

¹⁰⁰ Government of Algeria, *Droit du travail*, article 15.

¹⁰¹ Ibid., article 28.

¹⁰² Ibid., articles 139-141.

¹⁰³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Algeria," section 6c.

¹⁰⁴ Government of Algeria, *Code pénal*, articles 342-344; available from <http://lexalgeria.free.fr/penal3.htm>.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid., article 346.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., article 333bis.

¹⁰⁷ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Algeria (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2008 [cited February 3, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=>

status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21859&chapter=9&query=%28C182%29+%40ref+%2B+%28Algeria%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0.

¹⁰⁸ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Algeria," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/content/algeria>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Concluding Observations: Algeria*, para 70.

¹⁰⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Algeria," section 6d.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ U.S. Embassy- Algiers, *reporting, February 23, 2009*.

¹¹² Ibid.

Angola

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*¹¹³

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2001:	2,415,041
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	25.7
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	25.6
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	25.9
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	14
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	193.8
Net primary enrollment rate (%):	-
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2001:	65.4
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO Convention 138:	6/13/2001
ILO Convention 182:	6/13/2001
CRC:	12/5/1990
CRCOPAC:	10/11/2007**
CRCOPSC:	3/24/2005**
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

**Accession

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Angola, most working children are found in the informal sector.¹¹⁴ Children in rural areas are more likely to work than those in urban areas. Children living in provinces most affected by the country's decades-long civil war (1975-2002) are more likely to work than those in less-affected provinces.¹¹⁵ Children work in agriculture on family farms and commercial farms, including pineapple and banana plantations.¹¹⁶ Children working in agriculture in Benguela are known to apply chemicals, use machinery and dangerous tools, and carry heavy loads.¹¹⁷ In Benguela and Kwanza Sul, children are often employed in agriculture by members of the community outside their families.¹¹⁸ Some children in rural areas work in artesian diamond mining.¹¹⁹ Children also work in markets, charcoal production, animal grazing,¹²⁰ and manual labor.¹²¹ In border areas and ports, children unload and transport goods.¹²² Children are also engaged in the sale and transport of illegal drugs. An increasing number of Angolan children are being used as couriers in the country's cross-border trade with Namibia, in an attempt to avoid import fees.¹²³

The capital city of Luanda continues to be affected by the large population that migrated there during Angola's civil war.¹²⁴ Children work on the streets in Luanda, as well as in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, and Kwanza Sul.¹²⁵ Some

street children are among the estimated 43,000 children still separated from their families as a result of the civil war.¹²⁶ Working children in Luanda primarily engage in selling goods, such as food, electronics, and clothing. They also wash cars, work as mechanics, shine shoes, and collect fares.¹²⁷ These children face health and injury risks such as exposure to the sun and heat; poor air quality; heavy vehicular traffic; and exposure to crime and gang activity.¹²⁸ Children in Luanda also engage in domestic service, fishing, and tasks such as fetching water and firewood.¹²⁹

Children are trafficked internally for agriculture, domestic service, and sexual exploitation.¹³⁰ Congolese children are trafficked into Angola.¹³¹ Some children may be trafficked to Angola for work in the diamond mines.¹³² Angolan children are also trafficked to South Africa, Namibia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo for forced labor.¹³³

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment and apprenticeship in Angola is 14 years. Children between 14 and 18 years are not permitted to work at night, under dangerous conditions, or in activities requiring great physical effort.¹³⁴ Children under 16 years are restricted from working in factories. Violations of child labor laws can be punished by fines.¹³⁵

Angolan laws prohibit forced or bonded child labor and slavery.¹³⁶ The minimum age for voluntary recruitment into military service is 18 years for men and 20 years for women, while the minimum age for conscription is 20 years.¹³⁷ Trafficking in persons is not specifically prohibited in Angola, but it can be prosecuted under laws prohibiting forced labor or bonded servitude, kidnapping, prostitution, rape, illegal entry into the country, and pornography.¹³⁸ Having sexual relations with children under 12 years is categorized as rape and carries a minimum sentence of 8 years of imprisonment. Sexual relations with children ages 12 to 15 years can be categorized as sexual abuse and can result in up to 8 years of imprisonment.¹³⁹

