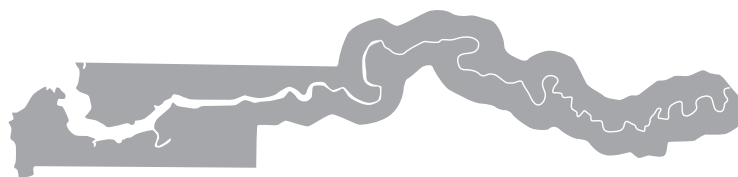


In 2015, The Gambia made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Ministry of Education continued the Conditional Cash Transfer initiative that provided subsidies to Koranic teachers, marabouts, to support discontinuing their practice of forcing students to beg in the streets.



The Government continued its support of the country's 15 Child Protection Committees. However, children in The Gambia continue to engage in child labor, including in domestic work and in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Gaps in the law remain, including increasing the compulsory education age to the minimum age for work. In addition, child labor enforcement resources are limited and existing social programs are insufficient to address the scope of the child labor problem.

### I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in The Gambia are engaged in child labor, including in domestic work. Children are also engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking.(1, 2) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in The Gambia.

**Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education**

| Children                      | Age       | Percent        |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Working (% and population)    | 5-14 yrs. | 36.4 (180,954) |
| Attending School (%)          | 5-14 yrs. | 65.7           |
| Combining Work and School (%) | 7-14 yrs. | 29.6           |
| Primary Completion Rate (%)   |           | 67.3           |

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2014, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.(3)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from MICS3 Survey, 2005–2006.(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   |
|---|--|
| Agriculture                             | Farming, including protecting crops by chasing animals* (1, 5)   |
| Industry                                | Working in carpentry,* masonry,* sewing,* plumbing,* and in metal welding workshops*† (1, 6)               |
| Services                                | Domestic work* (1, 6)  |
|   | Street work,* including vending* (1, 7)  |
|   | Scavenging for scrap metal and jewelry at dump sites* (1)  |
|   | Working as taxi and bus attendants* (1)  |
|   | Working as auto mechanics*† (1, 7)   |
| Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡ | Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1, 2, 8)                       |
|   | Forced begging by Koranic teachers (1, 2, 5)   |
|   | Forced labor in domestic work* and street vending,* each sometimes as a result of human trafficking (1, 2) |

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

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

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

In The Gambia, children are internally trafficked and subjected to commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, and domestic work. Girls and boys from West African countries, including Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Benin are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation in The Gambia.(2) European tourists also subject children to commercial

# Gambia, The

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT




sexual exploitation in brothels and motels in tourist areas.(2, 6, 9, 10) It appears the Government has not conducted research to determine the activities carried out by children, including in agriculture and domestic work, to inform policies and social programs. Reports indicate that in The Gambia it is a common practice to send boys to receive education from Koranic teachers, *marabouts*, and some Koranic students, *almudus*, are forced by their teachers to beg in the streets for money and food.(2, 6, 11) Some *marabouts* also force students to sell items on the street and in rural areas, and some *almudus* work in agriculture for long hours. (6)

Article 30 of the Constitution mandates free compulsory education; however, families are often required to buy books and uniforms for their children and contribute to the school fund, which is used to pay for school activities.(12, 14, 15) A report indicates a cultural preference to educate boys, which may cause girls to be more vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor. To address this issue, the Government has waived school fees for girls.(11, 12)

## II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Gambia has ratified most key international conventions concerning child labor (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   | ✓            |
|  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    | 16  | Article 43 of the Children's Act (16)   |
| Minimum Age for Hazardous Work                                  | Yes    | 18  | Article 44 of the Children's Act; Article 46 of the Labor Act (16, 17)  |
| Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children | Yes    |     | Articles 44 and 45 of the Children's Act (16)   |
| Prohibition of Forced Labor                                     | Yes    |     | Article 20 of the Constitution; Article 41 of the Children's Act (15, 16)   |
| Prohibition of Child Trafficking                                | Yes    |     | Articles 30 and 39 of the Children's Act; Articles 28 and 56 of the Trafficking in Persons Act; Article 13 of the Tourism Offenses Act (16, 18, 19) |
| Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children       | Yes    |     | Articles 26 and 27, 29–32, and 34 of the Children's Act; Articles 7–9 of the Tourism Offenses Act (16, 19)  |
| Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities             | Yes    |     | Articles 31, 36, and 37 of the Children's Act (16)  |
| Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment                 | N/A*   |     |   |
| Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service                      | Yes    | 18  | Article 59 of the Children's Act (6, 16)  |
| Compulsory Education Age  | Yes    | 12  | Article 30 of the Constitution (15)   |
| Free Public Education   | Yes    |     | Article 30 of the Constitution; Article 18 of the Children's Act (15, 16)   |

