

GSP-Eligible Hand-Loomed or Hand-Hooked Carpets", Washington, DC, March 13, 2008.

³⁶⁵⁴ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, question 17.

³⁶⁵⁵ Ibid. See also U.S Embassy-Bangkok, *reporting, March 12, 2007*. See also Government of Thailand, *Child Labor Review in the Production of Certain GSP-Eligible Hand-loomed or Hand-hook Carpet Lines*.

³⁶⁵⁶ Government of Thailand, *Thailand's Efforts in the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008.

³⁶⁵⁷ U.S. Embassy- Bangkok, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, question 16.

³⁶⁵⁸ U.S. Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/index.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy--Bangkok, *reporting, March 12, 2007*.

³⁶⁵⁹ Government of Thailand, *Thailand's Efforts in the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons*.

³⁶⁶⁰ ILO, *Preventing Human Trafficking in the GMS: The ILO Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children*, [cited April 16, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/index.htm>.

³⁶⁶¹ UNIAP, *About UNIAP*, [online] [cited April 9, 2009]; available from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/About_UNIAP/about_uniap.htm.

³⁶⁶² ILO, *CEACR: Individual Observation Concerning Worst forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Thailand (ratification: 2001)*, article 8.

³⁶⁶³ UNIAP, *About UNIAP*.

³⁶⁶⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women*, [online] [cited December 7, 2007]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/index.htm>. See also ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

³⁶⁶⁵ USAID, *USAID-MTV Pan-Asian End Trafficking and Exploitation Campaign Background*, [March 19, 2009] [cited February 11, 2009]; available from http://www.usaid.gov/rdma/programs/activity_90.html.

³⁶⁶⁶ Microsoft, *Public and Private Sectors Band Together to Help in Fight Against Human Trafficking*, Press Release, June 2, 2006; available from [http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/Press_Rooms/anti-trafficking%20announcement%20v4%20\(cc\).doc](http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/Press_Rooms/anti-trafficking%20announcement%20v4%20(cc).doc).

³⁶⁶⁷ Human Trafficking.org, *Thailand Combats Human Trafficking on Cambodian Border*, [online] June 25, 2006 [cited April 10, 2009]; available from <http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/378>. See also UNICEF, *UNICEF Supports Initiatives to Tackle Trafficking of Women and Children in Thailand*, [online] April 17, 2006 [cited April 10, 2009]; available from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/Thailand_33424.html.

³⁶⁶⁸ ILO IPEC, *Support for National Action to Combat Child Labor and its Worst Forms in Thailand*, project document, Geneva, September 30, 2006. See also ILO-IPEC, *Support for National Action to Combat Child Labor and its Worst Forms in Thailand*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 2007.

Togo

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Togo, children work in urban and rural areas, particularly on family-based farms, and in small-scale trading and workshops. Children working in agriculture risk injury from exposure to insecticides and herbicides, and typically do not attend school for most of the year.³⁶⁶⁹ Children also work in rock quarries, transporting stones and extracting sand used for making bricks.³⁶⁷⁰ Children, especially girls, work as domestic servants, risking physical abuse.³⁶⁷¹ Children also work in the streets as porters.³⁶⁷² Children also engage in prostitution, including the sex tourism industry.³⁶⁷³

Togo is a country of origin, destination, and transit for children trafficked for forced labor, including in domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation.³⁶⁷⁴ Maritime, West, Central, and Kara are the regions most affected by internal trafficking, often of girls, for the purposes of domestic service, market work, portering, or commercial sexual exploitation.³⁶⁷⁵ Children from Burkina Faso are also reportedly trafficked to Togo.³⁶⁷⁶ Children, especially boys, are trafficked from Togo's central and northern villages to other African nations, chiefly Nigeria, where they work on plantations, in stone quarries, markets, and homes.³⁶⁷⁷ Togolese boys are trafficked to Côte

d'Ivoire for forced labor in fishing and construction.³⁶⁷⁸ A research project found that girls more often than boys report being subjected to beatings, deprivation, or sexual abuse while being trafficked and at their destination.³⁶⁷⁹ Some children are also trafficked to Benin, Burkina Faso, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo.³⁶⁸⁰

also prohibited from certain activities, such as producing charcoal or slaughtering animals.³⁶⁸⁶

