

-Paramaribo, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 25, 2009.

³⁵³⁷ U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, E-mail communication, July 14, 2009.

³⁵³⁸ U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, E-mail communication, March 25, 2009. See also Government of Suriname, *Written Replies by the Government of the Suriname Concerning the List of Issues Received by the Committee on the Rights of the Child Relating to the Consideration of the Second Periodic Report of Suriname*, CRC/C/SUR/Q/2/Add.1, November 29, 2006, 31; available from [http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/501c0bb6865367bcc12572610029b6d6/\\$FILE/G0645835.pdf](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/501c0bb6865367bcc12572610029b6d6/$FILE/G0645835.pdf).

³⁵³⁹ U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, E-mail communication, March 25, 2009. See also U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting*, March 3, 2009.

³⁵⁴⁰ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Suriname," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Suriname (ratification: 2006)*, [online] 2009 [cited July 15, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

³⁵⁴¹ U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting*, March 3, 2009. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Suriname," section 6d.

³⁵⁴² U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting*, December 6, 2007.

³⁵⁴³ Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Suriname*, 33.

³⁵⁴⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Suriname," section 6d. See also Government of Suriname, *Written communication*, submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor Federal Register Notice (November 8, 2007) "Request for Information on Efforts by Certain Countries to Eliminate the Worst

Forms of Child Labor", Washington, DC, February 8, 2008, 4.

³⁵⁴⁵ U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting*, October 8, 2008.

³⁵⁴⁶ U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting*, March 3, 2009. See also Government of Suriname, *Written communication*, 2.

³⁵⁴⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Suriname," section 6d. See also Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Suriname*, 33.

³⁵⁴⁸ U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting*, March 3, 2009.

³⁵⁴⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Suriname," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting*, March 19, 2009.

³⁵⁵⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Suriname," section 5.

³⁵⁵¹ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008.

³⁵⁵² U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Government Funds Obligated in Fiscal Year 2007 for Anti-Trafficking in Persons Projects*, February 26, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/101295.htm>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Suriname," section 5.

³⁵⁵³ U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting*, March 19, 2009.

³⁵⁵⁴ Brazilian Ministry of Tourism, *Equador Assume Direção de Grupo Latino-Americano para a Proteção Infante-Juvenil*, November 26, 2008; available from http://200.143.12.85/turismo/opencms/institucional/noticias/arquivos/Equador_assume_direcao_de_grupo_latino-americano_para_protacao_infanto-juvenil.html. See also Ecuadorean Ministry of Tourism, *Ecuador Asume Liderazgo en Suramérica para la Protección de Menores Jóvenes*, [online] 2008 [cited January 26, 2009]; available from http://www.turismo.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=885&Itemid=43.

Swaziland

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Swaziland work in agriculture, herding, and domestic service.³⁵⁵⁵ In the agriculture sector, children are employed to pick cotton and harvest sugarcane.³⁵⁵⁶ Children also work in street vending and as bus and taxi conductors, porters, and car washers.³⁵⁵⁷ Children are also reportedly employed in textile factories.

Children are reportedly used by adults to steal from homes and sell drugs.³⁵⁵⁸ Some children also engage commercial sexual exploitation and distribute alcohol in liquor outlets.³⁵⁵⁹

Swaziland is a possible source, destination, and transit country for child trafficking.³⁵⁶⁰ Anecdotal evidence indicates that Swazi girls are trafficked to South Africa and Mozambique for domestic

service and commercial sexual exploitation.³⁵⁶¹ Swazi children are reportedly trafficked within Swaziland for domestic service and farm work.³⁵⁶²

work between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., unless the young person is engaged in an apprenticeship or vocational training activity approved by the Minister of Labor and the Labor Advisory Board. If such approval is obtained, the young person is entitled to 13 consecutive hours of rest between shifts.³⁵⁶⁸ The Department of Labor within the Ministry of Enterprise and Employment is responsible for enforcing child labor laws; however, according to USDOS its effectiveness is limited by shortages of personnel and resources.³⁵⁶⁹ In 2008, the Government did not conduct any child labor investigations.³⁵⁷⁰

Forced and bonded labor is prohibited.³⁵⁷¹ Children are protected by law from commercial sexual exploitation including child pornography.³⁵⁷² Although there is no law specifically prohibiting trafficking in persons, trafficking violations can be prosecuted under existing laws prohibiting kidnapping, prostitution, and forced labor.³⁵⁷³ The minimum age for conscription and voluntary recruitment is 18 years.³⁵⁷⁴

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

The Government of Swaziland participated in a regional project funded by USDOL and implemented by the American Institutes for Research. This 4-year, USD 9 million project improved the quality and access to education for children who were working in, or were at risk of working in, the worst forms of child labor in five countries, including Swaziland.³⁵⁷⁵ Over its lifetime, the project withdrew 2,388 children and prevented 8,739 children from engaging in exploitive labor in five countries, including Swaziland.³⁵⁷⁶ The Government also participated in another regional project funded by USDOL and implemented by ILO-IPEC. This 4-year USD 5 million project drafted national child labor plans of action and conducted targeted research on the worst forms of child labor in five countries, including Swaziland.³⁵⁷⁷