\*No conscription. (20)

In The Gambia, children are required to attend school only until the age of 12, at which point they are permitted under Section 51 of the Children’s Act to work as an apprentice in the informal sector. This standard makes children ages 13 to 15 that are not engaged in apprenticeships in the informal sector particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor because they are not required to be in school, but also are not legally permitted to work.(12, 15, 21) Section 43 of the Children’s Act, however, permits children at age 16 to do light work, meaning work that does not jeopardize the health or safety of the child and does not interfere with school attendance.(16) In November 2014, President Jammeh declared the Government would impose the death penalty for the crime of raping a child, effective September 2015.(22)

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

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

**Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement**

| Organization/Agency                                     | Role   |
|---|--|
| Department of Social Welfare (DSW)                      | Combat forced child labor and coordinate the handling of trafficking victims, working closely with social welfare officers in police units.(6, 13) Monitor, through the operation of five Neighborhood Watch Groups, suspected cases of child abuse or child commercial sexual exploitation in urban areas near tourist sites. Operate a 24-hour hotline to address human trafficking and maintain a database of individuals suspected of pedophilia or child trafficking, in collaboration with The Gambia Tourism Board.(9, 23) Maintain an electronic database that contains information on cases related to child protection, including those involving labor and human trafficking violations.(9, 23) |
| Child Protection Alliance (CPA)                         | Promote children’s rights and child protection services. Raise awareness about child exploitation.(24-26) Include Government departments, civil society organizations, UN agencies, NGOs, child and youth organizations, and bilateral institutions.(25).  |
| National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (NAATIP) | Investigate suspected cases of trafficking, including child trafficking. Agency includes investigators, police, members of the National Intelligence Agency, and five prosecutors.(27) Gather evidence for NAATIP Director, who can recommend that the NAATIP prosecutor file charges for trafficking violations.(27)  |
| The Gambia Tourism Board                                | Combat commercial sexual exploitation of children in tourist areas.(6) Maintain a database of individuals suspected of pedophilia or child trafficking, in collaboration with the DSW.(9, 28)  |
| Tourism Security Unit                                   | Prevent unaccompanied children from entering tourist areas and patrol tourist areas for child labor and criminal violations, such as commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking. Has a dedicated child protection division.(6, 13, 28)   |
| Gambia Police Force Child Welfare Unit                  | Oversee all situations involving children’s welfare.(26) Work with the CPA, DSW, and other agencies and NGOs to assess and identify children engaged in the worst forms of child labor.(7)   |
| Child Protection Committees                             | Raise awareness and report cases of labor issues, including child labor, to the authorities. DSW operates 15 Child Protection Committees in the country.(1, 7, 13, 29)   |
| Neighborhood Watch Groups                               | Monitor neighborhoods for child exploitation. Five existing groups established by DSW in urban areas near tourist resorts.(13) Provides members with allowances and cell phone credit.(13)   |

#### *Labor Law Enforcement*

In 2015, labor law enforcement agencies in The Gambia took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

**Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor**

| Overview of Labor Law Enforcement             | 2014    | 2015        |
|---|---------|-------------|
| Labor Inspectorate Funding                    | Unknown | Unknown (1) |
| Number of Labor Inspectors                    | 4 (5)   | 4 (1)       |
| Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties   | Unknown | Unknown (1) |
| Training for Labor Inspectors                 |         |             |
| ■ Initial Training for New Employees          | Unknown | Unknown (1) |
| ■ Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor | Unknown | Unknown (1) |
| ■ Refresher Courses Provided                  | Unknown | Unknown (1) |

# Gambia, The

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT

**Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor (cont)**

| Overview of Labor Law Enforcement  | 2014        | 2015     |
|--|-------------|----------|
| Number of Labor Inspections  | Unknown     | Unknown  |
| ■ Number Conducted at Worksite   | Unknown     | Unknown  |
| ■ Number Conducted by Desk Reviews   | Unknown     | Unknown  |
| Number of Child Labor Violations Found   | 0 (6)       | Unknown  |
| Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed                  | Unknown (6) | Unknown  |
| ■ Number of Penalties Imposed That Were Collected                                  | Unknown     | Unknown  |
| Routine Inspections Conducted  | Unknown     | Unknown  |
| ■ Routine Inspections Targeted   | Unknown     | Unknown  |
| Unannounced Inspections Permitted  | Unknown     | Yes (1)  |
| Unannounced Inspections Conducted  | Yes (5)     | Yes (1)  |
| Complaint Mechanism Exists   | No (13)     | No (13)  |
| Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services | Yes (13)    | Yes (13) |

