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⁸²⁵ Government of Chile, *Constitución Política*, article 19, no. 2. See also Government of Chile, *Código del Trabajo*, article 2. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Chile," section 6c.

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⁸²⁷ *Ibid.*, articles 30, 56, 368. See also Government of Chile, *Modifica el Código Penal, El Código de Procedimiento Penal, y el Código Procesal Penal en Materia de Delitos de Pornografía Infantil*, 19,927, (January 5, 2004); available from http://www.anuariocdh.uchile.cl/anuario/documentos/10.Ley%2019927_DelitoPornografiaInfantil_CHILE.pdf.

⁸²⁸ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Chile," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf.

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⁸³³ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008.

⁸³⁴ U.S. Department of State, *U.S. Government Funds Obligated in Fiscal Year 2007 for Anti-Trafficking in Persons Projects* [online] February 28, 2008 [cited

February 4, 2009]; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rpt/101295.htm>.

⁸³⁵ U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting, May 23, 2007.* See also U.S. Embassy- Santiago, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 27, 2009.

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⁸³⁷ IOM, *Estudio exploratorio sobre Trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual en Argentina, Chile y Uruguay*, December 2006, 236 and 240; available from <http://www.oimuruguay.org/Documentos/OIM%20Estudio%20Exploratorio%20sobre%20Trata%20de%20Personas%202006.pdf>.

⁸³⁸ U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting, February 13, 2009.*

⁸³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁴⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Chile," section 5.

⁸⁴¹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Chile."

⁸⁴² Argentine Ministry of Justice, Security, and Human Rights, *XII Reunión de Altas Autoridades Competentes en Derechos Humanos y Cancillerías del MERCOSUR y Estados Asociados*, [online] [cited April 7, 2009]; available from <http://www.derhuman.jus.gov.ar/mercosur/>. See also Argentine Committee of Pursuit and Application of the International Convention on the Rights of Child, *La Iniciativa Nin@Sur, una Instancia Regional que se Afirma*, April 2008; available from

http://www.casacidn.org.ar/news_abril/nota1.html.

⁸⁴³ Brazilian Ministry of Tourism, *Ecuador Assume Dirección de Grupo Latino-Americano para a Proteção Infante-Juvenil*, November 26, 2008; available from <http://www.jornaldeturismo.com.br/noticias/7-governo/20432-equador-assume-direcao-de-grupo-latino-americano-para-a-protecao-infante-juvenil.html>.

See also Ministry of Tourism, *Ecuador Asume Liderazgo en Suramérica para la Protección de Menores Jóvenes*, 2008; available from http://www.turismo.gov.ec/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=885&Itemid=43.

Colombia

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Colombia, children work in rural and urban areas, most of them in agriculture, industry, commerce, and service sectors. In rural areas, children work in the production of coffee,

sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables.⁸⁴⁴ They also work in artisanal mining of emeralds, gold, clay, and coal under dangerous conditions. In urban areas, they work in domestic service in third-party homes, bakeries, automobile repair,

and food preparation.⁸⁴⁵ A high number of working children live in the Eastern and Pacific regions and are not paid. The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) estimates that about 80 percent of working children work in the informal sector.⁸⁴⁶ Children are also used in the cultivation of coca for illegal purposes and in the processing and transportation of illicit drugs.⁸⁴⁷

forced labor in domestic service, agriculture, mines and factories, forced recruitment as child soldiers, and begging.⁸⁵⁰ Children are trafficked internally from rural to urban areas.⁸⁵¹ There are reports of children from Ecuador working as coca pickers and children from Honduras and Nicaragua working in forced-labor fishing.⁸⁵²

Children in Colombia are recruited, sometimes forcibly, by insurgent and paramilitary groups to grow coca, serve as combatants, and perform forced labor in the country's ongoing conflict. As of 2008, an estimated 11,000 to 14,000 children are child combatants.⁸⁵³ Many are forced to participate in and are victims of human rights violations such as torture and murder. Girl combatants are subject to sexual exploitation by other group members.⁸⁵⁴ In 2007, the United Nations reported that children demobilized from the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) were not officially delivered to ICBF as required by the demobilization process.⁸⁵⁵ Reportedly, children have been used by government armed forces as informants. Many demobilized children have been held by government forces and agencies much longer than the 36 hours required by law before being turned over to ICBF.⁸⁵⁶ Only those who voluntarily left illegal armed forces are allowed to receive assistance from government demobilization programs.⁸⁵⁷

