
through Education in the Philippines: The ABK Initiative, Project Document, Washington, 2003. See also Government of the Philippines, Memorandum Order No. 71, September 2, 2002.

²⁸⁷⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Time-Bound Program to Combat Child Labor, Final Technical Progress Report September 2007*, 61.

²⁸⁷⁹ U. S. Department of Labor, *Combating Child Labor through Education in the Philippines: The ABK Initiative, ILAB Technical Cooperation Project Summary*, 2007.

²⁸⁸⁰ ILO-IPEC, *Prevention and Reintegration of Children Involved in Armed Conflict: An Inter-Regional Program*, Project Document, Geneva, September 2003. See also U.S. Department of Labor, *Prevention and Reintegration of Children Involved in Armed Conflict: An Inter-Regional Program*, ILAB Technical Cooperation Project Summary, Washington, D.C., 2007. See also USDOL official, E-mail communication USDOL official, March 14 2008.

²⁸⁸¹ Winrock International, *Reducing Child Labor through Education*, [online] [cited June 11, 2008]. See also U.S. Embassy- Manila, *U.S. Government Projects in the Philippines: Human Rights, Democracy and Labor*, [online] February 13, 2007 [cited April 1, 2008]; available from <http://manila.usembassy.gov/wwwfps24.pdf>.

²⁸⁸² U.S. Department of Labor, *Combating Child Labor through Education in the Philippines: The ABK Initiative Phase II* ILAB Technical Cooperation Project Summary, 2007.

²⁸⁸³ ECLT Foundation, *Eliminating Child Labour in the Tobacco Industry Project, Phase 2*. See also U.S. Embassy- Manila, *reporting, December 6, 2007*, 19.

²⁸⁸⁴ UNICEF, *Philippines: Child Protection* [online] [cited November 21, 2007]; available from http://www.unicef.org/philippines/activities/act_4.html. See also UNICEF, *Revised Country Programme Document: Philippines*, November 1, 2004. See also UNICEF Philippines, *UNICEF Inks Agreement with Philippine Government to Reduce Disparities in the Well-*

Being of Children, [online] May 4, 2005 [cited June 11, 2008]; available from <http://www.unicef.org/philippines/archives/news/050503.html>.

²⁸⁸⁵ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

²⁸⁸⁶ U.S. Embassy- Manila, *reporting, December 14, 2006*. See also U. S. Embassy official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, November 27, 2007.

²⁸⁸⁷ Government of the Philippines, *National Action Plan to Achieve Education for All by Year 2015*, 2005, 51; available from http://www.unescobkk.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ef/a/EFA_Plans/Phil_EFA2015_Final_Plan.pdf. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor in the Republic of the Philippines*, Technical Progress Report, March 2006, 2.

²⁸⁸⁸ Government of the Philippines, *National Action Plan to Achieve Education for All by Year 2015*, 51.

²⁸⁸⁹ Government of the Philippines, *Renaming the Bureau of Nonformal Education to Bureau of Alternative Learning System*, Executive Order No. 356, (September 13, 2004). See also U.S. Embassy- Manila, *reporting, December 6, 2007*.

²⁸⁹⁰ Government of the Philippines, *National Action Plan to Achieve Education for All by Year 2015*, 26. See also U.S. Embassy- Manila, *reporting August 29, 2003*.

²⁸⁹¹ U.S. Embassy- Manila, *reporting, December 6, 2007*, 21.

²⁸⁹² Department of Education, *DepED Bulletin No. 4 S. 2003, Philippines Timebound Program (PTBP) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL)*, 2003.

²⁸⁹³ Department of Education, *DepEd Order No. 31 S. 2006, Implementation of Policy Instruments in Reporting Cases of Children Involved in Armed Conflict*, July 28, 2006.

Russia

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In urban areas, children can be found working primarily in the informal sector in retail services, selling goods on the street, washing cars, repairing automobiles, making deliveries, collecting trash, and begging.²⁸⁹⁴ In rural areas children work primarily in agriculture.²⁸⁹⁵ Children from neighboring countries, in addition to Russian

children, are engaged in exploitive work in Russia.²⁸⁹⁶

Among street children, boys are usually involved in hard physical labor, while girls are more likely to be engaged in prostitution.²⁸⁹⁷ However, child prostitution involving boys does take place, particularly involving homeless and orphaned children.²⁸⁹⁸ Homeless and orphaned children are also at risk of other forms of exploitation or

becoming engaged in criminal activities.²⁸⁹⁹ Some children involved in prostitution also work in shops, cafes, and filling stations.²⁹⁰⁰ Child sex tourism remains a concern.²⁹⁰¹ St. Petersburg and Moscow are both destination sites for child sex tourism,²⁹⁰² and the northwestern border areas of Russia are popular destinations for sex tourists from wealthier Western European nations.²⁹⁰³ Russian children, primarily girls, are trafficked both internationally and domestically for commercial sexual exploitation.²⁹⁰⁴ Domestic trafficking of children from rural areas to urban centers and from one region to another occurs.²⁹⁰⁵ Moscow and St. Petersburg are reported as destination cities for children trafficked internally, and for children trafficked from Moldova and Ukraine for sexual exploitation and forced begging.²⁹⁰⁶ Russia is a major producer and distributor of internet pornography.²⁹⁰⁷ There has been a ten-fold increase in prosecutions for child pornography in the past 5 years, but it remains a significant problem.²⁹⁰⁸