According to the ILO recommendation of one inspector for every 40,000 workers in less-developed economies, The Gambia should employ about 19 inspectors to adequately enforce labor laws.(30-32) A source also indicates that inadequate transportation and a lack of fuel presented a challenge for inspectors to carry out their duties.(1, 6) Children found during labor inspections are referred to the Department of Social Welfare (DSW).(13)

### *Criminal Law Enforcement*

In 2015, criminal law enforcement agencies in The Gambia took actions to combat the worst forms of child labor (Table 7).

**Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

| Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement  | 2014        | 2015    |
|---|-------------|---------|
| Training for Investigators  |             |         |
| ■ Initial Training for New Employees  | Yes (5)     | Unknown |
| ■ Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor                      | Unknown     | Unknown |
| ■ Refresher Courses Provided  | Yes (23)    | Yes (1) |
| Number of Investigations  | 1 (23)      | Unknown |
| Number of Violations Found  | Unknown (2) | 3       |
| Number of Prosecutions Initiated  | 0 (23)      | 19 (1)  |
| Number of Convictions   | 0 (23)      | Unknown |
| Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services | Unknown     | Unknown |

## 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 8).

**Table 8. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor**

| Coordinating Body                              | Role & Description  |
|--|---|
| Department of Social Welfare (DSW)             | Coordinate Government efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor. Headed by a Director and assisted by social welfare officers.(6)  |
| National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons | Coordinate, administer, and monitor the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Act and share information among law enforcement agencies. Convene monthly meetings of the National TIP Taskforce.(6, 13, 28) |

In 2015, the annual budget of \$33,000 for the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (NAATIP) covered salaries and administrative costs, but ad hoc allocations were occasionally received from the central Government. NAATIP also had additional funding for training its personnel and law enforcement officials.(1, 6, 26) NAATIP is developing a database to monitor human trafficking and hired a data officer to gather and compile information from all organizations involved in anti-trafficking efforts; however, information has not been released.(6)

## V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of The Gambia has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 9).

**Table 9. Policies Related to Child Labor**

| Policy   | Description  |
|--|--|
| Code of Conduct of the Gambia Tourism Authority for the Protection of Children | Raises awareness of commercial sexual exploitation of children in the tourism industry and among tourists.(6, 33) At the beginning of peak tourism season annually, new hotel staff are trained on the Code.(6)  |
| National Trafficking In Persons Action Plan (2012–2016)                        | Establishes a plan to combat human trafficking; initially drafted by the Ministry of Justice and recently updated by NAATIP, which is responsible for implementation.(13)  |
| Program for Accelerated Growth and Employment (2012–2015)                      | Promotes improved social protection for children and access to education and to prevent child labor, including its worst forms.(7, 34)   |
| United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012–2016)                    | Encourages improved access to education and develops child labor policies.(35)   |
| Trafficking Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)                                  | Coordinates efforts to address human trafficking in The Gambia and Senegal through information sharing, improved laws, and prevention, protection, and assistance activities. Aims to develop a National Social Protection Policy and Operational Plan.(36) The MOU, signed in December 2013, includes the participation of six UN agencies.(13, 36) |
| Education Policy* (2004–2015)  | Outlines goals to expand school infrastructure, increase school enrollment, and improve the quality of education.(37)  |

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

In 2015, The Government was in the process of developing a National Children’s Policy and a National Plan of Action to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children to follow the 2004 Plan; however, neither plan was approved.(7) Likewise, research found no evidence of a newly approved Education Policy. Although the Government of The Gambia has adopted the Trafficking MOU, research found no evidence of a policy on other worst forms of child labor.

## VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2015, the Government of The Gambia funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

**Table 10. Social Programs to Address Child Labor**

| Program                                     | Description   |
|---|---|
| Combating Child Sex Tourism Project         | CPA project, funded by ECPAT Netherlands, that raises awareness about commercial sexual exploitation of children and Tourism Offences Act among Tourism Security Unit personnel, hoteliers, travel agencies, and other tourism stakeholders. Provides Tourism Security Unit personnel with the Code of Conduct of the Gambia Tourism Authority for the Protection of Children.(1, 38)             |
| Street Children Centert                     | DSW, with support from international organizations, foreign NGOs, and local businesses, run a drop-in center in Talinding Kunjang that provides medical care, food, and counseling to street children, including human trafficking victims and almusus.(6, 13, 28, 29) Tries to prevent children from returning to begging.(11, 39)   |
| Conditional Cash Transfers to the Majaalist | Ministry of Education program gives marabouts food rations and approximately \$2.56 monthly for each student if the marabouts do not force students to beg.(13) Provides teachers for English, mathematics, and science to Koranic schools. The Government reports that more than 1,000 children are benefiting from the program and plans to expand the program into more rural areas.(1, 6, 40) |
| Shelter for Trafficking Victims             | DSW, with support from international organizations, foreign NGOs, and local businesses, operate a 24-hour shelter in Bakoteh for victims of human trafficking, including children. Accommodates 48 people and provides guests with food, medical care, and counseling.(13) Provided services to over 1,000 children since opening in 2006.(1, 13)   |
| One-Stop Center                             | DSW center, with the support of NGO partners, opened in 2013, provides medical care, counseling, and legal services to victims of human trafficking and gender-based violence.(13)  |
| Family Assistance Hotline†                  | DSW 24-hour hotline staffed with social welfare officers for trafficking victims.(1, 13)  |

† Program is funded by the Government of The Gambia.

# Gambia, The

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT

Although The Gambia has programs that target child labor, the scope of these programs is insufficient to fully address the extent of the problem and to reach all children vulnerable to human trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and street work. Existing programs do not target children working in agriculture and domestic work, where children are found working.

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

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in The Gambia (Table 11).

**Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms**

| Area                | Suggested Action  | Year(s) Suggested |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| Legal Framework     | Adopt legislation that increases the age of compulsory education to 16 so that it is commensurate with the minimum age for work.  | 2010 – 2015       |
| Enforcement         | Provide labor law enforcement with sufficient staffing and financial resources to conduct inspections.  | 2013 – 2015       |
|                     | Make information publicly available about the labor inspectorate's level of funding, number of labor inspectors and training related to child labor, including its worst forms. Establish a reporting mechanism for child labor complaints, investigations, and prosecutions. | 2012 – 2015       |
|                     | Make information publicly available about the number of criminal law enforcement investigations, violations found, prosecutions, and convictions concerning the worst forms of child labor.   | 2015              |
| Coordination        | Ensure the NAATIP has sufficient funding to provide training on trafficking in persons and other worst forms of child labor.  | 2012 – 2015       |
| Government Policies | Ensure that child labor elimination and prevention strategies are integrated into its Education Policy.   | 2015              |
| Government Policies | Adopt a policy that addresses all relevant worst forms of child labor, such as commercial sexual exploitation.  | 2015              |
| Social Programs     | Expand existing programs to address child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and children working in the street.  | 2010 – 2015       |
|                     | Conduct research to determine the activities carried out by children, including in agriculture and domestic work, to inform policies and social programs.   | 2009 – 2015       |
|                     | Ensure that children can complete primary school by subsidizing or defraying the cost of books, uniforms, and other fees.   | 2010 – 2015       |
|                     | Expand existing programs to address children working in agriculture and domestic work.  | 2015              |

### REFERENCES

- U.S. Embassy- Banjul. *reporting, January 25, 2016.*
- U.S. Department of State. "The Gambia," in *Trafficking in Persons Report-2015*. Washington, DC; July 27, 2015; <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/countries/2015/243441.htm>.
- 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*. Original data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 3, 2005-06. 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.
- U.S. Embassy- Banjul official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. April 10, 2015.
- U.S. Embassy- Banjul. *reporting, January 27, 2014.*
- ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Gambia (ratification: 2001) Published: 2014*; accessed April 22, 2014; [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:3186509:NO](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3186509:NO).
- U.S. Department of State. "The Gambia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2014*. Washington, DC; June 25, 2015; <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/#wrapper>.
- U.S. Embassy- Banjul. *reporting, March 3, 2011.*
- Saliu, Y. "Say No to 'Child Sex Tourism.'" *The Daily Observer*, Banjul, October 24, 2012. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201210240656.html>.
- U.S. Embassy- Banjul. *reporting, February 1, 2012.*
- U.S. Department of State. "The Gambia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2013*. Washington, DC; February 27, 2014; <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?year=2013&dclid=220116EXECUTIVE>.
- U.S. Embassy- Banjul. *reporting, February 14, 2014.*

14. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Gambia (ratification: 2000) Published: 2011*; accessed June 11, 2014; [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:2699984](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2699984).
15. Government of The Gambia. *Constitution*, enacted January 1997. <http://www.accessgambia.com/information/constitution.html>.
16. Government of The Gambia. *Children's Act*, enacted July 21, 2005. [source on file].
17. Government of The Gambia. *Labour Act, 5/2007*, enacted October 17, 2007. [source on file].
18. Government of The Gambia. *Trafficking in Persons Act*, enacted October 5, 2007. [source on file].
19. Government of The Gambia. *Tourism Offences Act 2003*, enacted April 9, 2003. [source on file].
20. Child Soldiers International. *Louder Than Words: An agenda for action to end state use of child soldiers*. London; September 2012. [http://www.child-soldiers.org/global\\_report\\_reader.php?id=562](http://www.child-soldiers.org/global_report_reader.php?id=562).
21. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Gambia (ratification: 2000) Published: 2014*; accessed April 22, 2014; [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:3185722:NO](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3185722:NO).
22. U.S. Embassy- Banjul. *reporting, February 25, 2015*.
23. U.S. Department of State. "The Gambia," in *Trafficking in Persons Report-2014*. Washington, DC; June 20, 2014; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/226846.pdf>.
24. CRIN. *Child Protection Alliance*, [online] 2014 [cited February 6, 2014]; <http://crin.org/en/library/organisations/child-protection-alliance>.
25. ECPAT International CSEC Database. *The Gambia*; accessed March 14, 2014; [http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/Ecpat\\_directory.asp?id=31&groupID=1](http://resources.ecpat.net/EI/Ecpat_directory.asp?id=31&groupID=1).
26. U.S. Embassy- Banjul official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 20, 2014.
27. U.S. Embassy- Banjul official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. April 25, 2016.
28. U.S. Department of State. "The Gambia," in *Trafficking in Persons Report-2011*. Washington, DC; June 27, 2011; <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142983.pdf>.
29. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Gambia (ratification: 2001) Published: 2012*; accessed June 11, 2014; [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:3083542](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3083542).
30. CIA. *The World Factbook*, [online] [cited March 18, 2016]; <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2095.html#131>.
31. UN. *World Economic Situation and Prospects 2012 Statistical Annex*. New York; 2012. [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp\\_current/2012country\\_class.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp_current/2012country_class.pdf).
32. ILO. *Strategies and Practice for Labour Inspection*. Geneva, Committee on Employment and Social Policy; November 2006. <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/gb/docs/gb297/pdf/esp-3.pdf>.
33. Gambia Tourism Authority. *Code of Conduct of the Gambia Tourism Authority for the Protection of Children*. Banjul; 2004. <http://www.visitthegambia.gm/download/codeofconduct.pdf>.
34. Government of The Gambia. *Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) 2012-2015*. Banjul, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs; 2011. [http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/gambia/documents/about\\_us/page\\_2012\\_2015\\_en.pdf](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/gambia/documents/about_us/page_2012_2015_en.pdf).
35. The United Nations System in The Gambia, TGo Gambia. *United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016*. Development Assistance Framework. Banjul; July 2011. <http://www.undg.org/docs/12726/UNDAF%20Final%203Oct.2011.pdf>.
36. Governments of The Gambia and Senegal. *Memorandum of Understanding between the National Committee against Trafficking in Persons (CNLTP) Republic of Senegal and the National Agency against Trafficking in Persons (NAATIP) Republic of The Gambia*, enacted December 6, 2013. [source on file].
37. Republic of the Gambia and Department of State for Education. *Education Policy 2004-2015*. Banjul; May 2004. [http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Gambia/Gambia\\_Ed\\_Pol\\_2004-2015.pdf](http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Gambia/Gambia_Ed_Pol_2004-2015.pdf).
38. Camara, A. "CPA, Stakeholders Warm up for Campaign against Child Sex Tourism." *observer.gm* [online] January 29, 2013 [cited February 5, 2014]; <http://observer.gm/africa/gambia/article/cpa-stakeholders-warm-up-for-campaign-against-child-sex-tourism>.
39. U.S. Embassy- Banjul. *reporting, February 6, 2013*.
40. U.S. Embassy- Banjul. *reporting, March 8, 2013*.