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The Constitution guarantees the protection of children against any form of exploitive or hazardous work.⁸⁵⁸ The minimum employment age in Colombia is 15 years. Adolescents under 15 years may perform artistic or cultural work.⁸⁵⁹ Authorization from a labor inspector or other designated authority is required for minors above 15 years to work. Adolescents aged 15 to 17 years who have received technical training provided by the National Training Service (SENA) or another certified training school could be authorized to work once the nature of the work and the risks related to its performance have been checked by the labor inspectors.⁸⁶⁰ Adolescents aged 15 and 16 years may only work 6 hours per day or 30 hours per week and until 6 p.m.; those aged 17 years may work 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, and until 8 p.m. The law also prohibits

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor⁸⁴⁸

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2001:	8,580,980
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	10.4
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	14.1
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	6.6
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	
- Agriculture	35.6
- Manufacturing	12.6
- Services	49.9
- Other	1.9
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	116.3
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	87.3
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2001:	90.4
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	88.3
ILO Convention 138:	2/2/2001
ILO Convention 182:	1/28/2005
CRC:	1/28/1991
CRCOPAC:	5/25/2005
CRCOPSC:	11/11/2003
Palermo:	8/4/2004
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

Many children are victims of commercial sexual exploitation, including pornography, prostitution, and sexual tourism. According to reports by IOM and the Ministry of Social Protection (MSP), as of 2006 an estimated 25,000 minors work in the commercial sex trade in Colombia.⁸⁴⁹ A study conducted by ICBF, the University of Cartagena, and the Renacer Foundation found children engaged in commercial sexual exploitation in Cartagena. In Colombia, children are trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation,

minors from work that is exploitative or hazardous.⁸⁶¹

MSP Resolution No. 01677 of 2008 identifies the worst forms of child labor that are prohibited for all minors under 18 years. Minors are not permitted to perform most forms of work related to agriculture, fisheries, lumber, mining, industrial manufacturing, utilities, construction, heavy equipment, and transportation.⁸⁶² Unskilled labor—including shoe shining, domestic service, trash collection, work in clubs and bars, and street sales—is also prohibited. Children are prohibited from working in activities that can encourage their sexual exploitation, such as erotic modeling.⁸⁶³ Also, minors may not work under conditions that may harm their psychosocial development. Individuals, businesses, and civic organizations must report child labor law violations.⁸⁶⁴

The Constitution prohibits slavery, servitude, and human trafficking.⁸⁶⁵ Trafficking in persons is punishable by 13 to 23 years of prison as well as the payment of fines. It includes trafficking for the purpose of economic and sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, servitude, begging, sale of organs, and sexual tourism.⁸⁶⁶ Persons found guilty of trafficking children under 18 years receive sentences and fines that are 33 to 50 percent greater than the guidelines. Persons found guilty of trafficking children under 12 years receive sentences and fines that are 50 percent higher.⁸⁶⁷ Law 1236 of 2008 establishes that anyone who encourages a minor under 14 years to engage in prostitution may be punished with 10 to 14 years of incarceration and fines. Inducement or coercion into prostitution is punishable with 9 to 22 years of incarceration and fines.⁸⁶⁸ If the victim is under 14 years, penalties increase from one-third to one-half for both induced and forced prostitution. Crimes involving child pornography are punishable by 10 to 14 years of incarceration and fines.⁸⁶⁹ The use of the mail or the Internet for sexual contact with a minor under 18 years is punishable by 10 to 14 years of incarceration and fines, with penalties increased up to half if the victim is under 14 years.⁸⁷⁰

Posting child pornography on the Internet is punishable by fines and the cancellation or

suspension of the Web site. Tourist agencies can be penalized for involvement in child sex tourism by fines and the suspension or cancellation of services.⁸⁷¹ Forced prostitution and sexual slavery related to the country's ongoing armed conflict are punishable by imprisonment from 13 to 27 years as well as the payment of fines. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism coordinates the efforts to combat sexual tourism and ensure that tourist agencies comply with the code of conduct established by law.⁸⁷²

