

*In 2013, Anguilla made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. During the reporting period, the Government participated in an initiative with the UNDP to assist at-risk youth. The Ministry of Social Development continued to sponsor the National Conference on Youth and Development, in which the National Youth Council made recommendations on the protection of children and access to education. While the extent of the problem is unknown, some children in Anguilla are reported to engage in the worst forms of child labor, specifically in commercial sexual exploitation. The Government appears to lack a list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children. It also lacks a developed framework and targeted programs that address the commercial sexual exploitation of children.*

## I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

While the extent of the problem is unknown, some children in Anguilla are reported to engage in the worst forms of child labor, specifically in commercial sexual exploitation.(1-3) Table 1 provides key indicators on children’s work and education in Anguilla. Data on some of these indicators 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 (%)		78.7

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2008, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2014.(4)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children’s Work Project’s analysis, 2014.(5)

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* (1-3, 6, 7)
	Used in the production of pornography* (1)

\* 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.




Some children reportedly perform sex acts in exchange for money and gifts.(1, 6) Evidence suggests that in some cases these transactions may occur with the knowledge, consent, or initiation of the child’s parent.(1, 6) There are also reports that non-Anguillan migrant children may be involved in commercial sexual exploitation.(1) 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 ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

British Overseas Territories (OTs) 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 OTs, unless explicitly extended.

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	
	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 relevant 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	Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act; Employment of Children (Restriction) Act; Education Act (8-10)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act; Employment of Children (Restriction) Act (8, 10)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Constitution (11)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Criminal Code (12)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Criminal Code (12)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Criminal Code (12)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (13)
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes	18	
	Non-Combat: Yes	16	
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17	Education Act (9)
Free Public Education	Yes		Education Act (9)

\* No conscription or no standing military.

Section 3 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act prohibits children under the age of 14 from working in industrial undertakings such as mining, manufacturing, and construction. However, the law does not prohibit young persons between the ages of 14 and 18 from engaging in industrial undertakings, which may leave them vulnerable to dangerous work.(10) Research could not identify whether Anguilla has a comprehensive list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children.

During the previous reporting period, the Government received UNICEF funding to begin drafting legislation that would strengthen protections against child abuse.(14) Research has not found whether this draft legislation has been completed, or the extent to which it addresses the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The UK Government has introduced systems to track ages and locations of individual soldiers, with the aim of preventing under-18s from being deployed into hostilities. Deployment of members of the armed forces who have not yet reached 18 years is permitted when there is a genuine need and the situation is urgent.(13, 15-17)

### 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 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.(8, 18)
Department of Social Development of the Ministry of Social Development	Safeguard the well-being of children and investigate reports of child abuse.(19-21)
Royal Anguilla Police Force	Investigate child protection cases.(19-21)

Research found no evidence that law enforcement agencies in Anguilla took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms.

### 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.(22, 23)

In 2013, the Government of Anguilla continued to coordinate child protection issues through the Ministry of Social Development.(23) However, the extent to which the Ministry addressed the worst forms of child labor, and 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.(22) In 2013, the Ministry of Social Development, with the involvement of UNICEF, organized the interagency Child Protection Protocol Consultation Workshop to continue to develop the Child Protection Protocols.(24, 25)
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. (19, 21, 23) Reported to address legislative gaps in the protection of children.(24)

\*The impact of this policy on child labor does not appear to have been studied.

In 2013, the Ministry of Social Development sponsored the Seventh Annual National Conference on Youth and Development, in which the National Youth Council met at the Anguilla House of Assembly to make recommendations on the protection of children, youth employment, and access to education.(26-28) Also during the reporting period, the Ministry of Tourism engaged public and private agencies to debate a comprehensive tourism policy that would guide the sustainable development of the sector. However, it is unclear if safeguards against child labor or the promotion of children’s rights were included in the debate.(29)

### VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

In 2013, the Government of Anguilla funded social programs that may have an impact on child labor, including its worst forms (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.(14, 23) In 2013, produced an outreach campaign that targeted the Spanish-speaking community of all ages on raising awareness of children’s issues.(23)
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.(23)

\*The impact of this program on child labor does not appear to have been studied.

‡ Program is funded by the Government of Anguilla.

In 2013, the Government of Anguilla, through the Ministry of Social Development, began working with the UNDP to develop a project for at-risk youth.(23)

The question of whether these initiatives have an impact on the commercial sexual exploitation of children remains unclear. Research found no evidence that the Government has carried out programs to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children directly.

## 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
Laws	Amend the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act to prohibit all children under the age of 18 from engaging in hazardous work.	2011 – 2013
	Clarify whether Anguilla has codified a list of hazardous activities prohibited to children under age 18.	2011 – 2013
	Clarify whether Anguilla has drafted new legislation to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation.	2013
Enforcement	Collect, analyze, and disseminate information regarding the enforcement of relevant laws protecting children from commercial sexual exploitation.	2009 – 2013
Coordination	Ensure there is a coordinating mechanism to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2009 – 2013
Government Policies	Assess the impact that the Child Protection National Action Plan and Safeguarding and Child Protection Protocols and Procedures may have on addressing commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2010 – 2013
Social Programs	Collect, analyze, and disseminate information regarding the prevalence and nature of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and other worst forms of child labor to guide the development of policies and programs to address the problem.	2009 – 2013
	Assess the impact of existing social programs on the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2010 – 2013
	Implement programs to address the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2011 – 2013

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