

²⁶²⁷ Ibid. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, January 21, 2009*, para 24.

²⁶²⁸ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 13, 2009*, section 8e.

²⁶²⁹ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, January 21, 2009*, para 25.

²⁶³⁰ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 13, 2009*, section 8g.

²⁶³¹ Government of Morocco, *Written Communication*, 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. See also U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, January 21, 2009*, para 4.

²⁶³² UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Periodic Reports of States Parties: Morocco*, paras 98-99, 128-129.

²⁶³³ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 13, 2009*, section 9b.

²⁶³⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Morocco."

²⁶³⁵ Management Systems International, *Combating Child Labor through Education in Morocco (Dima Adros)*, Technical Progress Report, Rabat, August 30, 2008, 2, 3, G-9.

²⁶³⁶ Management Systems International, *Combating Child Labor Through Education in Morocco (Adros)*, Final Technical Progress Report, Rabat, March 31, 2008, 2 and G-26.

²⁶³⁷ 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*, Final Technical Progress Report, Geneva, June 30, 2008, cover page, 24.

²⁶³⁸ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008.

²⁶³⁹ U.S. Consulate- Casablanca, *reporting, February 13, 2009*, section 8e.

²⁶⁴⁰ Ibid., section 9k.

²⁶⁴¹ Ibid.

Mozambique

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in rural areas of Mozambique work on cotton, tea, and tobacco commercial farms as well as family farms and small plots known as *machambas*.²⁶⁴² They also herd livestock and work as domestics.²⁶⁴³ Children sell products in shops, stalls, and on the street and work in restaurants and informal bars known as *barracas*.²⁶⁴⁴ Some girls employed in *barracas* also engage in prostitution.²⁶⁴⁵ Children cross the border from Zimbabwe into Mozambique to work in agriculture, construction, informal mining, prostitution, and street vending.²⁶⁴⁶

Children are trafficked internally and to South Africa and Swaziland for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor in agriculture, manual work, and domestic service. Girls trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation are sent to brothels and popular nightclubs.²⁶⁴⁷ Girls from Zimbabwe and Malawi are also trafficked to Mozambique for commercial sexual exploitation and forced domestic service. Boys are trafficked

within the country and to South Africa to work on farms and in mines.²⁶⁴⁸

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment in Mozambique is 15 years.²⁶⁴⁹ The minimum age for apprenticeships is 12 years. In other 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 issued legal documents establishing the conditions under which they are allowed to work.²⁶⁵⁰ 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. Children are prohibited from working more than 38 hours per week and more than 7 hours per day.²⁶⁵¹ 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.²⁶⁵²

***Selected Statistics and Indicators
on Child Labor***²⁶⁵³

Population, children, 5-14 years:	-
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 (%), 2006:	104.8
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	76.0
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2005:	57.6
ILO Convention 138:	6/16/2003
ILO Convention 182:	6/16/2003
CRC:	4/26/1994
CRCOPAC:	10/19/2004**
CRCOPSC:	3/6/2003
Palermo:	9/20/2006
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Associated

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

**Accession

The Ministry of Labor has child labor law enforcement and regulation authority in both the formal and informal sectors. Labor inspectors may also obtain court orders to enforce adherence to child labor legislation.²⁶⁵⁴ According to USDOS, the law is adequately enforced in the formal sector; however, the Labor Inspectorate and the police lack adequate staff, funds, and training to investigate child labor cases in the informal sector and areas outside of Maputo.²⁶⁵⁵

The law prohibits forced labor, with the exception of prison labor.²⁶⁵⁶ The age for military conscription is 19 years and voluntary recruitment is 18 years, which can be lowered in times of war.²⁶⁵⁷ The law also forbids the practice of child prostitution.²⁶⁵⁸ Procuring a minor is punishable by imprisonment for 6 months to 2

years.²⁶⁵⁹ Legislation was enacted in 2008 that criminalizes human trafficking, including the trafficking of children, with penalties of up to 20 years of imprisonment.²⁶⁶⁰ A Juvenile Court system that handles trafficking cases was also established during the reporting period by the Ministry of Justice.²⁶⁶¹ An Anti-Trafficking Police Brigade was established, and the Government conducted investigations on issues regarding vulnerable children, including trafficking.²⁶⁶²

