
the Rights of the child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography: Initial Reports: Kazakhstan, April 12, 2005, 9, 33; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G05/410/41/PDF/G0541041.pdf?OpenElement>.

²⁰⁴⁶ Government of Kazakhstan, *Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan*, LAW No. 167, (July 16, 1997), article 273; available from <http://www.legislationline.org/download/action/download/id/1681/file/ca1cfb8a67f8a1c2ffe8de6554a3.htm/preview>.

²⁰⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, article 132.

²⁰⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, article 271.

²⁰⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, article 128.

²⁰⁵¹ *Ibid.*, article 133.

²⁰⁵² U.S. Department of State, "Kazakhstan " in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008, 154; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

²⁰⁵³ U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, February 17, 2009*, para 38. See also U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, February 9, 2009*.

²⁰⁵⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kazakhstan," sections 1c and 5.

²⁰⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, *Kazakhstan (Tier 2 Watch List)*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008, 154; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

²⁰⁵⁶ U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, February 17, 2009*, paras 4 and 7.

²⁰⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para 25.

²⁰⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, para 52.

²⁰⁵⁹ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Summary Record of the 1241st Meeting*, June 8, 2007, 2; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G07/422/32/PDF/G0742232.pdf?OpenElement>. See also U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, January 26, 2009*.

²⁰⁶⁰ U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, January 26, 2009*.

²⁰⁶¹ U.S. Embassy- Astana, *reporting, February 17, 2009*, para 46.

²⁰⁶² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kazakhstan," section 5.

Kenya

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children work primarily in Kenya's informal sector. The vast majority of working children live in rural areas, with the largest population of working children being found in the Rift Valley Province, followed by Eastern, Central, Nyanza, and Western Provinces.²⁰⁶³

Kenyan children primarily work in agriculture on mixed farms and, to a lesser extent, on tea and sugar plantations; they also work on ranches.²⁰⁶⁴

Children also work in the production of coffee, flowers, maize, miraa (a stimulant plant), rice, sisal, and tobacco.²⁰⁶⁵ Children engage in fishing, including for tilapia and sardines.²⁰⁶⁶

Children work in charcoal burning, logging, fishing, herding, quarrying, and mining—including in abandoned gold mines.²⁰⁶⁷ They are also involved in the production of meat and dairy products, alcohol, textiles, rope and twine, furniture, and cabinets. They work in

construction, domestic service, transportation, and communications, and they sell a variety of household and food items through wholesale and retail trading.²⁰⁶⁸ Children also work in restaurants, barber shops, and beauty shops. They also work as street vendors, shoe shiners, messengers, and porters.²⁰⁶⁹ In urban areas, children work as mechanics; they also collect and sell scrap metal, paper, plastic, and glass.²⁰⁷⁰

Children are exploited in prostitution, including in Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri, and the coastal areas.²⁰⁷¹ Children engage in prostitution on the streets and in bars, discos, brothels, and massage parlors.²⁰⁷² The growth of the tourism industry has been accompanied by an increase in children's involvement in prostitution.²⁰⁷³ In 2006, UNICEF estimated that up to 30 percent of girls between 12 and 18 years living in the coastal areas of Malindi, Mombasa, Kalifi, and Diani—or between 10,000 and 15,000 girls—are engaged in prostitution.²⁰⁷⁴

*Selected Statistics and Indicators
on Child Labor*²⁰⁷⁵

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2000:	9,047,128
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	32.5
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	34.7
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	30.4
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	16
Compulsory education age:	14
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	105.9
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	75.5
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2000:	74.9
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	82.9
ILO Convention 138:	4/9/1979
ILO Convention 182:	5/7/2001
CRC:	7/30/1990
CRCOPAC:	1/28/2002
CRCOPSC:	No
Palermo:	1/5/2005**
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

**Accession

Children are trafficked within Kenya for forced labor in street vending, domestic service, agricultural labor, and herding. Children are also compelled to work as barmaids and engage in prostitution.²⁰⁷⁶ Poverty and the death of one or both parents may contribute to a family's decision to place a child with better-off relatives, friends, or acquaintances, who may end up trafficking and/or exploiting the child.²⁰⁷⁷ Orphaned children and street children are at increased risk of being trafficked.²⁰⁷⁸ Children are also trafficked from Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Somalia to Kenya; many of the girls trafficked from these countries are coerced or forced into prostitution.²⁰⁷⁹ Kenya's coastal areas are known destinations for trafficked children to be exploited in sex tourism.²⁰⁸⁰ A recent Government-sponsored publication indicates that there are limited reports of children being loaned as workers to settle debts.²⁰⁸¹

