

¹⁶¹¹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Ghana." See also U.S. Embassy- Accra,

reporting, February 20, 2009, para B11.

Grenada

*Selected Statistics and Indicator on Child Labor*¹⁶¹²

Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	80.4
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	75.9

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

No changes have been recorded since the last reporting period regarding the incidence and nature of child labor in Grenada.*

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

Inspectors from the Ministry of Labor conducted periodic checks in the private sector to ensure compliance with the minimum age for work. USDOS reports that the lack of enforcement in the informal sector is a problem.¹⁶¹³

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

Research has not identified any policies or programs by the Government of Grenada to address exploitive child labor.

* Because of extremely limited information, a determination was made that USDOL would publish full reports on 9 countries and 18 territories, including the country or territory covered here, once every 5 years. For this reason, this report includes shortened profiles for these countries and territories, containing only new information published during the reporting period. For extended profiles on these countries and territories, please see *The Department of Labor's 2005 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*. The next extended profiles on these countries and territories should appear in *The Department of Labor's 2010 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*.

¹⁶¹² For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section.

¹⁶¹³ U.S. Department of State, "Grenada," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/wha/119160.htm>.

Guatemala

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Guatemala work in the production of gravel, coffee, sugarcane, corn, broccoli, and fireworks.¹⁶¹⁴ According to the most recent child labor census, the total number of working children in Guatemala increased by almost 30,000 between the years 2000 and 2006.¹⁶¹⁵ Half of all working children are of indigenous heritage. The

majority of child labor occurs in the agricultural sector in rural areas.¹⁶¹⁶ According to ILO-IPEC, almost 39,000 children, most of whom are indigenous girls, work in third-party homes as domestic servants, where they are vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse. Indigenous girls also work frequently in street sales and in the packaging of flowers and vegetables.¹⁶¹⁷ Indigenous boys work in agriculture, in rubber

and timber production, and as shoe shiners and bricklayers' assistants.¹⁶¹⁸

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ¹⁶¹⁹	
Population, children, 7-14 years, 2003:	2,550,744
Working children, 7-14 years (%), 2003:	21.1
Working boys, 7-14 years (%), 2003:	26.2
Working girls, 7-14 years (%), 2003:	16.0
Working children by sector, 7-14 years (%), 2003:	
- Agriculture	62.3
- Manufacturing	11.4
- Services	24.2
- Other	2.0
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	113.4
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	95.0
School attendance, children 7-14 years (%), 2003:	73.6
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	68.3
ILO Convention 138:	4/27/1990
ILO Convention 182:	10/11/2001
CRC:	6/6/1990
CRCOPAC:	5/9/2002
CRCOPSC:	5/9/2002
Palermo:	4/1/2004
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

Children in Guatemala are trafficked for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation to Mexico and within the country. In border areas with Mexico, child migrants are vulnerable to forced prostitution and begging.¹⁶²⁰ Children are trafficked into begging rings in Guatemala City. Children from neighboring countries are trafficked into Guatemala for commercial sexual exploitation by organized groups.¹⁶²¹

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The Constitution and the Labor Code set the minimum age for employment at 14 years.¹⁶²² In some exceptional cases, the Labor Inspectorate can issue work permits to children under 14 years, provided that the work is related to an apprenticeship, is light and of short duration and intensity, is necessary because of extreme poverty

of the child's family, and does not interfere with the child's ability to meet compulsory education requirements.¹⁶²³ In August 2008, Guatemala passed a comprehensive list of hazardous occupations, which prohibits minors 14 to 17 years from working in a variety of activities, including with explosive or toxic substances, in mining, underwater, with agrochemicals, and in bars or other establishments where alcoholic beverages are served. Prohibited activities that are hazardous due to their conditions include those that keep minors from attending school, domestic service, overtime, and those that carry the risk of physical or sexual abuse.¹⁶²⁴ The workday for minors less than 14 years is limited to 6 hours per day or 36 hours per week. While the Labor Code allows minors 14 to 17 years to work 7 hours per day or 42 hours per week, a 2006 governmental agreement, which outlines child labor law regulations, limits total weekly work hours to 38.¹⁶²⁵ Legislation also establishes requirements for children working in industrial, commercial, or agricultural sectors to undergo an annual medical exam. The law sets fines for violations of child labor laws.¹⁶²⁶

