

⁴⁰⁷⁸ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, reporting, February 9, 2009, para 5.

⁴⁰⁷⁹ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, reporting, February 17, 2009, para 25g. See also U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, reporting, February 9, 2009, para 5.

⁴⁰⁸⁰ U.S. Embassy- Sana'a, reporting, February 17, 2009, para 25f.

⁴⁰⁸¹ Ibid., para 26c.

⁴⁰⁸² Ibid., para 24c.

⁴⁰⁸³ ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the National Policy and Programme Framework for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon and Yemen:*

Consolidating Action against the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Final Technical Progress Report, August 15, 2008, 1 and 50.

⁴⁰⁸⁴ Ibid., 50.

⁴⁰⁸⁵ CHF International, *Alternatives to Combat Child Labor through Education and Sustainable Services in the Middle East and North Africa (ACCESS-MENA)*, Final Technical Progress Report, Silver Spring, MD, August 15, 2008, 2 and 32.

⁴⁰⁸⁶ USDOL-CHF International Cooperative Agreement, 2008, 3.

Zambia

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*⁴⁰⁸⁷

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2005:	3,253,153
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	33.4
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	34.4
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	32.4
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 2005:	
- Agriculture	95.5
- Manufacturing	0.5
- Services	3.9
- Other	0.0
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	No
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	119.0
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	94.0
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2005:	63.8
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	89.0
ILO Convention 138:	2/9/1976
ILO Convention 182:	12/10/2001
CRC:	12/6/1991
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	No
Palermo:	4/24/2005**
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

**Acceptance

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Zambia, children work in domestic service, subsistence agriculture, and other informal sectors.⁴⁰⁸⁸ In rural areas, children work in the production of tobacco, corn, and cotton; herd cattle; and sell foodstuffs.⁴⁰⁸⁹ Children also work as street vendors, fishermen, and bus attendants.⁴⁰⁹⁰ Boys work on farms and in gardens, cut trees, burn charcoal, carry timber, and dig wells and latrines.⁴⁰⁹¹ Girls sell goods in markets and in the streets, wash clothes, and work as maids, cooks, and waitresses.⁴⁰⁹² Children also work in hazardous industries, including stone crushing, mining, and construction.⁴⁰⁹³

Children are also involved in begging and commercial sexual exploitation.⁴⁰⁹⁴ Children in poverty or without parents are known to engage in prostitution.⁴⁰⁹⁵ Internal human trafficking is a problem. Trafficked children, who are often female, are transported from rural to urban areas where they sell goods on the street, haul goods for merchants, work as domestic servants, or are sold for commercial sexual exploitation.⁴⁰⁹⁶ Girls often agree to work as domestics with the expectation of receiving schooling in exchange, but become trafficked, without going to school and without pay.⁴⁰⁹⁷ Zambian children are reportedly trafficked to Malawi, and some to Europe, for commercial sexual exploitation,

agricultural labor, fishing, and domestic service.⁴⁰⁹⁸ Children have reportedly been trafficked to Angola and from Malawi and Mozambique for forced labor in agriculture.⁴⁰⁹⁹

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law defines a child as a person less than 15 years; a “young person” is defined as a person 15 to 18 years.⁴¹⁰⁰ The law sets the minimum age for employment at 15 years.⁴¹⁰¹ Children 13 to 15 years can perform light work that is not harmful to the child’s health or ability to attend school.⁴¹⁰² Children under 18 years are forbidden from engaging in hazardous labor.⁴¹⁰³

The law prohibits the worst forms of child labor, including child prostitution; slavery in all of its forms; forced military recruitment of children; and work harmful to the safety, health, or morals of children and young people.⁴¹⁰⁴ A person violating these laws is subject to a fine and imprisonment for up to 25 years.⁴¹⁰⁵

Children under 18 years cannot be recruited into the military without the consent of a parent, guardian, or local District Secretary, at which time a child older than 16 years may serve.⁴¹⁰⁶ The law prohibits the use of children in military hostilities.⁴¹⁰⁷ The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child has voiced concern that the law is stated in terms of “apparent age,” which could contribute to exploitive child labor in the form of underage military recruitment.⁴¹⁰⁸ Zambian law prohibits forced labor and trafficking of children.⁴¹⁰⁹ The law prescribes a penalty of 25 years to life in prison for trafficking, depending on the situation in which the person is trafficked, the age of the victim, and whether he or she was harmed or died.⁴¹¹⁰ It is a felony for any person to sexually harass a child in the workplace or in a learning institution, with a minimum sentence of 3 years in prison for violators.⁴¹¹¹

The Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MLSS) is responsible for enforcing labor laws and has established a child labor unit.⁴¹¹² MLSS conducts inspections of workplaces and investigates child labor complaints through its 60 labor inspectors.⁴¹¹³ The law gives labor inspectors the authority to enter households and agricultural fields in order to investigate potential child labor

violations.⁴¹¹⁴ The law empowers MLSS to bring child labor charges against perpetrators, which can result in a fine or imprisonment.⁴¹¹⁵ However, labor inspectors lack resources to conduct inspections in rural areas and mines.⁴¹¹⁶ Violators of child labor laws are provided with mediation and counseling.⁴¹¹⁷ In April 2008, two men were sentenced to 20 and 25 years’ imprisonment, respectively, for child trafficking.⁴¹¹⁸ However, according to USDOS, a lack of technical capability and adequate financial resources prevents the Government from fully addressing problems of human trafficking.⁴¹¹⁹

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

The eradication of child labor is a goal of the Government of Zambia’s National Development Plan and the country’s Decent Work Program.⁴¹²⁰ The Government of Zambia conducts awareness-raising campaigns for its citizens and monitors child labor trends.⁴¹²¹ The Government is working to combat trafficking, including child trafficking, through awareness raising, legal reform, and research.⁴¹²² The Zambia Law Development Commission created a manual of the new anti-trafficking law for prosecutors and police, and held trainings in February 2009.⁴¹²³ Child labor officers are also trained in combating child trafficking and on ILO conventions.⁴¹²⁴

The Zambian Government operates two camps for withdrawn and rehabilitated street children. Some graduates of the camps furthered their skills training with sponsorship from the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Vocational Training, and were reintegrated with their families.⁴¹²⁵ The Government continues to work with NGOs to relocate children, predominantly urban orphans, and place them in appropriate educational or vocational training settings.⁴¹²⁶ By the end of 2008, over 20 District Child Labor Committees had been created to perform outreach and plan activities for vulnerable and working children.⁴¹²⁷

Through a USDOL-funded USD 3.92 million project, ILO-IPEC is assisting the Government with preparing a national Timebound Program against the worst forms of child labor. The 3-year project aims to withdraw 3,000 and prevent 7,000

children from exploitive work through the provision of education and training services.⁴¹²⁸

The Government participated in a 4-year, USDOL-funded, USD 3 million ILO-IPEC program to combat and prevent exploitive child labor caused by or related to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Uganda and Zambia.⁴¹²⁹ The project withdrew 2,642 and prevented 2,072 children from exploitive child labor through community-based social protection schemes.⁴¹³⁰

The Government of Zambia is also participating in a 4-year, USD 23.84 million project funded by the EU and implemented by ILO-IPEC to combat child labor through education in 11 countries.⁴¹³¹

The Government works in partnership with IOM to increase awareness on trafficking issues among government officials and the public using radio broadcasts, posters, and other materials. IOM is funding two projects and working with the Government of Zambia to combat trafficking in Southern Africa, and to build capacity for the National Victims Assistance Units in Zambia.⁴¹³²

⁴⁰⁸⁷ 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 Zambia, *Constitution of Zambia*, article 24; available from <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/cafrad/unpan004847.pdf>. See also Government of Zambia, *Employment of Young Persons and Children Act (Chapter 274 of the Laws of Zambia)*, article 5, section 4A; available from <http://annualreview.law.harvard.edu/population/countries/zambia/THE%20EMPLOYMENT%20OF%20YOUNG%20PERSONS%20AND%20CHILDREN%20ACT.htm>. For age to which education is compulsory, see U.S. Department of State, "Zambia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 5; available from www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/119031.htm. For free public education, see Government of Zambia, *Constitution of Zambia*, 1991.

⁴⁰⁸⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Zambia," section 6d. See also ILO-IPEC, *Zambia: Child Labour Data Country Brief*, Geneva, January 2008, 4; available from www.ilo.org/ipeginfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=7808. See also ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Development and Implementation of Timebound Measures Against the WFCL in Zambia*,

Project Document, ZAM/06/P50/USA, Geneva, September 14, 2006, 9.