The negative effects on children in Kenya of the political crisis following the December 2007 presidential election continued into 2008.²⁰⁸² The Kenyan education system—particularly in the Rift Valley, Nyanza, and Western Provinces—suffered from a widespread displacement of students and teachers. Many schools were closed, while others were converted into centers for internally displaced persons (IDPs).²⁰⁸³ Children became refugees and IDPs while fleeing the violence with their families, leaving them at increased risk for exploitation, including commercial sexual exploitation.²⁰⁸⁴ In Eldoret, the population of unaccompanied children, children separated from their families, and children living on the streets has increased since the election, according to Save the Children. Some of these street children scavenge for boxes and scrap metal in order to survive.²⁰⁸⁵

The Sabaot Land Defense Force (SLDF), a Soy clan militia in ongoing conflict with the Ndorobo clan in the Mount Elgon District, forcibly recruited a number of children in 2008.²⁰⁸⁶

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

A new Employment Act entered into force in June 2008.²⁰⁸⁷ This new law sets the minimum age for employment at 16 years. Children between 13 and 16 years may perform “light work” that is not hazardous or likely to keep them from attending school or engage in apprenticeships.²⁰⁸⁸ The law prohibits the employment of children—defined as persons below 18 years—in the worst forms of child labor, defined as slavery or practices similar to slavery, including the sale and trafficking of children; child prostitution and child pornography; involvement in illicit activities, including drug production and trafficking; and work likely to injure the health, safety, or morals of a child.²⁰⁸⁹ The law also prohibits children from being employed in industrial undertakings between 6:30 p.m. and 6:30 a.m., except in the case of an extreme emergency as defined by the Minister of Labor, and prohibits children from working in sub-surface workplaces entered through a shaft.²⁰⁹⁰ The law provides for fines and/or up to 1 year of imprisonment for employers caught employing a child in any of the activities prohibited by the law. In cases where children are injured or killed while performing

one of the prohibited activities, these same penalties apply, with increased fines and the stipulation that a portion of the fines should be used to benefit the child and/or his or her immediate family. Employers who employ children are required to maintain a register of the children's ages and dates of birth and employment.²⁰⁹¹

In 2008, the Government of Kenya completed its list of hazardous occupations for children. Kenya designates the following occupations as being hazardous forms of work for children: deep-lake and sea fishing; scavenging; begging; carpet and basket weaving; mining; stone crushing; sand harvesting; picking miraa; making bricks; performing domestic service for third-party households; working in a glass factory or tannery; engaging in internal armed conflicts; working in agriculture, transportation, construction, or industrial undertakings; and working in the production of matches and fireworks.²⁰⁹²

The law prohibits forced child labor, slavery, and servitude.²⁰⁹³ The law also prohibits the defilement of a child, committing indecent acts with a child, promoting sexual offenses with a child, child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, promoting child sex tourism, child prostitution, and child pornography. Penalties for violations include fines and/or imprisonment of up to life in prison, depending on the type of offense and the age of the child, but the minimum penalty for child trafficking is a fine and 10 years of imprisonment. The minimum penalty for sex trafficking is a fine, 15 years of imprisonment, or both.²⁰⁹⁴

The Children's Act prohibits children under 18 years from being recruited into the military and holds the Government responsible for protecting, rehabilitating, and reintegrating children involved in armed conflict into society. However, the Armed Forces Act permits the enlistment of children under 18 years with the permission of a parent, guardian, or district commissioner.²⁰⁹⁵

According to USDOS, the Ministry of Labor and Human Resource Development's enforcement of Kenya's minimum age law is limited.²⁰⁹⁶ The Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social

Development is the lead agency on anti-trafficking issues, as of 2008.²⁰⁹⁷ According to USDOS, the Government's anti-trafficking efforts improved in 2008, and more investigations of suspected trafficking cases were conducted.²⁰⁹⁸

As of December 2008, six people were on trial on charges of trafficking 14 children in Nandi and Bomet Districts. In May 2008, police closed a children's home in Kajiadu for its involvement in trafficking a child to the United Kingdom.²⁰⁹⁹

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

In June 2008, the Government of Kenya released a report analyzing the child labor situation in the country based on data from the 2005/2006 Integrated Household Based Survey Labour Module. This report replaces the Government's 1998/1999 child labor survey as the most up-to-date source of comprehensive information on the child labor situation in the country.²¹⁰⁰ As of the writing of this report, data were not available to UCW for analysis for use in this report. For information on data used in this report, please see the data sources and definitions section.