The law prohibits child pornography and prostitution. Procuring and inducing a minor to engage in prostitution are crimes that can result in fines and 2 to 6 years of imprisonment; the penalty increases by two-thirds from 3.3 to 10 years of imprisonment if the victim is younger than 12 years.¹⁶²⁷ Guatemalan law prohibits forced or compulsory labor.¹⁶²⁸ The Government passed a new law against trafficking in February 2009 that increased penalties for trafficking of minors to a range of 8 to 18 years in prison.¹⁶²⁹ The law protects children from military recruitment and deployment into armed conflicts.¹⁶³⁰

The Ministry of Labor's Child Workers Protection Unit is responsible for enforcing child labor regulations as well as educating children, parents, and employers regarding the labor rights of minors.¹⁶³¹ Out of a total of 245 labor inspectors, the Labor Inspectorate has six specialized child labor inspectors.¹⁶³² In 2008, 1,025 adolescents between 14 and 17 years requested permission to work.¹⁶³³

In collaboration with a local NGO, the Government conducted 15 raids through September 2008, which rescued 24 sexually exploited minors.¹⁶³⁴ The Government prosecuted and convicted eight people on crimes related to trafficking during the reporting period. USDOS reports increased governmental attention to rescuing foreign child trafficking victims through a repatriation protocol.¹⁶³⁵ However, it also reports that Government agencies responsible for combating trafficking were underfunded and understaffed. In addition, some local officials reportedly compromised police investigations and raids of brothels by taking bribes.¹⁶³⁶

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

The Government of Guatemala is continuing to implement the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of the Adolescent Worker.¹⁶³⁷ The Government, under the coordination of the Secretariat of Social Welfare of the Presidency, is implementing the National Plan of Action against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Guatemala.¹⁶³⁸ In addition, the Secretariat is responsible for coordinating the Protocol to Detect and Assist Child and Adolescent Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation, which focuses on prevention, eradication, awareness raising, and the promotion of public policy and legislation on the issue.¹⁶³⁹ As part of its efforts to address the commercial sexual exploitation of children, the Government provides services to child victims of commercial sexual exploitation through centers of protection and assistance.¹⁶⁴⁰

As a member of the Central American Parliament Commission on Women, Children, Youth, Family the Government is participating in a regional Plan to Support the Prevention and Elimination of Human Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.¹⁶⁴¹ An Inter-Agency Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Crimes coordinates initiatives in combating trafficking and adopted a national action plan in 2008. In February 2009, the Government of Guatemala established a Secretariat within the Vice President's Office to coordinate efforts to combat human trafficking.¹⁶⁴²

In August 2008, Guatemala passed an inter-institutional protocol to coordinate the Government's health, education, and legal services to adolescent workers.¹⁶⁴³

The Government's attention to rescuing children from commercial sexual exploitation increased in the reporting period. During 2008, the Public Ministry worked with a local NGO to train government officials about commercial sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking.¹⁶⁴⁴ The Government continued running seven shelters for child trafficking victims and also referred victims to NGOs to receive services.¹⁶⁴⁵ The Guatemala City municipal government offers free meals and scholarships to families with former child workers in the gravel, coffee, broccoli, and fireworks industries.¹⁶⁴⁶ In April 2008, the Government of Guatemala initiated the My Family Progresses (*Mi Familia Progresá*) program, which provides cash transfers conditioned on withdrawing children from work and ensuring their school attendance. According to the Government, this program reintegrated 3,700 children back into school.¹⁶⁴⁷

The Government participated in regional projects funded by USDOL, including a 7-year USD 8.8 million regional project implemented by ILO-IPEC which concluded in April 2009 and sought to combat commercial sexual exploitation through a variety of activities, including capacity building and legal reform. In addition, the project targeted 713 children for withdrawal and 657 children for prevention from commercial sexual exploitation in Central America.¹⁶⁴⁸ The Government also participated in a USD 5.7 million 4-year child labor education project implemented by CARE that worked to strengthen the Government and civil society's capacity to combat child labor through education. The project ended in March 2009 and withdrew and prevented 4,105 children from exploitive child labor in the region.¹⁶⁴⁹ Guatemala also participates in a 2-year USD 550,000 ILO-IPEC global program funded by Canada to build the capacity of labor ministries, as well as worker and employer organizations. In addition, Guatemala participates in a 4-year Phase III USD 3.3 million ILO-IPEC regional initiative to eradicate child labor, funded by the Government of Spain.¹⁶⁵⁰