⁴⁰⁸⁹ ILO-IPEC, *Rapid assessment report on HIV/AIDS and child labour [stated in six selected districts of Zambia: Lusaka, Luanshya, Livingstone, Kapiri Mposhi, Katete and Chipata]*, Lusaka, July 17, 2007, vi.

⁴⁰⁹⁰ ILO-IPEC, *Zambia: Child Labour Data Country Brief*.

⁴⁰⁹¹ ILO-IPEC, *Rapid assessment report on HIV/AIDS and child labour*. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Zambia: Children forced to a life of stone crushing", IRINnews.org, [online], April 24, 2006 [cited January 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=58821>.

⁴⁰⁹² ILO-IPEC, *Rapid assessment report on HIV/AIDS and child labour*. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Zambia: Help for child-headed homes", IRINnews.org, [online], December 11, 2006 [cited January 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=62721>.

⁴⁰⁹³ ILO-IPEC, *Timebound Measures Against the WFCL, Project Document, September 2006*, 9. See also Betniko Kayaya, "Zambia: Tackling Child Labor in Zambia", *afrol.com*, [online], January 3, 2008 [cited February 23, 2009]; available from <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200806030382.html>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Zambia: Children forced to a life of stone crushing".

⁴⁰⁹⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Zambia," section 5. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Zambia: Street Kids Open Their Minds to Govt Plan", IRINnews.org, [online], March 27, 2006 [cited January 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=58564>.

⁴⁰⁹⁵ The Protection Project, *2006 Human Rights Report on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children: Zambia*, [online] 2006 [cited January 29, 2009], 2-3; available from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/zambia.doc. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Zambia," section 5.

⁴⁰⁹⁶ U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting*, February 17, 2009, sections b-d.

⁴⁰⁹⁷ Carron Fox, *Investigating forced labour and trafficking: Do they exist in Zambia?*, ILO, 2008.

⁴⁰⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Zambia (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/index.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting*, February 29, 2008, para 3b.

⁴⁰⁹⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Zambia (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123357.pdf>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Zambia (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2009 [cited July 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=11130&chapter=6&query=Zambia%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also, ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Zambia (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2008 [cited February 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.oit.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloilc&document=1521&chapter=3&query=C182%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2008&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

See also The Protection Project, *2006 Human Rights Report on Trafficking in Persons*. See also U.S. Embassy-Lusaka, *reporting, February 17, 2009*, sections b-d.

⁴¹⁰⁰ Government of Zambia, *Employment of Young Persons and Children Act (Amendment), 2004*, paras 3a and 3e; available from <http://www.parliament.gov.zm/downloads/VOLUME%2015.pdf>. See also Government of Zambia, *Employment of Young Persons and Children Act*, part I, para 2.

⁴¹⁰¹ Government of Zambia, *Constitution of Zambia, 1991*, article 24.

⁴¹⁰² U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, section 2.

⁴¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

⁴¹⁰⁴ Government of Zambia, *Employment of Young Persons and Children Act*, part I, article 2a.

⁴¹⁰⁵ Government of Zambia, *Employment of Young Persons and Children Act (Amendment)*, article 17.b(2).

⁴¹⁰⁶ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Zambia," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from www.child-soldiers.org/document/get?id=1481.

⁴¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴¹⁰⁸ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding Observations: Zambia, CRC/C/15/Add.206*, Geneva, July 2, 2003, 14; available from <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx?country=zm>. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Child Soldiers Report 2008: Zambia."

⁴¹⁰⁹ Government of Zambia, *Constitution of Zambia, 1991*, articles 14 and 24.

⁴¹¹⁰ U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, December 5, 2008*, section 2.

⁴¹¹¹ Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations, "Statement by H.E. Mr. Tens C. Kapoma Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations at the Fifty-First Session of the Commission on the Status of Women on Agenda Item 3: Follow Up to the Fourth World

Conference on Women and to the Twenty Third Special Session of the General Assembly Entitled: "Women 2000: Gender Equality Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century", [online], March 1, 2007 [cited February 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.un.int/zambia/s44.html>. See also U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, section 2.

