

emid=76&limitstart=10. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see Government of São Tomé and Príncipe, *Constituição Política da República Democrática de São Tomé e Príncipe*, (January 25, 2003), article 55; available from <http://www.gov.st/data/filestorage/docs/constistp.pdf>. See also Government of São Tomé and Príncipe, *Ensino Básico*, [online] February 14, 2009 [cited February 14, 2009]; available from

<http://www.gov.st/content.php?intMenuID=45>. See also São Tomé and Príncipe Embassy official, Interview with USDOL official, June 7, 2007.

³³¹⁴ National Assembly of São Tomé and Príncipe, *Programa do XIII Governo*, July 2008, 44; available from <http://www.parlamento.st/>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Sao Tome and Principe," section 5.

Senegal

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*³³¹⁵

| | |
|---|------------|
| Population, children, 5-14 years, 2005: | 2,983,310 |
| Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2005: | 30.0 |
| 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 (%), 2007: | 83.5 |
| Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007: | 71.9 |
| School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2005: | 47.9 |
| Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2005: | 65.0 |
| ILO Convention 138: | 12/15/1999 |
| ILO Convention 182: | 6/1/2000 |
| CRC: | 7/31/1990 |
| CRCOPAC: | 3/3/2004 |
| CRCOPSC: | 11/5/2003 |
| Palermo: | 10/27/2003 |
| ILO-IPEC participating country: | Yes |

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Senegal, children work in agriculture, hunting, fishing, domestic service, transportation, construction, manufacturing, vending, tailoring,

and weaving, as well as in automobile repair shops, restaurants, and hotels.³³¹⁶ Children work in the production of gold, salt, and fish.³³¹⁷ They also work in mines and rock quarries, often in hazardous and unhealthy working conditions.³³¹⁸ Children in mines sift through dirt using mercury to attract precious metals. Exposure to mercury can lead to serious health problems.³³¹⁹ Children, many of whom live in the streets, are exploited in illicit activities, including begging, commercial sexual exploitation, and drug trafficking; and work in dumpsites, slaughterhouses, and other poor conditions.³³²⁰ Child prostitution occurs on beaches, in bars, at hotels, and other tourist areas.³³²¹

Senegal is a source and destination country for child trafficking.³³²² Young girls are trafficked from villages in Fatick, Louga, Kaolack, Kolda, Ziguichor, Thies, Saint Louis, and Djourbel to urban centers for domestic service.³³²³ Senegalese girls are also trafficked to The Gambia and Mauritania to work as domestic servants.³³²⁴ Girls from The Gambia, Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria have reportedly been trafficked to Senegal for sexual exploitation.³³²⁵

The practice of sending boys to Koranic teachers to receive education, which may include a vocational or apprenticeship component, is a tradition in various countries, including Senegal.³³²⁶ While some boys receive lessons, others are forced by their teachers to beg for food or money and surrender the money that they have earned. Such children have been underfed and physically abused.³³²⁷ These boys, or *talibes*,

are trafficked from rural areas to major cities within Senegal, as well as from The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Guinea.³³²⁸ A UCW study of child beggars in Dakar found that 90 percent were talibe and that half of these children were from other countries.³³²⁹ Boys from Senegal are also trafficked to Mauritania to engage in forced begging for Koranic teachers.³³³⁰

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment, including apprenticeships, is 15 years.³³³¹ 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.³³³² The law prohibits hazardous work for those under 18 years. The law identifies sectors in which children under 18 years cannot work or can only work under certain conditions, including workshops where there are toxic or harmful fumes, fishing boats, and in mines or quarries.³³³³ Children are also forbidden to work at night, can work no more than 8 hours a day, and require a minimum break of 11 consecutive hours.³³³⁴

Activities considered to be worst forms of child labor are prohibited by law.³³³⁵ 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. Examples of such work include work underwater, with toxic chemicals, or with complex tools and machinery.³³³⁶

By law, one who procures a person into prostitution, or acts as an intermediary for prostitution, will be punished by a prison sentence of 1 to 5 years and a fine. If the crime involves a minor younger than 13 years, sentences are increased to 3 to 7 years in prison, and the fine is doubled.³³³⁷ Traffickers are subject to sentences of imprisonment of 5 to 10 years and increased fines. Cases involving torture lead to longer prison sentences.³³³⁸

The minimum age for voluntary recruitment into the military is 18 years and military conscription is 20 years.³³³⁹

The Ministry of Labor is responsible for enforcing child labor laws; “social security” inspectors within the Ministry investigate child labor cases. According to USDOS, labor officers rely on reports of violations from unions because the inspectors lack transportation and other resources, preventing them from conducting workplace visits. Labor inspectors monitor and enforce minimum age laws in state-owned corporations, private enterprises, and cooperatives.³³⁴⁰

The police’s Criminal Analysis Unit monitors trafficking sources and a special police squad is posted at country borders. In addition, the *Brigades des Mineurs* (Minors Brigade), a special police unit to fight sex tourism, has offices in Dakar.³³⁴¹

