

ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention*, section 2.

<sup>755</sup> ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Arrêté no 6/MFPTSS mai 1986: Elimination of child labour, protection of children and young persons*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Central African Republic," section 6d.

<sup>756</sup> Government of the Central African Republic, *Code du Travail de la République Centrafricaine*, article 121. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6) Central African Republic (ratification: 1960)*, [online] [cited January 16, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>. See also ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Arrêté no 6/MFPTSS mai 1986: Elimination of child labour, protection of children and young persons*.

<sup>757</sup> Government of the Central African Republic, *Code du Travail de la République Centrafricaine*, article 126.

<sup>758</sup> Government of the Central African Republic, *Le Code Miner*, (February 1, 2004), article 153; available from <http://www.droit-afrique.com/index.php/content/view/93/193/>.

<sup>759</sup> 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 ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Arrêté no 6/MFPTSS mai 1986: Elimination of child labour, protection of children and young persons*, January 22, 2009; available from [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex\\_browse.home](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home). For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see Government of the Central African Republic, *Constitution*, (December 27, 2004), article 7; available from <http://www.fodem.org/fodeminfo/CONSTITUTION%20FINAL.htm>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Central African Republic," 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/118992.htm>.

<sup>760</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Central African Republic," section 6c.

<sup>761</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Central African Republic," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=41>.

<sup>762</sup> U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, December 3, 2007*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Central African Republic," section 5.

<sup>763</sup> U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, December 3, 2007*.

<sup>764</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention*, clause 2b.

<sup>765</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Central African Republic," section 5.

<sup>766</sup> Government of the Central African Republic, *Code Pénal de la République Centrafricaine*, (2000), articles 212-214.

<sup>767</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>768</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, 5-13.

<sup>769</sup> U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, December 3, 2007*.

<sup>770</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Central African Republic," section 6d.

<sup>771</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention*, clause 2d.

<sup>772</sup> U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, December 2, 2008*, para d.

<sup>773</sup> Laura Perez, *Displaced Children in the Central African Republic*, 23.

## Chad

### Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children work in agriculture throughout Chad. In the urban informal sector, children work as domestic servants, street vendors, servers at bars, solderers, forgers, and manual laborers.<sup>774</sup> Herding is a traditional activity in which children

work,<sup>775</sup> including children as young as 6 years who have been reportedly contracted by their parents to work for nomadic herders or trafficked into herding.<sup>776</sup> In some towns and the capital, N'Djamena, street children number in the thousands, and some may have been conscripted by the Government into its armed forces.<sup>777</sup>

*Selected Statistics and Indicators  
on Child Labor*<sup>778</sup>

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2004:	2,898,858
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2004:	53.0
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:	14
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	75.6
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2003:	60.2
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2004:	39.6
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2003:	33.2
ILO Convention 138:	3/21/2005
ILO Convention 182:	11/6/2000
CRC:	10/2/1990
CRCOPAC:	8/28/2002
CRCOPSC:	8/28/2002
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

\*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

The practice of sending boys to Koranic teachers to receive education, which may include a vocational or apprenticeship component, is a tradition in various countries, including Chad.<sup>779</sup>

While some boys receive lessons, others are forced by their teachers to beg and surrender the money that they have earned.<sup>780</sup>

Children in refugee camps in Eastern Chad have been reported making bricks, conducting street sales, carrying firewood and water from outside the camps, and working outside the camps as farmers and domestic servants.<sup>781</sup> Many of these children report being injured at work. Domestic servants report not getting paid, and farm workers report long hours.<sup>782</sup>

Within Chad, children are trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor in domestic service, herding, begging, fishing, and small-scale commerce.<sup>783</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>784</sup> and to Saudi Arabia for involuntary servitude as forced beggars and street vendors.<sup>785</sup>

There are reports of children trafficked in Chad for the purposes of child soldiering to the Chadian National Army and rebel groups, including rebel groups that operate in Sudan.<sup>786</sup> Estimates of the number of child soldiers range from 4,000 to 10,000, although figures can not be verified.<sup>787</sup> It is reported that children as young as 8 or 10 years are forcibly recruited to work as bodyguards, drivers, and cooks, as well as fighters and lookouts in the conflicts in Chad.<sup>788</sup> In Eastern Chad, some children have been forcibly recruited or kidnapped from within refugee camps by Sudanese rebel groups.<sup>789</sup>

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

The Labor Code sets the minimum age for employment in Chad at 14 years. However, the law permits exceptions to be established through decrees issued by either the Ministry of Labor and Social Security or the Ministry of Public Health.<sup>790</sup> Light work in agriculture and domestic service are specifically permitted to children at least 12 years.<sup>791</sup> Apprenticeships can also begin at 13 years.<sup>792</sup> Night work by children under 18 years is prohibited.<sup>793</sup>

