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*Government of the Suriname Concerning the List of Issues Received by the Committee on the Rights of the Child Relating to the Consideration of the Second Periodic Report of Suriname*, CRC/C/SUR/Q/2/Add.1, November 29, 2006, 31; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G06/458/35/PDF/G0645835.pdf?OpenElement>. See also Clive Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Suriname*, 29.

<sup>3218</sup> Clive Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Suriname*, 29.

<sup>3219</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Suriname," section 5.

<sup>3220</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Suriname," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from [http://www.child-soldiers.org/document\\_get.php?id=837](http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=837).

<sup>3221</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Suriname," section 6d. See also Clive Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Suriname*, 33. See also U.S. Embassy-Paramaribo, *reporting, December 6, 2007*.

<sup>3222</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Suriname," section 6d.

<sup>3223</sup> U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting, December 6, 2007*.

<sup>3224</sup> Clive Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Suriname*, 33.

<sup>3225</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Suriname," section 6d. See also U.S. Department of State, "Suriname," in *Country Report on Human Rights Practices- 2006*, Washington, DC, March 6, 2007, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78906.htm>. See also Government of Suriname, *Written communication*, submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor Federal Register Notice (November 8, 2007) "Request for Information on Efforts by Certain Countries to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor", Washington, DC, February 8, 2008, 4.

<sup>3226</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Suriname," section 6d. See also Clive Pegus, *A Review of Child Labour Laws of Suriname*, 33.

<sup>3227</sup> U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting, December 6, 2007*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Suriname," section 6d.

<sup>3228</sup> U.S. Embassy- Paramaribo, *reporting, December 6, 2007*. See also Government of Suriname, *Written communication*, 2.

<sup>3229</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Suriname (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82807.htm>.

<sup>3230</sup> ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 12, 2007.

## Swaziland

### Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Swaziland work in agriculture, particularly in the eastern region, as well as in herding and domestic service.<sup>3231</sup> Children are also found working on the streets as traders, hawkers bus and taxi conductors, load bearers, and car washers.<sup>3232</sup> There are reports that Swazi girls engage in commercial sexual exploitation within Swaziland and are trafficked to South Africa for domestic labor and commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>3233</sup>

### Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law provides children with the right to be protected from work that jeopardizes their health, education, or development.<sup>3234</sup> The law distinguishes between a "child" (under 15 years

and a "young person" (between 15 and 18 years), but does not establish a standard minimum age of employment.<sup>3235</sup> Children under 15 years are only allowed to work in industrial enterprises where family members are employed or in technical schools under supervision.<sup>3236</sup> The law prohibits children and young persons under 18 years from working in mines, quarries, or underground, in premises that sell alcohol for consumption on site, or in any sector that is dangerous to their safety, health, or moral development.<sup>3237</sup> The law prohibits children under 15 years from working during school hours and limits children's work to less than four continuous hours, and six hours per day or 33 hours per week. Children and young persons may not work between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., unless a young person is engaged in an apprenticeship or vocational training activity approved by the

Minister of Labor and the Labor Advisory Board. If such approval is obtained, the young person is entitled to 13 consecutive hours of rest between shifts.<sup>3238</sup> The Department of Labor within the Ministry of Enterprise and Employment is responsible for enforcing child labor laws; however, according to USDOS its effectiveness is limited by shortages of personnel and resources.<sup>3239</sup>

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> <sup>3240</sup>	
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	9.6
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	9.6
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	9.6
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	12
Free public education:	No
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	102
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	76
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2000:	74.3
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2002:	77
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

Forced and bonded labor is prohibited.<sup>3241</sup> Children are protected by law from commercial sexual exploitation including child pornography.<sup>3242</sup> Although there is no law specifically prohibiting trafficking in persons, trafficking violations can be prosecuted under existing laws prohibiting kidnapping, prostitution, and forced labor.<sup>3243</sup> Children under 18 years are prohibited from enlisting in the military.<sup>3244</sup>

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

The Government of Swaziland is working with ILO-IPEC to implement a USDOL-funded regional child labor project in Southern Africa. This USD 5 million project aims to expand the knowledge base on exploitive child labor in Swaziland and facilitate

the development of a national child labor action plan.<sup>3245</sup> The Government of Swaziland is also participating in a USDOL-funded regional project implemented by the American Institutes for Research, with the support of Save the Children Swaziland. This USD 9 million project is designed to improve the quality of and access to basic and vocational education for children working or at risk of working in the worst forms of child labor. Over its lifetime, this project aims to prevent 10,000 children in five countries, including Swaziland, from engaging in exploitive labor.<sup>3246</sup> The Programme Advisory Committee on Child Labour, comprised of Government Ministries, unions, NGOs, and businesses, continued to coordinate child labor efforts and advise the two USDOL-funded projects working in the country.<sup>3247</sup>

<sup>3231</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Swaziland," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007* Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78760.htm>.