Senegal was 1 of 24 countries to adopt the Multilateral Cooperative 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.³³⁴² As part of the regional Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the Government of Senegal agreed to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders; to rehabilitate and reintegrate trafficking victims; and to assist fellow signatory countries to implement these measures under the Agreement.³³⁴³

Current Government Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Government of Senegal held workshops during the reporting period with local officials, NGOs, and civil society to raise awareness on child labor and begging. The Ministry of Women, Family, Social Development, and Women’s Entrepreneurship runs a program of support to 48 Koranic schools that have committed not to engage their students in begging.³³⁴⁴ The Government continues to implement the National Timebound Program that was started with funding from USDOL and support from ILO-IPEC. The Government also is implementing the Child Labor Plan, which focuses on better management of child labor issues.³³⁴⁵

Officials from the Government of Senegal have participated in trafficking and child awareness events hosted by NGOs, and have provided training on trafficking prevention, protection, and prosecution, attempting to raise public awareness on these issues. The Government also provides training to police, social workers, hospital employees, judges, lawyers, associations and others on the dangers of child trafficking, monitoring child trafficking, and its prevention.³³⁴⁶

Senegalese authorities worked with officials from Mali and Guinea-Bissau to repatriate trafficked children.³³⁴⁷ Through September 2009, the Government, in partnership with IOM, is participating in a USDOS-funded USD 310,000 project that assists in returning and reintegrating child trafficking victims and providing socio-economic support for victims in ECOWAS states, including Senegal. As of July 2008, 227 children had benefited from project interventions.³³⁴⁸

The Government of Senegal is participating in a 3-year, French-funded USD 4.83 million regional ILO-IPEC anti-child labor project that ends on December 31, 2009. The Government also participated in one 5-year and one 2-year ILO-IPEC regional project combating trafficking in children for labor exploitation in West Africa, respectively funded by Denmark at USD 6.19 million and 2.64 million through April 30, 2008 and December 31, 2009. The Government of Senegal also participated in the USD 3.46 million ILO-IPEC, 9-year Global Campaign to Raise Awareness and Understanding on Child Labor funded by Italy that ended on March 31, 2009.³³⁴⁹

³³¹⁵ 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 Senegal, *Code du travail 1997*, Loi No. 97-17, (December 1, 1997), article 145; available from www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Senegal/Senegal%20-%20Code%20du%20travail.pdf For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Senegal," 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/af/119021.htm>.

³³¹⁶ U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting*, February 23, 2009, para. 3. See also CONAFE, *Rapport complementaire elabore par la CONAFE-SENEGAL au Comite des Nations Unies pour les Droits de l'Enfant*, report, Dakar, February, 2006, 19-21. See also Kristoffel Lieten Godefroid Nimbona, *Child Labour Unions: AEJT Senegal*, 2007, 23 and 38.

³³¹⁷ ILO, "In their own words...Senegal: Famara regrets leaving school to mine gold", [online], June, 2006 [cited January 23, 2009]; available from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/searchProduct.do?sessionId=0a038009cf0a22f693e1e3246b2a84eeebcab378e6.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLaxD3IN4K-xalah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuXahySc3yPaxmNcgb48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbyknvrkLOIQzNp65In0_?type=normal&title=&isbn=&project=&selectedMonthFrom=-1&productYearFrom=&selectedMonthTo=-1&productYearTo=&selectedCountries=147&selectedLanguages=1200&keywords=&userType=3&selectedFieldOfficeText=&selectedFieldOfficeId=-1&resultPerPage=20&selectedSortById=4. See also ILO, "In their own words...How Awa dreads salt season", [online], June, 2006 [cited January 23, 2009]; available from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/searchProduct.do?sessionId=0a038009cf0a22f693e1e3246b2a84eeebcab378e6.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLaxD3IN4K-xalah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuXahySc3yPaxmNcgb48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbyknvrkLOIQzNp65In0_?type=normal&title=&isbn=&project=&selectedMonthFrom=-1&productYearFrom=&selectedMonthTo=-1&productYearTo=&selectedCountries=147&selectedLanguages=1200&keywords=&userType=3&selectedFieldOfficeText=&selectedFieldOfficeId=-1&resultPerPage=20&selectedSortById=4. See also ILO, *Child labour in salt mining: The problem*, June 2006; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/download.do?sessionId=0a038009ce955b2d1476aae475d8e07d5a095d4550f>. See also U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting*, February 23, 2009, paras 3-6. See also United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, *Written Replies by the Government of Senegal to the List of Issues Relating to the Consideration of the Second Periodic Report of Senegal*, Written Communication, 2006; available from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/9c23b19778c3a95dc12571f5003e1a84?OpenDocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/9c23b19778c3a95dc12571f5003e1a84?OpenDocument).

³³¹⁸ 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 ILO, "In their own words...Senegal: Crushing stones from age 7", [online], June, 2006 [cited January 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/searchProduct>.

