

⁵⁶⁹ Government of Burkina Faso, *Code du travail enacted May 2008*, article 152. See also Government of Burkina Faso, *Code du travail enacted September 2004*, article 147.

⁵⁷⁰ U.S. Embassy- Ouagadougou, *reporting, March 3, 2008*, para 5f.

⁵⁷¹ U.S. Embassy- Ouagadougou, *reporting, February 25, 2009*.

⁵⁷² Integrated Regional Information Networks, "New child trafficking law hard to enforce".

⁵⁷³ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation C182: Burkina Faso*, article 5.

⁵⁷⁴ U.S. Embassy- Ouagadougou, *reporting, February 25, 2009*.

⁵⁷⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Artisanal Gold Mining in West Africa*, 4.

⁵⁷⁶ Government of Burkina Faso- Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de La Solidarité Nationale, *Third and Fourth Periodic Report on CRC: 1999-2006*, 97.

⁵⁷⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor in Mining in West Africa*, Project Document, Geneva, September 30, 2005, cover page.

⁵⁷⁸ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December, 2008.

Burundi

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*⁵⁷⁹

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2000:	2,162,500
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	31.2
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	32.3
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2000:	30.1
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	16
Compulsory education age:	12
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	103.2
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	74.6
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2000:	41.9
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2005:	87.9
ILO Convention 138:	7/19/2000
ILO Convention 182:	6/11/2002
CRC:	10/19/1990
CRCOPAC:	6/24/2008
CRCOPSC:	11/6/2007
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Associated

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Burundi work primarily in agriculture, herding, fishing, and the informal

sector.⁵⁸⁰ A research project in Burundi found that children in rural areas are more likely to work exclusively and not attend school than those in urban areas.⁵⁸¹ In urban areas, a large number of street children are involved in activities such as hawking goods or working as porters, which may involve carrying heavy loads.⁵⁸² Children also work long hours as domestic servants, and some have reported not being paid wages owed.⁵⁸³ There have also been reports that children are victims of commercial sexual exploitation.⁵⁸⁴

The rebel group, Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People/National Liberation Front is still recruiting and using child soldiers in its camps, despite a cease-fire agreement that was signed and in effect since 2007.⁵⁸⁵

Children in Burundi are trafficked internally for the purposes of child soldiering, domestic service, and commercial sexual exploitation. Children are also reportedly trafficked from Burundi to Uganda for commercial sexual exploitation and work in agriculture.⁵⁸⁶

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for employment in Burundi is 16 years.⁵⁸⁷ Children 12 to 16 years are permitted to engage in light work or apprenticeships that do not jeopardize their health, development, or ability to attend and benefit from school.⁵⁸⁸ Children of less than 16 years may work a maximum of 6 hours per day, must have rest

periods of at least 12 hours between work sessions, and, as with all children, are prohibited from working at night.⁵⁸⁹ The law allows for medical examinations to determine whether a child's work causes undue physical stress.⁵⁹⁰ Employers found in violation of the provisions for the work of young persons are subject to fines and, for repeat offenses, closure of the place of employment.⁵⁹¹

The Constitution prohibits slavery in all forms, and the Labor Code prohibits forced labor, except in special circumstances such as military service, civic obligations in the public interest, or as a result of a judicial decision.⁵⁹² Inciting, exploiting, or facilitating the prostitution of persons under 21 years are subject to fines and imprisonment of up to 10 years. Offenses against the decency of a child are punishable by prison terms of 5 to 15 years.⁵⁹³ The law does not specifically prohibit trafficking; however, traffickers can be prosecuted under laws against assault, fraud, kidnapping, rape, prostitution, and slavery, and they may face up to 20 years in prison.⁵⁹⁴ The Constitution specifically prohibits using children directly in armed conflicts.⁵⁹⁵ Nonetheless, by law the minimum age for military recruitment is 16 years, although the Government reports that in practice it does not recruit those under 18 years.⁵⁹⁶

Burundi 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.⁵⁹⁷ 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.⁵⁹⁸

The Ministry of Labor is responsible for enforcing child labor laws.⁵⁹⁹ According to USDOS, enforcement is carried out only in response to the filing of complaints. This practice is due, at least in part, to a lack of labor inspectors.⁶⁰⁰ In 2008, there were only 12 labor inspectors, none of whom was specifically assigned to child labor,

and no child labor investigations were conducted.⁶⁰¹

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

In 2008, the Government of Burundi continued to assist former child soldiers and street children.⁶⁰² Burundi's National Demobilization, Reinsertion, and Reintegration Program continued activities that demobilize child soldiers and prevent the recruitment of ex-combatant child soldiers.⁶⁰³ These activities were originally funded under a World Bank umbrella grant; since June 2006, the Government and UNICEF have continued to provide support so these children may receive education and vocational training.⁶⁰⁴ The Government has also helped to provide income-generating projects for former child soldiers.⁶⁰⁵

