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¹⁴⁵² ILO-IPEC, *Ghana Timebound Project, Project Document*.

¹⁴⁵³ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labor Exploitation in West and Central Africa (LUTRENA) Project Document*, Geneva. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labor Exploitation in West and Central Africa (LUTRENA, Phase II, III, IV), Technical Progress Report*, Geneva, September 1, 2005. See also ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

¹⁴⁵⁴ U.S. Department of Labor, *Community Based Innovations to Combat Child Labor through Education I and II (CIRCLE I and II)*, Project Summary, 2008. See also Winrock International, *Project Fact Sheet: Reducing Child Labor through Education (CIRCLE 1)*, [online] n.d. [cited March 20, 2008]; available from <http://www.winrock.org/fact/facts.asp?CC=5411&bu=>

¹⁴⁵⁵ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication, December 12, 2007.

¹⁴⁵⁶ World Cocoa Foundation, *Sustainable Tree Crops Program- Ghana*, [online] [cited March 20, 2008]; available from http://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/difference/STCPGhana_Summary.asp.

¹⁴⁵⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Ghana."

¹⁴⁵⁸ International Organization for Migration- Ghana, *What We Do: Counter Trafficking*, [online] 2007 [cited April 10, 2007]; available from <http://www.iom.int/ghana/countertraffick.html> [hard copy on file]. See also International Organization for Migration, "Combating Child Trafficking: Freeing the Fishing Children of Ghana," *Newsletter*, January 2007; available from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/projects/showcase_pdf/ghana_ct_update.pdf. See also IOM, *Reunification of Trafficked Children in Ghana*, [online] 2007 [cited December 8, 2007]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pbnAF/cache/offonce?entryId=14102&titleHolder=Reunification%20of%20Trafficked%20Children%20in%20Ghana>.

¹⁴⁵⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Ghana." See also U.S. Embassy- Accra official, E-mail communication to USDOL official.

Grenada

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*¹⁴⁶⁰

Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	94
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	85
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2002:	79

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 Grenada.*

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

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

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 Grenada to address exploitive child labor.

* 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*.

¹⁴⁶⁰ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section.

Guatemala

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ¹⁴⁶¹	
Working children, 7-14 years (%), 2003:	21.1
Working boys, 7-14 years (%), 2003:	26.2
Working girls, 7-14 years (%), 2003:	16
Working children by sector, 7-14 years (%), 2003:	
- Agriculture	62.3
- Manufacturing	11.4
- Services	24.2
- Other	2
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	11
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	113
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	94
School attendance, children 7-14 years (%), 2003:	73.6
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	68
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Guatemala, the majority of working children are of indigenous heritage and from rural areas.¹⁴⁶² Children work mostly in the informal sector and in small family enterprises. Working children are found primarily in the agricultural, fishing, hunting, and forestry industry sectors, followed by restaurants, hotels, and trade. To a lesser extent, children work in manufacturing and providing community, social, and personal services.¹⁴⁶³ In rural and indigenous communities, children work to supplement the family income. Children reportedly work in flower production, food processing, and handling fresh produce.¹⁴⁶⁴ Children can also be found working in mining,

pyrotechnics, domestic labor, and performing deepwater work.¹⁴⁶⁵

Trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children are problems in Guatemala. In border areas, child migrants are vulnerable to forced prostitution.¹⁴⁶⁶ Children in border areas with Mexico are also at risk for forced labor and begging. Children are trafficked into begging rings in Guatemala City.¹⁴⁶⁷

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The Constitution and the Labor Code set the minimum age for employment at 14 years.¹⁴⁶⁸ In some exceptional cases, the Labor Inspectorate can issue work permits to children under 14 years, provided that the work is related to an apprenticeship, is light and of short duration and intensity, is necessary because of extreme poverty of the child's family, and does not interfere with the child's ability to meet compulsory education requirements.¹⁴⁶⁹ Minors aged 14 to 17 are prohibited from working at night, working overtime, performing unhealthy and dangerous tasks, or working in bars or other establishments where alcoholic beverages are served.¹⁴⁷⁰ The workday for minors less than 14 years is limited to 6 hours per day or 36 hours per week. Minors 14 to 17 years may work a maximum of 7 hours per day or 42 hours per week.¹⁴⁷¹ A 2006 governmental agreement identified the worst forms of child labor in Guatemala, established sanctions for violations, and called for inter-institutional coordination to combat the problem.¹⁴⁷²

The law prohibits child pornography and prostitution. Procuring and inducing a minor to engage in prostitution are crimes that can result in fines and 2 to 6 years of imprisonment; the penalty increases by two-thirds from 3.3 to 10 years imprisonment if the victim is younger than 12 years.¹⁴⁷³ Guatemalan law prohibits forced or