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age of employment at 16 years, with some exceptions.²⁹¹⁰ Children who have either completed their basic general education or have left the general educational system may work at age 15. With parental consent, children at least 14 years may perform light work that is not harmful to their health or education, and children younger than 14 may participate in the creation and/or performance of art works that are not harmful to their health and moral development.²⁹¹¹ The working time for employees younger than 16 years should not exceed 24 hours per week, or exceed 36 hours per week for employees between 16 and 18 years.²⁹¹² Workers younger than 16 years may not work longer than 5 hours per shift, and for workers between 16 and 18 years, a shift may not exceed 7 hours.²⁹¹³ Children under 18 years are prohibited from engaging in night work, unhealthy or dangerous work, underground work, or work that may be harmful to their moral development.²⁹¹⁴ Employers must medically screen any prospective employees younger than 18 years. Once hired, these employees must also pass annual medical surveys provided at the expense of the employer.²⁹¹⁵

Forced child labor is punishable by imprisonment from 3 to 5 years. Acts directed towards organizing prostitution that involve minors are punishable by imprisonment of up to 6 years with no minimum sentence. If the minor is under 14 years, the term of imprisonment is 3 to 10 years.²⁹¹⁶ Involving a minor in prostitution, or compelling a minor to continue to engage in prostitution is punishable by 3 to 8 years of imprisonment.²⁹¹⁷ Sexual intercourse, sodomy, or lesbian acts committed with a person less than 16 years is punishable by up to 4 years of imprisonment.²⁹¹⁸ In addition, the creation and circulation of pornography that knowingly depicts minors is punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to 6 years. The term of imprisonment is 3 to 8 years if the minor is under 14.²⁹¹⁹ Trafficking of a known minor is punishable by a sentence of 3 to 10 years of imprisonment if committed by a single individual. The sentence for an organized group that engages in any form of trafficking is 8 to 15 years.²⁹²⁰ The minimum age for both voluntary and compulsory military recruitment is 18 years.²⁹²¹

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor²⁹⁰⁹

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:	15 or 16
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	129
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	92
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Associated

The Federal Labor and Employment Service (FLES) is responsible for monitoring child labor violations.²⁹²² Between 2006 and the first half of 2007, there were 8,529 child labor violations found by the FLES in 3,584 inspections. Approximately USD 15,400 in administrative fines were issued to employers.²⁹²³ According to USDOS, however, the Government failed to enforce child labor laws effectively.²⁹²⁴ There have been reports that Government officials have been complicit in trafficking.²⁹²⁵ Russia does not track the number of trafficking prosecutions, convictions, and sentences.²⁹²⁶

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

In 2007, the Ministry of the Interior created a Federal-level Counter Human Trafficking Unit to increase coordination of enforcement on anti-trafficking efforts.²⁹²⁷ The Duma Working Group on Trafficking developed a series of action plans, including a plan in 2007 that called for greater attention to child trafficking and child pornography legislation.²⁹²⁸ The Public Chamber, a consultative Government body tasked with reviewing draft legislation and monitoring Federal bodies, provided grants to 3 NGOs in early 2007 to provide rehabilitation assistance to trafficking victims.²⁹²⁹ The St. Petersburg government has formed a working group that meets regularly to address trafficking and child sexual exploitation, and has established shelters for minors in each city district.²⁹³⁰ The Government of Finland is supporting a USD 450,000 project to assist working street children in St. Petersburg.²⁹³¹ UNICEF is working with the Government to assist children living and working in the streets.²⁹³²

²⁸⁹⁴ ILO-IPEC, *In-depth Analysis of the Situation of Working Street Children in Moscow 2001*, Moscow, 2002, 36; available from http://www.ilo.ru/publications/childlabour/Moscow_Report_Eng_1.pdf. ILO, *Child Labour in Europe and Central Asia: Problem and Response*, Geneva, 2003, 10-11.

²⁸⁹⁵ U.S. Embassy- Moscow official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, August 3, 2007.

²⁸⁹⁶ Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy- Moscow, *reporting*, November 30, 2007.

²⁸⁹⁷ ILO, *Child Labour in Europe and Central Asia: Problem and Response*, 10-11. See also ILO-IPEC, *Analysis of the Situation of Working Street Children in Moscow*, 22.

²⁸⁹⁸ U.S. Embassy- Moscow official, E-mail communication, August 3, 2007.

²⁸⁹⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Russia," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Moscow official, E-mail communication, August 3, 2007. See also U.S. Embassy- Moscow, *reporting*, November 30, 2007. See also ILO Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention- Concluding Observations: Russian Federation* November 23, 2005, 16-17; available from <http://www.crin.org/docs/Russian%20Federation%20COs.doc>.

