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

⁸⁰³ 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.

⁸⁰⁴ 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.

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

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

⁸⁰⁷ U.S. Embassy-N'djamena, *reporting*, February 12, 2009.

⁸⁰⁸ 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.

⁸⁰⁹ *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.⁸¹⁰ 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.⁸¹¹ 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.⁸¹²

Commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem in Chile.⁸¹³ 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.⁸¹⁴ Children are trafficked internally for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.⁸¹⁵ Children, along with their families, are trafficked across borders with Peru and Bolivia to work in agriculture.⁸¹⁶

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.⁸¹⁷ 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.⁸¹⁸ 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.⁸¹⁹ Children under 15 years may only work in artistic events with the permission of parents and local authorities.⁸²⁰ 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

movements; work with dangerous substances or equipment; work at sea, underwater, or underground; work in establishments that sell alcohol or tobacco or exhibit sexually explicit material; and work that requires crossing country borders or transporting valuable goods or money.⁸²¹

Chilean laws prohibit slavery and forced labor.⁸²⁵ The trafficking of a minor across national boundaries for the purpose of sexual exploitation is punishable by 5 to 20 years in prison.⁸²⁶ The prostitution of children is punishable by 3 to 5 years in prison, with penalties of up to 20 years in the case of involvement of family members or government authorities. The law establishes punishments for the production, sale, importation, exportation, distribution, and exhibition of pornography using minors.⁸²⁷ The minimum age for compulsory military service in Chile is 18 years.⁸²⁸

Chile's national police dedicated 103 police to minors' issues, including the detection of children involved in the worst forms of child labor.⁸²⁹ Chile's Public Ministry investigated 347 cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children and opened 126 trafficking investigations, most of which related to child trafficking.⁸³⁰ However, the Government's ability to combat trafficking was limited by a lack of financial resources and current laws.⁸³¹

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

As part of its National Policy on Childhood (2001-2010), the Government of Chile has adopted a national child labor action plan that focuses on raising awareness, collecting data, promoting legislative reform in compliance with ILO conventions, developing targeted social and educational programs, and conducting ongoing monitoring and evaluation.⁸³²

The Government of Chile also participated in two ILO-IPEC regional projects, a Phase II USD 2.6 million and a Phase III USD 3 million project to eradicate child labor in Latin America, funded by the Government of Spain.⁸³³ The Government collaborated with IOM in a USD 100,000 five-country regional project funded by USDOS to provide return and reintegration assistance to trafficking victims.⁸³⁴ The municipal government office of Los Andes, near the border with Argentina, funds a project to provide rehabilitation services to trafficking victims,

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*⁸²²

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2003:	2,800,255
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	3.5
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	4.4
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	2.6
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 2003:	
- Agriculture	24.7
- Manufacturing	6.6
- Services	66.6
- Other	2.0
Minimum age for work:	18
Compulsory education age:	17-18
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	104.4
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2005:	90.0
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2003:	97.2
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2005:	99.2
ILO Convention 138:	2/1/1999
ILO Convention 182:	7/17/2000
CRC:	8/13/1990
CRCOPAC:	7/31/2003
CRCOPSC:	2/6/2003
Palermo:	11/29/2004
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

The Ministry of Labor enforces labor laws, and USDOS reports that Chile is allocating considerable resources and oversight to child labor policies.⁸²³ Although the Ministry of Labor's Labor Inspections Directorate had no inspectors dedicated exclusively to child labor, the Directorate conducted 5,667 child labor inspections and imposed sanctions in 111 cases. During the reporting period, Chile's National Task Force on the Worst Forms of Child Labor ran a national registry of child labor cases and detected 268 new cases of the worst forms of child labor.⁸²⁴

assess its extent, and raise awareness about the problem.⁸³⁵

Based on the list of hazardous types of work for children and adolescents, the Ministry of Justice's Service for Minors maintains a register of documented worst forms of child labor cases, with input from the Chilean police and the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.⁸³⁶ The Ministry of Interior coordinates efforts to combat trafficking in persons with NGOs and other government agencies. The Public Ministry takes the lead on issues related to the investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons.⁸³⁷ The Service for Minors works with 105 municipal government offices to combat the worst forms of child labor. The Ministry of Labor is collaborating with an NGO to develop child labor intervention strategies.⁸³⁸ The Government also collaborated with neighboring countries to ensure safe repatriation of trafficking victims. In addition, the Service for Minors worked with counterparts in Bolivia to combat child labor, emphasizing the prevention of child trafficking.⁸³⁹ The Government's Service for Minors oversees 14 programs to assist child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.⁸⁴⁰ The Government also conducted extensive media campaigns to educate young Chileans seeking work abroad. These efforts were in conjunction with international organizations and NGOs.⁸⁴¹

