

Chad

Chad has not adopted a comprehensive policy framework to combat the worst forms of child labor and its laws do not clearly criminalize the use of child soldiers. Despite official warnings against recruiting child soldiers, all armed forces reportedly continued to use them. Other worst forms of child labor remain a serious problem, especially in agriculture and the forced labor of children as cattle-herders.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	53.0%
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	39.6%
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	30.7%



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor¹⁰⁰⁸

Children are exploited in the worst forms of child labor in Chad. Many work in agriculture, risking injury from hazardous tasks, such as carrying heavy loads.¹⁰⁰⁹ Many also work as herders, which puts them at risk of injury while working in isolated areas. In some cases, these children have been contracted out by their parents for multiple years in forced labor situations.¹⁰¹⁰ Children also work in the fishing sector, where they risk drowning and injury from sharp tools.¹⁰¹¹

In the urban informal sector, children work as manual laborers and forgers, risking injury from dangerous tools.¹⁰¹² In several towns and especially in the capital, N'Djamena, numerous street children are found begging, doing odd jobs and working at the markets.¹⁰¹³ Such children are vulnerable to harassment and injury from accidents caused by proximity to vehicles. Children also work as street vendors and domestic servants and may risk physical and sexual abuse from their employers.¹⁰¹⁴ Some of these children are sold or bartered by their families to engage in these activities.¹⁰¹⁵

The practice of sending boys to Koranic teachers to receive education, which may include a vocational or apprenticeship component, is a tradition in Chad.¹⁰¹⁶ While some boys receive lessons, others are forced by their teachers to beg and surrender the money that they have earned.¹⁰¹⁷

Children in refugee camps in Eastern Chad work outside the camps as laborers on farms and as domestic servants, risking abuse and exposure to injury from carrying too heavy loads.¹⁰¹⁸ Children from refugee camps, especially girls, risk sexual abuse while collecting firewood and water outside the camps.¹⁰¹⁹ There are also reports of the commercial sexual exploitation of girls in refugee camps and of children in N'djamena.¹⁰²⁰

In Eastern Chad, some children are forcibly recruited or kidnapped from within refugee camps by Sudanese rebel groups.¹⁰²¹ Throughout the reporting period, the exploitation of children as child soldiers continued, and some sources reported that during the first quarter of the reporting period it even increased.¹⁰²² Some sources indicate that towards the end of the reporting period, although children were still being conscripted by all forces, this practice was decreasing. There are

also reports of children trafficked across Chad to be soldiers for both the Chadian National Army and rebel groups. Some of these rebel groups operate in Sudan and receive support from the Chadian Government.¹⁰²³

Within Chad, children are trafficked for prostitution and forced labor in domestic service, herding, begging, fishing, and small-scale commerce.¹⁰²⁴ Chadian children are also trafficked to the Central African Republic, Nigeria, and Cameroon for forced labor in cattle herding.¹⁰²⁵ Children may be trafficked from the Central African Republic and Cameroon to Chad's oil-producing regions for commercial sexual exploitation.¹⁰²⁶

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

According to the Labor Code, the minimum age for work is 14; however, exceptions permit light work in agriculture and domestic service from age 12 and apprenticeships starting at age 13.¹⁰²⁷ The Labor Code also permits exceptions to be established through decrees issued by either the Ministry of Labor and Social Security or the Ministry of Public Health.¹⁰²⁸ According to the ILO Committee of Experts, a decree from 1969 contains a list of hazardous activities specifically prohibited to children under the age of 18. However, this decree does not apply to children in the informal economy where many children work and has not been updated since 1969.¹⁰²⁹ Chadian law makes primary and middle school compulsory but specifies neither an obligatory age nor a set duration of schooling. Consequently, children may finish the period of compulsory education before reaching the legal working age of 14, which may put those children at risk of falling into the worst forms of child labor.

Chad prohibits forced labor, but allows exceptions in circumstances of *force majeure*, such as war.¹⁰³⁰ Since Chad has experienced intermittent conflict for much of the past 50 years, this has allowed children to be recruited into forced labor as soldiers.

The minimum age for voluntary military recruitment is 18, although another law permits minors with a guardian's consent to volunteer for military service, and the minimum age for compulsory recruitment is 20.¹⁰³¹ Moreover, the use of child soldiers in armed

conflict does not appear to be a crime.¹⁰³² The lack of laws and criminal penalties for using child soldiers puts children at risk.