In 2008, the Government expanded its cash transfer program for orphans and vulnerable children to cover 25,000 children in 17 districts. The program provides monthly cash transfers to families of working children to help meet basic needs, including school costs, to prevent children from having to work. The child must attend school as a prerequisite for receiving these financial incentives.²¹⁰¹

The Government participated in a 4-year USD 23.8 million project funded by the EU and implemented by ILO-IPEC to combat child labor through education in 11 countries.²¹⁰² In addition, the Government of Kenya is collaborating on two other ILO-IPEC projects, funded by the Government of Germany at USD 447,410 and USD 538,731, respectively, that promote national coordination in combating child labor.²¹⁰³

The Government participated in a 4-year, USD 5 million Timebound Project on the Elimination of

Child Labor funded by USDOL and implemented by ILO-IPEC through April 2009. The project withdrew 14,904 and prevented 10,695 children from exploitive labor in domestic service, commercial sexual exploitation, commercial and subsistence agriculture, fishing, herding, and informal-sector street work.²¹⁰⁴

The Government also took part in the 4-year Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together project, which was funded by USDOL at USD 14.5 million and World Vision at USD 5.9 million through March 2009. Implemented by World Vision, in partnership with the International Rescue Committee and the Academy for Educational Development, the project withdrew and prevented a total of 32,823 children from exploitive labor in HIV/AIDS-affected areas of these four countries through the provision of educational services.²¹⁰⁵

The Government continues to participate in the 2-year, USD 460,000 regional anti-trafficking technical assistance project implemented by UNODC's Regional Office for Eastern Africa and funded by Norway and Sweden. The project aims to bolster coordination among the 11 countries involved through the Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa and harmonize national legislation in line with the Palermo Protocol.²¹⁰⁶

In May 2008, the Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs and a local NGO, Childline Kenya, launched a toll-free, nationwide hotline to help children in need. The hotline has already provided counseling and referrals to a number of callers who needed assistance with child labor and child prostitution situations.²¹⁰⁷

The Government continues to work closely with IOM on the country's anti-trafficking initiative, which included launching a 6-month, nationwide public information campaign to combat human trafficking in Kenya in July 2008.²¹⁰⁸ The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, UNICEF, and the World Tourism Organization worked to raise awareness of child prostitution and child sex tourism among hotels and tour operators and lobbied companies in the hospitality industry to adopt and implement the ECPAT Code of Conduct.²¹⁰⁹

²⁰⁶³ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, *2005/6 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey Child Labour Analytical Report*, Nairobi, June 2008, 30.

²⁰⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 42.

²⁰⁶⁵ U.S. Embassy- Nairobi, *reporting*, June 16, 2008. ILO-IPEC, *Rapid Assessment of Child Labour in Subsistence Agriculture and Fishing Sectors of Kenya and its Implication on the Time Bound Programme*, Geneva, 2004, 15, 17, 20, 22. See also Lawrence Kinoti, "Children Hooked to Miraa", AllAfrica.com, [previously online], September 12, 2007, [cited December 12, 2007]. See also "Sisal Farm Workers Refuse to Surrender Spartan Life," *The Nation*, April 6, 2008; available from <http://web.lexisnexis.com/universe>. See also "No Cash in This Crop," *New Internationalist*, no. 369 (July 2004); available from <http://www.newint.org/features/2004/07/01/kenya/>. See also International Labor Rights Fund, "The State of the Coffee Children," *Worker Rights News* 6, no. 1 (Spring 2003); available from <http://lrights.igc.org/publications/WRNspring03.pdf>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Kenya TBP, Project Document*, 78.

²⁰⁶⁶ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, *Child Labour Analytical Report*, 40 and 42. See also ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, June 3, 2008. See also Population Centre for Education, Environment, and Development (CEPED), *Supporting the National Plan of Action to Combat HIV/AIDS related WFCL in the Fishing Industry on the Shores of Lake Victoria in Western and Nyanza Provinces*, Action Program, Nairobi, September 2006.

²⁰⁶⁷ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, *Child Labour Analytical Report*, 38-42. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 6d.

²⁰⁶⁸ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, *Child Labour Analytical Report*, 40 and 42.

