
Morocco," section 6d.

²³⁷⁷ Government of Morocco, *Le nouveau Code du travail*, article 172.

²³⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, article 179.

²³⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, articles 181 and 287.

²³⁸⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007 Morocco," section 6d.

²³⁸¹ Government of Morocco, *Note on Child Labor* submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor Federal Register Notice (December 5, 2006) "Request for Information on Efforts by Certain Countries to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor", Washington, DC, February 28, 2007.

²³⁸² UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Second Periodic Reports of States Parties Due in 2000: Morocco*, prepared by Government of Morocco, pursuant to Article 44 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, February 12, 2003, para 647; available from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/22c537968b14bcfbc1256d2d0037f5b4/\\$FILE/G0340393.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/22c537968b14bcfbc1256d2d0037f5b4/$FILE/G0340393.pdf).

²³⁸³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007 Morocco," section 6d.

²³⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

²³⁸⁵ Government of Morocco, *Le nouveau Code du travail*, article 10.

²³⁸⁶ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Morocco," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from <http://www.child->

soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=948. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007 Morocco," section 6d.

²³⁸⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007 Morocco," section 5.

²³⁸⁸ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Second Periodic Reports of States Parties: Morocco*, para 642, 643.

²³⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, para 660.

²³⁹⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007 Morocco," section 5.

²³⁹¹ Government of Morocco, *Note on Child Labor*.

²³⁹² UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Initial Reports of States Parties: Morocco*, paras 98-99 and 128-129.

²³⁹³ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, December 14, 2007*.

²³⁹⁴ Management Systems International, *Adros: Combating Child Labor Through Education in Morocco*, Technical Progress Report, March-August, Rabat, September 30, 2007, 1.

²³⁹⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Combating Child Labour in Morocco by Creating an Enabling National Environment and Developing Direct Action Against Worst Forms of Child Labour in Rural Areas*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 18, 2007, 1.

²³⁹⁶ U.S. Department of Labor and Management Systems International, *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Morocco*, Notice of Award, September 24, 2007, 1, 3.

Mozambique

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In rural areas of Mozambique, children work on family or commercial farms, often picking cotton, tea, tobacco, and herding livestock.²³⁹⁷ Children also work in prostitution and as domestics.²³⁹⁸ At informal bars, known as *barracas*, girl employees are also made to work as prostitutes.²³⁹⁹ In some instances, children work in bonded labor in order to pay off a family debt.²⁴⁰⁰ Child begging is a mounting problem, with incidences of children being "contracted" to beg for non-family members.²⁴⁰¹

Children are trafficked internally and to South Africa for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation in brothels and popular nightclubs.²⁴⁰²

Young boys are trafficked within the country and to South Africa for farm and mine work, while girls are trafficked into prostitution and domestic servitude.²⁴⁰³

Children are known to cross the border from Zimbabwe into Mozambique to work in agriculture, construction, informal mining, prostitution, and street vending.²⁴⁰⁴

***Selected Statistics and Indicators
on Child Labor***²⁴⁰⁵

Working children, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working boys, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working girls, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	12
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	102
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	77
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	62
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Associated
* Must pay for miscellaneous school expenses	

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment in Mozambique is 15 years. In exceptional cases, the law allows children between 12 and 15 years to work with the joint approval of the Ministries of Labor, Health, and Education; these children are afforded special rights that protect their mental, physical, and social development.²⁴⁰⁶ The law restricts the conditions under which minors between 15 and 18 years may work, and commits employers to provide for their education and professional training. For example, children are prohibited from working more than 38 hours per week and more than 7 hours per day.²⁴⁰⁷ Minors under 18 years are not permitted to work in unhealthy, dangerous, or physically taxing occupations; must undergo a medical examination; and must be paid at least minimum wage. Violators of child labor laws are subject to fines.²⁴⁰⁸

