

Protección de Menores Jóvenes, November 18, 2008; available from http://www.turismo.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=885&Itemid=43.

⁴⁰³⁶ U.S. Embassy- Caracas, *reporting, February 13, 2009*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Venezuela."

⁴⁰³⁷ U.S. Embassy- Caracas, *reporting, February 13, 2009*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Venezuela."

Yemen

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*⁴⁰³⁸

Population, children, 5-14 years, 1999:	5,936,728
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 1999:	11.1
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 1999:	11.2
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 1999:	11.0
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 1999:	
- Agriculture	92.0
- Manufacturing	1.0
- Services	6.2
- Other	0.8
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	87.3
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	75.2
School attendance, children 6-14 years (%), 1999:	55.1
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	66.3
ILO Convention 138:	6/15/2000
ILO Convention 182:	6/15/2000
CRC:	5/1/1991
CRCOPAC:	3/2/2007*
CRCOPSC:	12/15/2004*
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*Accession

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

A 2003 study by UCW estimated that 87 percent of working children in Yemen work within the family environment.⁴⁰³⁹ The majority of working children are found in agricultural sectors, including in the production of *qat*—a mild narcotic that is legal in Yemen.⁴⁰⁴⁰ Children

working in agriculture are confronted with hazardous conditions and activities, including the use of pesticides and heavy equipment, prolonged exposure to extreme temperatures, and carrying heavy loads.⁴⁰⁴¹ Children also work in hazardous conditions in rock quarries and mines, building, painting, auto shops, welding and glass shops, factories, construction, offshore fishing, garbage collection, and begging.⁴⁰⁴² Children are involved drug and alcohol smuggling, serve as loan guarantees, and are engaged in prostitution.⁴⁰⁴³ Children are employed in domestic service and restaurants where they are particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation.⁴⁰⁴⁴ Male street children sell clothes and small appliances, act as porters, collect fares on buses, or wash cars.

Children are trafficked internally for commercial sexual exploitation, labor, and forced begging.⁴⁰⁴⁵ The commercial sexual exploitation of girls as young as 15 years has been reported in the Governorates of Mahweet, Aden, and Ta'iz.⁴⁰⁴⁶ Children are also trafficked internationally for commercial sexual exploitation and, primarily boys, are trafficked to Saudi Arabia for begging, forced labor, or street vending.⁴⁰⁴⁷ Reports indicate that these children sell basic commodities, and smuggle *qat*, which is illegal in Saudi Arabia, and that a high percentage of these children are sexually abused.⁴⁰⁴⁸ According to USDOS, there are reports that Somali girls are trafficked to Yemen for commercial sex work.⁴⁰⁴⁹

Children are allowed to carry weapons and reportedly participate in ongoing conflicts among tribal and family groups.⁴⁰⁵⁰ According to USDOS, there are reports of child soldiering in Saada Governorate.⁴⁰⁵¹

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum working age in Yemen is 15 years.⁴⁰⁵² A 2004 Ministerial Decree allows children between 13 and 15 years to perform light work that does not interrupt their attendance at school.⁴⁰⁵³ The Decree prohibits the exploitation of children, as well as hazardous or “socially damaging” working conditions.⁴⁰⁵⁴ The Decree also limits the work hours of children 15 to 17 years to 6 hours per day between the hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., with a break period of 1 hour after 4 consecutive hours worked.⁴⁰⁵⁵ Additionally, employers must grant 24 hours of compulsory paid rest and must also grant annual leave to every working child ages 15 to 17 years.⁴⁰⁵⁶ A 2002 law contains similar conditions for working hours for children who are at least 14 years, limiting work to 6 hours a day on weekdays.⁴⁰⁵⁷ According to USDOS, the law exempts children working for their parents.⁴⁰⁵⁸ Penalties for noncompliance with child labor laws include fines and imprisonment up to 3 months.⁴⁰⁵⁹

Children under 18 years are prohibited from entering the Armed Forces.⁴⁰⁶⁰

The law does not specifically criminalize trafficking.⁴⁰⁶¹ Kidnapping is punishable by up to 7 years in prison, and kidnapping cases involving sexual assault or murder are punishable by the death penalty.⁴⁰⁶² The law stipulates a prison sentence of 5 to 8 years for anyone who pushes or incites a child to engage in drug trafficking; the prison term may be doubled for repeat offenders.⁴⁰⁶³ Yemen law also stipulates a maximum prison sentence of 10 years for those who force a child into prostitution, and a term of 10 to 15 years for those who buy or sell a child.⁴⁰⁶⁴ While the Government did not report any human trafficking cases in 2008, in February 2009, authorities from the Ministry of Interior arrested 4 people attempting to smuggle 12 children to Saudi Arabia.⁴⁰⁶⁵ In 2008, a center for repatriated trafficked children in Hajja Governorate received 500 children, and another in Sana’a received 83.⁴⁰⁶⁶ There are reports that child sex tourists come to Yemen from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.⁴⁰⁶⁷