Under the Penal Code, prostitution is illegal and penalties are more stringent for exploiting minors. Offenders may be fined and imprisoned from 2 months up to 2 years, with stiffer penalties of up to 5 to 10 years in prison if the offense was committed by a guardian or relative.¹⁰³³ However, if the offense was not committed by a guardian or relative, the limited penalty is up to 2 years of imprisonment for the prostitution of a child which does not reflect the severity of the crime.

There is no specific law on human trafficking in Chad. However, traffickers can be prosecuted under charges of kidnapping, sale of children, and violations of labor statutes.¹⁰³⁴ A draft Criminal Code was developed in 2002 which included provisions to address trafficking and make more types of child sexual exploitation illegal. However, this draft code has not been adopted. Likewise, a draft code on the protection of children was prepared in 2008, but remains pending.¹⁰³⁵ If adopted these new laws would provide protection for children not currently included in the existing Penal Code.¹⁰³⁶

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	14
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	Yes
	Free Public Education	Yes

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

Although research has found no evidence that the Government of Chad has established a national level coordinating mechanism to combat the worst forms of child labor, there is a National Committee to Fight Against Trafficking. This committee is, comprised of several government agencies and partnered with international agencies. Additionally, each of the 22 regions of Chad reportedly have a technical committee responsible for addressing the worst forms of child labor. These committees include representatives from the Ministries of Education, Public Works, Justice, and Social Affairs and Family as well as a representative from the police.¹⁰³⁷

The Office of Labor Inspection, with 25 field inspectors and 55 assistant inspectors, is responsible for implementing and enforcing child labor laws. Labor inspectors are deployed to six of the 18 districts in Chad.¹⁰³⁸ No statistics on the number of inspections that were conducted or training for labor inspectors are available.¹⁰³⁹ Labor inspectors are only deployed to one-third of the country's districts hindering enforcing of worst forms of child labor laws, while the lack of statistics precludes assessing the effectiveness of labor inspector actions.

Chad has a National Committee to Fight Against Trafficking along with special police units responsible for both investigating and enforcing laws that relate to the offenses of prostitution traffickers.¹⁰⁴⁰ Inspectors from the Chadian National Army are responsible for investigating reports of child soldiers. Ministry of Human Rights officials have also been trained to help identify child soldiers.¹⁰⁴¹ However, no law enforcement statistics are publicly available and there is no evidence of prosecutions for trafficking or other worst forms of child labor during the reporting period. Likewise, there were no military officials investigated or prosecuted for the use of child soldiers during the reporting period.¹⁰⁴² There are only 150 judges in all of Chad and they lack relevant infrastructure resulting in a judicial system that is ill equipped to prevent the worst forms of child labor.¹⁰⁴³

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Research found no evidence that the Government of Chad has established a policy framework for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor. Although a national action plan was drafted in 1999, it has not been adopted.¹⁰⁴⁴ With UNICEF funding, the Ministry of Justice also drafted an "Integrated Action Plan to Fight the Worst Forms of Child Labor" (2008-2010). Although this plan has not been adopted, the Ministry works collaboratively with GOC and other partners to complete the activities outlined within.¹⁰⁴⁵

In 2007, the Chadian Government and UNICEF signed an agreement to demobilize child soldiers among the various armed groups engaged in the conflict throughout Chad, and to repatriate Sudanese children who have been forcibly recruited.¹⁰⁴⁶ Subsequent efforts to address this have received only intermittent support¹⁰⁴⁷ Nonetheless, in 2009, Chad took a preliminary step by officially condemning the use of child soldiers.¹⁰⁴⁸ There were 240 child soldiers removed during the course of the year, some of whom received rehabilitation services. Commanders were also warned of the need to cease recruiting child soldiers or risk a loss in rank.¹⁰⁴⁹ In June 2010, Chad took further steps to reduce the use of child soldiers by hosting a regional conference at which all participants signed the N'Djamena Declaration. This Declaration notes the intent to eliminate the practice of child soldiers by those governments and in their territory; however, given the continued existence of conflict along the borders with Sudan and the Central African Republic, the resultant refugee camps, the internal conflict in Chad, and the established tradition of child soldiers in Chad, whether this Declaration will lead to new steps curtailing this problem remains an open question.

In a joint initiative with the Islamic Committee and masters at Koranic schools, the Government has developed a program to prevent male students from being exploited in worst forms of child labor.¹⁰⁵⁰ Chad also adopted a 10-year plan (2004-2015) to improve access to education, which could prevent more

children from being exploited in the worst forms of child labor.¹⁰⁵¹

As part of the regional Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the Government of Chad agreed in 2006 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.¹⁰⁵² With the exception of limited services provided to some children who had been trafficked as child soldiers, there is no evidence of Chad supporting the commitments it made under this agreement.