The Ministry of Labor has the authority to enforce and regulate child labor laws in both the formal and informal sectors. Labor inspectors may obtain court orders to enforce compliance with child labor legislation.²⁴⁰⁹ According to USDOS, however, both the Labor Inspectorate and the police lack adequate staff, funds, and training to investigate child labor

cases, especially outside the capital. USDOS claims that the law is enforced in the formal sector but that enforcement is inadequate in the informal sector.²⁴¹⁰

The law prohibits forced labor, with the exception of prison labor.²⁴¹¹ The age for conscription and voluntary recruitment into the military is 18 years. In times of war, however, the minimum age for military conscription may be lowered.²⁴¹² The law also forbids the practice of prostitution in any form, including that of children. Procuring a minor is punishable by imprisonment for 6 months to 2 years.²⁴¹³ Various penal statutes contain provisions that can be applied to the trafficking of children.²⁴¹⁴

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

The Government provided information and provided education about the dangers of child labor. Public outreach efforts included police training on child prostitution and pornography.²⁴¹⁵ Police stations in Mozambique have established facilities to address the needs of child trafficking victims.²⁴¹⁶ In 2007, the Ministry of Interior was increased the number of these facilities from 151 to 155.²⁴¹⁷

The Government of Mozambique is participating in a USD 3 million USDOL-funded program implemented by the American Institutes for Research to combat child labor in agriculture, domestic work, street work, and commercial sexual exploitation.²⁴¹⁸ The 3-year project aims to withdraw and prevent 2,600 children from engaging in such activities.²⁴¹⁹

The Civic Education Forum, a civil society organization, operates a shelter for victims of trafficking. The shelter was built on land donated by the Moamba District Government to house and grow food for the residents.²⁴²⁰

²³⁹⁷ Ibid., section 6d. See also Save the Children, *Visitors from Zimbabwe: A preliminary study outlining the risks and vulnerabilities facing Zimbabwean children who have illegally crossed into Mozambique*, May 2006, 8; available from http://www.savethechildren.it/2003/download/Pubblicazioni/Zimbabwe/Zimbabwe_Cross_Border_Children.pdf.

²³⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Mozambique," section 6d. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Summary Record of the 762nd Meeting, Consideration of reports of States parties, Initial Report: Mozambique*, CRC/C/SR.762, February 28, 2003, 8; available from <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx?country=mz>.

²³⁹⁹ Save the Children UK, *Visitors from Zimbabwe: A Preliminary Study Outlining the Risks and Vulnerabilities Facing Zimbabwean Children who have Crossed Illegally into Mozambique*, May 24, 2006, 9; available from <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2006/sc-zim-24may.pdf> See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Mozambique: Exploitation and abuse awaits Zimbabwe's migrants", IRINnews.org, [online], May 25, 2006 [cited December 10, 2007]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=39621>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Mozambique: New bridge puts children at risk", IRINnews.org, [online], November 7, 2006 [cited December 10, 2007]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=61502>.

²⁴⁰⁰ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention, Concluding Observations: Mozambique*, CRC/C/15/Add.172, April 3, 2002, 10; available from <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx?country=mz>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), Mozambique (ratification: 2003)*, [online] 2006 [cited March 18, 2008]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

²⁴⁰¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 182*.

²⁴⁰² Jonathan Martens, Maciej 'Mac' Pieczkowski, and Bernadette van Vuuren-Smyth, *Seduction, Sale and Slavery: Trafficking in Women and Children for Sexual Exploitation in Southern Africa, 3rd edition*, International Organization for Migration Regional Office for Southern Africa, Pretoria, May 2003, 51; available from <http://www.iom.org.za/site/media/docs/TraffickingReport3rdEd.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Mozambique (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82806.htm>.

²⁴⁰³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Mozambique," section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Mozambique."

²⁴⁰⁴ Save the Children UK, *Visitors from Zimbabwe*, 7-10.

²⁴⁰⁵ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For data on ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Executive Summary. For minimum age for admission to work, age to which education is compulsory, and free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Mozambique," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007* Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 5, 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100495.htm>.