As part of the regional Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the Government of Angola agreed to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders, rehabilitate

and reintegrate trafficking victims, and assist fellow signatory countries to implement these measures under the Agreement.¹⁴⁰

While the Ministry of Family and Women's Affairs investigates child labor complaints, the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment, and Social Security's Inspector General has the authority to enforce the labor laws. According to USDOS, the Government does not have the capacity to regulate the informal sector, where the majority of children work and where most labor law violations occur.¹⁴¹

During the reporting period, the Government's National Institute for the Child (INAC) continued to conduct spot checks of vehicles along suspected child trafficking routes through the use of six mobile teams working in the provinces. The Immigration Services continued to operate checkpoints and verify the travel documentation of minors at many transit locations, including border posts, the international airport, and select areas where trafficking is known to occur, such as Santa Clara in the Cunene Province.¹⁴² According to USDOS, the Government lacked resources for effectively controlling its borders.¹⁴³

Current Government Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Government of Angola is participating in a project to combat exploitive child labor through the provision of educational services, implemented by ChildFund International and World Learning for Educational Development. Funded in 2007 by USDOL at USD 3.48 million, and by Christian Children's Fund at USD 1.25 million, the project targets 2,653 children for withdrawal and 4,347 children for prevention from exploitive child labor in the capital city of Luanda and the province of Benguela.¹⁴⁴

The Government of Angola is also participating in a 4-year USD 23,840,500 project funded by the EU and implemented by ILO-IPEC to combat child labor through education in 11 countries.¹⁴⁵ The Government continues to implement a project funded by the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis to prevent child labor among street children in Benguela and Lobito.¹⁴⁶

The Government's Ministry of the Interior collaborated with IOM to provide training to officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Social Assistance and Reintegration on human trafficking issues, with USG funding.¹⁴⁷ INAC also continues to work with UNICEF to develop Child Protection Networks at the provincial and municipal levels in all 18 provinces, which bring together government and civil society actors to coordinate efforts to assist children. These networks help child trafficking victims access services from a number of Government ministries and, in 2008, reported cases of children they had identified and withdrawn from exploitive labor.¹⁴⁸

¹¹³ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. The gross primary enrollment ratio can be 100 percent or more due to the inclusion, in the numerator, of over-aged and under-aged pupils/students because of early or late entrants and grade repetition. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see ILO, Declaration by the Government of Angola upon ratifying C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973, accessed January 26, 2009, para 3B; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newratframeE.htm>. See also F. B. Allais, *Children's work in Angola: An overview*, Rome: The Understanding Children's Work Project, December 2007, 19-20; available from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_blanco_angola.pdf. For age to which education is compulsory, U.S. Department of State, "Angola," 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>. For free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," section 5. See also Clare Ignatowski, Cristina Rodrigues, and Ramon Balestino, *Youth Assessment in Angola*, U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, DC, March 31, 2006, 8-9; available from <http://www.usaid.gov/ao/youthassessment.pdf>.

¹¹⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," section 6d.

¹¹⁵ Allais, *Children's work in Angola*, 10, 12. See also Central Intelligence Agency, "The World Factbook: Angola," Washington, DC, March 19, 2009; available from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>.

¹¹⁶ Interactive Social Analysis, *Onjoi: Baseline Study on Child Labor and Education in Benguela*, Luanda, April 2008, 12 and 14.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 19.

¹¹⁸ Khulisa Management Services, *Situational Assessment of Child Labor in Benguela and Kwanza Sul Provinces, Angola*, Johannesburg, February 20, 2007, 40-41. See also U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 24, 2008.

¹¹⁹ Rafael Marques, *Beyond 'Conflict Diamonds': A New Report on Human Rights and Angolan Diamonds*, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, March 24, 2005. See also U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication, July 24, 2008.

¹²⁰ Interactive Social Analysis, *Onjoi Baseline Study*, 12, 14, 19.