Labor inspectors may require an examination of young workers to determine whether the tasks for which they are employed exceed their strength.<sup>794</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>795</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>796</sup> The labor code prohibits forced labor.<sup>797</sup> The voluntary age of military recruitment is 18 years, although with parental consent children less than 18 years may volunteer. The minimum age for compulsory recruitment is 20 years.<sup>798</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>799</sup> Offenders of this law 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>800</sup> The law does not specifically prohibit trafficking,<sup>801</sup> but traffickers can be prosecuted under charges of kidnapping, sale of children, and violations of labor statutes.<sup>802</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>803</sup> As part of the regional Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the Government agreed to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders; to rehabilitate and reintegrate trafficking victims; and to assist fellow signatory countries to implement these measures under the Agreement.<sup>804</sup>

The Office of Labor Inspection is responsible for implementing and enforcing child labor laws. Although this unit has 16 labor inspectors, it reportedly has not received funding to carry out inspections.<sup>805</sup> According to USDOS, a lack of resources, coupled with a weak judiciary system, has resulted in a lack of prosecution for child labor offenses. Police were reported to have resorted to extra-judicial actions, such as beating offenders and imposing unofficial fines for traffickers and child labor offenders that they have arrested.<sup>806</sup>

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

In 2008, the Government of Chad created regional committees to address worst forms of child labor in each region.<sup>807</sup> The Government also developed a plan and program of action in consensus with the Islamic Committee and masters at Koranic schools to introduce reforms as part of its efforts at ending the exploitation of the boys sent to such schools.<sup>808</sup> The Government also continued to support efforts to remove children from forced labor as herders, including putting in place a Plan of Action for 2008-2010 to target this worst form of child labor.<sup>809</sup>

---

<sup>774</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Chad," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, sections 5 and 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/118993.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy - N'djamena, *reporting*, April 4, 2008, para 6. See also Deuzoumbe Daniel Passalet, *Etude sur les efforts du Gouvernement tchadien dans la lutte contre les pires formes du travail des enfants au Tchad*, Droits de l'Homme Sans Frontieres, N'Djamena, December 2005, 12-13.

<sup>775</sup> Claude Arditi, "Les 'enfants bouviers' du sud du Tchad, nouveaux esclaves or apprentis eleveurs?," *Cahiers d'Etudes africaines* XLV, no. 3-4 (December 2005), 717 and 725.

<sup>776</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Chad (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2008 [cited January 15, 2009], article 3, section 3; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21917&chapter=9&query=%28Chad%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Chad," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2007*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2008, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100473.htm>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Chad*, CRC/C/TCD/2, June 7, 2007, 28, para 144; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/publisher/CRC.html>.

<sup>777</sup> UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Chad*, 56, table 18, paras 301-302. See also U.S. Department of State, "Chad (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/>.

<sup>778</sup> 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 Chad, *Code du travail*, (December 11, 1996), article 52; available from [www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Tchad/Tchad%20-%20Code%20du%20travail.pdf](http://www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Tchad/Tchad%20-%20Code%20du%20travail.pdf). For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see UNESCO, *Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2008*, accessed March 30, 2009; available from <http://www.unesco.org/education/gmr2008/annexes/annex5.pdf>.

<sup>779</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Chad," sections 5 and 6d. 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); available from <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ik/iknt11.pdf>.

<sup>780</sup> U.S. Embassy -N'djamena, *reporting*, October 17, 2008, para 6. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Chad," sections 5 and 6d.

<sup>781</sup> UNICEF, *Child Alert Darfur*, December 2005, 16; available from <http://www.unicef.org/childalert/darfur/Child%20Alert%20Darfur.pdf>.

<sup>782</sup> Christian Children's Fund Chad, *Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey: Eastern Chad*, CCF, N'Djamena, January 2006, 21, 22, 29; available from [http://www.christianchildrensfund.org/uploadedFiles/Public\\_Site/news/Relief\\_professionals/KAP\\_Chad.pdf](http://www.christianchildrensfund.org/uploadedFiles/Public_Site/news/Relief_professionals/KAP_Chad.pdf).

<sup>783</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Chad." See also Michael Didama, "Traites des enfants au Tchad", IPS, [online], April 7, 2007 [cited January 15, 2009]; available from <http://www.humanrights-geneva.info/Traite-des-enfants-au-Tchad,1499>.

<sup>784</sup> 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>.

<sup>785</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Saudi Arabia (Tier 3)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008>.

<sup>786</sup> Human Rights Council United Nations General Assembly, *Report prepared by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan on the status of implementation of the recommendations compiled by the Group of Experts mandated by the Human Rights Council in resolution 4/8 to the Government of the Sudan for the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 4/8 pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 6/34, A/HCR/9/13/Add.1*, September 2, 2008, 32; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/reports.html>. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Chad*, S/2008/532, August 7, 2008, paras 10-14; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/securitycouncilwgroupdoc.html>. See also Refugees International, "Chad: Set the Stage for Sustainable Return", *RefugeesInternational.org*, [online], July 24, 2008 [cited August 18, 2008]; available from <http://www.refugeesinternational.org/content/article/detail/10777/>.

<sup>787</sup> Human Rights Watch, *Letter to the UN Security Council in Advance of its June Mission to Africa*, May 2008, 4; available from <http://hrw.org/english/>

[docs/2008/05/27/africa18942\\_txt.htm](http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/docs/2008/05/27/africa18942_txt.htm). See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Chad*, para 34.