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Chad has worked with partner organizations to implement social programs, for example such a program was begun in 2002 to reduce forced child labor in herding.¹⁰⁵³ During the reporting period, a

multi-actor group, coordinated by the National Justice and Peace Commission that includes NGOs as well as the Ministry of Labor and Justice, hosted awareness raising events for communities with information on the harmful nature of child domestic service and herding.¹⁰⁵⁴

Chad faces many challenges in providing access to education, including shortages of functioning schools and teachers and teacher absenteeism.¹⁰⁵⁵ As of 2008 in the southeastern area of Dar Sila, only 18 out of 326 villages had functioning schools.¹⁰⁵⁶ The Government is taking steps to address this by building additional schools and permitting local communities to hire and pay their own teachers.¹⁰⁵⁷ However lack of access to education traps children in the worst forms of child labor.¹⁰⁵⁸

Programs to combat the worst forms of child labor are few and too limited in scope to address the magnitude of the problem, particularly in agriculture, herding, domestic service, and child soldiering.

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in Chad:

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Draft and adopt a law that criminalizes all use of children under age 18 in armed conflict.
- Amend the Labor Code to protect children under the age of 18 from being forced into labor under any circumstances.
- Strengthen penalties for the prostitution of children.
- Adopt the draft Child Protection Code.
- Adopt the draft Criminal Code provisions designed to protect children from trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- Review and update the list of hazardous occupations and impose appropriate penalties for violations.
- Amend the law to establish a clear age for compulsory education that at least matches the minimum age (14) of employment.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Fulfill the responsibilities committed to in the June 2010 N'Djamena Declaration on eliminating all use of child soldiers by the national army or government-supported rebel groups and take steps to address the use of child soldiers by all rebel groups in Chad.
- Establish a coordination mechanism to combat the worst forms of child labor.
- Expand labor inspection coverage to all of the country's 18 districts.
- Provide law enforcement officials and judges with adequate resources to enforce laws against worst forms of child labor. Publish statistics regarding the enforcement of worst forms of child labor laws, including the number of complaints, investigations, prosecutions, convictions and sentences.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Adopt a National Action Plan to effectively target the worst forms of child labor.

IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Develop programs to prevent the recruitment of children into armed forces and militias and demobilize those currently engaged in child soldiering.
- Establish and expand programs providing services to children in worst forms of child labor, especially in agriculture, herding, domestic service and forced begging by:
- Providing programs that strengthen the livelihoods of families of child laborers.
- Raising awareness on the importance of education. Addressing the lack of schools, resources, and trained teachers, as well as teacher absenteeism.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates, 2005-2010*. Data provided are from 2004. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics on children's work are reported here, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used for these statistics, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section.

¹⁰⁰⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Chad," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2010, section 7d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/af/135945.htm>. 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 and 13.

¹⁰¹⁰ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Chad (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2009 [cited March 8, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>. See also 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>. See also U.S. Embassy -N'djamena, *reporting*, February 8, 2010, para 7.

¹⁰¹¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Chad," section 7d. 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 and 13.

¹⁰¹² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Chad," sections 6 and 7d. 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*, 12-13. See also Daniel Deuzoumbe Passalet, *A Situational Analysis of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Chad*, online, in ECPAT International, March, 2003, 7; available from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/monitoring/rabat/index.asp.

¹⁰¹³ Franciscans International, *Alternate report Submitted to the 96th Session of the Committee on Human Rights: Chad*, May, 2009, 5; available from www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/ngos/FI_Chad96.doc. See also Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the*

Convention: Chad, CRC/C/TCD/CO/2, February 12, 2009, 17 para 75; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49a514ea2.html>.

¹⁰¹⁴ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Second Periodic Report, Chad*, December 2007, 54, para 290; available from <http://daccess-dds-ny-un.org/doc/UNODC/GEN/G09/402/71/PDF/G0440271.pdf>. See also Synapostel, *Tchad: la questions des enfants bouviers et domesticques, une urgence nationale*, September 17, 2009; available from www.africaefuture.org/synapostel/html/765.html. See also Deuzoumbe Daniel Passalet, *A Situational Analysis of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Chad*, ECPAT International, N'Djamena, March 2003, 7.

¹⁰¹⁵ U.S. Embassy-N'djamena, *reporting*, February 18, 2010, Section 2 para 25 (B and D).