The Labor Code prohibits children less than 18 years from working at night, except if the Minister of Labor, by regulation, exempts a particular industry because of its nature.³⁶⁸⁷ The law also requires a daily rest period of at least 12 consecutive hours for all working children.³⁶⁸⁸ The penalty for noncompliance with the minimum age provisions, except if caused by an error related to the child's age, is a fine and possible prison sentence of up to 3 months, which may be doubled for repeat offenders.³⁶⁸⁹ Violations of the daily rest period for children are subject to a fine and sentence of up to 1 month; however, the Labor Code does not establish any penalties related to violations of the provision governing children working at night.³⁶⁹⁰

The Labor Code also prohibits children from working in the worst forms of child labor, which are defined parallel to ILO Convention 182 to include: slavery or similar practices; forced or bonded labor; the use or recruitment of children into armed conflict, illicit activities, or prostitution; and any work whose nature is detrimental to the health, security, or morals of a child.³⁶⁹¹ Labor inspectors may require a health assessment to verify that work does not exceed the capacities of a child.³⁶⁹² The Child Code of 2007 expands on the definition of the worst forms of child labor and increases the penalties for noncompliance. Child sex tourism is specifically prohibited, and penalties for this range from 1 to 10 years of imprisonment as well as fines, depending on the age of the child.³⁶⁹³ The law also establishes penalties for child traffickers and their accomplices of up to 10 years' imprisonment and fines.³⁶⁹⁴

The minimum age for military recruitment, including conscription, is 18 years.³⁶⁹⁵

Togo was 1 of 24 countries to adopt the Multilateral Cooperative Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Joint Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central African Regions.³⁶⁹⁶ As part of the regional Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in

*Selected Statistics and Indicators
on Child Labor*³⁶⁸¹

Population, children, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	1,461,377
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	32.7
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	33.7
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	31.6
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	
- Agriculture	83.0
- Manufacturing	1.2
- Services	15.1
- Other	0.6
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	97.1
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	77.2
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2006:	72.4
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	54.4
ILO Convention 138:	3/16/1984
ILO Convention 182:	9/19/2000
CRC:	8/1/1990
CRCOPAC:	11/28/2005
CRCOPSC:	7/2/2004
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment in any enterprise is 15 years.³⁶⁸² Children of at least 15 years may engage in light work as regulated by a ministerial decree.³⁶⁸³ For example, boys from age 15 to 16 years may carry only up to 15 kilograms, while girls of the same age may carry only up to 8 kilograms.³⁶⁸⁴ For certain industrial and technical employment, 18 years is the minimum age for entry.³⁶⁸⁵ Children less than 18 years are

Persons, the Government agreed to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders; to rehabilitate and reintegrate trafficking victims; and to assist fellow signatory countries to implement these measures under the Agreement.³⁶⁹⁷

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Promotion of Women is the agency responsible for enforcing prohibitions on the worst forms of child labor. Ministry of Labor inspectors are responsible for enforcing the minimum age for employment, but only enforced these age restrictions in the urban formal sector.³⁶⁹⁸ USDOS reports that the Government of Togo did not effectively enforce child labor laws due to limited resources and that there were no formal child labor inspections during the year.³⁶⁹⁹

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

In 2008, the Government of Togo continued to implement various sector-specific action plans that target children being exploited in domestic work, as well as the use of children as porters.³⁷⁰⁰ Togo's National Steering Committee for the Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labor continued work with NGOs to coordinate and monitor child labor programs.³⁷⁰¹ The Government also worked with local NGOs on awareness-raising campaigns related to the exploitation of children.³⁷⁰²

