

In 2015, Anguilla made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. During the reporting period, the Government, in consultation with the Department for International Development and the Safeguarding Children in the Overseas Territories Project, developed the Safeguarding Children in Anguilla Guidelines to increase the government’s capacity to address child protection issues. The Government also signed the Inter-Agency Child Protection Protocol to facilitate interagency collaboration on child protection issues. However, although the problem does not appear to be widespread, children in Anguilla are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, specifically in commercial sexual exploitation. The law in Anguilla does not appear to prohibit children ages 14 to 18 from engaging in dangerous work or provide a comprehensive list of hazardous occupations prohibited for children. The Government’s laws also fail to prohibit the use of children in illicit activities. Additionally, social programs do not address the scope of the problem concerning commercial sexual exploitation of children.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Although the problem does not appear to be widespread, children in Anguilla are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation.(1, 2) Data on key indicators on children’s work and education are not available from the sources used in this report.

Table 1. Statistics on Children’s Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	Unavailable
Primary Completion Rate (%)		Unavailable

Source for primary completion rate was unavailable from UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.(3)
Data were unavailable from Understanding Children’s Work Project’s analysis, 2015.(4)

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children’s work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation* (1, 2)

* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

Research has found no evidence that the Government of Anguilla collects or disseminates information regarding the prevalence and nature of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and other worst forms of child labor.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR



British Overseas Territories (BOTs) are territories under the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United Kingdom (UK), but they do not form part of the UK. They are self-governing, except in the areas of foreign affairs and defense. Domestic UK law does not generally apply to BOTs, unless explicitly extended, and conventions ratified under UK law need to be officially extended to BOTs.

The following convention has been extended to Anguilla (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

	Convention	Ratification
	ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	
	ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor (cont)

	Convention	Ratification
	UN CRC	✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	

The Government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	14	Articles 1 and 3–4 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act; Articles 1–2 of the Employment of Children (Restriction) Act (5, 6)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	14	Articles 1 and 3–4 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act; Articles 1–2 of the Employment of Children (Restriction) Act (5, 6)
Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children	Yes		Article 4 and 6 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act (6)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Article 4 of the Constitution; Articles 147–148 and 152–153 of the Criminal Code (7, 8)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Articles 152–153 of the Criminal Code (8)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 147–148, 150, and 152–153 of the Criminal Code (8)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	N/A		
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17	Article 117 of the Education Act (10)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 106 of the Education Act (10)

* No conscription (9)

Article 3 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act prohibits children under age 14 from working in industrial undertakings such as mining, manufacturing, and construction. Article 2 of the Employment of Children (Restriction) Act prohibits children under age 14 from engaging in any occupation likely to be injurious to their health or safety.(5, 6) Although Anguillan law prohibits some hazardous work for children under age 18, it allows children over age 16 to engage in night work in industrial undertakings in the manufacturing of raw sugar.(6)

Although the Criminal Code prohibits the use of a child for prostitution, it does not address the use of a child for the production of pornography. Additionally, research could not determine whether Anguillan law prohibits the use of children in illicit activities, such as drug trafficking.(8)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Research found no evidence that law enforcement agencies in Anguilla took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms, during the reporting period (Table 5).

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Department of Labor of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investments, and Tourism	Enforce child labor laws through the Labor Commissioner, pursuant to the Employment of Children (Restriction) Act.(5, 12)
Department of Social Development of the Ministry of Social Development	Safeguard the well-being of children and investigate reports of child abuse.(13, 14)
Royal Anguilla Police Force	Investigate child protection cases.(13, 14)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

Table 6. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Ministry of Social Development	Implement child protection efforts and ensure Anguilla complies with the CRC.(15, 16)

The Government of Anguilla coordinates child protection issues through the Ministry of Social Development.(16) However, the extent to which the Ministry addressed the worst forms of child labor during the reporting period, particularly the commercial sexual exploitation of children, is unclear.

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of Anguilla has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 7).

Table 7. Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
Child Protection National Action Plan*	Calls for the development of the Child Protection Protocols. Implemented by the Ministry of Social Development in consultation with UNICEF.(15, 17, 18)
Safeguarding and Child Protection Protocols and Procedures*†	Provides guidance and support on identifying, reporting, investigating, managing, and prosecuting child abuse cases. Developed by the Ministry of Social Development in conjunction with UNICEF.(13, 14, 16) Aims to address legislative gaps in the protection of children.(17, 19)
Inter-Agency Child Protection Protocol*†	Provides a framework for interagency collaboration on child protection issues. Signed by representatives of the Ministry of Social Development’s Departments of Social Development, Education, and Probation, as well as by the Royal Anguilla Police Force and the Health Authority of Anguilla. Developed in consultation with UNICEF.(20, 21)

* Child labor elimination and prevention strategies do not appear to have been integrated into this policy.

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2015, the Government of Anguilla funded and participated in social programs that may contribute to the prevention or elimination of child labor (Table 8).

Table 8. Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Safeguarding Children in Anguilla Project†	Ministry of Social Development media campaign that engages civil society groups on child protection issues.(16, 22)
Department for Youth and Culture Programming†	Department for Youth and Culture program that provides a range of cultural activities for children ages 11 to 18 during summer months; facilitates development of youth centers where young people can participate in educational activities.(16)
Child Safeguarding in the Overseas Territories Regional Project (2014–2016)	A \$1.2 million, 3-year project funded by the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development in collaboration with UNICEF to increase the Government’s capacity to safeguard children in the Eastern Caribbean.(23)

† Program is funded by the Government of Anguilla.

