistance to trafficking victims and trafficking-related NGOs; law enforcement training; analysis of trafficking legislation; and monitoring of labor, tourist, and model agencies.²⁰⁵⁸ The Ministry of Education's Children of Kazakhstan National Program (2007-2011) addresses child labor through awareness-raising and alternative occupation projects.²⁰⁵⁹ The Government and national employer associations have an agreement to combat forced labor and the worst forms of child labor through eradication efforts and the development of alternative jobs.²⁰⁶⁰

The Government allocated USD 300,000 to radio, television, newspapers, and magazines to implement anti-trafficking information and education campaigns. As a result of this campaign, 300 anti-trafficking programs were broadcast, and 400 anti-trafficking articles were published.²⁰⁶¹ The Ministry of Education reported that anti-trafficking components are included in the curriculum of all high schools. The Ministry of Justice maintains a telephone hotline for trafficking victims to receive information and report crimes.²⁰⁶²

²⁰²⁹ ILO-IPEC, *CAR Capacity Building Project: Regional Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Project Document, RER/04/P54/USA, Geneva, September 2004, 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Kazakhstan," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/sca/119135.htm>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour in Tobacco and Cotton Growing in Kazakhstan: Rapid Assessment Report*, Almaty, 2006, vii.

²⁰³⁰ U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting*, January 26, 2009. See also ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour in Tobacco and Cotton Growing in Kazakhstan*, vii.

²⁰³¹ ILO-IPEC, *CAR Capacity Building Project, Project Document*, 5, 6, 8. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kazakhstan," section 6d. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Second and third periodic reports of States parties due in 2006*, August 23, 2006, para 499; available from <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx>.

²⁰³² ILO-IPEC, *CAR Capacity Building Project, Project Document*, 8.

²⁰³³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kazakhstan," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting*, February 17, 2009.

²⁰³⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kazakhstan," section 5.

²⁰³⁵ Government of Kazakhstan, *Labor Code*, article 30.

²⁰³⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁰³⁷ *Ibid.*, article 181.

²⁰³⁸ *Ibid.*, article 179.

²⁰³⁹ *Ibid.*, article 180.

²⁰⁴⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kazakhstan," section 6d.

²⁰⁴¹ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For data on ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see Government of Kazakhstan, *Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan*, (May 15, 2007), article 30(1); available from <http://www.oit.org/dyn/natlex/docs/MONOGRAPH/76433/82753/F982631364/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20ENG%20KAZ.76433.pdf>. For age to which education is compulsory, see ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Kazakhstan (ratification: 2003)*, [online] 2007 [cited January 26, 2009], 4; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=20458&chapter=9&query=Kazakhstan%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. For free public education, see Government of Kazakhstan, *Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan*, (August 20, 1995), article 30(1); available from http://www.ifescentralasia.kg/Kazakhstan/ENG/conste_kaz.html.

²⁰⁴² Government of Kazakhstan, *Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan*, article 24.

²⁰⁴³ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Kazakhstan," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008, 194; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf.

²⁰⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁴⁵ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 12(1) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on*

the Rights of the child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography: Initial Reports: Kazakhstan, April 12, 2005, 9, 33; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G05/410/41/PDF/G0541041.pdf?OpenElement>.

²⁰⁴⁶ Government of Kazakhstan, *Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan*, LAW No. 167, (July 16, 1997), article 273; available from <http://www.legislationline.org/download/action/download/id/1681/file/ca1cfb8a67f8a1c2ffe8de6554a3.htm/preview>.

²⁰⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, article 132.

²⁰⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, article 271.

²⁰⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, article 128.

²⁰⁵¹ *Ibid.*, article 133.

²⁰⁵² U.S. Department of State, "Kazakhstan " in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008, 154; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

²⁰⁵³ U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, February 17, 2009*, para 38. See also U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, February 9, 2009*.

²⁰⁵⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kazakhstan," sections 1c and 5.

²⁰⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, *Kazakhstan (Tier 2 Watch List)*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008, 154; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

²⁰⁵⁶ U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, February 17, 2009*, paras 4 and 7.

²⁰⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para 25.

²⁰⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para 52.

²⁰⁵⁹ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Summary Record of the 1241st Meeting*, June 8, 2007, 2; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G07/422/32/PDF/G0742232.pdf?OpenElement>. See also U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, January 26, 2009*.

²⁰⁶⁰ U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, January 26, 2009*.

²⁰⁶¹ U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, February 17, 2009*, para 46.

²⁰⁶² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kazakhstan," section 5.

Kenya

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children work primarily in Kenya's informal sector. The vast majority of working children live in rural areas, with the largest population of working children being found in the Rift Valley Province, followed by Eastern, Central, Nyanza, and Western Provinces.²⁰⁶³

Kenyan children primarily work in agriculture on mixed farms and, to a lesser extent, on tea and sugar plantations; they also work on ranches.²⁰⁶⁴

Children also work in the production of coffee, flowers, maize, miraa (a stimulant plant), rice, sisal, and tobacco.²⁰⁶⁵ Children engage in fishing, including for tilapia and sardines.²⁰⁶⁶

Children work in charcoal burning, logging, fishing, herding, quarrying, and mining—including in abandoned gold mines.²⁰⁶⁷ They are also involved in the production of meat and dairy products, alcohol, textiles, rope and twine, furniture, and cabinets. They work in

construction, domestic service, transportation, and communications, and they sell a variety of household and food items through wholesale and retail trading.²⁰⁶⁸ Children also work in restaurants, barber shops, and beauty shops. They also work as street vendors, shoe shiners, messengers, and porters.²⁰⁶⁹ In urban areas, children work as mechanics; they also collect and sell scrap metal, paper, plastic, and glass.²⁰⁷⁰

Children are exploited in prostitution, including in Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri, and the coastal areas.²⁰⁷¹ Children engage in prostitution on the streets and in bars, discos, brothels, and massage parlors.²⁰⁷² The growth of the tourism industry has been accompanied by an increase in children's involvement in prostitution.²⁰⁷³ In 2006, UNICEF estimated that up to 30 percent of girls between 12 and 18 years living in the coastal areas of Malindi, Mombasa, Kalifi, and Diani—or between 10,000 and 15,000 girls—are engaged in prostitution.²⁰⁷⁴