The compulsory and voluntary recruitment age for military service is 18 years. However, children under 18 years can join the armed forces with the consent of their parents.⁸⁷³ The law regards minors that participate in the country's hostilities as victims. Nonetheless, the Office of the Attorney General may choose to prosecute a minor who has violated international humanitarian law or committed genocide.⁸⁷⁴ The recruitment of minors by armed groups in relation to the ongoing conflict is punishable by 8 to 15 years in prison and fines. The commission of terrorist acts involving a minor is punishable by 16 to 30 years of incarceration and fines.⁸⁷⁵ Armed groups must place all minor recruits with ICBF in order to participate in the government's demobilization process. Punishments for crimes involving illegal drugs, such as cultivating, manufacturing, and trafficking, are increased if the crimes involve a minor.⁸⁷⁶

MSP's 276 inspectors are responsible for conducting formal-sector child labor inspections. However, according to USDOS, the MSP does not have sufficient resources to enforce labor laws effectively.⁸⁷⁷ ICBF, the National Police, the Office of the Inspector General, the National Ombudsman, and local accountability offices are responsible for enforcing laws related to children.⁸⁷⁸ Between 1999 and 2007, 98 cases of trafficking in children have been investigated by the Office of the Attorney General, but only 15 persons have been accused and 3 have gone to trial.⁸⁷⁹ According to ICBF, 164 complaints of child labor and 280 of commercial sexual exploitation of children were received by September 2008. In addition, ICBF received 318 former child soldiers, mostly ex-combatants from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of

Colombia (FARC), in its programs aimed at assisting children who joined illegal armed groups.⁸⁸⁰

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

During the reporting period, the Government of Colombia continued to implement the Plan for Childhood (2004-2015), which contains provisions relating to child labor, and to specific worst forms of child labor, including trafficking, recruitment into armed groups, and commercial sexual exploitation.⁸⁸¹ The National Strategy to Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor (2008-2015) identifies criteria for guiding future actions, such as making the family the center of intervention, considering the child's age when designing responses, reinforcing children's rights, improving education services for working children to prevent the worst forms of child labor, concentrating resources on priority sectors, and coordinating actions across agencies.⁸⁸² The National Plan of Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Boys, Girls, and Adolescents Less than 18 Years of Age (2006-2011) seeks to coordinate the efforts made by government agencies to combat commercial exploitation of children; improve the prevention, detection, and assistance to child victims; and disseminate best practices.⁸⁸³ The National Strategy to Combat Trafficking (2007-2012) aims to reduce human trafficking, including the trafficking of children, by carrying out preventive programs, providing social and legal services to victims, and improving the prosecution of cases and international cooperation.⁸⁸⁴ The Government continues to support the Interagency Committee for the Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of Children by Illegal Armed Groups, led by the Vice President, which coordinates the policies and programs to combat the recruitment of children by illegal armed groups and provides technical assistance to local governments.⁸⁸⁵ In addition, ICBF continued to provide services to child victims of trafficking and commercial social exploitation, and child soldiers.⁸⁸⁶

During the reporting period, the Government of Colombia continued to participate in a 39-month,

USD 5.1 million project to combat child labor, funded by USDOL and implemented by Partners of the Americas, DevTech Systems, Inc., Mercy Corps, and the International Center of Education and Human Development (CINDE). The project seeks to withdraw 3,663 and prevent 6,537 children from exploitive child labor in Colombia.⁸⁸⁷ The Government also participated in a USDOL-funded 4-year USD 3.5 million project implemented by World Vision to combat exploitive child labor by improving basic education, which ended in December 2008. This project withdrew 1,521 and prevented 4,996 children from working in agriculture, commercial activities, manufacturing, and services.⁸⁸⁸

With the support of the Government of Canada and technical assistance from ILO-IPEC, the Government continues to consolidate the National Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor. It also participates in a 4-year, USD 3.3 million ILO-IPEC regional initiative to eradicate child labor, funded by the Government of Spain.⁸⁸⁹

