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[1788] Ibid., section 6d.

Jamaica

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

According to a joint ILO-IPEC and Government of Jamaica survey, children work on plantations, farms, and construction sites; in gardens, shops and markets; as well as in commercial fishing.[1789] Children are involved in prostitution, selling goods and services, and begging.[1790] Teenage girls as young as 14 are reported to engage in prostitution, especially in tourist areas such as Montego Bay, Kingston, Port Antonio, Ocho Rios, and Negril.[1791] Young girls are in exploitive work in bars, casinos, and dance clubs.[1792] Some children are forced to work as domestic servants.[1793]

In Jamaica, children are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Young women and girls, and gradually more boys, are the primary victims of trafficking in Jamaica and are often trafficked from rural to urban and tourist areas for sexual exploitation.[1794]

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor	
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	8.4
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	9.6
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	7.2
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	16
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	95
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	90
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2006:	98.6
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2001:	90
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes
*Must pay for miscellaneous school expenses	

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law prohibits the employment of children under 13 years in any type of work. Children between 13 and 15 years are permitted to engage in "light work," as prescribed by the Minister of Labor, which will not disrupt their education or be harmful to their health, including their physical, mental, spiritual, or social development.[1795] The law also prohibits children under 15 years from working at night or in any industrial undertaking. However, the Minister of Labor may issue a permit to a child for work in artistic performances.[1796] Children under 18 are prohibited from working in nightclubs and establishments that sell or serve alcohol or tobacco, and from begging on the streets. The law provides for fines and 6 months to 1 year of imprisonment for the violation of child labor laws.[1797] Nightclubs employing children are also subject to the revocation of their operating licenses.[1798] The law prohibits procuring a child younger than 18 years for the purpose of prostitution and allows for punishments up to 3 years of imprisonment.[1799] It also subjects those "carnally knowing" a girl 13 to 15 years to up to 7 years imprisonment and imprisonment for life if the girl is under 12 years.[1800] The law prohibits the sale or trafficking of any child, and penalties include fines and up to 10 years of imprisonment.[1801] In February 2007, the Government passed anti-trafficking legislation which prohibits all forms of trafficking, and specifically, the trafficking of children for labor or commercial sexual exploitation.[1802] Minors of at least 17.5 years may voluntarily enlist for military training with parental consent, but they must be 18 years old upon graduating from training.[1803]

The police are authorized to conduct child labor inspections.[1804] However, according to Child Development Agency (CDA) officials, the lack of officers dedicated to this task contributes to the challenge of effective enforcement.[1805] The CDA is responsible for carrying out investigations of abuse, finding shelters for children subject to exploitation, and handling any legal matters related to children. The CDA also makes efforts to prevent child labor violations by conducting public education and community outreach.[1806] A police anti-trafficking unit of six officers has been established to compile data on trafficking investigations and related legal proceedings. The Government is conducting investigations of trafficking cases.[1807] However, while police have conducted raids of nightclubs, few convictions have resulted. During 2006, authorities rescued nine trafficking victims, three of whom were 13 to 17 years.[1808]

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

The Government of Jamaica continues a high-profile anti-trafficking campaign.[1809] In addition, a

comprehensive assessment of trafficking has been completed.[1810] The public education program implemented by the Bureau of Women's Affairs includes trafficking topics.[1811] Moreover, in conjunction with the IOM, the Government has trained police officers, immigration officers, and other government employees on trafficking investigations.[1812] The CDA has been operating shelters for child trafficking victims and has established a mechanism for reporting exploitation.[1813]

The Government provides funding to NGOs that work to assist child victims of trafficking.[1814] The Office of the Prime Minister provides resources and support for the Possibility Programme, which assists street children 8 to 18 years old to improve their life opportunities through school reintegration and skills training.[1815]

[1789] Kristin Fox, Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), Statistical Information and Monitoring Program and Child Labour (SIMPOC) of ILO, and UNICEF, *Report of Youth Activity Survey 2002*, June 2004, vii.

[1790] U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Jamaica," section 6d.

[1791] ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Jamaica*, accessed December 13, 2007; available from http://www.ecpat.net/.

[1792] Ibid.

[1793] IOM, *Exploratory Assessment of Trafficking in Persons in the Caribbean Region*, June 2005, 83-90. See also U.S. Department of State, "Jamaica (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, D.C., June 2007; available from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82806.htm.

[1794] IOM, *Exploratory Assessment, June 2005*, 83-90. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Jamaica."

[1795] Government of Jamaica, *Child Care and Protection Act*, articles 33-34.

[1796] Ibid., article 35.