¹²¹ Clare Ignatowski, Cristina Rodrigues, and Ramon Balestino, *Youth Assessment in Angola*, Washington, D.C.: USAID, March 31, 2006, 10; available from <http://www.usaid.gov/ao/youthassessment.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication, July 24, 2008.

¹²² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," section 6d.

¹²³ *Ibid.* See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, February 19, 2009, para 3B.

¹²⁴ Macro International, *Children Working in Luanda, Angola*, Washington, DC, 2008, 14-15.

¹²⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," sections 5 and 6d.

¹²⁶ UNICEF, *Angola's children*, [online] [cited January 21, 2009]; available from <http://www.unicef.org/angola/children.html>.

¹²⁷ Macro International, *Children Working in Luanda*, 5, 33, 102-103.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, 5, 104-105, 108.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, 36 and 57.

¹³⁰ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting* 5302, February 3, 2009, para 10.

¹³¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," section 5.

¹³² U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, February 19, 2009, para 3B.

¹³³ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting* 5302, February 3, 2009, para 10.

¹³⁴ Allais, *Children's work in Angola*, 19-20. See also ILO, *Declaration by the Government of Angola upon ratifying C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," section 6d.

¹³⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," section 6d.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, sections 5 and 6c. See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting* 5301, February 3, 2009, para 2.

¹³⁷ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Angola," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/content/angola>.

¹³⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," section 5.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Catholic Relief Services official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 2, 2006. See also ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006.

¹⁴¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," sections 6c and 6d. See also U.S. Embassy-Luanda, *reporting 5301, February 3, 2009*, para 3.

¹⁴² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," section 5.

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ Christian Children's Fund and World Learning Inc., *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in*

Angola (ONJOI), Project Document, Richmond, October 15, 2008, 22.

¹⁴⁵ 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>.

¹⁴⁶ Khulisa Management Services, *Child Labor Assessment in Benguela and Kwanza Sul*, 59.

¹⁴⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Angola (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>.

¹⁴⁸ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, February 19, 2009*, para 6B. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Angola," section 6d.

Argentina

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In rural areas of Argentina, some children work in family and third-party farms in the production of tobacco, cotton, garlic, grapes, blueberries, olives, yerba mate, tomatoes, and strawberries, often handling pesticides without proper protection. There is also evidence that some children work in the production of lemons, potatoes, sugar, onions, raspberries, jojoba, and flowers.¹⁴⁹ In urban areas, some children engage in domestic service, work in street sales, work as street performers, shine shoes, wash cars, and collect and sort trash for recycling.¹⁵⁰ According to Government of Argentina sources, they produce bricks, matches, fireworks, shoes, cables, and garments, often in small workshops. Some children have also been found working in the mining, fishing, and construction sectors.¹⁵¹

Incidences of child sex tourism occurred particularly in the Buenos Aires city and triborder area with Brazil and Paraguay. Paraguayan children have been reported to be trafficked to Argentina for the purpose of sexual exploitation.¹⁵² According to Government of Argentina sources, child pornography and the recruitment of children for illicit activities, such as

drug trafficking, are problems.¹⁵³ Bolivian children have been reported to be involved in the forced production of garments in Argentina.¹⁵⁴

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

In June 2008, Argentina raised the legal minimum age for employment from 14 to 15 years, and this will subsequently increase to 16 years in May 2010.¹⁵⁵ In addition, the law specifically prohibits the employment of children under 16 years in domestic service.¹⁵⁶ Children 15 to 16 years may work up to 3 hours daily and 15 hours a week during the morning or afternoon, as long as the work is within a family business, is not hazardous, and does not interrupt schooling.¹⁵⁷ Families must first request special authorization from labor authorities and must demonstrate that they are not contractors or suppliers for other companies.¹⁵⁸ Children 16 to 18 years are prohibited from working more than 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week, and between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. In some authorized cases, however, children 16 to 18 years can work between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.¹⁵⁹ Argentine law sets the minimum age for volunteering for the Argentine Armed Forces at 18 years.¹⁶⁰