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UN, *Economic and Social Council: Advisory Services and Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights*, E/CN.4/2006/106, February 15, 2006, section 10; available from [hard copy on file].

<sup>3080</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Sierra Leone," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy-Freetown, *reporting*, January 5, 2007, para 2.

<sup>3081</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Sierra Leone (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf>.

<sup>3082</sup> Government of Sierra Leone, *Child Rights Act 2007*, sections 125-127, 128, 134-135.

<sup>3083</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3084</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3085</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Sierra Leone," section 6c.

<sup>3086</sup> Government of Sierra Leone, *Child Rights Act 2007*, section 2. See also Government of Sierra Leone, *Prevention of Cruelty to Children Ordinance*, (1926), part I (article 2) and part II (articles 6-13); available from <http://www.sierra-leone.org/Laws/preventionofcrueltytochildren.html>.

<sup>3087</sup> Government of Sierra Leone, *The Anti-Human Trafficking Act*, Vol CXXXVI, No 44, (August 18, 2005), Part II 2.1.

<sup>3088</sup> U.S. Embassy- Freetown, *reporting*, March 7, 2008, para 5b and 5c.

<sup>3089</sup> Government of Sierra Leone, *Child Rights Act 2007*, section 28.

<sup>3090</sup> 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, Geneva, September 1, 2006, 2.

<sup>3091</sup> 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.

<sup>3092</sup> Government of Sierra Leone, *MLIRSS State of the*

*Nation Report*, Freetown, 2002; available from [http://www.daco-sl.org/encyclopedia/1\\_gov/1\\_2/MLIRSS/MLIRSS\\_state\\_of\\_nation.pdf](http://www.daco-sl.org/encyclopedia/1_gov/1_2/MLIRSS/MLIRSS_state_of_nation.pdf).

<sup>3093</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Sierra Leone," section 4, 6c, 6d. See also Special Court for Sierra Leone, *Guilty Verdicts in the Trial of the AFRC Accused*, Press release, Press and Public Affairs Office, Freetown, June 30, 2007; available from [http://www.child-soldiers.org/document\\_get.php?id=1214](http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=1214).

See also Human Rights Watch, *Sierra Leone: Landmark Convictions for Use of Child Soldiers*, [2007] [cited December 5, 2007]; available from <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2007/06/20/sierra16214.htm>.

<sup>3094</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Sierra Leone," section 6d. See also International Rescue Committee official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, June 14, 2007. See also International Rescue Committee, *Countering Youth and Child Labour through Education (CYCLE)*, Technical Progress Report, New York, September 2007, 4, 22. See also U.S. Embassy-Freetown official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, November 16, 2008.

<sup>3095</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Sierra Leone".

<sup>3096</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Sierra Leone," section 5.

<sup>3097</sup> International Rescue Committee, *CYCLE, Project Document*, 1-2, 23.

<sup>3098</sup> Winrock International, *Project Fact Sheet: Reducing Child labor through Education (CIRCLE 1)*; available from <http://www.winrock.org/fact/facts.asp?CC=5411&bu=.> See also Winrock International, *Project Fact Sheet: Reducing Child Labor through Education (CIRCLE 2)*, [online] [cited March 18, 2008]; available from <http://www.winrock.org/fact/facts.asp?CC=5519&bu=.> See also U.S. Department of Labor, *Community Based Innovations to Combat Child Labor through Education I and II (CIRCLE I and II)*, Project Summary, Washington, DC, 2008.

## Solomon Islands

### Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Anecdotal evidence suggests that children, both boys and girls, are engaged in commercial sexual

exploitation in the logging, tourism, and fishing industries near logging camps; fishing ports; and in Honiara, the capital city.<sup>3099</sup> Anecdotal evidence also suggests that children work in logging camps

as cooks and in other tasks, and are involved in the sale and production of *kwaso* (homebrewed alcohol).<sup>3100</sup>

<b><i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i></b> <sup>3101</sup>	
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:	12
Compulsory education age:	Not compulsory
Free public education:	No
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	97
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2003:	63
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

### **Child Labor Laws and Enforcement**

The law prohibits the employment of children under 12 years of age. Children under 12, however, may participate in light agricultural or domestic labor if they are employed by or in the company of their parents.<sup>3102</sup> Children under 15 years are prohibited from working in industry or on ships, except on approved training ships. Children between 16 and 18 years are prohibited to work during the night in any industrial undertaking.<sup>3103</sup> Children under 16 years are completely prohibited from working in mines; however, male children between 16 and 17 years are allowed to work in mines and on certain types of ships, but must first obtain a medical certificate to do so.<sup>3104</sup> In extreme cases, the Commissioner of Labor may provide written permission for a male child of at least 16 years to begin work on a ship without medical clearance, provided that the male

child is examined and certified at the first place of call where a medical practitioner is available.<sup>3105</sup>