¹⁶¹⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil y Pueblos Indígenas: El Caso de Guatemala*, San José, 2006, 55; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/guatemala_indigenas.pdf. See also Alba Trejo, "Guatemala: persisten las peores formas de trabajo infantil", *Cimacnoticias.com*, [online], June 16, 2008 [cited July 25, 2008]; available from <http://www.cimacnoticias.com/site/08061606-Guatemala-persiste.33562.0.html>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Estudio de Condiciones y Medio Ambiente del Trabajo Infantil en la Agricultura: Brocoli, Guatemala*, San José, 2003, 28; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/librobrocoli_3.pdf. See also ILO-IPEC, "Danger: Children Working - Guatemala Fireworks Industry", *www.ilo.org*, [online], March 20, 2003; available from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Broadcast_materials/Video_News_Release/lang-en/WCMS_074385/index.htm. See also U.S. Embassy- Guatemala City, *reporting*, June 2, 2008. See also UNICEF, *Mírame: Situación de la niña indígena en Guatemala*, Guatemala City, 2007; available from http://www.unicef.org.gt/02infancia/documentos/mirame_situacion_nina_indigena.pdf. See also Mark Lacey, "Bush to Press Free Trade in a Place Where Young Children Still Cut the Cane," *New York Times* (New York), March 11, 2007; available from <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/03/12/world/americas/12guatemala.html>. See also Global Youth Connect, *Guatemala Program Report*, Kingston, June 2007; available from http://www.globalyouthconnect.org/pdf/guate_2007.pdf.

¹⁶¹⁵ Ministry of Labor and Social Provision, National Institute of Statistics, and ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil en Guatemala: Un estudio en profundidad sobre la Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida -ENCOVI- 2006*, Guatemala City, 2008, 13; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/estudio_en_profundidad_encovi_2006.pdf.

¹⁶¹⁶ ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil y Pueblos Indígenas: El Caso de Guatemala*, 27. See also Ministry of Labor and Social Provision, National Institute of Statistics, and ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil en Guatemala*, 21 and 23.

¹⁶¹⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Alto al Trabajo Infantil Doméstico!*, 2005, 43 and 47; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/legal_tid_guatemala.pdf. See also ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil y Pueblos Indígenas: El Caso de Guatemala*, 55.

¹⁶¹⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Trabajo Infantil y Pueblos Indígenas: El Caso de Guatemala*, 54.

¹⁶¹⁹ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see Government of Guatemala, *Constitution*, (May 31, 1985, reformed November 17, 1993), article 102; available from

<http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Guate/guate93.html>. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Guatemala," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/wha/119161.htm>. See also UNESCO, *Education for All - EFA Global Monitoring Report 2009*, 2008; available from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0017/001776/177683e.pdf>.

¹⁶²⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Guatemala (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

¹⁶²¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Guatemala," section 5.

¹⁶²² ILO, *Ficha País: Argentina*, Lima, article 102; available from <http://www.oit.org.pe/spanish/260ameri/oitreg/activid/proyectos/ipecc/doc/fichas/fichaargentina.doc>. See also Government of Guatemala, *Código de Trabajo de la República de Guatemala*, articles 31 and 148; available from <http://www.lexadin.nl/wlg/legis/nofr/oeur/arch/gua/ct.pdf>. See also Government of Guatemala, *Acuerdo gubernativo 112-2006*, article 32; available from <http://www.mintrabajo.gob.gt/org/leyes-y-convenios/acuerdos/acuerdo-gubernativo-no-112-2006-proteccion-laboral-de-la-ninez-y-adolescencia>.

¹⁶²³ Government of Guatemala, *Código de Trabajo*, article 150.

¹⁶²⁴ *Código de Trabajo de la República de Guatemala*, 1996, article 148. See also Government of Guatemala, *Acuerdo gubernativo 112-2006*, article 32. See also Government of Guatemala, *Acuerdo Ministerial*, 154-2008, (August 14, 2008).

¹⁶²⁵ Government of Guatemala, *Código de Trabajo*, articles 149 and 116. See also Government of Guatemala, *Acuerdo gubernativo 112-2006*, article 14. See also Government of Guatemala, *Acuerdo Ministerial*.

