

http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=792. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports: Initial Reports Sao Tome and Principe*, sections 97-98.

³⁰⁰⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Sao Tome and Principe," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Libreville, *reporting, October 4, 2007*, para 4a.

³⁰⁰⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Sao Tome and Principe," section 6d.

³⁰⁰⁷ ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially*

Women and Children, in West and Central Africa, Abuja, July 7, 2006. See also ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, November 16, 2006.

³⁰⁰⁸ ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons in West and Central Africa*. 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, 2007. See also Emmanuel Goujon, "African States Sign up to Fight Human Trafficking," *Agence France-Presse*, July 7, 2006.

Senegal

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*³⁰⁰⁹

Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	30
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	33.4
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	26.7
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:	80
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	70
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2005:	47.9
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	73
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes
* Must pay for miscellaneous school expenses	

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Senegal work in agriculture, hunting, fishing, domestic service, transportation, construction, manufacturing, as well as in automobile repair shops, restaurants, and hotels.³⁰¹⁰ Children engage in rock quarrying and mining, which involves hazardous conditions and health-

damaging works.³⁰¹¹ They are likewise exposed to hazardous conditions in workshops, garbage dumps, and slaughter-houses, through such things as the use of dangerous chemical products, long hours, and work which is too physically demanding for the age of the child.³⁰¹² UNICEF estimates that there are 10,000 street children, some of whom are displaced children from the conflict in Casamance.³⁰¹³ Children are exploited in such activities as begging, prostitution, drug trafficking and other illicit activities.³⁰¹⁴ Child prostitution occurs on beaches, in bars, at hotels and other tourist areas.³⁰¹⁵

Senegal is a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking.³⁰¹⁶ There are reports of young girls trafficked from rural villages in Fatick, Louga, Kaolack, Kolda, Ziguichor, Saint Louis, and Djourbel to urban centers for domestic service.³⁰¹⁷ Senegalese girls are also trafficked to Gambia and Mauritania for domestic service.³⁰¹⁸ An NGO in Gambia reported that some of these children were forced into commercial sexual exploitation by their employers.³⁰¹⁹

Boys are trafficked from rural areas to major cities within the country and to Senegal from Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Guinea for forced begging for Koranic teachers.³⁰²⁰ The practice of sending boys, known as *talibé*, to Koranic teachers to receive education is a tradition in various countries, including Senegal.³⁰²¹ While some *talibé* receive lessons, many are forced by their teachers

to beg or work in agriculture and surrender the money that they have earned.³⁰²² There are also numerous reports of physical abuse of *talibé* by their teachers.³⁰²³ A UCW study of child beggars in Dakar found that 90 percent were *talibé* and that half of these children were from other countries.³⁰²⁴ Official statistics put the total number of these boys at over 100,000.³⁰²⁵ Boys from Senegal are also trafficked to Mauritania to work in forced begging for Koranic teachers.³⁰²⁶

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment, including apprenticeships, is 15 years of age.³⁰²⁷ With permission from the Minister of Labor, children 12 years and older may perform light work within a family setting, provided that it does not jeopardize their health, morals, or schooling.³⁰²⁸ However, the law underlines that hazardous work is prohibited to those under 18 years. The law also identifies businesses in which children under 18 years are forbidden from working or can work only under certain conditions, such as workshops where there are toxic or harmful fumes, fishing boats, and in mines or quarries.³⁰²⁹ Additionally, children are prohibited from working at night and cannot work more than 8 hours a day.³⁰³⁰