ICBF is carrying out an initiative to withdraw and prevent child labor in mining communities, providing services to 1,928 children and 2,398 families.⁸⁹⁰ With the support of USAID, MSP is carrying out the initiative "Complying and Improving," which encourages employers and workers to eliminate child labor. Under this program, construction, transportation, lottery, security, and ice cream companies as well as trade unions, have voluntarily agreed to eradicate child labor.⁸⁹¹ In addition, the Government of Colombia participates in an initiative to combat child labor implemented by Save the Children that targets 1,800 working or at-risk children in 20 departments.⁸⁹²

During the reporting period, 42 municipalities included the National Strategy for the Eradication of Child Labor in their Development Plans, with the collaboration of the Office of the Inspector General. Municipalities and departments also participate in an initiative to facilitate the adoption of plans to combat child labor under the National Strategy to Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor, led by the Telefonica Foundation.⁸⁹³ Ten departments have created Regional

Committees to Combat Human Trafficking, and nine have developed Plans of Action. ICBF, along with the Departmental Government of Cesar and the Office of the Inspector General, is carrying out a USD 300,000 project to eradicate child labor and commercial sexual exploitation of children in nine municipalities.⁸⁹⁴ The Interagency Committee for the Prevention of the Recruitment and Use of Children by Illegal Armed Groups has approved a set of strategies and activities to address the recruitment of children by illegal armed forces in 50 selected municipalities and 26 departments. To date, 47 municipalities and 2 departments have adopted action plans.⁸⁹⁵

The Ministry of the Interior and Justice created a pilot Anti-Human Trafficking Operations Center (COAT), with technical assistance from UNODC and IOM. COAT provides tools to government officials who investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons; it has a hotline and an information system and coordinates emergency assistance to victims of trafficking, including children. Colombian diplomatic missions also provide assistance to victims of trafficking.⁸⁹⁶ The Government of Colombia carried out a national awareness-raising campaign against trafficking in persons on TV and radio and in print ads during the reporting period.⁸⁹⁷ In addition, it conducted a campaign targeted to the tourism industry in 23 cities, providing information on commercial sexual exploitation and local resources for support. UNODC provided training to public prosecutors on trafficking issues.⁸⁹⁸

The Colombia Ombudsman Office has an awareness-raising campaign aimed at children and adolescents to prevent their recruitment by illegal armed groups.⁸⁹⁹ IOM and ICBF continue to carry out a program that provides services to former child soldiers and seek to prevent further recruitment of children by armed groups, with funding from USAID, the Italian Development Agency, the Colombian Ministry of Education, and the local government of Bogota. Through December 2008, this initiative provided services to 4,079 children who were recruited by illegal armed groups, and 46,164 children were prevented from joining them.⁹⁰⁰ UNICEF and the Government of Colombia are continuing their

efforts to address the recruitment of children by illegal armed groups.⁹⁰¹

The Government of Colombia and other associates and member governments of MERCOSUR are carrying out the “Niño Sur” (“Southern Child”) initiative to defend the rights of children and adolescents in the region. The initiative aims to raise awareness of commercial sexual exploitation, improve country legal frameworks, and exchange best practices to tackle issues related to victim protection and assistance.⁹⁰² The Governments of Trinidad and Tobago and Colombia joined efforts to combat human trafficking.⁹⁰³ The Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism is part of the Joint Group for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism, which was created in 2005 and includes the Ministries of Tourism of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.⁹⁰⁴

⁸⁹⁴ National Department of Statistics, *Boletín de Prensa: Trabajo Infantil 2007*, Bogotá, December 5, 2008; available from http://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/ech/jobinfantil/bol_trabinf_0109.pdf. See also International Center for Education and Human Development (CINDE), *Caracterización de la Situación del Trabajo Infantil en Algunos Cultivos del Sector Agrícola y sus Factores Asociados en Ocho Municipios Colombianos*, 2006, 7-10. See also U.S. Embassy- Bogotá, *reporting*, June 20, 2008.