¹⁰¹⁶ Human Rights Council United Nations General Assembly, *National Report Submitted in Accordance with Paragraph 15 (A) of the Annex to Human Rights Council Resolution 5/1 A/HCR/WG.6/5/TCD/1*, February 16 2009 2009, 8 para 40; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49d1f6cd0.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>. See also IOM, *Traditional Practices Being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa, Warns IOM*, [online] 2006 [cited January 26, 2009]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cache/offonce?entryId=12007>.

¹⁰¹⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Chad," sections 6 and 7d. See also United Nations General Assembly, *National Report of Human Rights Council Resolution*, 8 para 40.

¹⁰¹⁸ UNICEF, *Child Alert Darfur*, Report, December, 2005, 16; available from <http://www.unicef.org/childalert/darfur/Child%20Alert%20Darfur.pdf>. See also Christian Children's Fund Chad, *Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey: Eastern Chad*, CCF, N'Djamena, January 2006, 21, 22, 29, and 30; available from http://www.christianchildrensfund.org/uploadedFiles/Public_Site/news/Relief_professionals/KAP_Chad.pdf.

¹⁰¹⁹ Human Rights Watch, *Chad: Events of 2009*, January 20, 2010; available from <http://www.hrw.org/en/world-report-2009/chad?print>. See also Amnesty International, *Refugee women in Chad face high levels of rape despite UN presence*, September 30, 2009; available from <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/report/refugee-women-chad-face-high-levels-rape-despite-un-presence-20090930>.

¹⁰²⁰ Child Rights Information Network, *Child Rights References in the Universal Periodic Review: Compilation of UN Information*, May 5, 2009; available from <http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=21761&flag=report>. See also Amnesty International, *Refugee women in Chad*

face high levels of rape despite UN presence. See also U.S. Department of State, “Chad (Tier 3),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009>.

¹⁰²¹ Human Rights Council United Nations General Assembly, *Children and Armed conflict: Report of the Secretary General*, A/63/785 - S/2009/158, March 26, 2009; available from www.un.org/children/conflict/english/chad.html. See also Refugees International, “Chad: Protect Children from Rebel Recruitment”, RefugeesInternational.org, [online], June 24, 2009 [cited February 24, 2010]; available from <http://www.refintl.org/print/3576>. See also UN Security Council, *Security Council Condemns Renewed Military Incursions in Eastern Chad by Chadian Armed Groups, Stresses Any Attempt at Destabilization by Force ‘Unacceptable’*, May 8, 2009; available from <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/sc9654.doc.htm>.

¹⁰²² U.S. Embassy-N’djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, Section 2 para B (2) and Section 7 para 33. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Chad: Instability threatens demobilisation of child soldiers”, IRINnews.org, [online], April 16, 2009 [cited January 22, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/printreport.aspx?reportId=83963>. See also United Nations Special representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Children and Armed Conflict: Developments in Chad*, April, 2009; available from www.un.org/children/conflict/english/chad.html.

¹⁰²³ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Chad.” See also United Nations Special representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Children and Armed Conflict: Developments in Chad*.

¹⁰²⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Chad.” See also Michael Didama, “Traites des enfants au Tchad”, IPS, [online], April 7, 2007 [cited March 9, 2010]; available from http://www.infosud.org/spip.php?page=print_article&id_article=1499.

¹⁰²⁵ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Chad.”

¹⁰²⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰²⁷ Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, December 11, 1996, articles 18 and 52; available from www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Tchad/Tchad%20-%20Code%20du%20travail.pdf. 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.details?p_lang=fr&p_country=TCD&p_classification=04&p_origin=COUNTRY&p_sortby=SORTBY_COUNTRY.

¹⁰²⁸ Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 52.

¹⁰²⁹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request C182: Chad (2009)*, Clause C(2).

¹⁰³⁰ Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 5.

¹⁰³¹ Government of Chad, *Ordonnance No. 001/PCE/CEDNACVG/91, portant reorganisation des Forces Armées*, January 16, 1991, article 14. See also Government of Chad, *Ordonnance No. 006/PR/92, portant statut general des militaires*, April 28, 1992, article 52. See also 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>.

¹⁰³² Law Library of Congress, *Chad: Child Labor Laws*, Washington D.C., May 2010.

¹⁰³³ Government of Chad, *Ordonnance No. 12-67-PR-MJ, portant promulgation d’un code penal*, May 21, 1969, article 279-282. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request C182: Chad (2009)*, para 1, Clause (b) 1. See also Government of Chad, *Violence contre les enfants: reponses du Gouvernement du Tchad*, N’djamena, September, 2004, 12 and 13. 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. See also U.S. Department of State, «Country Reports- 2009: Chad,» section 5.