Activities considered to be worst forms of child labor are prohibited by law.³⁰³¹ The Government has identified the worst forms of child labor as forced labor, slavery, prostitution, drug trafficking, begging for a third party, scavenging garbage, slaughtering animals, and work that imperils the health, safety, or morality of children. Specific examples of such work include work underwater, work with toxic chemicals, or with complex tools and machinery.³⁰³² Under the law, any person who leads anyone to prostitution or acts as an intermediary for such purposes, faces punishment of 1 to 5 years of imprisonment and a fine.³⁰³³ If the crime involves a minor of less than 13 years, sentences are increased to 3 to 7 years of imprisonment and the fine is doubled.³⁰³⁴ Traffickers are subject to sentences of imprisonment of 5 to 10 years.³⁰³⁵ The minimum age for voluntary recruitment into the military is 18 years.³⁰³⁶

The Ministry of Labor and its Social Security Inspectors are responsible for investigating child

labor cases and enforcing child labor laws.³⁰³⁷ Because of a lack of resources, inspectors do not initiate workplace visits and instead depend on violations to be reported. According to USDOS, the Ministry of Labor monitors and enforces minimum age laws within the formal sector, including in State-owned corporations, large private enterprises, and cooperatives.³⁰³⁸

Police from a special Criminal Analysis Unit are responsible for monitoring trafficking, and specialized police squads are posted at the border. Although lack of financial and human resources hampered efforts to combat trafficking, at least two trafficking rings were broken up by government forces over the past year.³⁰³⁹

Senegal was 1 of 24 countries to adopt the Multilateral Cooperation 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.³⁰⁴⁰ As part of the Multilateral Cooperation Agreement, the governments agreed to use the child trafficking monitoring system developed by the USDOL-funded ILO-IPEC LUTRENA project; to assist each other in the investigation, arrest, and prosecution of trafficking offenders; and to protect, rehabilitate, and reintegrate trafficking victims.³⁰⁴¹

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

The Government of Senegal has raised awareness of the dangers of child labor and exploitive begging through seminars with local officials, NGOs, and civil society.³⁰⁴² To reduce the incidence of exploitive begging, the Ministry of Women, Family, Social Development, and Women's Entrepreneurship is implementing a program to help support 48 Koranic schools whose teachers do not force their students to engage in the practice.³⁰⁴³

Senegalese officials attended events aimed at raising awareness on child protection and trafficking.³⁰⁴⁴ The Ministry of Women, Family, Social Development and Women's Entrepreneurship coordinated efforts to combat trafficking. The Department of Child Protection, part of the Ministry of Women, Family, Social Development and Women's Entrepreneurship, trained policemen, *gendarmes*, social workers,

judges, lawyers, hospital workers, and NGOs on actions to take to stop the trafficking of children.³⁰⁴⁵

This Ministry also operates the "Ginddi Center" in Dakar to receive and care for street children, including trafficking victims. The Center also operates a 24-hour toll-free child protection hotline. Children from Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, and Mali are among the children who receive assistance at the center.³⁰⁴⁶ Senegalese authorities also worked with officials from Mali and Guinea-Bissau to repatriate trafficked children.³⁰⁴⁷

The Government of Senegal participated in the USDOL-funded USD 2 million ILO-IPEC Timebound Program that ended in December, 2007. The project withdrew 2,523 children and prevented 6,886 children from exploitive child labor in agriculture, fishing, and domestic service by providing educational alternatives.³⁰⁴⁸

In 2007, the Government of Senegal also participated in a USD 3.6 million regional ILO-IPEC project, funded by France, to combat child labor in Francophone, Africa that ended in December 2007. Additionally, Senegal continues to participate in a USD 4.9 million regional ILO-IPEC project, funded by France, which runs until December 31, 2009.³⁰⁴⁹ Both of these projects include support to the Senegalese Timebound Program, as well as targeting measures for vocational training, apprenticeships, and capacity building.³⁰⁵⁰

³⁰⁰⁹ 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 Senegal, *Code du travail 1997*, Loi No. 97-17, (December 1, 1997), article 145; available from <http://www.gouv.sn/textes/TRAVAIL.cfm>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Senegal," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, Section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100501.htm>.