The Child Labor Unit of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOSAL) is responsible for

implementing and enforcing child labor laws, and has 20 child labor monitors throughout the country.⁴⁰⁶⁸ However, these inspectors can no longer perform site visits because their travel budget has been eliminated.⁴⁰⁶⁹ According to USDOS, the Government’s enforcement of these laws is limited due to a lack of resources in both urban and rural areas, and violations are rarely reported.⁴⁰⁷⁰

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

The Government addresses child labor concerns in its third 5-Year Plan for Socioeconomic Development (2006-2010), the National Poverty Reduction and Childhood and Youth Strategy, and the 2007 National Policy and Program Framework (NPPF).⁴⁰⁷¹ The NPPF aims to harmonize domestic legislation with international standards regarding child labor, strengthen national capacity, and increase awareness.⁴⁰⁷² In February 2009, as part of the Government’s 2007 National Strategy for Secondary Education, the Ministry of Education launched the Secondary Education Development and Girls Access Project, which targets 9 provinces. The Project aims to provide equal educational opportunities for girls and boys and bridge the gap between rural and urban children.⁴⁰⁷³

In 2008, the Child Labor Unit of MOSAL distributed anti child labor posters, banners, stickers, and t-shirts and held 18 training workshops in Sana’a, Ta’iz, and Sayun for governorate officials.⁴⁰⁷⁴ The Ministry of Information produced public service announcements on child labor that were broadcast on 60 different radio stations and 5 television stations.⁴⁰⁷⁵

In August 2008, the Government approved a 3-year National Action Plan (NAP) to combat child trafficking.⁴⁰⁷⁶ According to USDOS, informal estimates suggest that fewer children were trafficked from Yemen to Saudi Arabia in 2008 perhaps due to “increased public awareness of the dangers related to child labor.”⁴⁰⁷⁷ The NAP includes engaging imams and community leaders in awareness campaigns.⁴⁰⁷⁸ The Government has asked the Government of Saudi Arabia to sign a

joint MOU to increase cooperation on anti-trafficking measures and is targeting resources to the border Governorates of Hajja and Saada.⁴⁰⁷⁹ The Government provides training for border guards on how to recognize trafficking; the last training was held in June 2008.⁴⁰⁸⁰ The government also provides some services for medical and psychological care for child trafficking victims and arranges for free medical care for trafficked children and child laborers at a hospital in Sana'a.⁴⁰⁸¹ However, according to USDOS, government funding remains inadequate, as the child trafficking budget was halved in FY 2009.⁴⁰⁸²

The Government of Yemen participated in a 3.5-year USDOL-funded USD 3 million project implemented by ILO-IPEC, that also operated in Lebanon and ended in May 2008. The project promoted the collection and analysis of child labor information, strengthened enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, built capacity, and raised awareness of the negative consequences of child labor.⁴⁰⁸³ Through provision of educational services or training, the program withdrew 2,158 children, and prevented 3,480 children from engaging in the worst forms of child labor.⁴⁰⁸⁴ The Government also participated in a 4-year USD 8.4 million sub-regional project, funded by USDOL and implemented by CHF International that ended in August 2008 and aimed to combat child labor through education in Lebanon and Yemen. The project withdrew 4,812 children and prevented 11,907 children from entering exploitive labor.⁴⁰⁸⁵

The Government of Yemen is participating in a new USDOL-funded USD 3.5 million project implemented by CHF International in association with the Charitable Society for Social Welfare to combat child labor through education in Yemen (2008-2011). The project began in September 2008 and aims to withdraw 4,100 and prevent 3,000 children from the worst forms of child labor.⁴⁰⁸⁶

⁴⁰³⁸ 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 U.S. Department of State, "Yemen," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, 2009,

section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119130.htm>. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Yemen," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, November 29, 2007, para 5.⁴⁰³⁹ ILO, UNICEF, and World Bank, *Understanding Children's Work in Yemen*, Geneva, March 2003, 3; available from http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/yemen/Report_Yemen_dr_aft.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Yemen," section 6d.