⁸⁹⁵ Interagency Committee for the Elimination of Child Labor and the Protection of Young Workers, *Estrategia Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil y Proteger al Joven Trabajador - 2008-2015*, Bogota, January 2008, 25-26; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/estrategia_ti_colombia.pdf. See also Caracol Radio, *Unos 2.600 Niños trabajan como Mineros en Coscuez, ante la Indiferencia del Estado*, February 14, 2006; available from <http://www.caracol.com.co/noticias/249003.asp>. See also El Tiempo, “1.390 niños trabajan en las minas de Boyacá arriesgando sus vidas,” June 14, 2007; available from <http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/CMS-3595477>.

⁸⁹⁶ Interagency Committee for the Elimination of Child Labor and the Protection of Young Workers, *Estrategia Nacional para las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil - 2008-2015*, 25.

⁸⁹⁷ IOM, *Panorama sobre la trata de personas. Desafíos y Respuestas: Colombia, Estados Unidos y República*

Dominicana (Bogota: IOM, 2006), 14 and 20; available from <http://www.oim.org.co/modulos/contenido/default.asp?idmodulo=7&idlibro=115>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding Observations: Colombia*, June 8, 2006, paras 82 and 88; available from [http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/0242bbd030747298c1257259002c07d0/\\$FILE/G0642477.pdf](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/0242bbd030747298c1257259002c07d0/$FILE/G0642477.pdf).

⁸⁴⁸ 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 Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, Ley 1098 of 2006, (November 8, 2006), 213-214 (modified by Law 1236 of 2008); available from <http://www.minproteccionsocial.gov.co/entornoambiental/library/documents/DocNewsNo15304DocumentNo3747.PDF>. For age to which education is compulsory, see Government of Colombia, *Constitución Política de Colombia de 1991, con reformas hasta 2005*, (July 6, 1991), article 67; available from <http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Colombia/col91.html>. For free public education, see Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, article 28. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Colombia (ratification: 2001)*, ILO, Geneva, 2008; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloilc&document=2552&chapter=16&query=Colombia%40ref%2BRequest%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2008&highlight=&querytype=bool&con text=0>.

⁸⁴⁹ IOM, *Panorama sobre la trata de personas*, 18. See also Ministry of Social Protection, *Informe especial sobre violencia contra la infancia en Colombia*, Bogota, 2006, 231; available from <http://www.minproteccionsocial.gov.co/entornoambiental/library/documents/DocNewsNo15086DocumentNo1819.PDF>.

⁸⁵⁰ ICBF, University of Cartagena, and Renacer Foundation, *Explotación Sexual de Explotación Sexual de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes en la Ciudad de Cartagena de Indias*, 2004, 72-73; available from <http://www.siju.gov.co/investigaciones/buscar.php?ver=115>. See also IRIN, *Colombia: Sex Tourism Booming on the Caribbean Coast*, [November 18, 2008]; available from <http://www.plusnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=81528>. See also IOM, *Dimensiones de la trata de personas en Colombia* (Bogota: 2006), 20; available from <http://www.oim.org.co/modulos/contenido/default.asp?idmodulo=7&idlibro=114>.

⁸⁵¹ U.S. Department of State, "Colombia (Tier 1)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Colombia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/wha/119153.htm>.

⁸⁵² David Khoudour-Castéras, *Efectos de la Migración sobre el Trabajo Infantil en Colombia*, ILO-IPEC, 2007, 14. See also Monica Hurtado, *Trata de Infantes y Adolescentes en Colombia (1999-2006)*, ILO-IPEC, 2007, 46.

⁸⁵³ UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Summary Prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with Paragraph 15(C) of the Annex to Human Rights Council Resolutions 51*, UN Human Rights Council, Geneva, September 19, 2008, para 20; available from http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Sesion3/CO/A_HRC_WG6_3_COL_3_E.pdf. See also Human Rights Watch, *You'll Learn Not to Cry: Child Combatants in Colombia*, Washington, DC, September 2003, 5; available from <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2003/09/17/you-ll-learn-not-cry-0>.

⁸⁵⁴ Human Rights Watch, *You'll Learn Not to Cry*, 6-7, 57-58, 64-65.