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³³¹⁹ Rukimini Callimachi and Bradley Klapper, "International Herald Tribune: Kids working in African gold mines", A, [online], August 11, 2008 [cited February 24, 2009]; available from <http://www.ihf.com/bin/printfriendly.php?id=15181447>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Eliminating Child Labor in Mining and Quarrying*, Background Document, Geneva, June 12, 2005. See also U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 23, 2009*, para 4.

³³²⁰ UN 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, Geneva, October 20, 2006, 13. See also ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Timebound Programme Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Project Document, Geneva, September 12, 2003, v-vi and 24.

³³²¹ The Global Fund for Children, *The Global Fund for Children: Annual Report 2005-2006*, 23, 61. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Senegal," section 5.

³³²² U.S. Department of State, "Senegal (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/index.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 19, 2009*, para 23B. See also U.S. Department of State, "Mauritania (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008>.

³³²³ U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 19, 2009*, para 23B.

³³²⁴ U.S. Department of State, "The Gambia (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Mauritania."

³³²⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Senegal."

³³²⁶ 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>. See also Peter Easton, Mark Peach, Ibrahim Lalya Bah,

ElHadj Bella Doumboula, and Mohammed Lamine Barry, *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> [hard copy on file]. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Senegal," section 5.

³³²⁷ IOM, *Traditional Practices Being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa*, Warns IOM, [online] 2006 [cited January 26, 2009]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cac/he/offonce?entryId=12007>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Senegal," section 5.

³³²⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Senegal," sections 5 and 6d. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Guinea-Bissau - Senegal: Child trafficking on the decline say local authorities", *Irinnews.org*, [online], October 15, 2008 [cited October 16, 2008]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=80928>. See also U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 19, 2009*, para 2B. See also U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 21, 2008*, para 4A.

³³²⁹ UCW, *Enfants mendiants dans la région de Dakar*, UCW Survey Report, December 2007, 2 and 37; available from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/enfants_mendiants_Dakar_rapport_16janvier2008.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Senegal," sections 5 and 6d.

³³³⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Mauritania."

³³³¹ Government of Senegal, *Code du travail 1997*, article L. 145. See also U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 23, 2009*, para 3.

³³³² Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3748 MFPTEOP-DTSS en date du 6 juin 2003, relatif au travail des enfants*, (June 6, 2003); available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/64609/64950/F1520394879/SEN64609.pdf>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Senegal (ratification: 1999)* 2007; available from <http://webfusion.ilo.org/public/db/standards/normes/appl/appl-displayAllComments.cfm?hdroff=1&ctry=1010&conv=C138&Lang=EN#2007>.

³³³³ 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>. See also Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3750 MFPTEOP-DTSS en date du 6 juin 2003, fixant la nature*

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³³³⁴ Government of Senegal, *Arrêté ministériel n° 3748 MFPTEOP-DTSS*, articles 3 and 5.

³³³⁵ 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 3; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/64610/64951/F2020269921/SEN64610.pdf>.

³³³⁶ *Ibid.*, article 2. See also Government of Senegal, *Code penal 1965*, Loi No. 65-60, (July 21, 1965); available from <http://www.justice.gouv.sn/droitp/CODE%20PENAL.PDF>.

³³³⁷ Government of Senegal, *Code penal 1965*, article 320.

³³³⁸ *Ibid.*

³³³⁹ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Senegal," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf.

³³⁴⁰ U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 23, 2009*.

³³⁴¹ U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 19, 2009*, para 24B.

³³⁴² Catholic Relief Services official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 2, 2006.

³³⁴³ ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja,

July 7, 2006, 5-13; available from http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/img/pdf/Multilateral_Agreement_Trafficking-1184251953.doc.

³³⁴⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Senegal," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 23, 2009*, para 10.

³³⁴⁵ U.S. Embassy- Dakar official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 30, 2009. See also U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 19, 2009*, para 24B.

³³⁴⁶ U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 19, 2009*, paras 27A and 27F.

³³⁴⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Senegal." See also U.S. Embassy- Dakar, *reporting, February 19, 2009*, para 26A.

³³⁴⁸ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December, 2008. See also U.S. Embassy- Dakar official, E-mail communication, March 30, 2009. See also Severine Cirlande, *Nouveau départ pour des enfants victimes de traite à Dakar*, July 25, 2008; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/featureArticleAF/cache/offonce/lang/fr?entryId=17898>. See also IOM, *Senegal*, [online] March 2009 [cited January 26, 2009]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/pid/400>.

³³⁴⁹ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 16, 2009.

The Republic of Serbia

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in rural areas of the Republic of Serbia work in family businesses. In urban areas, children work in the informal sector as street vendors and car washers.³³⁵⁰ Children from impoverished, rural communities, Roma children, and children in foster care have a high risk of entering exploitive child labor, including begging, prostitution, selling drugs, and physical labor.³³⁵¹ Children are trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced labor, and street begging.³³⁵²

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment is 15 years. Children less than 18 years can only be employed if they have written permission from a parent or guardian and a health certificate.³³⁵³ Children less than 18 years are prohibited from 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.³³⁵⁴ Further, children under 18 years