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²⁰⁹⁴ Government of Kenya, *The Sexual Offences Act, 2006 (No. 3 of 2006)*, (July 21, 2006), sections 8, 11-16; available from http://www.kenyalaw.org/kenyalaw/klr_app/view_cap.php?CapID=596. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 5.

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²⁰⁹⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 6d.

²⁰⁹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Nairobi, *reporting, February 26, 2009*, para 3A.

²⁰⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Kenya."

²⁰⁹⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 5.

²¹⁰⁰ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, *Child Labour Analytical Report*, 40.

²¹⁰¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 6d. See also Joyce Mulama, "Education-Africa: Spare the Plough, and School the Child", Inter Press Service News Agency (IPS), [online], April 10, 2007 [cited February 23, 2009];

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²¹⁰² ILO-IPEC 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/ipeginfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=8511>.

²¹⁰³ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication, December 18, 2008.

²¹⁰⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Kenya TBP, Project Document*, i, 42-44.

²¹⁰⁵ World Vision, *Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET)*, Project Document, July 18, 2005, i, 2, 9. See also World Vision, *Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET)*, Technical Progress Report, September 29, 2008, cover. See also World Vision official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 6, 2008.

²¹⁰⁶ UNODC, *Ongoing Projects in Eastern Africa*, [online] [cited April 2, 2009]; available from <http://www.unodc.org/easternafrika/en/about-unodc-eastern-africa/ongoing-projects.html>. UNODC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 2, 2009. See also UNODC and EAPCCO, *Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa*, Addis Ababa, August 2008.

²¹⁰⁷ U.S. Embassy- Nairobi, *reporting*, June 10, 2008, paras 1, 2, 4, 7, 8.

²¹⁰⁸ IOM, *IOM Launches Anti-Trafficking Campaign in Kenya*, July 8, 2008; available from <http://nairobi.iom.int/Press%20Briefing%20Notes/Kenya/PDF/6.pdf>. See also IOM, *Counter Trafficking in Kenya: Phase II Countering Human Trafficking in Kenya through Capacity Building, Awareness Raising, and Assistance to Victims*, Nairobi, November, 2008; available from http://nairobi.iom.int/Info_Sheets/Regulating%20Migration/Counter%20trafficking/cou nter%20trafficking%20in%20kenya%20phase%20II.pdf. See also U.S. Embassy-Nairobi, *reporting*, November 29, 2007.

²¹⁰⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 6d.

Kiribati

Selected Statistics and Indicators

*on Child Labor*²¹¹⁰

No new data since last reporting period.

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding the incidence and nature of child labor in Kiribati.*

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding child labor laws and enforcement in Kiribati.*

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

Research has not identified any policies or programs by the Government of Kiribati to address exploitive child labor during the reporting period.*

* Because of extremely limited information, a determination was made that USDOL would publish full reports on 9 countries and 18 territories, including the country or territory covered here, once every 5 years. For this reason, this report includes shortened profiles for these countries and territories, containing only new information published during the reporting period. For extended profiles on these countries and territories, please see *The Department of Labor's 2005 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*. The next extended profiles on these countries and territories should appear in *The Department of Labor's 2010 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*.

²¹¹⁰ For data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section.

The Kyrgyz Republic

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in the Kyrgyz Republic work in domestic service, agriculture, retail service, construction, and mining. In the agriculture sector, children work in tobacco, cotton and rice fields.²¹¹¹ During the cotton and tobacco harvesting season, children in southern Kyrgyz Republic miss school to work in the fields.²¹¹² Children working in agriculture are exposed to extreme heat and hazardous conditions.²¹¹³ Children have been reported to work in coal mines near uranium dumps and scavenge for silicon in landfills. The conditions of the landfill result in respiratory problems and exposure to radiation.²¹¹⁴

Some children, primarily girls, engage in prostitution.²¹¹⁵ Trafficking of children for sexual exploitation and forced labor is a problem. Children have been reported to be trafficked from rural areas to Bishkek and Osh for sexual exploitation.²¹¹⁶ ILO reported an increase in the use of trafficked children to sell and distribute illegal drugs.²¹¹⁷

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for admission to work in the Kyrgyz Republic is 16 years, but children 14 years

may work with the permission of a parent or guardian. The maximum work hours for children 14 and 15 years is 5 hours per day; for children 16 and 17 years, it is 7 hours per day.²¹¹⁸ Minors are prohibited from working at night or underground.²¹¹⁹ Children less than 18 years cannot be employed in certain industries, such as metal, oil and gas, and mining.²¹²⁰ The penalty for violating labor laws is a fine.²¹²¹ The Prosecutor General's Office and the State Labor Inspectorate are responsible for enforcing labor laws. USDOS noted that it was difficult for the Government to determine whether employers violated labor laws, as many children worked for their families or were self-employed.²¹²² In 2008, the inspectors performed occasional spot checks on child labor law compliance. USDOS reported that these spot checks were infrequent and ineffective.²¹²³

Children studying in educational establishments are forbidden from participating in agricultural or other work not related to their schooling.²¹²⁴ Parents who restrict their children's access to schooling are penalized by a fine or 1 year of "corrective labor."²¹²⁵ According to USDOS, this law is not strictly enforced, especially in rural areas.²¹²⁶