¹⁶²⁶ Government of Guatemala, *Acuerdo gubernativo 112-2006*, article 10. See also Government of Guatemala, *Código de Trabajo*, articles 269 and 272.

¹⁶²⁷ Government of Guatemala, *Código Penal*, articles 188-189, 196; available from http://www.oas.org/JURIDICO/MLA/sp/gtm/sp_gtm-int-text-cp.pdf. See also Government of Guatemala, *Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y Adolescencia*, (June 4, 2003), article 56; available from <http://www.pdh.org.gt/files/archivos/Ley%20de%20Proteccion%20Integral%20de%20la%20Ninez%20y%20Adolescencia.pdf>.

¹⁶²⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Guatemala," section 6c.

¹⁶²⁹ U.S. Embassy- Guatemala City, *reporting*, February 23, 2009.

¹⁶³⁰ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Guatemala," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf.

¹⁶³¹ U.S. Embassy- Guatemala City, *reporting*, January 23, 2009.

¹⁶³² Ibid.

¹⁶³³ Ibid.

¹⁶³⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Guatemala." See also U.S. Embassy-Guatemala City, *reporting*, January 23, 2009.

¹⁶³⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Guatemala."

¹⁶³⁶ Ibid. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Guatemala," section 5.

¹⁶³⁷ Government of Guatemala, "Avances y Atención a Recomendaciones por parte Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social relativos a los compromisos del Libro Blanco" (paper presented at the VIII DR-CAFTA Labor Cooperation Coordination Meeting, Washington, DC, February, 2009).

¹⁶³⁸ ECPAT International CSEC Database, *Guatemala*, accessed January 28, 2009; available from <http://www.ecpat.net/>.

¹⁶³⁹ Secretariat of Social Welfare, ILO-IPEC, and ECPAT Guatemala, *Protocolo para la detección y atención integral a niñas, niños, y adolescentes víctimas de explotación sexual comercial*, Guatemala, 2007, 7, 19-21; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6621>.

¹⁶⁴⁰ Ibid., 7 and 20.

¹⁶⁴¹ Comisión de la Mujer Niñez Juventud y Familia del Parlamento Centroamericano, *I Plan de Trabajo Regional de la Comisión para Apoyar la Prevención y Eliminación la Trata de Personas y la Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes, 2008-2010*, 2008, 14.

¹⁶⁴² U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Guatemala." See also U.S. Embassy-Guatemala City, *reporting*, February 23, 2009.

¹⁶⁴³ Government of Guatemala, *Protocolo de Coordinación Intrainstitucional para la Atención de las Personas Trabajadoras Menores de Edad, 154-2008*, (August 20, 2008); available from <http://white.oit.org.pe/>

[ipecinfor/documentos/protocolo_intrainstitucional_atencion_guatemala.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/documentos/protocolo_intrainstitucional_atencion_guatemala.pdf).

¹⁶⁴⁴ U.S. Embassy- Guatemala City, *reporting*, January 23, 2009. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Guatemala," section 5.

¹⁶⁴⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Guatemala."

¹⁶⁴⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Guatemala," section 5.

¹⁶⁴⁷ ILO-IPEC, "Stop the Exploitation" ("Alto a la explotación") *Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic*, Technical Progress Report, RLA/05/P52/USA, San Jose, September 2008. See also Government of Guatemala, "Comunicado", [online], November 4, 2008 [cited January 28, 2009]; available from http://www.mifamiliaprogresa.gob.gt/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=45&Itemid=59. See also U.S. Embassy- Guatemala City, *reporting*, January 23, 2009.

¹⁶⁴⁸ ILO-IPEC, "Stop the Exploitation" ("Alto a la explotación") *Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic*, Project Document, RLA/02/P51/USA, San Jose, 2002, 1. See also ILO-IPEC, *Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic*, Project Addendum, RLA/05/P52/USA, Geneva, September 2005, 1 and 22.

¹⁶⁴⁹ CARE International, *Primero Aprendo Project: Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) and the Dominican Republic*, Project Document, 2004, 1-5. See also CARE International, *Primero Aprendo Project: Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Central America and the Dominican Republic*, Project Revision, April 19, 2007, 1-2. See also CARE International, *Primero Aprendo Project: Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Central America and the Dominican Republic*, Project Revision, September 29, 2006.

¹⁶⁵⁰ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008.