The Government of Chile 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.⁸⁴² Chile's National Tourism Service is part of the Joint Group for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism, which conducts prevention and awareness-raising campaigns to combat the commercial exploitation of children in Latin America. It was created in 2005 and includes the Ministries of Tourism from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.⁸⁴³

⁸¹⁰ ILO-IPEC and Ministry of Work and Social Provision, *Trabajo infantil y adolescente en cifras: Síntesis de la primera encuesta nacional y registro de sus peores formas*, ILO-IPEC, Santiago, 2004; available from <http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/chile.pdf>.

⁸¹¹ *Ibid.*, 17. See also U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting*, February 13, 2009.

⁸¹² ILO-IPEC and Colegio de Profesores de Chile A.G., *Trabajo Infantil y Pueblos Originarios en Chile*, 2005, 31 and 35; available from <http://www.oitchile.cl/pdf/publi%20sistem%20Chile-texto.pdf>. See also ILO-IPEC and Ministry of Work and Social Provision, *Trabajo infantil y adolescente en cifras*, 17.

⁸¹³ U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting*, February 13, 2009.

⁸¹⁴ ILO-IPEC and Colegio de Profesores de Chile A.G., *Trabajo Infantil y Pueblos Originarios en Chile*, 34.

⁸¹⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Chile (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf>.

⁸¹⁶ U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting*, February 20, 2009.

⁸¹⁷ Government of Chile, *Código del Trabajo*, article 13.

⁸¹⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸¹⁹ *Ibid.*, article 18.

⁸²⁰ *Ibid.*, article 15.

⁸²¹ Government of Chile, *Aprueba Reglamento para la aplicación del artículo 13 del Código del Trabajo*, (September 11, 2007); available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/77036/81487/F1662015800/Decreto%20Supremo%20N%2050%20de%202007%20Reglamento%20Menores.pdf>.

⁸²² 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 Chile, *Código del Trabajo de Chile*, (November 15, 2007), article 13; available from http://www.dt.gob.cl/legislacion/1611/article-59096.html#h2_1.. For age to which education is compulsory, see Government of Chile, *Constitución Política de 1980 incluidas las Reformas hasta el 2005*, (2005), article 19, no. 10; available from <http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Chile/chile05.html>. See also Embassy of Chile official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, March 14, 2008. For free public education, see Government of Chile, *Constitución Política*, article 19, no. 10.

⁸²³ U.S. Department of State, "Chile," 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/119152.htm>.

⁸²⁴ U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting, February 13, 2009.*

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.

⁸²⁶ Government of Chile, *Código Penal de la República de Chile*, (March 1, 1875), articles 56 and 367; available from <http://www.cajpe.org.pe/rij/bases/legisla/chile/codpench.htm>.

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.

⁸²⁹ U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting, February 13, 2009.*

⁸³⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Chile." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Chile," section 5.

⁸³¹ U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting, February 20, 2009.*

⁸³² Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil and ILO-IPEC, *Plan de Prevención y Erradicación Progresiva del Trabajo Infantil y Adolescente en Chile*, Lima, 2001, 20, 24, 26, 30, 32-36; available from http://www.ministeriodeltrabajo.cl/descargar/trabajo_inf/PlanNacionaldePrevencion.pdf. See also

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, *Contexto en Chile y el mundo*, [online] [cited February 5, 2009]; available from http://www.trabajoinfantil.cl/en_chile.html. See also U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting, February 13, 2009.*

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.

⁸³⁶ Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, *Sistema de registro*, [online] [cited February 5, 2009]; available from http://www.trabajoinfantil.cl/peores_definiciones.html.

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,