<sup>788</sup> United Nations Security Council, *Report of Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Chad*, para 11. See also Human Rights Watch, *Early to War: Child Soldiers in the Chad Conflict*, July 2007, 3, 19, 21; available from <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2007/07/15/early-war>.

<sup>789</sup> David Axe, "Recruiting of Child Soldiers for Chadian Army, Rebel Militias Remains Routine", *World Politics Review*, July 17, 2008; available from [www.worldpoliticsreview.com/Article.aspx?id=2441](http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/Article.aspx?id=2441). See also U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, "World Refugee Survey 2008 - Chad", [online], July 24, 2008 [cited August 18, 2008]; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,485f50c98a,0.html>. See also United Nations Security Council, *Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in Chad*, S/AC.51/2008/15, December 5, 2008; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/securitycouncilwgroupdoc.html>.

<sup>790</sup> Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 52.

<sup>791</sup> *Ibid.*, article 18. See also Deuzoumbe Daniel Passalet, *Etude sur les efforts du Gouvernement tchadien dans la lutte contre les pires formes du travail des enfants au Tchad*, 10-11. See also ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Décret no 55/PR-MT JS-DTMOPS du février 1969 relatif au travail des enfants*, accessed January 21, 2009; available from [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex\\_browse.detail?s?p\\_lang=fr&p\\_country=TCD&p\\_classification=04&p\\_origin=COUNTRY&p\\_sortby=SORTBY\\_COUNTRY](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.detail?s?p_lang=fr&p_country=TCD&p_classification=04&p_origin=COUNTRY&p_sortby=SORTBY_COUNTRY).

<sup>792</sup> Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 18.

<sup>793</sup> *Ibid.*, article 206.

<sup>794</sup> ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Décret relatif au travail des enfants*. See also Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 238.

<sup>795</sup> Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 190. See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 32.

<sup>796</sup> Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 190.

<sup>797</sup> *Ibid.*, article 5.

<sup>798</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Chad," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008, 1; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/document/get?id=1335>.

<sup>799</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C182: Chad*, para. 1 Clause (b) 1. See also Deuzoumbe Daniel Passalet, *Etude sur les efforts du Gouvernement tchadien dans la lutte contre les pires formes du travail des enfants au Tchad*, 12.

<sup>800</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, paras 32 and 36.

<sup>801</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Chad." See also Integrated Regional

---

Information Networks, "Chad-Sudan: Legal Framework a Hindrance in 'Child Trafficking' Case", IRINnews.org, [online], November 1, 2007 [cited January 22, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/printreport.aspx?reportId=75096>.

<sup>802</sup> U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, January 30, 2007, para 32.

<sup>803</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>804</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, 5-13.

---

<sup>805</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Chad," section 6d.

<sup>806</sup> U.S. Embassy-N'djamena, *reporting*, February 12, 2009, para 4. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Chad," section 1.

<sup>807</sup> U.S. Embassy-N'djamena, *reporting*, February 12, 2009.

<sup>808</sup> UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Reponses écrites du gouvernement du Tchad à la liste des points à traiter (CRC/C/TCD/Q2) à l'occasion de ;examen du deuxième rapport du Tchad (CRC/C/TCD/2) CRC/C/TCD/Q/2/Add.1*, January 8, 2009, 6; available from [http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.TCD.Q.2.Add.1\\_fr.pdf](http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.TCD.Q.2.Add.1_fr.pdf).

<sup>809</sup> *Ibid.*, 8. See also U.S. Embassy-N'djamena, *reporting*, November 17, 2008, para 1d.

## Chile

### Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Chile, children work in the production of ceramics and books and in the repair of shoes and garments.<sup>810</sup> Children in urban areas work as baggers in supermarkets and wait tables in restaurants. They also sell goods on the street, work as domestic servants, care for parked automobiles, and assist in construction activities.<sup>811</sup> Children in rural areas are involved in caring for farm animals, as well as harvesting, collecting, and selling crops, such as wheat, potatoes, oats, piñon, and quinoa. Children also work in fishing and forestry.<sup>812</sup>

Commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem in Chile.<sup>813</sup> Child pornography and the use of children in drug production and sales also occur in the country. Children are used as drug mules in the border area with Peru and Bolivia.<sup>814</sup> Children are trafficked internally for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>815</sup> Children, along with their families, are trafficked across borders with Peru and Bolivia to work in agriculture.<sup>816</sup>

### Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age for employment without restrictions at 18 years. 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>817</sup> Children between 15 and 18 years must also have documentation of enrollment or completion of secondary education to work. A child may not work more than 8 hours a day and, if the child has not completed secondary schooling, he or she may not work more than 30 hours per week during the school year.<sup>818</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. The law also allows boys over 16 years to work in some industrial settings at night.<sup>819</sup> Children under 15 years may only work in artistic events with the permission of parents and local authorities.<sup>820</sup> Chile has a list of 23 types of work that are dangerous due to their nature and 4 types of work that are dangerous due to their conditions. Dangerous work includes work with explosives; work that involves repetitive