The Ministry of Social Action, the Promotion of Women and the Protection of Children and Aged Persons spearheads the Government's anti-trafficking efforts. Through this Ministry, the Government established a hotline, which was used as a tool to prevent the trafficking of children.³⁷⁰³ There is also a National Committee for the Reception and Social Reinsertion of Trafficked Children that serves to coordinate statistics on child trafficking. The committee worked with local officials this year to repatriate 52 trafficked children.³⁷⁰⁴

The Government of Togo is participating in a 4-year USDOL-funded USD 5 million ILO-IPEC project designed to combat exploitive child labor. This project, launched in 2007, aims to withdraw 4,000 children and prevent 6,000 children from

exploitive child labor in urban informal sectors, domestic service, hazardous rural agriculture, and in commercial sexual exploitation.³⁷⁰⁵

Togo is participating in a 3-year USD 4.8 million regional ILO-IPEC project, funded by the Government of France, which runs through December 2009 and includes vocational training and apprenticeship programming.³⁷⁰⁶

³⁶⁹⁹ ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour in Togo Through Education*, Project Document, Geneva, September 2008, 9-10. See also U.S. Department of State, "Togo," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/119029.htm>.

³⁷⁰⁰ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting*, February 6, 2009, para 15.

³⁷⁰¹ Kevin Sullivan, "In Togo, a 10-Year-Old's Muted Cry: 'I Couldn't Take Any More'," *Washington Post* (Washington, DC), December 26, 2008; available from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/12/25/AR2008122501198.html>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Togo: How to improve a 'worst form of labour'", IRINnews.org [online] December 31, 2008 [cited January 5, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportID=82159>.

³⁷⁰² ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Togo (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2008 [cited January 30, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21918&chapter=9&query=%28togo%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour, Project Document, September 2008*, 9-10.

³⁷⁰³ UNICEF, *UNICEF-supported center helps rehabilitate child sex workers in Togo*, [online] December 31, 2008 [cited January 22, 2009]; available from http://www.unicef.org/protection/togo_46986.html?q=printme. See also ECPAT, *Togo: Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*, 2007, 11-13; available from http://www.ecpat.net/A4A_2005/PDF/AF/Global_Monitoring_Report-TOGO.pdf.

³⁷⁰⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Togo (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105659.pdf>.

³⁷⁰⁵ UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*, Geneva, September

2006, 30; available from www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/ht_research_report_nigeria.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Togo." See also Alice Behrendt and Serigne Mor Mbaye, *L'impact psychosocial de la traite sur les enfants dans la région des Plateaux et la région Centrale au Togo*, 2008, 53; available from www.crin.org/docs/study_report_Togo.pdf.

³⁶⁷⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Burkina Faso (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>.

³⁶⁷⁷ Behrendt and Mbaye, *L'impact psychosocial de la traite*, 52-54. Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Togo: Law of silence trumps anti-trafficking rule", IRINnews.org [online] January 9, 2009 [cited January 14, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=82260>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Togo: Inoussa Bouberi, I have smuggled more than 100 children", IRINnews.org [online] January 12, 2009 [cited January 14, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=82314>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Togo," article 7, para 2.

³⁶⁷⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Cote d'Ivoire (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>.

³⁶⁷⁹ Behrendt and Mbaye, *L'impact psychosocial de la traite*, 61. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "West Africa: Impoverished Families Trade Their Children", IRINnews.org [online] June 16, 2005 [cited February 4, 2009]; available from http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=47680&SelectRegion=West_Africa.

³⁶⁸⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Togo," section 5. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Congo: Tackling child trafficking", IRINnews.org [online] July 16, 2008 [cited January 22, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=79284>. See also UNODC, *Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*, 12 and 30.

³⁶⁸¹ 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 Togo, *Code du travail*, (December 5, 2006), title V, chapter 4, article 150; available from www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Togo/Togo%20-%20Code%20du%20travail.pdf. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see

Government of Togo, *Loi n. 2007-017 portant code de l'enfant*, (July 6, 2007), article 255. See also Plan International, *For the Price of a Bike: Child Trafficking in Togo*, [online] 2005 [cited February 2, 2009], 10 and 42; available from <http://www.plan-international.org/pdfs/togoreport.pdf>.

