

# Chad

## *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor<sup>708</sup>*

Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2004:	53
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2004:	56.1
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2004:	49.7
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	Sources conflict
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	76
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2003:	60
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2004:	39.6
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	33
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No
* Must pay miscellaneous school expenses	

### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

Children work in agriculture and herding throughout Chad, and as street vendors, manual laborers, helpers in small shops, and domestic servants.<sup>709</sup> There have been reports of children who have been subjected to forced labor after being contracted by their parents to work for nomadic herders.<sup>710</sup> Anecdotal evidence suggests that some children are exploited into prostitution in the Southern oil-producing region.<sup>711</sup>

Chad is a country of origin, transit, and destination for children trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor. The majority of children are trafficked within Chad for work in domestic service, begging, and herding.<sup>712</sup> Children may be trafficked from the Central African Republic and Cameroon to Chad's oil-producing regions for

commercial sexual exploitation. Chadian children are also trafficked to the Central African Republic, Nigeria, and Cameroon for cattle herding<sup>713</sup> and to Saudi Arabia for involuntary servitude as forced beggars and street vendors.<sup>714</sup> The practice of sending boys to Koranic teachers to receive education is a common tradition. While some boys are cared for and receive lessons, many are forced to beg for money or food by their teachers and surrender the money that they have earned.<sup>715</sup>

There have been reports of child soldiering in the Chadian National Army and its affiliated forces, as well as in opposition militia forces.<sup>716</sup> It is reported that children are recruited to work as body guards, drivers, and cooks, as well as fighters and lookouts in the conflicts in Chad.<sup>717</sup> In eastern Chad, it has also been reported that children were forcibly recruited and taken away from their families from within refugee camps by Sudanese fighters.<sup>718</sup>

### **Child Labor Laws and Enforcement**

The law sets the minimum age for employment in Chad at 14 years. Apprenticeships, however, can begin at 13 years.<sup>719</sup> In addition, other exceptions can be made with the permission of the Minister of Public Health, the Minister of Labor and Social Security, and the permission of the legal representative of the child.<sup>720</sup> Night work by children under 18 years is prohibited.<sup>721</sup> Children under age 18 years are prohibited from performing hazardous work and work likely to harm their health, safety, or morals.<sup>722</sup> Labor inspectors may require an examination of young workers to determine if the tasks for which they are employed exceed their strength.<sup>723</sup> The law distinguishes which occupations are considered to be worst forms of child labor, including domestic servitude, child herders, and victims of trafficking.<sup>724</sup> Violation of child labor laws is subject to a fine for the first offense; repeat offenders are subject to a fine and/or 6 days to 3 months in prison.<sup>725</sup> The law stipulates that punishment will not be incurred for child labor offenses committed as a result of inaccurate age determination if the employer is not at fault.<sup>726</sup>

The law prohibits forced labor.<sup>727</sup> According to the law, children must be at least 18 years to volunteer for the Armed Forces and 20 years to be conscripted.<sup>728</sup> Under the law, prostitution is illegal and those who procure a prostitute are subject to more stringent penalties if the offense is related to a minor.<sup>729</sup> Offenders may be fined and imprisoned for 2 months to 2 years. If an offender is a relative or guardian, the punishment is increased to 5 to 10 years in prison.<sup>730</sup> The law does not specifically prohibit trafficking,<sup>731</sup> but traffickers can be prosecuted under charges of kidnapping, sale of children, and violations of labor statutes.<sup>732</sup>

The Office of Labor Inspection is responsible for implementing and enforcing child labor laws.<sup>733</sup> Although, the Office of Labor Inspection has 16 labor inspectors, reportedly it has not received funding to carry out labor inspections in the past three years.<sup>734</sup> According to USDOS, child labor laws are not enforced due to a lack of resources.<sup>735</sup> The Government has increased efforts to enforce children's rights laws to combat child trafficking in the absence of a child trafficking law. Efforts included rapid response to and punishment for child trafficking offenses and increased efforts to defend the rights of children.<sup>736</sup>

Chad was 1 of 24 countries to adopt the Multilateral Cooperative Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Joint Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central African Regions.<sup>737</sup> As part of the Multilateral Cooperative Agreement, the governments agreed to use the child trafficking monitoring system developed by the USDOL-funded ILO-IPEC LUTRENA project; to assist each other in the investigation, arrest, and prosecution of trafficking offenders; and to protect, rehabilitate, and reintegrate trafficking victims.<sup>738</sup>

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

During the reporting period the Government focused efforts on preventing trafficking and child labor through awareness raising, sponsoring educational media campaigns to inform parents and children about the dangers of child trafficking.<sup>739</sup> The Government also conducted awareness campaigns on the worst forms of child labor, particularly focusing on child herders.<sup>740</sup> In

response to the child abduction case with the NGO Zoe's Arc, during the reporting period the Government of Chad increased efforts to defend the rights of children and combat trafficking in persons.<sup>741</sup>

The problem of child soldiers is being addressed by the Government along with UNICEF, through a comprehensive survey on child soldiers conducted in 2007.<sup>742</sup> Early in the year the Government of Chad and UNICEF signed an agreement to demobilize child soldiers among the various armed groups engaged in the conflict throughout Chad, and to repatriate Sudanese children who have been forcibly recruited.<sup>743</sup> However, an initial 452 children were released from the Chadian Armed Forces in July 2007.<sup>744</sup>

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<sup>708</sup> 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 Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, Loi No. 96/PR/038, (December 11, 1996), article 52; available from <http://droit.francophonie.org/df-web/publication.do?publicationId=2945>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Chad," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100473.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 26.