⁴¹¹² U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, section 5.

⁴¹¹³ *Ibid.*

⁴¹¹⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Zambia," section 6d.

⁴¹¹⁵ *Ibid.* See also U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, section 5.

⁴¹¹⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Zambia," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, July 30, 2008*, sections 1 and 5.

⁴¹¹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, sections 5, 6.

⁴¹¹⁸ U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, February 17, 2009*, section 4e.

⁴¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, section 3c.

⁴¹²⁰ Government of Zambia, *Fifth National Development Plan*, Lusaka, December 2006, 212, 228, 229-232; available from

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2007/cr07276.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, section 11. See also ILO-IPEC, *Support to the Development and Implementation of Timebound Measures Against the WFCL in Zambia*, Technical Progress Report, ZAM/06/P50/USA, Geneva, March 2008.

⁴¹²¹ U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, section 11.

⁴¹²² U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, February 29, 2008*, sections 3e, 4a-4c, 5i, 6b.

⁴¹²³ U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, February 17, 2009*, section 4f.

⁴¹²⁴ U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, section 11.

⁴¹²⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Zambia," 264. See also U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, section 10. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Zambia," section 5.

⁴¹²⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Zambia," section 6d. U.S. Embassy- Lusaka, *reporting, February 29, 2008*, section 5h.

⁴¹²⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Zambia," section 6d.

⁴¹²⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Timebound Measures Against the WFCL, Project Document, September 2006*, 5 and 46.

⁴¹²⁹ ILO-IPEC, *Combating and Preventing HIV/AIDS-induced Child Labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: Pilot Action in Uganda and Zambia*, Technical Progress Report, RAF/04/P57/USA, Geneva, September 2008.

⁴¹³⁰ Ibid., 33.

⁴¹³¹ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC, *Tackle Child Labor through Education: Moving Children from Work to School in 11 Countries*, Geneva, 2008; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=8511>. See also EuropeAid, *EC and ILO launch project to tackle child*

labour in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, June 10, 2008; available from http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/documents/ec_tackle_pressrel_ease_en.pdf.

⁴¹³² IOM, *Zambia*, [online] 2008 [cited January 26, 2009]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/pid/350>. See also U.S. Embassy-Lusaka, *reporting, February 29, 2008*.

Zimbabwe

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*⁴¹³³

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:	Not compulsory
Free public education:	No
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	101.2
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	87.8
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2002:	69.7
ILO Convention 138:	6/6/2000
ILO Convention 182:	12/11/2000
CRC:	9/11/1990
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	No
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Associated

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

During the reporting period, Zimbabwe continued to suffer from humanitarian and economic crises with high rates of inflation and unemployment; severe shortages of food and

other basic necessities; widespread cholera outbreaks and continued effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic; political violence carried out by state-sponsored groups, including the youth militia, in the wake of the March 2008 presidential elections; and the internal displacement of thousands, including many children.⁴¹³⁴ The economic crisis, coupled with the erosion of the educational system, has led to an increase in the number of children working in the country.⁴¹³⁵ The number of street children has increased, as has the number of children working in the informal sector as more children struggle to fill the income gap left by relatives who are unemployed, ill, or deceased.⁴¹³⁶

In Zimbabwe, most working children are engaged in agriculture, hunting, and fishing.⁴¹³⁷ In agriculture, children work on coffee,⁴¹³⁸ tea,⁴¹³⁹ tobacco, cotton, sugar, and timber plantations. On tea, tobacco, cotton, and timber plantations, children work long hours for little pay and sometimes handle hazardous chemicals.⁴¹⁴⁰ Children work in the production of maize.⁴¹⁴¹ They also engage in herding cattle.⁴¹⁴²

To a lesser extent, Zimbabwean children work in domestic service, the restaurant and hotel industries, mining, quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and other types of work.⁴¹⁴³ Children engage in domestic work for third-party households, and are sometimes not paid by their employers.⁴¹⁴⁴ Children engage in the mining of diamonds,⁴¹⁴⁵ gold, chrome, and tin, as well as illegal gold panning with their families.⁴¹⁴⁶ In the capital of Harare, children work as street vendors, selling phone cards, fruit, and foodstuffs.⁴¹⁴⁷ Street