³⁶⁸² Government of Togo, *Code du Travail 2006*, title V, chapter IV, article 150. See also U.S. Department of State, "Togo," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100509.htm>.

³⁶⁸³ Government of Togo, *Code du Travail 2006*, chapter IV, article 151. See also Government of Togo, *Arrete No. 1464 Déterminant les travaux interdits aux enfants conformément au point 4 de l'article 151 de la loi No 2006-010 du 13 décembre 2006 portant code du travail*, (November 12, 2007); available from <http://www.republicoftogo.com/>.

³⁶⁸⁴ Government of Togo, *Déterminant les travaux interdits aux enfants*, article 12.

³⁶⁸⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Togo," section 6d.

³⁶⁸⁶ Government of Togo, *Déterminant les travaux interdits aux enfants*, article 6, article 9, tableau 3 and 7.

³⁶⁸⁷ Government of Togo, *Code du Travail 2006*, title V, chapter II, article 145.

³⁶⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, chapter VI, article 154.

³⁶⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, chapter X, articles 293 and 294.

³⁶⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, chapter X, article 295.

³⁶⁹¹ *Ibid.*, title VI, chapter IV, article 151.

³⁶⁹² *Ibid.*, chapter VI, article 155.

³⁶⁹³ *Ibid.* See also Government of Togo, *Code de l'enfant*, chapter II, articles 387-389, 392, 394, chapter III, article 405.

³⁶⁹⁴ Government of Togo, *Code de l'enfant*, chapter IV, articles 411-420.

³⁶⁹⁵ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Togo," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=213>.

³⁶⁹⁶ Catholic Relief Services official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 2, 2006. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa (LUTRENA)*, Technical Progress Report, Washington, DC, September 1, 2006, 2.

³⁶⁹⁷ Catholic Relief Services official, E-mail communication, October 2, 2006. See also ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006, 5-13.

³⁶⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Togo," section 6d.

³⁶⁹⁹ Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 6, 2009*, paras 6 and 9.

³⁷⁰⁰ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Togo (ratification: 1984)*, [online] 2008 [cited January 30, 2009], article 1; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21641&chapter=9&query=%28togo%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

³⁷⁰¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour*, article 3.

³⁷⁰² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Togo," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, February 6, 2009*.

³⁷⁰³ U.S. Embassy- Lome, *reporting, January 23, 2009*.

³⁷⁰⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Togo," section 5.

³⁷⁰⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Combating Exploitative Child Labour, Project Document, September 2008*, Cover Page. See also USDOL-ILAB, U.S. Department of Labor *awards more than \$54 million to eliminate exploitive child labor around the world*, Press Release, October 1, 2007; available from <http://www.dol.gov/opa/media/press/ilab/archive/ILAB20071498.htm>.

³⁷⁰⁶ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 2008.

Tonga

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*³⁷⁰⁷

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:	None
Compulsory education age:	14
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	113.1
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	95.9
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	92.1
ILO Convention 138:	No
ILO Convention 182:	No
CRC:	11/6/1995**
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	No
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

**Accession

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Some family-owned operations in Tonga may employ child family members. In 2007, the most recent date such information was available, the National Center for Women and Children, a Government-supported NGO, reported that an increasing number of children were either not attending school or dropping out of school to work in the informal sector.³⁷⁰⁸ There were reports of foreign fishing crews procuring girls for sexual exploitation.³⁷⁰⁹

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

Tonga does not have legislation setting the minimum age for work.³⁷¹⁰ The law prohibits forced or compulsory work, including slavery.³⁷¹¹ The owning and/or operating of a brothel, pimping, and soliciting a prostitute in a public place are all prohibited by law. Penalties for offenses range from imprisonment for 6 months to 2 years, and may include whipping.³⁷¹² The law also prohibits any person from assaulting a child, abducting girls, and procuring or attempting to procure any girl under 21 years for prostitution either within or outside the country. The maximum punishment for these offenses is imprisonment for up to 5 years.³⁷¹³

There is no military conscription in Tonga. The minimum age of voluntary service is 18 years.³⁷¹⁴