

In 2014, Anguilla made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. During the reporting period, the Government participated in the Child Safeguarding in the Overseas Territories Regional Project, a project designed by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and UNICEF 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 to children. The Government also lacks a developed framework and targeted programs that address the 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, specifically in commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>(1, 2)</sup> 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, 2015.<sup>(3)</sup>  
Data were unavailable from Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis, 2015.<sup>(4)</sup>

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 <sup>‡</sup>	Commercial sexual exploitation* (1, 2, 5, 6)

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

<sup>‡</sup> 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. Evidence suggests that in some cases these transactions may occur with the knowledge, consent, or initiation of the child's parent.<sup>(5)</sup> 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 (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 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 (7, 8)
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 (7, 8)
Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children	No		
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Article 4 of the Constitution (9)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Articles 147-148 and 152-153 of the Criminal Code (10)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Articles 147-148 and 150 of the Criminal Code (10)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	No		
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes	18	Article 328 UK Armed Forces Act 2006 (11)
	Non-Combat: Yes	16	
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	17	Article 117 of the Education Act (12)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 106 of the Education Act (12)

\* No conscription.

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 that is likely to be injurious to their health or safety.(7, 8) However, Anguillan law does not appear to provide protections against dangerous work for children ages 14 to 18. Research could also not determine whether Anguilla has a comprehensive list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children.

In 2012, the Government received UNICEF funding to begin drafting legislation that would strengthen protections against child abuse.(13) However, research indicates that this legislation has not yet been completed. In addition, research could not determine the extent to which it addresses the commercial sexual exploitation of children.(14, 15) Research could also not determine whether Anguillan law prohibits the use of children in illicit activities, such as drug trafficking.

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.(11, 16-18)

### 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.(7, 19)
Department of Social Development of the Ministry of Social Development	Safeguard the well-being of children and investigate reports of child abuse.(20, 21)
Royal Anguilla Police Force	Investigate child protection cases.(20, 21)

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

### 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)

The Government of Anguilla coordinates 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, during the reporting period 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.(22, 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.(20, 21, 23) Aim to address legislative gaps in the protection of children.(24)
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.(26)

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

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, representatives from the Departments of Social Development, Education, and Probation from the Ministry of Social Development, as well as from the Royal Anguilla Police Force and the Health Authority of Anguilla, signed the Inter-Agency Child Protection Protocol to facilitate interagency collaboration on child protection issues.(26)

## VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2014, the Government of Anguilla funded and participated in 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. (13, 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)
Child Safeguarding in the Overseas Territories Regional Project (2014 – 2016)†	\$1.2 million, 3-year project funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and implemented by UNICEF to increase the Government's capacity to safeguard children in the Eastern Caribbean.(27)

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

† Program was launched during the reporting period.

‡ 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 – 2014
	Clarify whether Anguilla has codified a comprehensive list of hazardous activities prohibited to children under age 18.	2011 – 2014
	Clarify whether Anguilla has drafted new legislation to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation.	2013 – 2014
	Ensure the law prohibits the use of children in illicit activities, such as drug trafficking.	2014
Enforcement	Collect, analyze, and disseminate information regarding the enforcement of relevant laws protecting children from commercial sexual exploitation.	2009 – 2014
Coordination	Ensure there is a coordinating mechanism to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children.	2009 – 2014
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 – 2014
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 – 2014
	Assess the impact of existing social programs on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and create programs to address and prevent this problem.	2010 – 2014

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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.

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