Research could not determine whether these initiatives have an impact on the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Research also found no evidence that the Government has carried out programs that specifically address the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO PREVENT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the continued prevention of child labor, including its worst forms, in Anguilla (Table 9).

Table 9. Suggested Government Actions to Prevent Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure the law prohibits all children under age 18 from engaging in hazardous work.	2011 – 2015
	Ensure the law prohibits the use of children for the production of pornography.	2015
	Ensure the law prohibits the use of children in illicit activities, such as drug trafficking.	2014 – 2015
Enforcement	Collect, analyze, and disseminate information regarding the enforcement of relevant laws protecting children from commercial sexual exploitation.	2009 – 2015
Coordination	Ensure there is a coordinating mechanism to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2009 – 2015
Government Policies	Integrate child labor elimination and prevention strategies into the Child Protection National Action Plan, the Safeguarding and Child Protection Protocols, and the Inter-Agency Child Protection Protocol.	2010 – 2015
Social Programs	Collect, analyze, and disseminate information regarding the prevalence and nature of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and about other worst forms of child labor, in order to guide the development of policies and programs to address the problem.	2009 – 2015
	Institute programs to address the worst forms of child labor in commercial sexual exploitation.	2015

REFERENCES

- U.S. Department of State. "Overseas Territories of the United Kingdom," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2013*. Washington, DC; June 19, 2013; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/210742.pdf>.
- U.S. Department of State. "United Kingdom," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2013*. Washington, DC; February 27, 2014; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/220555.pdf>.
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics. *Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary. Total*. [accessed December 16, 2015]; <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>. Data provided is the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school. This measure is a proxy measure for primary completion. This ratio is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. A high ratio indicates a high degree of current primary education completion. Because the calculation includes all new entrants to last grade (regardless of age), the ratio can exceed 100 percent, due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat grades. For more information, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.
- UCW. *Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys*. Analysis received December 18, 2015. Reliable statistical data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics on children's work in general are reported in this chart, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section of this report.
- Government of Anguilla. *Employment of Children (Restriction) Act*, Revised Statues of Anguilla, Chapter E50, enacted 2000. [source on file].
- Government of Anguilla. *Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act*, enacted December 15, 2000. [http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/LAWLIBRARY/getattachment/47396d89-7882-4afa-b036-f21f568796bb/EMPLOYMENT-OF-WOMEN,-YOUNG-PERSONS-AND-CHILDRE-\(1\).aspx](http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/LAWLIBRARY/getattachment/47396d89-7882-4afa-b036-f21f568796bb/EMPLOYMENT-OF-WOMEN,-YOUNG-PERSONS-AND-CHILDRE-(1).aspx).
- Government of Anguilla. *The Anguilla Constitution Order 1982*, enacted April 1, 1982. <http://www.constitutionnet.org/vl/anguilla-constitution-1982>.
- Government of Anguilla. *Anguilla Criminal Code*, c. 140, enacted December 15, 2000. <http://www.anguillalaws.com/TOC/R.S.A.%20c.%20C140%20Criminal%20Code%20Act%20TOC.pdf>.
- Government of the United Kingdom. *Armed Forced Act 2006, Chapter 52*, enacted 2006.
- Government of Anguilla. *Education Act*, enacted 2012.
- United Kingdom Parliament Defence Committee. *Written Evidence from the Peace Pledge Union*. source on file 2013. <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201314/cmselect/cmdfence/576/576vw06.htm>.
- Government of Anguilla. *Department of Labour*, Government of Anguilla, [online] [cited April 9, 2014]; <http://www.gov.ai/departement.php?id=1&dept=11>.
- Government of Anguilla. *Safeguarding Children in Anguilla, An Abbreviated Guide*. The Valley; 2011. <http://www.gov.ai/documents/Draft%20Child%20Protection%20Protocol%20Abbreviated%20Guide.pdf>.
- Government of Anguilla- Ministry of Health and Social Development. *Safeguarding Children in Anguilla: A Policy Guideline*. The Valley; 2015. [source on file].
- Anguilla Correspondent. *Focus on Child Protection Protocols – Phase Three*, Anguilla Guide, [previously online] [cited February 15, 2012]; <http://www.anguillaguide.com/article/articleview/7981/1/140/> [previously online].
- Overseas Territories Joint Ministerial Council. *Progress made on the commitments in the 2012 Joint Ministerial Council communiqué - Anguilla*. The Valley; November 2013. http://www.gov.ai/documents/FINAL_Anguilla_progress_report.pdf.

17. The Anguillian. "Protecting Anguillian Children from Abuse." *The Anguillian*, The Valley, June 21, 2013; News. <http://theanguillian.com/2013/06/protecting-anguillian-children-from-abuse/>.
18. U.S. Embassy- London. *reporting, January 21, 2014*.
19. Anguilla Ministry of Health & Social Development. *Safeguarding Children in Anguilla*. Booklet; 2015. <http://www.gov.ai/documents/SafeguardingChildrenInAnguilla.pdf>.
20. The Anguillian. "Signing of the Inter-Agency Child Protection Protocol." [online] March 30 2015 [cited July 6, 2015]; <http://theanguillian.com/2015/03/signing-of-the-interagency-child-protection-protocol/>.
21. Anguilla - Health & Social Development, Department of Social Development, and UNICEF. *Interagency Child Protection Protocol*; 2015. <http://www.gov.ai/documents/MSD%20-%20Interagency%20Child%20Protection%20Protocol%202015.pdf>.
22. U.S. Embassy- London. *reporting, January 31, 2013*.
23. UNICEF. *New DFID-UNICEF Project to Safeguard Children in the British Overseas Territories*; February 28, 2014. http://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/ECAO_Monsterrat_launch.pdf.