<sup>3232</sup> Ibid. See also Debbie Budlender Dawie Bosch, and Nomthetho Simelane, , *Scoping Report on Child Labour in Swaziland*, Geneva, August, 2003.

<sup>3233</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Swaziland," section 5. See also Miriam and Keregero Keregero, *TECL Paper No. 45: Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Swaziland*, Rapid Assessment, Geneva, 2006, 9; available from <http://www.child-labour.org.za/blns-countries/swaziland/documents-and-laws/research-reports/insights-into-children-subject-to-commercial-sexual-exploitation/>.

<sup>3234</sup> Government of Swaziland, *An Act to provide for the Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland, 2005*, article 29(1); available from <http://www.southernafricanlawcenter.org/salc/library/Librarydetail.aspx?id=341449205>. See also Government of Swaziland, *King and Parliament of Swaziland: The Employment Act, 98(3)*; available from [http://www.doingbusiness.org/Documents/LawLibrary/Swaziland-Employment-Act-1980-\(Excerpts\).pdf](http://www.doingbusiness.org/Documents/LawLibrary/Swaziland-Employment-Act-1980-(Excerpts).pdf).

<sup>3235</sup> U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 17 2008. See also Dawie Bosch, *Scoping Report Swaziland*, 9.

<sup>3236</sup> Government of Swaziland, *Employment Act* article 97(1). See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Swaziland," section 6d.

<sup>3237</sup> Government of Swaziland, *Employment Act* article 98(3). See also Dawie Bosch, *Scoping Report Swaziland*, 9.

<sup>3238</sup> Government of Swaziland, *Employment Act* articles 97(2), 98(1-2).

<sup>3239</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Swaziland," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy-Mbabane, *reporting, December 7, 2007*, para B. See also U.S. Department of State official, E-mail, March 17, 2008.

<sup>3240</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 U.S. Embassy- Mbabane, *reporting, December 7, 2007*, para A, C. See also UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Ending Age of Compulsory Education*, section, 94(2), 98 (3); available from <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/TableViewer/tableView.aspx>.

<sup>3241</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Swaziland," section 6c.

<sup>3242</sup> Dawie Bosch, *Scoping Report Swaziland*, 11. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Swaziland," section 5.

<sup>3243</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Swaziland," section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Swaziland (Special Case)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/86204.htm>.

<sup>3244</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Swaziland," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004, 102; available from [http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root\\_id=159&directory\\_id=165](http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=165).

<sup>3245</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Annexure to TECL Project Document: Strategy for Swaziland Project Document Country Annex*, Geneva, May 2005, 1.4. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Programme to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour in South Africa's Child Labour Action Programme and Laying the Basis for Concerted Action Against Worst Forms of Child Labour in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland*, Project Document, Geneva,, September 30, 2003, 1.

<sup>3246</sup> American Institutes for Research, *Reducing Exploitive Child Labor Southern Africa (RECLISA)*, project document, Washington September 8, 2005, 1, 17-18, 22.

<sup>3247</sup> U.S. Department of State official, E-mail, March 17, 2008. See also Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Written Replies by the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland Concerning the List of Issues Received by the Committee*, CRC/C/SWZQ/Add.1, pursuant to the Consideration of the Initial Report of the Kingdom of Swaziland, August 17, 2006, 19; available from <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx?country=sz>.

## Tanzania

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

In Tanzania, child work is particularly prevalent in rural areas.<sup>3248</sup> Children work on clove, coffee, sisal, sugar cane, tea, and tobacco farms as well as in the production of corn, green algae, pyrethrum, rubber, and wheat.<sup>3249</sup>

Children also work in underground mines, such as Tanzanite mines, and engage in gemstone brokering.<sup>3250</sup> Children known as "snake boys" crawl through narrow tunnels in unregulated gemstone mines to help position mining equipment and explosives.<sup>3251</sup> In the informal sector, children engage in scavenging, fishing, fish processing, and quarrying.<sup>3252</sup> Other children work as barmaids, street vendors, cart pushers, and auto mechanics.<sup>3253</sup> Children also work as domestic servants in third-party homes, and some fall prey to exploitation

into prostitution when fleeing abusive employers.<sup>3254</sup>

The United Republic of Tanzania comprises a union between mainland Tanzania and the neighboring island of Zanzibar.<sup>3255</sup> On the island of Zanzibar, children work in fishing, markets, and hotels.<sup>3256</sup> Zanzibari children also work in the tourism industry, petty trading, clove picking, domestic service, and are involved in commercial sexual exploitation near tourist locations.<sup>3257</sup>

Commercial sexual exploitation of children is a growing problem in Tanzania as well.<sup>3258</sup>

In Tanzania, children are trafficked internally; boys are trafficked for exploitive labor in agriculture, mines, and the informal sector, and girls are trafficked from rural to urban areas for forced