⁸⁵⁵ UN Security Council, *Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General*, New York, December 21, 2007, 26-27; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/656/04/PDF/N0765604.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁸⁵⁶ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Concluding Observations: Colombia*, para 80. See also United Nations Security Council, *Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General*, New York, December 21, 2007, 26; available from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/656/04/PDF/N0765604.pdf?OpenElement>. See also Human Rights Watch, *You'll Learn Not to Cry*, 102-103. See also Ombudsman Office, *Caracterización de las niñas, niños y adolescentes desvinculados de los grupos armados ilegales*, Bogota, November 2006, 44; available from <http://www.unicef.org/colombia/conocimiento/estudio-defensoria.htm>.

⁸⁵⁷ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Colombia," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf.

⁸⁵⁸ Government of Colombia, *Constitución Política de Colombia*, article 44.

⁸⁵⁹ Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, article 35.

⁸⁶⁰ Government of Colombia, *Resolución No. 01677*, (May 16, 2008); available from <http://www.alcaldiabogota.gov.co/sisjur/normas/N>

orma1.jsp?i=30364. See also Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, article 113.

⁸⁶¹ Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, articles 114 and 117.

⁸⁶² Government of Colombia, *Resolución No. 01677*.

⁸⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁸⁶⁴ Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, article 40.

⁸⁶⁵ Government of Colombia, *Constitución Política de Colombia*, article 17.

⁸⁶⁶ Government of Colombia, *Ley 599 of 2000 - Código Penal*, article 188A (modified by Law 985 of 2005); available from http://www.secretariassenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley/2000/ley_0599_2000.html#1.

⁸⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, articles 188-A and 188-B (modified by Laws 985 of 2005 and 747 of 2000).

⁸⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, articles 213 and 217 (modified by Law 1236 of 2008).

⁸⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, articles 216 and 218 (modified by Law 1236 of 2008).

⁸⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, articles 218 and 219-A (modified by Law 286 of 2008). See also Government of Colombia, *Decree 1524*, (July 24, 2002), articles 4 and 8; available from <http://web.minjusticia.gov.co/normas/2002/d15242002.htm>.

⁸⁷¹ Government of Colombia, *Ley 679*, (August 3, 2001), articles 7, 10, 16-20; available from <http://www.mincomercio.gov.co/eContent/documentos/normatividad/leyes/Ley679de2001.pdf>.

⁸⁷² Government of Colombia, *Ley 599 of 2000 - Código Penal*, articles 188A and 188B. See also Government of Colombia, *Decree 2785*, (August 17, 2006), article 8; available from http://www.presidencia.gov.co/prensa_new/decretoslinea/2006/agosto/17/dec2785170806.pdf. See also Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism, *Resolución 0119*, (February 12, 2002); available from http://www.mincomercio.gov.co/eContent/documentos/turismo/Normatividad/Resolucion/resolucion_0119_de_2002.htm.

⁸⁷³ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Child Soldiers Global Report 2008: Colombia."

⁸⁷⁴ Government of Colombia, *Ley 782*, (December 23, 2002), article 6; available from http://www.secretariassenado.gov.co/compendio_legislativo.htm. See also Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, article 175.

⁸⁷⁵ Government of Colombia, *Ley 599 of 2000 - Código Penal*, articles 162, 343-344.

⁸⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, articles 375-384 (modified by Law 890 of 2004). See also Government of Colombia, *Ley 975*, (July 25, 2005), article 10; available from <http://web.minjusticia.gov.co/normas/2005/19752005.htm>.

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⁸⁷⁸ Government of Colombia, *Código de la Infancia y la Adolescencia*, articles 11, 79, 82, 89. See also IOM, *Dimensiones de la trata de personas en Colombia*, 27-28.

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Comoros

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

The majority of working children in Comoros are engaged in agriculture and other activities in the informal sector.⁹⁰⁵ The greatest proportion of children work in rural areas and on the Island of Ndzuwani.⁹⁰⁶ Children work in subsistence farming, such as cultivating cloves, vanilla, and *ylang ylang* (a flower); animal husbandry; and

fishing.⁹⁰⁷ Children also sell goods (such as peanuts, fish, and vegetables) along roadsides and extract and sell marine sand.⁹⁰⁸ In urban areas, some children work as domestic servants in exchange for food, shelter, or educational opportunities; these children often carry heavy loads for long distances, are not paid for their work, and are subject to abuse.⁹⁰⁹