²⁰⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁷⁰ Lou Witherite, *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET): Kenya Country Report*, Independent Final Evaluation, Macro International, Washington, DC, February 2009, vii. See also Dann Okoth, "Child Labour Syndicates," *The Standard* (Nairobi), November 27, 2006.

²⁰⁷¹ Sam Owuor Ogola and Patricia Jane Ochieng, *Baseline Survey on Children in Commercial Sex in Kenya's Four Towns of Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, and Nyeri*, ILO-IPEC, 2007, 2-3, 32, 58-59. See also C. Sarah Jones, *The Extent and Effect of Sex Tourism and Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Kenyan Coast*, UNICEF and the Government of Kenya, December 19, 2006, vi; available from http://www.unicef.de/fileadmin/content_media/presse/Kenia/report.pdf.

²⁰⁷² U.S. Embassy- Nairobi, *reporting*, November 29, 2007. See also Jones, *Sex Tourism and Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Kenyan Coast*, 37-38. See also ECPAT

International CSEC Database, *Kenya*, accessed February 23, 2009; available from <http://www.ecpat.net>. See also Sam Owuor Ogola and Patricia Jane Ochieng, *Baseline on CSEC in Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, and Nyeri*, 30-31, 58-59.

²⁰⁷³ Jones, *Sex Tourism and Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Kenyan Coast*, vi-viii. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 5. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Kenya: Bangaisha na Mzungu- Youth, Sex and Tourism on the Kenyan coast", IRINnews.org, [online], February 23, 2007 [cited April 9, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportID=69989>.

²⁰⁷⁴ Jones, *Sex Tourism and Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Kenyan Coast*, vii. See also U.S. Embassy-Nairobi, *reporting*, December 20, 2006, para 9.

²⁰⁷⁵ 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 Kenya, *The Employment Act, 2007 (No. 11 of 2007)*, (October 22, 2007), articles 56-58; available from http://www.kenyalaw.org/kenyalaw/klr_app/frame_s.php. For age to which education is compulsory, see UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *National Education Systems*, accessed March 17, 2008; available from http://www.uis.unesco.org/statsen/statistics/yearbook/tables/Table3_1.html. For free public education, see ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Kenya*, Project Document, Geneva, September 6, 2004, 6. See also U.S. Department of State, "Kenya," 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>.

²⁰⁷⁶ U.S. Embassy- Nairobi, *reporting*, February 26, 2009, para 2B. See also The Solidarity Center, *The Degradation of Work- Trafficking in Persons from a Labor Perspective: The Kenyan Experience*, Washington, DC, October 2007, 9. See also U.S. Embassy- Nairobi official, Email communication to USDOL official, June 23, 2009.

²⁰⁷⁷ U.S. Embassy- Nairobi official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, August 11, 2006.

²⁰⁷⁸ The Solidarity Center, *Trafficking in Persons from Labor Perspective: Kenya*, 15.

²⁰⁷⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Kenya (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>.

²⁰⁸⁰ The Solidarity Center, *Trafficking in Persons from Labor Perspective: Kenya*, 9. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Kenya." See also U.S. Embassy- Nairobi official, E-mail communication, August 11, 2006.

²⁰⁸¹ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, *Child Labour Analytical Report*, 1.

²⁰⁸² U.S. Embassy- Nairobi official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 19, 2008. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Kenya: Separated children eking a living in Rift Valley town", IRINnews.org, [online], September 10, 2008; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=80267>.

²⁰⁸³ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Kenya*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, March 7, 2008, annex 1. See also U.S. Embassy- Nairobi official, E-mail communication, March 19, 2008.

²⁰⁸⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labor, Technical Progress Report*, 3-4, annex. See also U.S. Embassy- Nairobi official, E-mail communication, March 19, 2008. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Kenya: Separated children eking a living in Rift Valley town". See also Associated Press, "Teen Prostitution up after Kenya's Election Bloodshed", USAtoday.com, [online], July 31, 2008 [cited January 2, 2009]; available from http://www.usatoday.com/news/world/2008-07-31-910462575_x.htm.

²⁰⁸⁵ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Kenya: Numbers of Street Children Rising in Eldoret", IRINnews.org August 8, 2008 [cited April 9, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=79707>.

²⁰⁸⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 1g.