The Government also conducted investigations, issued public awareness announcements, and held local workshops and training on issues regarding vulnerable children including trafficking.²⁶⁶³

Current Government Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Ministry of Labor continues to implement an action plan for the reduction of child labor and conducts seminars around this issue. In an effort to keep children in school and prevent them from engaging in exploitive labor, the Government of Mozambique provides a scholarship program to cover the cost of children's school materials and fees.²⁶⁶⁴

The Government of Mozambique's state-owned broadcaster, TVM, partners with UNICEF, UNESCO, and private radio and television broadcasters to provide radio and television programming that focuses on child trafficking and other issues affecting children. Police stations in Mozambique continue to operate support centers to address the needs of child trafficking victims.²⁶⁶⁵ The Government, including the police, also held local workshops and training on issues regarding vulnerable children including trafficking.²⁶⁶⁶

The Government of Mozambique participated in a USDOL-funded 3-year USD 3 million program, which ended in September 2008, implemented by the American Institutes for Research, to combat child labor in agriculture, domestic work, and street work, as well as commercial sexual exploitation of children.²⁶⁶⁷ The project withdrew and prevented 2,177 children from engaging in such activities throughout the life of the project.²⁶⁶⁸

Mozambique signed on to the Ministers of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) Declaration against child labor, which calls for a CPLP Plan of Action and elimination of the worst forms of child labor by 2016.²⁶⁶⁹ Through December 2008, the Government of Mozambique participated in a USD 200,000 ILO-IPEC project to "Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lusophone Countries in Africa," funded by the Government of Brazil.²⁶⁷⁰

The Government of Mozambique also participated in the USD 3.46 million, 9-year ILO-IPEC Global Campaign to Raise Awareness and Understanding on Child Labor, funded by Italy that ended on March 31, 2009.²⁶⁷¹ The Government continues to collaborate with an NGO network, Rede Came, on a 2-year, USD 300,000 project to improve the legal environment for combating trafficking. The project began in May 2008 and is funded by USDOS.²⁶⁷²

²⁶⁴² 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, 8; available from <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2006/s-c-zim-24may.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy- Maputo, *reporting*, January 16, 2009, para 1. See also American Institutes for Research, *RECLAIM: Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Mozambique*, Project Document, September 2005.

²⁶⁴³ Save the Children UK, *Visitors from Zimbabwe*, 9. See also U.S. Embassy- Maputo, *reporting*, January 16, 2009, para 3.

²⁶⁴⁴ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Mozambique: Exploitation and abuse awaits Zimbabwe's migrants", IRINnews.org, [online], May 25, 2006 [cited January 30, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=3962> 1. See also Save the Children UK, *Visitors from Zimbabwe*, 9.

²⁶⁴⁵ Save the Children UK, *Visitors from Zimbabwe*, 7 and 9. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Mozambique: New bridge puts children at risk", IRINnews.org, [online], November 7, 2006 [cited January 30, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=61502>.

²⁶⁴⁶ Save the Children UK, *Visitors from Zimbabwe*, 8 and 9.

²⁶⁴⁷ U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, January 22, 2009.

ECPAT International, *Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation: Mozambique*, 2007, 12; available from http://www.ecpat.net/A4A_2005/PDF/AF/Global_Monitoring_Report-MOZAMBIQUE.pdf. See also The Protection Project, *Mozambique*, [online] 2006 [cited January 29, 2009], 3; available from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/mozambique.doc. See also International Organization for Migration (IOM), *Breaking the Cycle of Vulnerability: Responding to the health needs of trafficked women in East & Southern Africa*, Pretoria, September, 2006; available from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/Breaking_the_Cycle2.pdf. See also The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), *Situational Assessment of Human Trafficking: A 2005 situational assessment of human trafficking in the SADC region: A survey of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique*, December, 2007, 48-55; available from http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/pdf/knowledge/3332_UNODC_Situational_Assessment_HT.pdf.

²⁶⁴⁸ U.S. Embassy- Maputo, *reporting*, February 26, 2009, para 1. See also ECPAT International, *Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation: Mozambique*.