²⁹⁰⁰ ILO-IPEC, *Analysis of the Situation of Working Street Children in Moscow*, 37.

²⁹⁰¹ U.S. Embassy- Moscow, *reporting*, November 30, 2007. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Russia," section 5, 6d. See also Donna M. Hughes, *Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation: The Case of the Russian Federation*, No. 7, IOM, Geneva, June 2002, 24; available from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/serial_publications/mrs7.pdf.

²⁹⁰² U.S. Embassy- Moscow, *reporting*, November 30, 2007.

²⁹⁰³ Hughes, *Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation*, 17. See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Russia*, accessed November 21, 2007; available from <http://www.ecpat.net>.

²⁹⁰⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Russia," section 5. See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Russia*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Russia (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82804.htm>.

²⁹⁰⁵ Hughes, *Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation*, 17. See also U.S. Embassy- Moscow, *reporting*, March 1, 2005.

²⁹⁰⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Person Report- 2007: Russia."

²⁹⁰⁷ Hughes, *Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation*, 23. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Russia," section 5.

²⁹⁰⁸ U.S. Embassy- Moscow official, E-mail communication, August 3, 2007.

²⁹⁰⁹ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For data on ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Executive Summary. For minimum age for admission to work, age to which education is compulsory, and free public education, see Government of Russia, *Labor Code*, (February 1, 2002), article 63; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WBTEXT/60535/65252/E01RUS01.htm>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Russia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights*

Practices- 2007, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Russian Federation (ratification: 1979)*, [online] 2006 [cited March 17, 2008]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>.

²⁹¹⁰ Government of Russia, *Labor Code* article 63.

²⁹¹¹ *Ibid.*

²⁹¹² *Ibid.*, articles 91 and 92.

²⁹¹³ *Ibid.*, article 94.

²⁹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, articles 96 and 265.

²⁹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, article 266.

²⁹¹⁶ Government of Russia, *The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation*, (January 1, 1997), articles 127 and 241; available from <http://www.legislationline.org/upload/legislations/d1/a1/0cc1acff8241216090943e97d5b4.htm>. See also Government of Russia, *Constitution of the Russian Federation*, (December 25, 1993), article 37; available from <http://www.legislationline.org/upload/legislations/68/7c/40e7c5194d7db79b900b350d2a20.htm>.

²⁹¹⁷ Government of Russia, *Criminal Code*, articles 131, 151, 240.

²⁹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, article 134.

²⁹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, article 242.1.

²⁹²⁰ *Ibid.*, article 127.1.

²⁹²¹ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Russian Federation," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=924.

²⁹²² Government of Russia, *Labor Code* article 353. See also U.S. Embassy- Moscow, *reporting, November 30, 2007*.

²⁹²³ U.S. Embassy- Moscow, *reporting, November 30, 2007*.

²⁹²⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Russia," section 6d.

²⁹²⁵ *Ibid.*, section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Moscow, *reporting June 9, 2004*. See also U. S. Embassy-Moscow, *reporting, March 3, 2008*.

²⁹²⁶ U. S. Embassy-Moscow, *reporting, March 3, 2008*.

²⁹²⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Person Report- 2007: Russia."

²⁹²⁸ U. S. Embassy-Moscow, *reporting, March 3, 2008*.

²⁹²⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Person Report- 2007: Russia."

²⁹³⁰ U.S. Consulate- St. Petersburg, *reporting, October 17, 2007*. See also U. S. Embassy-Moscow, *reporting, March 3, 2008*.

²⁹³¹ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

²⁹³² UNICEF, *For homeless children, hope and help to get off the streets*, [online] November 26, 2007 [cited December 11, 2007]; available from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/russia_41947.html.

Rwanda

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Rwanda, children primarily work in subsistence agriculture. Children also work on tea, sugar cane, and rice plantations; in sand extraction quarries, brickyards, and stone crushing; and engage in domestic service for third-party households and prostitution.²⁹³³ Children also work in coffee harvesting; charcoal burning and carrying;²⁹³⁴ and microenterprises.²⁹³⁵ They are found working at waste disposal sites.²⁹³⁶ In urban areas, children live on the streets and work as porters, car guards, garbage collectors, and vendors, selling items such as cigarettes and candy. Street children, particularly girls, are at high risk of sexual exploitation.²⁹³⁷ The problem of child labor has been attributed partly to the high incidence of

children who have been orphaned and are now heading households as a result of Rwanda's civil war, 1994 genocide,²⁹³⁸ and the high incidence of HIV/AIDS.²⁹³⁹

Children are engaged in commercial sexual exploitation, including forced prostitution. A small number of girls also engage in prostitution to survive—most are between 14 and 18 years and head their own households. Children are trafficked within Rwanda for commercial sexual exploitation and domestic service.²⁹⁴⁰

There continued to be reports in 2007 of an armed group from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) recruiting Congolese refugee children living in Rwanda and trafficking them for forced labor and soldiering.²⁹⁴¹