[1797] Ibid., articles 35-39.

[1798] Ibid., article 39.

[1799] *Offenses Against the Person Act*, article 58.

[1800] Ibid., articles 48 and 50.

[1801] Government of Jamaica, *Child Care and Protection Act*, article 10.

[1802] U.S. Embassy - Kingston, *reporting*, November 30, 2007. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Jamaica."

[1803] Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Jamaica," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=831.

[1804] U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Jamaica," section 6d. See also Government of Jamaica, *Labour Officers (Powers) Act*, (1943), section 3.

[1805] U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Jamaica," section 6d.

[1806] Ibid. See also Jamaica Information Service, *CDA Holds Community Outreach in Rocky Point,* [online] September 25, 2006 [cited December 14, 2007]; available from http://www.jis.gov.jm/health/html/20060921t100000-0500_10102_jis_cda_holds_community_outreach_in_rocky_point.asp. See also Jamaica Information Service, *Jamaica Making Strides in Safeguarding Children's Rights,* [online] February 22, 2005 [cited December 14, 2007]; available from http://www.jis.gov.jm/health/html/20050219t090000-0500_4918_jis_jamaica_making_strides_in_safeguarding_children_s_rights.asp.

[1807] U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Jamaica."

[1808] U.S. Department of State, "Jamaica," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2006*, Washington, DC, March 6, 2007, section 5; available from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78897.htm.

[1809] U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Jamaica." See also Jamaica Information Service, *USAID-Funded Programme Helps Young People at Risk of Human Trafficking,* [online] January 17, 2008 [cited March 13, 2008]; available from http://www.jis.gov.jm/security/html/20080116t090000-0500_14010_jis_usaid_funded_programme_helps_young_people_at_risk_of_human_trafficking.asp.

[1810] U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Jamaica." See also U.S. Embassy-Kingston official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, August 5, 2008.

[1811] U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Jamaica," section 5.

[1812] U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Jamaica." See also U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Government Funds Obligated for Anti-Trafficking in Persons Projects, Fiscal Year 2007*, February 27, 2008 2008; available from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/101295.htm.

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[1814] U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Jamaica," section 5.
[1815] Jamaica Information Service, *$8 Million for Possibility Programme in the Office of the Prime Minister*, [online] April 3, 2007 [cited December 14, 2007]; available from http://www.jis.gov.jm/parliament/html/20070402t110000-0500_11608_jis__8_million_for_possibility_programme_in_the_office_of_the_prime_minister.asp.

Jordan

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor[1816]	
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 (%), 2005:	98
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	91
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	96
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

During the 2007-2008 reporting period, there were reports of working children throughout Jordan, though reports were particularly prevalent in urban areas.[1817] Children work in the informal sector in agriculture, domestic labor, and in small family businesses.[1818] According to a 2002 study by the Ministry of Labor (MOL), children also work in automobile repair, carpentry, sales, blacksmithing, tailoring, construction, and food services.[1819] A small study conducted in the city of Irbid in 2003 found that some working children are victims of physical, verbal, and sexual abuse in the workplace and are exposed to hazardous chemicals and dangerous working conditions.[1820]

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

Jordanian law sets the minimum working age at 16 years, except for apprentices who can be employed at a younger age.[1821] For hazardous jobs, the minimum age is 18 years.[1822] Jordanian law states that children under 18 years shall not perform work with mechanically operated equipment; with oil and gas machines; requiring scuba diving equipment; in construction in which the worker is exposed to noise, vibration, high air pressure, radiation, or dust; underground; and in offices, hotels, restaurants, or nightclubs.[1823] Minors must be given a rest break after 4 hours of work and may not work more than 6 hours per day, during weekends and holidays, or at night. Before hiring a minor, a prospective employer must obtain a guardian's written approval, the minor's birth certificate, and a health certificate.[1824]

Compulsory labor is prohibited by the Constitution except in circumstances of war, natural disaster, or as a result of a conviction by a court of law.[1825] The law prohibits voluntary recruitment into the Government Armed Forces for children less than 17 years.[1826] The law provides for the death penalty for anyone who uses a minor in the production, transportation, sale, or purchase of drugs.[1827] Jordanian law prohibits trafficking in children.[1828] It is illegal to induce a female under the age of 20 years to engage in prostitution or to entice any child under 15 to commit sodomy, and it is punishable by up to 3 years in prison.[1829]

The Child Labor Unit (CLU) of the MOL is primarily responsible for monitoring child labor and reviewing and ensuring the enforcement of existing legislation. The Government, however, has provided little training on child labor to its 85 MOL inspectors and no fines had been issued by