⁴⁰⁴⁰ ILO, UNICEF, and World Bank, *Understanding Children's Work in Yemen*, 2. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Third Periodic Reports of State Parties due in 2003: Yemen*, CRC/C/129/Add.2, prepared by Government of Yemen, pursuant to Article 44 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, December 3, 2004, para 319; available from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/55f20ff8a72f20c0c1256f8800329002?Opendocument](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/55f20ff8a72f20c0c1256f8800329002?Opendocument). See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, January 29, 2009.

⁴⁰⁴¹ ILO, UNICEF, and World Bank, *Understanding Children's Work in Yemen*, 2. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Third Periodic Reports: Yemen*, para 319. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Yemen: Fears Over Possibly Rising Number of Child Labourers", IRINnews.org, [online], August 27, 2007 [cited January 25, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=73964>.

⁴⁰⁴² U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, January 29, 2009, para 4. See also ILO, UNICEF, and World Bank, *Understanding Children's Work in Yemen*, 2. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Yemen," section 6d. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Policy and Programme Framework for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon and Yemen: Consolidating Action against the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Project Document, RAB/04/P51/USA, Geneva, September 3, 2004, 32. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Zaid Abdullah, Yemen, 'I Live from Hand to Mouth'," IRINnews.org, February 2007; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/HOVreport.aspx?ReportId=70271>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Yemen: Fears Over Possibly Rising Number of Child Labourers". See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, January 29, 2009, para 4.

⁴⁰⁴³ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, January 29, 2009, para 4.

⁴⁰⁴⁴ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Yemen*, CRC/C/15/Add.267, September 21, 2005, para 65(b); available from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/1296a4](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/1296a4)

127ff7b38ac1257018002e6633?Opendocument. See also ILO, UNICEF, and World Bank, *Understanding Children's Work in Yemen*, 2.

⁴⁰⁴⁵ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, February 27, 2008, 1. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports-2008: Yemen," section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Yemen (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report-2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105659.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy-Sana'a, *reporting*, February 17, 2009, para 23b.

⁴⁰⁴⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report-2008: Yemen."

⁴⁰⁴⁷ Ibid. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Yemen: Fears Over Increasing Child Trafficking", IRINnews.org, [online], December 8, 2005 [cited January 25, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=25787>. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, February 17, 2009, para 23b.

⁴⁰⁴⁸ Joseph Risploli, *Feasibility Study on Recovery and Reintegration Schemes for Children Victims of Trafficking: Case Studies of Hajja, Hodeida, and Al Mahweet Governorates*, December 2006, 25; available from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/projects/showcase_pdf/ye20061219_rep.pdf. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, February 27, 2008, 1. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, February 9, 2009, para 4.

⁴⁰⁴⁹ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, February 17, 2009.

⁴⁰⁵⁰ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports of State Parties (Continued): Third Periodic Report of Yemen*, CRC/C/SR.1049, June 1, 2005, para 41; available from [http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/43ba7a8950f906ecc125708400311306?Opendocument](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/43ba7a8950f906ecc125708400311306?Opendocument). See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Yemen," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org>. See also ILO, UNICEF, and World Bank, *Understanding Children's Work in Yemen*, 2.

⁴⁰⁵¹ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Yemen: Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour", IRINnews.org, [online], December 29, 2008 [cited January 25, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=82121>. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, January 29, 2009, para 5.

⁴⁰⁵² ILO, UNICEF, and World Bank, *Understanding Children's Work in Yemen*, 31. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Third Periodic Reports: Yemen*, paras 312 and 313.

⁴⁰⁵³ Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, *Ministerial Decree No. 56 for 2004*, (December 28, 2004), article 6.

⁴⁰⁵⁴ Ibid., articles 8, 21-23.

⁴⁰⁵⁵ Ibid., article 12.

⁴⁰⁵⁶ Ibid., article 13.

⁴⁰⁵⁷ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, January 29, 2009, para 3.

⁴⁰⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁵⁹ ILO, UNICEF, and World Bank, *Understanding Children's Work in Yemen*, 31.

⁴⁰⁶⁰ Ibid., 2. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Child Soldiers Global Report 2008: Yemen."

⁴⁰⁶¹ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, February 17, 2009, para 25a.

⁴⁰⁶² U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, March 13, 2005, 4a.

⁴⁰⁶³ Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, *Ministerial Decree No. 56*, article 26.