Burundi also worked with international organizations and NGOs to provide training on the enforcement of child labor laws for Ministry of Labor officials.⁶⁰⁶ The Government also embarked on a birth registration campaign that is intended to deter the trafficking of children.⁶⁰⁷

The Government of Burundi participated in a 2-year, USD 1.275 million regional project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi, which ended on January 31, 2009. The project was implemented by ILO-IPEC, with funding from the Government of Norway, to prevent the involvement of children in armed conflict and support the rehabilitation of former child soldiers.⁶⁰⁸

Burundi continues to participate in the 2-year, USD 460,000 regional anti-trafficking technical assistance project implemented by UNODC's Regional Office for Eastern Africa and funded by the Governments of Norway and Sweden. The project aims to bolster coordination among the 11 EAPCCO countries through the Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa and to harmonize national legislation with the Palermo Protocol.⁶⁰⁹

⁵⁷⁹ 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 Burundi, *Décret loi no. 1/037 du 7 juillet 1993 portant révision du Code du travail*, title V, chapter VI, article 126; available from <http://natlex.ilo.org/txt/F93BDI01.htm>. For age to which education is compulsory, see U.S. Department of State, "Burundi," 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/118989.htm>. For free public education, see The Centre for Conflict Resolution and The Office of UNHCR: Southern Africa Regional Office, *Children and Armed Conflicts in Africa*, Cape Town, April 2007, 31.

⁵⁸⁰ Observatoire Ineza des Droits de l'Enfant au Burundi, *Guide des droits de l'enfant au Burundi*, 2nd ed. (2008), 31; available from http://www.oideb.org/pdf/guide_droits_enfant_burundi.pdf. See also PANA, "Mobilisation contre le travail des enfants au Burundi", *Burundi Tribune*, [online], October 6 2008 [cited January 13, 2008]; available from www.burunditribune.com/news_pdf.cfm?ID=637.

⁵⁸¹ L. Guarcello, S. Lyon, and F.C. Rosati, *Orphanhood and child vulnerability: Burundi*, [online] 2004 [cited January 13, 2008]; available from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/Burundi_orphans_count_ryreports.pdf.

⁵⁸² Iteka, *Bulletin d'Information de la Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Homme ITEKA*, July 2007, 11; available from http://www.ligue-iteka.africa-web.org/IMG/pdf/Bulletin_ITEKA_no99_juillet_2007.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Burundi."

⁵⁸³ Human Rights Watch, *Paying the Price: Violations of the Rights of Children in Detention in Burundi*, New York, March 2007; available from <http://hrw.org/reports/2007/burundi0307>.

⁵⁸⁴ UNICEF and African Child Policy Forum, *What Children and Youth Think—Burundi. A Statistical Presentation of Opinions and Perceptions of Children and Youth in Burundi*, Addis Adaba, 2006, 15; available from <http://www.africanchildforum.org/Documents/Burundi.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Burundi," section 5.

⁵⁸⁵ U.S. Embassy- Bujumbura, *reporting*, January 16, 2009. See also UN Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, *Letter dated 11 July 2008 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and enclosed report of the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict*, July 10, 2008, 7; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/securitycouncilwgroupdoc.html>. See also UN Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, *Conclusions on Parties to the Situation of*

Armed Conflict in Burundi, February 5, 2008, 1 and 4; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/securitycouncilwgroupdoc.html>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Burundi: FNL rebels 'still recruiting children'", IRINnews.org, [online], June 9, 2008 [cited January 9, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=78646>.

⁵⁸⁶ U.S. Embassy- Bujumbura, *reporting*, February 12, 2008, para 11. See also UNODC, *Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns*, [online] 2006 [cited January 12, 2009], 53; available from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html. See also U.S. Department of State, "Burundi (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm>.

⁵⁸⁷ Government of Burundi, *Code du travail*, title V, chapter VI, article 126.

⁵⁸⁸ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Burundi (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2008 [cited January 12, 2009], article 7, para 1-2; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21584&chapter=9&query=%28burundi%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also Government of Burundi, *Code du travail*, article 126.