<sup>709</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 6d. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Chad*, July 3, 2007, section 17; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/390/23/PDF/N0739023.pdf?OpenElement>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Chad (ratification: 2000)*, [online] [cited December 5, 2007]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>.

<sup>710</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 6d. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Chad*, section 17. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request WFCL: Chad*, article 3 section 2.

<sup>711</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 4b.

<sup>712</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Chad (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/2007/82805.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, October 11, 2007, para 4b. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 5.

<sup>713</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Chad." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 5.

<sup>714</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Saudi Arabia (Tier 3)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007*, Washington, DC, June 12, 2007; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82807.htm>.

<sup>715</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 5, 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 3. See also Peter Easton et al., *Research Studies Series no. 8*, International Working Group on Nonformal Education of the Association for the Development of Education in Africa, May 1997; available from <http://www.adeanet.org/wgnfe/publications/abel/abel2.html>. See also Peter Easton, "Education and Koranic Literacy in West Africa," *IK Notes* no. 11 (August 1999), 1, 3; available from <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ik/iknt11.pdf>.

<sup>716</sup> United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Chad*, section 18, 22, 23, 31, 33. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict: Sixty Second Session, A/62/609-S/2007/757*, December 21, 2007, section 107-108; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/65/6/04/PDF/N0765604.pdf?OpenElement>. See also Human Rights Watch, *Early to War: Child Soldiers in the Chad Conflict*, July, 2007, 3, 19, 21; available from <http://hrw.org/reports/2007/chad0707/>.

<sup>717</sup> United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Chad*, section 18. See also Human Rights Watch, *Early to War*, 3, 19.

<sup>718</sup> United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Chad*, sections 28-29. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict*, section 7, 109. See also Human Rights Watch, *Early to War*, 17. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 1g.

<sup>719</sup> Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 18.

<sup>720</sup> *Ibid.*, article 52. See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 32.

<sup>721</sup> Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 206.

<sup>722</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 6d. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request WFCL: Chad*, article 7.

<sup>723</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request WFCL: Chad*, article 5.

<sup>724</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, November 21, 2007, para A.

<sup>725</sup> Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 190. See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 32.

<sup>726</sup> Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 190.

<sup>727</sup> *Ibid.*, article 5. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request WFCL: Chad*, article 7.

<sup>728</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request WFCL: Chad*, article 3, section 3. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Chad*, section 22.

<sup>729</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request WFCL: Chad*, article 3, section 3. See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 36.

<sup>730</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 32, 36.

<sup>731</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Chad." See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Chad-Sudan: Legal Framework a Hindrance in 'Child Trafficking' Case", IRINnews.org, [online], November 1, 2007 [cited December 4, 2007]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/printreport.aspx?reportId=75096>.

<sup>732</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 32.

<sup>733</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, November 21, 2007, para B.

<sup>734</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>735</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, November 21, 2007, para B.

<sup>736</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, November 21, 2007, para E.

<sup>737</sup> Catholic Relief Services official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 2, 2006. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa (LUTRENA)*, technical progress report, Washington, DC, September 1, 2006, 2.

<sup>738</sup> ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006, 5-7. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa (LUTRENA)*, *Technical progress Report*, 10-11.

<sup>739</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, November 21, 2007, para D. See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 40. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 6d.

<sup>740</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, November 21,

2007, para D. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2007: Chad." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 6d.

<sup>741</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, reporting, November 21, 2007, para E. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 5.

<sup>742</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, reporting, January 30, 2007, para 9.

<sup>743</sup> UNICEF, *UNICEF and Government of Chad Reach Accord Raising Hopes for Children in Armed Conflict*, Press

Release, May 11, 2007; available from [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/chad\\_39619.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/chad_39619.html). See also UNICEF, *UNICEF and Chad Sign Agreement to Demobilize Child Soldiers*, Press Release, May 9, 2007; available from [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media\\_39603.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media_39603.html). See also Human Rights Watch, *Early to War*.

<sup>744</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Chad," section 1g. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict*, section 107.

## Chile

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*<sup>745</sup>

Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	3.5
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	4.4
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	2.6
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	
- Agriculture	24.7
- Manufacturing	6.6
- Services	66.6
- Other	2
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	17-18
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	104
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	90
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2003:	97.2
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2004:	100
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

In Chile, child labor is mainly a problem in the informal sector. Children in urban areas work as baggers in supermarkets and wait tables in restaurants. They also sell goods on the street, care for parked automobiles, and assist in construction activities. Children in rural areas are involved in

harvesting, collecting and selling crops, and caring for farm animals.<sup>746</sup>

Commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem in Chile, especially in urban areas.<sup>747</sup> Most victims of commercial sexual exploitation have been trafficked internally. Some children are also trafficked internationally for labor and sexual exploitation.<sup>748</sup>

### **Child Labor Laws and Enforcement**

The law sets the minimum age for employment without restrictions at 18 years. Under legislation passed in 2007, children 15 to 18 years may only perform light work that will not affect their health or school attendance, and only with parental permission.<sup>749</sup> Children between 15 and 18 years must also have documentation of enrollment or completion of secondary education to work. If the child has not completed secondary schooling, he or she may not work more than 30 hours per week during the school year, and the work day may not exceed 8 hours.<sup>750</sup> Children under 18 years are also not permitted to work at night between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m., with the exception of work in a family business. Children under 15 years may only work in artistic events with the permission of parents and local authorities.<sup>751</sup> In September 2007, Chile established a list of 23 types of work that are dangerous due to their nature, and four types of work that are dangerous due to their conditions. Dangerous work includes work with explosives; work that involves repetitive movements; work