³⁰¹⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy - Dakar, *reporting*, October 16, 2007. See also ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Timebound Programme Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Project Document, Geneva, September 12,

2003, v. See also CONAFE, *Rapport complémentaire élaboré par la CONAFE-SENEGAL au Comité des Nations Unies pour les Droits de l'Enfant*, report, Dakar, February, 2006, 19-21.

³⁰¹¹ ILO-IPEC, *Eliminating Child Labor in Mining and Quarrying*, Background Document, Geneva, June 12, 2005. See also The Global Fund for Children, *The Global Fund for Children: Annual Report 2005-2006*, Washington, DC, 2006, 53; available from http://www.globalfundforchildren.org/pdfs/GFC_AnnualReport_2005-06.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 6d.

³⁰¹² ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Timebound Programme Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour: Amélioration des conditions et contenus de l'apprentissage dans l'artisanat au Sénégal, Bonnes Pratiques*, Annex to Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September, 2006, 1.

³⁰¹³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 5.

³⁰¹⁴ United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Committee on the Rights of the Child: Consideration of Reports Submitted by State Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention, Concluding Observations: Senegal*, CRC/C/SEN/CO/2, Forty-third Session, October 20, 2006, 13. See also ILO-IPEC, *Senegal Timebound Project, Project Document*, v-vi and 24. See also ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Timebound Programme Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour: Projet d'amélioration des conditions d'apprentissage dans le secteur informel et lutte contre la pauvreté, Bonnes Pratiques*, Annex to Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September, 2006, 2.

³⁰¹⁵ The Global Fund for Children, *The Global Fund for Children: Annual Report 2005-2006*, 23 and 61. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 5.

³⁰¹⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Senegal," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/>. See also U.S. Embassy - Dakar, *reporting*, March 04, 2008.

³⁰¹⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy - Dakar, *reporting*, March 04, 2008.

³⁰¹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Mauritania," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Gambia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100483.htm>.

³⁰¹⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Gambia." U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 5.

³⁰²⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 5 and 6d. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Guinea-Bissau - Senegal: On the child trafficking route", Irinnews.org, [online], November 23, 2007 [cited November 23, 2007]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=75485>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Guinea-Bissau - Senegal: coming home from the street", Irinnews.org, [online], November 30, 2007 [cited November 30, 2007]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=75615>.

³⁰²¹ Peter Easton et al., *Research Studies Series no. 8*, International Working Group on Nonformal Education of the Association for the Development of Education in Africa, May 1997; available from <http://www.adeanet.org/wgnfe/publications/abel/abel2.html>. See also Peter Easton, "Education and Koranic Literacy in West Africa," *IK Notes* no. 11 (August 1999), 1, 3; available from <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ik/iknt11.pdf>.

³⁰²² Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Senegal: Kids beg for hours to fund Muslim teachers", Irinnews.org, [online], May 24, 2004 [cited December 9, 2007]; available from http://www.irinnews.org/report.asp?ReportID=41241&SelectRegion=West_Africa&SelectCountry=SENEGAL. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 5.

³⁰²³ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Senegal: Kids beg for hours to fund Muslim teachers". See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 5 and 6d. See also United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, *CRC Report* 13.

³⁰²⁴ UCW, *enfants mendiants dans la région de Dakar*, UCW Survey Report, December 2007.

³⁰²⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 5. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Senegal: Kids beg for hours to fund Muslim teachers".

³⁰²⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Senegal."

³⁰²⁷ Government of Senegal, *Code du travail* 1997, article L. 145. See also Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3748 MFPTEOP-DTSS en date du 6 juin 2003, relatif au travail des enfants*, (June 6, 2003), article premier; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/64609/64950/F1520394879/SEN64609.pdf>.

³⁰²⁸ Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3748 MFPTEOP-DTSS*, article 1. See also Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3750 MFPTEOP-DTSS en date du 6 juin 2003, fixant la nature des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants et jeunes gens*, (June 6, 2003), article 1; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/64611/64953/F1229124862/SEN64611.pdf>.