⁵⁸⁹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Burundi (ratification: 2002)*, [online] 2008 [cited January 12, 2009], article 3(d) and article 4, para 1; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21842&chapter=9&query=%28burundi%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also Government of Burundi, *Code du travail*, title V, chapter 4, articles 119-120.

⁵⁹⁰ Government of Burundi, *Code du travail*, title V, chapter 6, article 128.

⁵⁹¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C138: Burundi*, article 9, para 1.

⁵⁹² Government of Burundi, *Constitution*, article 26; available from http://www.senat.bi/documents/constitution_bdi_francais.pdf. See also Government of Burundi, *Code du travail*, title I, chapter 1, article 2.

⁵⁹³ Government of Burundi, *Décret-loi n°1/6 du 4 avril 1981 portant réforme du Code pénal*, title 6, chapter 2, articles 372 - 387; available from <http://www.droit-afrique.com/index.php/content/view/full/87/175/>.

⁵⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, title 1, chapter 4, article 171-172 and title 6, chapter 1, articles 358-359 and chapter 2, articles 372 - 387. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Burundi."

⁵⁹⁵ Government of Burundi, *Constitution*, article 45.

⁵⁹⁶ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Burundi," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/document/get?id=1329>. See also U.S. Embassy- Bujumbura, *reporting, January 16, 2009*.

⁵⁹⁷ 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.

⁵⁹⁸ 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.

⁵⁹⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Burundi," section 6d.

⁶⁰⁰ U.S. Embassy- Bujumbura, *reporting, January 16, 2009*.

⁶⁰¹ Ibid. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Burundi," section 6d.

⁶⁰² U.S. Embassy- Bujumbura, *reporting, January 16, 2009*.

⁶⁰³ Olalekan Ajia, *Over 200 Child Soldiers Demobilized in Burundi*, [online] May 6, 2008 [cited January 8, 2009]; available from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/burundi_43844.html?q=printme.

⁶⁰⁴ Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program, *MRDP Fact Sheet: Burundi: February 2008*, [online] February 2008 [cited February 5, 2009];

available from http://www.mdrp.org/PDFs/MDRP_BUR_FS_0208.pdf. See also Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program, *MRDP Fact Sheet: Burundi: August 2008*, [online] August 2008 [cited February 5, 2009]; available from http://www.mdrp.org/PDFs/MDRP_BUR_FS_0208.pdf. See also ILO-IPEC, *Prévention et réinsertion des enfants impliqués dans les conflits armés - Volet burundi - Etude sur les opportunités d'emploi et les offres de formation professionnelle*, Final Report, Geneva, November 2007, 13. See also U.S. Embassy- Bujumbura, *reporting, January 16, 2009*.

⁶⁰⁵ U.S. Embassy- Bujumbura, *reporting, January 16, 2009*.

⁶⁰⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁰⁷ UNICEF, *Free Birth Registration for all Children Under Five in Burundi*, Bujumbura, August 30, 2008; available from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media_45453.html?q=printme.

⁶⁰⁸ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December, 2008.

⁶⁰⁹ UNODC, *Ongoing Projects in Eastern Africa*, [online] 2008 [cited December 16, 2008]; available from <http://www.unodc.org/easternafrika/en/about-unodc-eastern-africa/ongoing-projects.html>. See also UNODC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 2, 2009. See also UNODC and EAPCCO, *Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa*, Addis Ababa, August 2008.

Cambodia

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Children in Cambodia work in exploitive conditions on commercial rubber and tobacco plantations, in salt production, in fish processing, as porters, in brick making, in the service sector, and as garbage pickers.⁶¹⁰ They also work in occupations determined by the Government to be hazardous, including processing sea products, including shrimp; breaking, quarrying, or collecting stones; working in gem and coal mining; working in garment factories; working in restaurants; and making handicrafts.⁶¹¹ Children work as domestic servants; most child domestics are girls, 15 to 17 years, who work between 6 and 16 hours per day.⁶¹²

Cambodia is a source and destination country for trafficking in children. Cambodian girls are trafficked to Thailand for factory and domestic work and may be forced into prostitution.⁶¹³ Cambodian children are trafficked to Thailand and Vietnam for begging, selling candy and flowers on the street, and shining shoes.⁶¹⁴ In 2008, the IOM identified 112 Cambodian trafficking victims from Thailand who were mostly children.⁶¹⁵ Girls are trafficked from Vietnam to Cambodia for prostitution.⁶¹⁶ Girls are trafficked internally from rural to urban areas for prostitution.⁶¹⁷ Cambodia is a destination country for foreign child sex tourists, and there are increasing reports of Asian men traveling to Cambodia to have sex with virgin girls.⁶¹⁸