²⁶⁴⁹ Government of Mozambique, *Mozambique Labour Law*, articles 26 and 27. See also Government of Mozambique, *Constituição da República*, (November 2, 1990), article 121 (4); available from <http://www.mozambique.mz/pdf/constituicao.pdf>.

²⁶⁵⁰ Government of Mozambique, *Mozambique Labour Law*, articles 248 and 249.

²⁶⁵¹ *Ibid.*, articles 23 and 26. U.S. Embassy- Maputo, *reporting*, January 16, 2009, paras 2 and 3.

²⁶⁵² Government of Mozambique, *Mozambique Labour Law*, article 276. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Mozambique," section 6d.

²⁶⁵³ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see Government of Mozambique, *Labour Law*, (October 2007), article 27; available from http://www.arbitrationmz.com/data/docs/Labour_Law_nr_232007.eng.pdf. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Mozambique," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/119015.htm>.

²⁶⁵⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Mozambique," section 6d.

²⁶⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶⁵⁶ Government of Mozambique, *Constituição da República*, article 84(3). See also U.S. Department of State, "Mozambique," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 6c; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100495.htm>.

²⁶⁵⁷ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Mozambique," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=145>.

²⁶⁵⁸ Interpol, *National Laws: Legislation of Interpol member states on sexual offences against children*, [2006 [cited January 2, 2009]; available from <http://www.interpol.int/public/children/sexualabuse/nationallaws/default.asp>.

²⁶⁵⁹ The Protection Project, *Mozambique*, 4.

²⁶⁶⁰ United Nations General Assembly Human Rights Council, *Promotion and Protection of All Human Rights, Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural including the Right to Development: Report Submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*, Juan Miguel Petit, January 9, 2008, section 13; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G08/100/07/PDF/G0810007.pdf?OpenElement>. See also U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication, January 22, 2009.

²⁶⁶¹ U.S. Embassy- Maputo, *reporting, February 26, 2009*, para 11.

²⁶⁶² U.S. Embassy- Maputo, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, para 4.

²⁶⁶³ *Ibid.*

²⁶⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, para 8.

²⁶⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, paras 4 and 13.

²⁶⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para 4.

²⁶⁶⁷ American Institutes for Research, *RECLAIM, Project Document, September 2005*.

²⁶⁶⁸ American Institutes for Research, *RECLAIM: Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Mozambique*, Final Report, September 2008.

²⁶⁶⁹ Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations, *Statement by H.E. Ambassador João Salgueiro, Permanent Representative of Portugal, Item 114 (f) – Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries – 63rd General Assembly – New York*, [November 3, 2008 [cited February 18, 2009]; available from http://www.missionofportugal.org/pmop/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=298:statement-by-he-ambassador-joao-salgueiro-permanent-representative-of-portugal-item-114-f-cooperation-between-the-united-nations-and-the-community-of-portuguese-speaking-countries--63rd-general-assembly--new-york-3-november-2008&catid=46:Statements%20in%202008&Itemid=51.

See also CPLP, *Seventh Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries*, Geneva, July 25, 2008; available from http://www.cplp.org/Admin/Public/DWSDownload.aspx?File=%2FFiles%2FFiler%2Fcplp%2FCCEG%2FVIIL_CCEG%2FLisbon_Declaration_VIICCEG.pdf.

²⁶⁷⁰ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 15, 2008.

²⁶⁷¹ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 16, 2009.

²⁶⁷² U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 20, 2009. See also U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 24, 2009. See also U.S. Department of State, *Mozambique*, [November 3, 2008 [cited February 26, 2009]; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/111540.htm>.

Namibia

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Namibia work in agriculture, raising or tending livestock, charcoal production, construction, and domestic service.²⁶⁷³ Charcoal production and working in agriculture may expose children to hazardous conditions, including carrying heavy loads and using dangerous tools.²⁶⁷⁴ Children also unload goods, including hazardous chemicals, for long-distance truck drivers; work in the streets, including

begging or pushing trolleys; and work in family businesses, such as selling baskets.²⁶⁷⁵ Children from poor, rural households assist extended family members in urban centers with house cleaning, cooking, and child care in exchange for food, shelter, and sometimes clothes and money.²⁶⁷⁶

Some children, as young as 12 years and including street children, are involved in commercial sexual exploitation.²⁶⁷⁷ Children in