³⁰²⁹ Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3751 MFPTEOP-DTSS en date du 6 juin 2003, fixant les catégories d'entreprises et travaux interdits aux enfants et jeunes gens ainsi que l'âge limite auquel s'applique l'interdiction*, (June 6, 2003), article 2; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/64612/64952/F364251671/SEN64612.pdf>.

³⁰³⁰ Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3748 MFPTEOP-DTSS*, article 3.

³⁰³¹ Ibid.

³⁰³² Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3749 MFPTEOP-DTSS en date du 6 juin 2003, fixant et interdisant les pires formes du travail des enfants*, (June 6, 2003), article 2; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/64610/64951/F2020269921/SEN64610.pdf>.

³⁰³³ Government of Senegal, *Code penal* 1965, Loi No. 65-60, (July 21, 1965), article 323 and 324; available from <http://www.justice.gouv.sn/droitp/CODE%20PENAL.PDF>.

³⁰³⁴ Ibid., article 320 ter.

³⁰³⁵ U.S. Embassy - Dakar, *reporting, October 16, 2007*, para 29.

³⁰³⁶ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Senegal," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=793.

³⁰³⁷ Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3748 MFPTEOP-DTSS*, article 1. See also Government of Senegal, *Arrêté Ministériel n° 3749 MFPTEOP-DTSS*, article 6. See also Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3750 MFPTEOP-DTSS*, article 27, Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3751 MFPTEOP-DTSS*, article 6.

³⁰³⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 6d.

³⁰³⁹ U.S. Embassy - Dakar, *reporting, March 04, 2008*, para 27c.

³⁰⁴⁰ 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.

³⁰⁴¹ ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006, 5-7. See also ILO-IPEC, *LUTRENA Technical Progress Report*, 10-11.

³⁰⁴² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 6d.

³⁰⁴³ Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy - Dakar, *reporting, March 04, 2008*, para 27c.

³⁰⁴⁴ U.S. Embassy - Dakar, *reporting, March 04, 2008*, para 28g.

³⁰⁴⁵ Ibid.

³⁰⁴⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Senegal," section 5.

³⁰⁴⁷ U.S. Embassy - Dakar, *reporting, March 04, 2008*, para 28h.

³⁰⁴⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Timebound Programme Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 13, 2007, page 7.

³⁰⁴⁹ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 13, 2007. See also LO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 27, 2008.

³⁰⁵⁰ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 27, 2008.

The Republic of Serbia

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ³⁰⁵¹	
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:	15
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%):	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%):	-
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in the Republic of Serbia can be found working in rural areas, on family farms or other family businesses. Children also work in the informal sector, selling small items or washing car windows. Children from poor, rural communities, Roma children, and children living with foster

families are at the highest risk for entering exploitive child labor, including begging, prostitution, dealing narcotics, and hard physical labor, according to a study released in March 2006 by the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Policy and the NGO Children's Rights Center.³⁰⁵² Internal sex trafficking of girls has been a problem. Children have also been trafficked for purposes of forced labor or street begging.³⁰⁵³ Trafficking of children for sexual exploitation has reportedly continued to increase, although this may be attributed to increased monitoring and an improvement in victim identification.³⁰⁵⁴

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment is 15 years, and youth under the age of 18 years must have written permission from a parent or guardian to work.³⁰⁵⁵ However, it is not clear if the minimum age for employment applies to self-employed children.³⁰⁵⁶ Children under 18 years are prohibited from hazardous work or from working under conditions that might "jeopardize their health, morals and education,"³⁰⁵⁷ including work that involves strenuous physical activity; work underground, underwater, or at dangerous heights; or exposure to toxic or carcinogenic substances, extreme temperatures, noise, or vibrations.³⁰⁵⁸ Further, children under 18 years are not allowed to work overtime hours or at night, and are allowed to work no more than 35 hours per week.³⁰⁵⁹ The law provides for monetary penalties for violation of