²⁴⁰⁶ Government of Mozambique, *Labour Law*, (October 2007), articles 23, 26; available from http://www.arbitrationmz.com/data/docs/Labour_Law_nr_232007.eng.pdf. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Summary Record of the 762nd Meeting, Consideration of reports of States parties, Initial Report*, 8. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Mozambique," section 6d.

²⁴⁰⁷ Government of Mozambique, *Mozambique Labour Law*, Articles 23, 26. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Mozambique," section 6d.

²⁴⁰⁸ Government of Mozambique, *Mozambique Labour Law*, Articles 23, 27, 267. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Mozambique," section 6d.

²⁴⁰⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Mozambique," section 6d.

²⁴¹⁰ Ibid.

²⁴¹¹ Government of Mozambique, *Constitution*, (November 2, 1990), article 88; available from [www.chr.up.ac.za/hr_docs/constitutions/docs/MozambiqueC\(rev\).doc](http://www.chr.up.ac.za/hr_docs/constitutions/docs/MozambiqueC(rev).doc).

²⁴¹² Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Mozambique," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=145>.

²⁴¹³ The Protection Project, *Mozambique*, [online] 2006 [cited March 19, 2008]; available from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/mozambique.doc.

²⁴¹⁴ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 182*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Mozambique."

²⁴¹⁵ U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 1, 2007.

²⁴¹⁶ U.S. Embassy- Maputo, *reporting*, November 20, 2007.

²⁴¹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Maputo, *reporting*, March 3, 2008, para 11.

²⁴¹⁸ American Institutes for Research, *RECLAIM: Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Mozambique*, technical progress report, September 2006.

²⁴¹⁹ American Institutes for Research, *RECLAIM: Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Mozambique*, cooperative

agreement, September 2005, 1, 2.

²⁴²⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Mozambique." See also U.S. Embassy-

Maputo, *reporting*, March 3, 2008, para 11.

Namibia

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ²⁴²¹	
Working children, 6-14 years (%), 1999:	14.7
Working boys, 6-14 years (%), 1999:	15.5
Working girls, 6-14 years (%), 1999:	13.9
Working children by sector, 6-14 years (%), 1999:	
- Agriculture	91.4
- Manufacturing	0.4
- Services	8.2
- Other	0.1
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	16
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	106
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	77
School attendance, children 6-14 years (%), 1999:	91.6
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	86
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Associated

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Namibia work in commercial and communal agriculture, and domestic service.²⁴²² Children find self-employment in basket weaving, traditional beer making, selling produce, barbering, milking cows, and charcoal production.²⁴²³ To support their households, children tend livestock, hunt, fish, and gather wild foods.²⁴²⁴ Children also unload goods, including hazardous chemicals, and guard cargo at night for long-distance truck drivers.²⁴²⁵ Children from poor rural households frequently assist extended family members in urban centers with house cleaning, cooking, and

child care in exchange for food, shelter, and sometimes clothes and money.²⁴²⁶ Numerous HIV/AIDS orphans and other vulnerable children are reportedly engaged in commercial sexual exploitation.²⁴²⁷

Children from Angola, Zambia, and other countries neighboring Namibia reportedly enter the country illegally to work on communal farms.²⁴²⁸ According to USDOS, however, Namibia is not a country of origin, transit, or destination for a significant number of trafficked children.²⁴²⁹

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age for employment at 14 years. The law also prohibits children under 16 years from working in any mine, industrial, or construction setting, and prohibits children under 18 years from engaging in night work from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m.²⁴³⁰ The Constitution protects children under 16 years from economic exploitation and states that they are not to be employed in any work that is likely to be hazardous; harmful to their physical health, or mental, spiritual, moral, or social development; or that would interfere with their education.²⁴³¹

The Constitution prohibits slavery and forced labor.²⁴³² The law criminalizes trafficking in persons and human smuggling.²⁴³³ Those found guilty of trafficking are subject to fines or

imprisonment of up to 50 years.²⁴³⁴ The law also makes it an offense for any adult to solicit or entice a child to participate in prostitution.²⁴³⁵

The law allows for compulsory military service, but there is no military draft because individuals