¹⁰³⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports-2009: Chad,” section 6. See also Government of Chad, *Code penal*, article 286. 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> [cited February 22, 2010].

¹⁰³⁵ Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Chad*, 13 para 20 and 14 para 22. See also U.S. Embassy - N’djamena, *reporting, February 8, 2010*, Part 2B, para 11.

¹⁰³⁶ ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request C182: Chad (2009)*, para 1, Clause (b) 2.

¹⁰³⁷ U.S. Embassy-N’djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, Section 2 para 26 B.

¹⁰³⁸ U.S. Embassy - N’djamena, *reporting, February 12, 2010*, Part 2c (14). response 5

¹⁰³⁹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) Chad (ratification: 1965)*, [online] 2009 [cited March 8, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Submission to the Competent Authorities: Chad*, [online] 2009 [cited March 8, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>.

¹⁰⁴⁰ U.S. Embassy-N'djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, Section 5 para 29 C. See also Child Rights Information Network, *Child Rights References in the Universal Periodic Review: Compilation of UN Information*. See also U.S. Embassy - N'djamena, *reporting, February 12, 2010*, Part 2D Response 3 and Response 12

¹⁰⁴¹ Child Rights Information Network, *Child Rights References in the Universal Periodic Review: Compilation of UN Information*. See also U.S. Embassy - N'djamena, *reporting, February 12, 2010*, Part 2D Response 3 and Response 12.

¹⁰⁴² U.S. Embassy-N'djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, Section 3 para 27 (E and I). See also U.S. Embassy - N'djamena, *reporting, February 12, 2010*, Part 2C (14), responses 5- 12.

¹⁰⁴³ U.S. Embassy-N'djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, Section 2 para 26 (C and F). See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009: Chad."

¹⁰⁴⁴ Child Rights Information Network, *Child Rights References in the Universal Periodic Review: Compilation of UN Information*, OHCHR Summary, Para 4. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request C182: Chad (2009)*.

¹⁰⁴⁵ U.S. Embassy-N'djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, Section 5 para 29 (D).

¹⁰⁴⁶ UNICEF, *UNICEF supporting former child soldiers to forge new lives in Chad*, News from the Field, February 16, 2010; available from <http://www.unicefusa.org/news/news-from-the-field/former-child-soldiers-find.html>.

¹⁰⁴⁷ UNICEF, *UNICEF supporting former child soldiers to forge new lives in Chad*, News from the Field. See also U.S. Embassy -N'djamena, *reporting*, December 14, 2009.

¹⁰⁴⁸ U.S. Embassy - N'djamena, *reporting, February 8, 2010*, Part 2D Response 5 and Response 13.

¹⁰⁴⁹ 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.

¹⁰⁵⁰ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Report Submitted by State Party: Second Periodic Report CRC*, 45.

¹⁰⁵¹ ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006.

¹⁰⁵² Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Replies of the Government of Chad to the List of Issues to be Taken up in Connection with the Consideration of the Initial Periodic report of Chad (CRC/C/TCD/1) CRC/C/TCD/Q/1/Add.1*, January 20, 2009, 9 Question 13 para 38-40; available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/CRC.C.TCD.Q.1.Add.1_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁵³ Synapostel, *La questions des enfants bouviers et domesticques, une urgence nationale*.

¹⁰⁵⁴ Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Chad: A Semblance of Education for a Displaced Child", IRINnews.org, [online], March 13, 2008 [cited March 13, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=77273>. See also UNESCO, *Universal Primary Education in Africa: The Teacher Challenge*, accessed July 23, 2010, 155; available from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001866/186643e.pdf>.

¹⁰⁵⁵ Human Rights Watch, *Chad: They Can't Go Home Again*, June 19, 2009; available from <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2009/06/19/chad-they-can-t-go-home-again>.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Human Rights Watch, *Chad: They Can't Go Home Again*, June 19, 2009; available from <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2009/06/19/chad-they-can-t-go-home-again>.

¹⁰⁵⁷ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Report Submitted by State Party: Second Periodic Report CRC*, 48. See also UNESCO, *Universal Primary Education in Africa: The Teacher Challenge*, 2010, 84; available from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001866/186643e.pdf>.

¹⁰⁵⁸ UNESCO, *Universal Primary Education in Africa: The Teacher Challenge*, 155-157.