³⁵⁵⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Swaziland," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor³⁵⁶³

Population, children, 10-14 years, 2000:	282,227
Working children, 10-14 years (%), 2000:	9.6
Working boys, 10-14 years (%), 2000:	9.6
Working girls, 10-14 years (%), 2000:	9.6
Working children by sector, 10-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	12
Free public education:	No
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	106.0
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	78.0
School attendance, children 10-14 years (%), 2000:	74.3
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	84.0
ILO Convention 138:	10/23/2002
ILO Convention 182:	10/23/2002
CRC:	9/7/1995
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	No
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Associated

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age for employment in an industrial undertaking in Swaziland at 15 years.³⁵⁶⁴ Children under 15 years may work in industrial enterprises where family members are employed or in technical schools under supervision.³⁵⁶⁵ The law distinguishes between a "child"—under 15 years—and a "young person"—between 15 and 18 years.³⁵⁶⁶ Children and young persons are prohibited from working in mines, quarries, or underground, in premises that sell alcohol for consumption on site, or in any sector that is dangerous to their safety, health, or moral development.³⁵⁶⁷ Children are prohibited from working during school hours and more than 4 continuous hours, 6 hours per day or 33 hours per week. Children and young persons may not

Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/119027.htm>.

³⁵⁵⁶ U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, January 20, 2009*, para E.

³⁵⁵⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Swaziland," section 6d. See also ILO-IPEC, *Implementation plan of the programme Towards the Elimination of worst forms of Child Labour (TECL) in Swaziland 2004-2007 (TECL Paper 12)*, Geneva, March 2006, 5-6; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4287>.

³⁵⁵⁸ ILO-IPEC, *TECL Implementation Plan - Swaziland*, 6-7.

³⁵⁵⁹ Miriam and Keregero Keregero, *TECL Paper No. 45: Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Swaziland*, Rapid Assessment, Geneva, 2006, 9; available from <http://www.child-labour.org.za/blns-countries/swaziland/documents-and-laws/research-reports/insights-into-children-subject-to-commercial-sexual-exploitation/>. See also ILO-IPEC, *TECL Implementation Plan - Swaziland*, 7. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Swaziland," section 5.

³⁵⁶⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Swaziland (Special Case)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105660.pdf>.

³⁵⁶¹ U.S. Department of State, "Swaziland (Special Case)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105660.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Swaziland," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, sections 5 and 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100507.htm>.

³⁵⁶² ILO-IPEC, *TECL Implementation Plan - Swaziland*, 7.

³⁵⁶³ 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 U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, January 20, 2009*, para A. For age to which education is compulsory, see UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Ending Age of Compulsory Education - Swaziland 2005*; available from <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/TableViewer/tableView.aspx>. For free public education, see U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, January 20, 2009*, para D.

³⁵⁶⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Swaziland," section 6d. See also International

Confederation of Free Trade Unions, *Internationally-Recognized Core Labour Standards in the Five Countries of the Southern Africa Customs Union*, Geneva, April 2003, 13; available from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/sacucls2003.pdf>. See also Government of Swaziland, *King and Parliament of Swaziland: The Employment Act*, (1980); available from [http://www.doingbusiness.org/Documents/LawLibrary/Swaziland-Employment-Act-1980-\(Excerpts\).pdf](http://www.doingbusiness.org/Documents/LawLibrary/Swaziland-Employment-Act-1980-(Excerpts).pdf).

³⁵⁶⁵ Government of Swaziland, *Employment Act* article 97(1).

³⁵⁶⁶ Debbie Budlender Dawie Bosch, and Nomthetho Simelane, , *Scoping Report on Child Labour in Swaziland*, Geneva, August 2003, 9. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, January 20, 2009*, para A.

³⁵⁶⁷ Government of Swaziland, *Employment Act* article 98(3). See also Dawie Bosch, *Scoping Report Swaziland*, 9.

³⁵⁶⁸ Government of Swaziland, *Employment Act* articles 97(2), 98(1), 98(2).

³⁵⁶⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Swaziland," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, January 20, 2009*, para b.

³⁵⁷⁰ U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, January 20, 2009*, para b.

³⁵⁷¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Swaziland," section 6c.

³⁵⁷² Dawie Bosch, *Scoping Report Swaziland*, 11. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Swaziland," section 5.

³⁵⁷³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Swaziland," section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Swaziland."

³⁵⁷⁴ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, *"Swaziland" In Child Solidiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=216.

³⁵⁷⁵ American Institutes for Research, *Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Southern Africa (RECLISA), Project Document*, Washington DC, September 8, 2005, 1, 31-33.

³⁵⁷⁶ American Institutes for Research, *Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Southern Africa (RECLISA), Final Technical Progress Report*, Washington, December 8, 2008, 20.

³⁵⁷⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Towards the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (TECL)*, Project Document, Geneva, September 15, 2003, 1. See also ILO-IPEC, *Towards the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (TECL)*, Final Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September, 2008, 1-4.