Forced or compulsory labor is prohibited, as is the procurement of girls less than 15 years for the purpose of prostitution.<sup>3106</sup> There are no armed forces in the Solomon Islands; however, the minimum age for recruitment into the border police force is 18 years.<sup>3107</sup> Several general provisions in the penal code could be applied to prosecute acts of trafficking.<sup>3108</sup>

The Commissioner of Labor is responsible for enforcing child labor laws.<sup>3109</sup> However, the Labor Department over which the Commissioner of Labor presides does not have labor officers to investigate reports of child labor violations.<sup>3110</sup> The Government devotes few resources to investigating child labor cases.<sup>3111</sup>

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

The Government of the Solomon Islands has a taskforce against commercial sexual exploitation of children.<sup>3112</sup>

<sup>3099</sup> Rory Callinan, "Sold and Abused," *Time* 167, no. 13 (March 27, 2006), 8. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Solomon Islands," section 5. See also Solomon Islands Department of Home Affairs official, Interview with USDOL official, June 20, 2006. See also Solomon Islands National Council of Women official, Interview with USDOL consultant, June 23, 2006. See also Solomon Islands Port Authority official, Interview with USDOL consultant, June 28, 2006. See also UNICEF official, Interview with USDOL consultant, June 26, 2006.

<sup>3100</sup> Solomon Islands Police official, Interview with USDOL consultant, September 3, 2006. See also Central Magistrate's Court official, Interview with USDOL consultant, June 23, 2006. See also Ministry of Labor official, Interview, June 12, 2006. See also Solomon Islands Department of Home Affairs official, Interview, June 20, 2006. See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Solomon Islands*, accessed February 7, 2007; available from <http://www.ecpat.net>.

<sup>3101</sup> 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 Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute, *Laws of Solomon Islands: Labour Act, 1996 (Chapter 73)*, accessed November 9, 2006; available from <http://www.pacii.org>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Solomon Islands," 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/2007/100538.htm>. See also Ministry of Labor official, Interview with USDOL consultant, June 12, 2006.

<sup>3102</sup> Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute, *Laws of Solomon Islands: Labour Act, 1996 (Chapter 73)*, article 46.

<sup>3103</sup> *Ibid.*, article 47.

<sup>3104</sup> *Ibid.*, article 48, 49.

<sup>3105</sup> *Ibid.*, article 49.

<sup>3106</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Solomon Islands," section 6c. See also Pacific Islands

Legal Information Institute, *Laws of Solomon Islands: Penal Code, 1996 (Chapter 26)*, accessed April 29, 2008, articles 149-150; available from <http://www.pacii.org>.

<sup>3107</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Solomon Islands," in *Child Soldiers Global Report- 2004*, London, 2004; available from [www.child-soldiers.org/document\\_get.php?id=877](http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=877).

<sup>3108</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Solomon Islands," section 5. See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Solomon Islands*.

<sup>3109</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Solomon Islands," section 6d.

<sup>3110</sup> Ministry of Labor official, Interview, June 12, 2006.

<sup>3111</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Solomon Islands," section 6d.

<sup>3112</sup> UNICEF official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 07, 2007.

## Somalia

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*<sup>3113</sup>

Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	39.8
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	41.2
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2006:	38.4
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	Not Applicable
Compulsory education age:	Not Applicable
Free public education:	No
Gross primary enrollment rate (%):	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%):	-
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2006:	48.9
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

Children in rural areas of Somalia are more likely to work than those in urban areas. Such children perform domestic work, unpaid farm work, and herding starting at a young age, and are rarely employed in the formal sector.<sup>3114</sup> Internally displaced children affected by continuing civil conflict are likely to work in the informal sector.<sup>3115</sup> Children work in markets and on the streets selling water, cigarettes, and *khat*, a leaf chewed for its stimulant effect.<sup>3116</sup> Children also work breaking rocks into gravel.<sup>3117</sup>

Child prostitution is known to take place in the country; however, there is little data available on the extent of the problem.<sup>3118</sup> Somalia is a source country for child trafficking.<sup>3119</sup> Somali children are reportedly trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation by armed militias.<sup>3120</sup> Other organized groups are reported to traffic children to South Africa for sexual exploitation.<sup>3121</sup> There have also been reports that children are sent out of the country to relatives and friends living in Western countries where they worked or collected public assistance to send money to family members in Somalia.<sup>3122</sup>