²⁰⁸⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labor, Technical Progress Report*, 7. See also Government of Kenya, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties in Accordance with Article 16 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights: Replies by the Government of Kenya to the List of Issues (E/C.12/KEN/Q1) to be taken up in Connection with the Consideration of the Initial Report of Kenya (E/C.12/KEN/1)*, UN Economic and Social Council, Geneva, October 24, 2008, 39; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/AdvanceVersions/E.C.12.KEN.Q1.Add1.doc>.

²⁰⁸⁸ Government of Kenya, *The Employment Act, 2007*, part VII, sections 56(1) and 56(2); 57-58.

²⁰⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, sections 2 and 53.

²⁰⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, part VII, sections 58-60.

²⁰⁹¹ *Ibid.*

²⁰⁹² ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labor, Technical Progress Report*, 7. See also Government of Kenya, *Replies by the Government of Kenya to UN ECOSOC*, 39. See also Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Development, *Determining Hazardous Child Labour in Kenya*, Nairobi, July 2008, 5-17.

²⁰⁹³ Government of Kenya, *The Constitution of Kenya, Revised edition*, (2001), chapter V, section 73; available from <http://www.bunge.go.ke/downloads/constitution.pdf>.

²⁰⁹⁴ Government of Kenya, *The Sexual Offences Act, 2006 (No. 3 of 2006)*, (July 21, 2006), sections 8, 11-16; available from http://www.kenyalaw.org/kenyalaw/klr_app/view_cap.php?CapID=596. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 5.

²⁰⁹⁵ Government of Kenya, *The Children's Act, 2001 (No. 8 of 2001)*, (January 4, 2002), part II, section 10(2); available from http://www.kenyalaw.org/kenyalaw/klr_app/view_cap.php?CapID=393. See also

Government of Kenya, *The Armed Forces Act- Chapter 199*, (December 2, 1968), section (2); 173; available from http://www.kenyalaw.org/kenyalaw/klr_app/view_cap.php?CapID=132. See also Government of Kenya, *Declaration on 11.b. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 25 May 2000*, [previously online] October 22, 2007 [cited March 15, 2008]; available from

http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/ratification/11_b.htm [hard copy on file]. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Kenya," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports>

²⁰⁹⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 6d.

²⁰⁹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Nairobi, *reporting, February 26, 2009*, para 3A.

²⁰⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Kenya."

²⁰⁹⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 5.

²¹⁰⁰ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, *Child Labour Analytical Report*, 40.

²¹⁰¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 6d. See also Joyce Mulama, "Education-Africa: Spare the Plough, and School the Child", Inter Press Service News Agency (IPS), [online], April 10, 2007 [cited February 23, 2009];

available from <http://www.ipsnews.net/print.asp?idnews=32835>.

²¹⁰² ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC, *Tackle Child Labor through Education: Moving Children from Work to School in 11 Countries*, Geneva, 2008; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipeginfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=8511>.

²¹⁰³ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication, December 18, 2008.

²¹⁰⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Kenya TBP, Project Document*, i, 42-44.

²¹⁰⁵ World Vision, *Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET)*, Project Document, July 18, 2005, i, 2, 9. See also World Vision, *Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET)*, Technical Progress Report, September 29, 2008, cover. See also World Vision official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 6, 2008.

²¹⁰⁶ UNODC, *Ongoing Projects in Eastern Africa*, [online] [cited April 2, 2009]; available from <http://www.unodc.org/easternafrika/en/about-unodc-eastern-africa/ongoing-projects.html>. UNODC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 2, 2009. See also UNODC and EAPCCO, *Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa*, Addis Ababa, August 2008.

²¹⁰⁷ U.S. Embassy- Nairobi, *reporting*, June 10, 2008, paras 1, 2, 4, 7, 8.

²¹⁰⁸ IOM, *IOM Launches Anti-Trafficking Campaign in Kenya*, July 8, 2008; available from <http://nairobi.iom.int/Press%20Briefing%20Notes/Kenya/PDF/6.pdf>. See also IOM, *Counter Trafficking in Kenya: Phase II Countering Human Trafficking in Kenya through Capacity Building, Awareness Raising, and Assistance to Victims*, Nairobi, November, 2008; available from http://nairobi.iom.int/Info_Sheets/Regulating%20Migration/Counter%20trafficking/cou nter%20trafficking%20in%20kenya%20phase%20II.pdf. See also U.S. Embassy-Nairobi, *reporting*, November 29, 2007.

²¹⁰⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Kenya," section 6d.

Kiribati

Selected Statistics and Indicators

*on Child Labor*²¹¹⁰

No new data since last reporting period.

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 Kiribati.*