⁴⁰⁶⁴ Ibid., articles 27-28.

⁴⁰⁶⁵ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, February 17, 2009, para 25e.

⁴⁰⁶⁶ Ibid., para 23b. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, February 9, 2009, para 3.

⁴⁰⁶⁷ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, February 17, 2009, para 25m.

⁴⁰⁶⁸ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, November 29, 2007, para 3. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Yemen," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, January 29, 2009, para 6.

⁴⁰⁶⁹ CHF International, *Alternatives to Combat Child Labor through Education and Sustainable Services ACCESS-Plus, Yemen*, Technical Progress Report, April 3, 2009, 4.

⁴⁰⁷⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Yemen," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, January 29, 2009, para 6. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Policy and Programme Framework for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon and Yemen*, Technical Progress Report, RAB/04/P51/USA, March 2008, 8 and 9.

⁴⁰⁷¹ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Policy and Programme Framework for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon and Yemen*, Technical Progress Report, RAB/04/P51/USA, September 2006, 3 and 4. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, November 29, 2007, 6. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Policy and Programme Framework, Technical Progress Report*, March 2008, 8 and 9.

⁴⁰⁷² ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Policy and Programme Framework, Technical Progress Report*, March 2008, 1.

⁴⁰⁷³ Ashwaq Arrabyee, "Project to develop secondary education and girls' access launched," *Yemen Observer*, February 11, 2009; available from <http://www.yobserver.com/culture-and-society/10015759.html>.

⁴⁰⁷⁴ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, January 29, 2009, para 7.

⁴⁰⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁰⁷⁶ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, *reporting*, February 17, 2009, para 23a.

⁴⁰⁷⁷ Ibid., para 23b.

⁴⁰⁷⁸ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, reporting, February 9, 2009, para 5.

⁴⁰⁷⁹ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, reporting, February 17, 2009, para 25g. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, reporting, February 9, 2009, para 5.

⁴⁰⁸⁰ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, reporting, February 17, 2009, para 25f.

⁴⁰⁸¹ Ibid., para 26c.

⁴⁰⁸² Ibid., para 24c.

⁴⁰⁸³ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Policy and Programme Framework for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon and Yemen:*

Consolidating Action against the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Final Technical Progress Report, August 15, 2008, 1 and 50.

⁴⁰⁸⁴ Ibid., 50.

⁴⁰⁸⁵ CHF International, *Alternatives to Combat Child Labor through Education and Sustainable Services in the Middle East and North Africa (ACCESS-MENA)*, Final Technical Progress Report, Silver Spring, MD, August 15, 2008, 2 and 32.

⁴⁰⁸⁶ USDOL-CHF International Cooperative Agreement, 2008, 3.

Zambia

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*⁴⁰⁸⁷

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2005:	3,253,153
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	33.4
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	34.4
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	32.4
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	
- Agriculture	95.5
- Manufacturing	0.5
- Services	3.9
- Other	0.0
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	No
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	119.0
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	94.0
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2005:	63.8
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	89.0
ILO Convention 138:	2/9/1976
ILO Convention 182:	12/10/2001
CRC:	12/6/1991
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	No
Palermo:	4/24/2005**
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

**Acceptance

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Zambia, children work in domestic service, subsistence agriculture, and other informal sectors.⁴⁰⁸⁸ In rural areas, children work in the production of tobacco, corn, and cotton; herd cattle; and sell foodstuffs.⁴⁰⁸⁹ Children also work as street vendors, fishermen, and bus attendants.⁴⁰⁹⁰ Boys work on farms and in gardens, cut trees, burn charcoal, carry timber, and dig wells and latrines.⁴⁰⁹¹ Girls sell goods in markets and in the streets, wash clothes, and work as maids, cooks, and waitresses.⁴⁰⁹² Children also work in hazardous industries, including stone crushing, mining, and construction.⁴⁰⁹³

Children are also involved in begging and commercial sexual exploitation.⁴⁰⁹⁴ Children in poverty or without parents are known to engage in prostitution.⁴⁰⁹⁵ Internal human trafficking is a problem. Trafficked children, who are often female, are transported from rural to urban areas where they sell goods on the street, haul goods for merchants, work as domestic servants, or are sold for commercial sexual exploitation.⁴⁰⁹⁶ Girls often agree to work as domestics with the expectation of receiving schooling in exchange, but become trafficked, without going to school and without pay.⁴⁰⁹⁷ Zambian children are reportedly trafficked to Malawi, and some to Europe, for commercial sexual exploitation,