

also U.S. Embassy- Tirana, *reporting*, November 19, 2008.

<sup>83</sup> U.S. Embassy- Tirana, *reporting*, February 13, 2009, 2 and 5.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, 11.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>86</sup> Sonila Danaj, *Situational Analysis Report on Child Trafficking in Albania, Together Against Child-Trafficking Coalition (Bashke Kunder Trafikimit te Femijeve, BKTF)*, Tirana, October 2, 2008; available from <http://www.bktf-coalition.org/eng/Situational%20Analysis%20ENG.pdf>.

<sup>87</sup> U.S. Embassy- Tirana, *reporting*, February 13, 2009, 9.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, 6 and 7.

<sup>90</sup> ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>92</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II), Technical Progress Report*, 2008.

<sup>93</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II), Technical Progress Report*, Geneva, September, 2007.

## Algeria

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor<sup>94</sup>*

Population, children, 5-14 years:	-
Working children, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working boys, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working girls, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	16
Compulsory education age:	16
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	109.7
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	95.4
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	96.0
ILO Convention 138:	4/30/1984
ILO Convention 182:	2/9/2001
CRC:	4/16/1993
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	12/27/2006*
Palermo:	3/9/2004
ILO-IPEC participating country:	No

\*Accession

### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

Children in Algeria work in agriculture, construction, small workshops, and informal street vending.<sup>95</sup> Children also work as domestic servants; there are conflicting reports on whether some child domestic servants are the victims of trafficking.<sup>96</sup>

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

The minimum age for employment in Algeria is 16 years, unless participating in an apprenticeship. The law does not state a minimum age for an apprenticeship.<sup>97</sup> The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare may also grant permission for children under 16 years to work in certain fixed-term temporary jobs.<sup>98</sup> The minimum age law, however, applies only to employment based on a contract and does not apply to children who are self-employed.<sup>99</sup>

The law states that minor workers must have the permission of a legal guardian and that they cannot participate in dangerous, unhealthy, or harmful work, or in work that may jeopardize their morality.<sup>100</sup> Night work is prohibited for youth under 19 years of age.<sup>101</sup> Violations of provisions regarding employment of children are punishable by fines that may be doubled for repeat offenses. Repeated violations involving hiring underage children are punishable by imprisonment from 15 days to 2 months.<sup>102</sup>

Algerian law prohibits forced labor.<sup>103</sup> The law provides for imprisonment of 5 to 10 years and fines for the corruption and debauchery of minors younger than 19 years. The law also provides for 5 to 10 years of imprisonment and fines for involvement in the prostitution of minors.<sup>104</sup> Activities such as providing or financing establishments in which prostitution is carried out are punishable by 2 to 5 years of imprisonment and fines as well as closure of the establishment concerned.<sup>105</sup> The creation or distribution of pornography is prohibited by law, which provides for 2 months to 2 years of imprisonment and fines for offenses.<sup>106</sup> Algerian law also punishes the possession, use, or trafficking of illegal drugs. CEACR has noted, however, that there are no provisions in Algerian law against the use of children in these activities.<sup>107</sup> The minimum age for conscription into military service is 19 years; the minimum age for voluntary recruitment is unclear.<sup>108</sup>

The Ministry of Labor is responsible for enforcing child labor laws, and USDOS reports that the ministry conducts some surprise inspections of public sector enterprises but does not enforce laws consistently in the agricultural or private sectors.<sup>109</sup> USDOS indicates that insufficient human resources for enforcement are a problem.<sup>110</sup> The Ministry of Interior, through the national and border police, and the Ministry of Defense, through the *gendarmérie* police force, have law enforcement responsibilities relating to trafficking.<sup>111</sup> The Government had not prosecuted any trafficking cases as of the writing of this report. USDOS reports that laws against prostitution are enforced.<sup>112</sup>

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

Research has not identified any policies or programs by the Government of Algeria to address exploitive child labor.

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<sup>94</sup> For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see Government of Algeria, *Droit du travail*, article 15; available from <http://lexalgeria.free.fr/travail.htm>. For age to which education is compulsory, see Government of Algeria,

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*Constitution de 1996 (modifiant la Constitution de 1989)*, (1996), article 53; available from <http://www.conseil-constitutionnel.dz/indexFR.htm>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Second Periodic Reports of States Parties due in 2000: Algeria*, CRC/C/93/Add.7, prepared by Government of Algeria, pursuant to Article 44 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, March 3, 2005, para 94; available from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/fe289cbac5d9292c12570180052d60d/\\$FILE/G0540613.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/fe289cbac5d9292c12570180052d60d/$FILE/G0540613.pdf). For free public education, see Government of Algeria, *Constitution de 1996 (modifiant la Constitution de 1989)*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Algeria," 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/nea/119112.htm>.

<sup>95</sup> Lotfi Mérad, "Selon une enquête de la FOREM: En Algérie, entre 250,000 et 300,000 enfants travaillent," *Le Soir d'Algérie*, June 13, 2006; available from <http://www.lesoirdalgerie.com/articles/2006/06/13/article.php?sid=39659&cid=2>. See also U.S. Embassy-Algiers, *reporting*, December 12, 2007. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Algeria," section 6d.

<sup>96</sup> UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Concluding Observations: Algeria*, CRC/C/15/Add.269, Geneva, October 12, 2005, para 78; available from [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/d2316598f6190c4fc12570200049bd8d/\\$FILE/G0544259.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/d2316598f6190c4fc12570200049bd8d/$FILE/G0544259.pdf). See also U.S. Department of State, "Algeria (Tier 3)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>. See also U.S. Embassy-Algiers, *reporting*, February 23, 2009.

<sup>97</sup> Government of Algeria, *Droit du travail*, article 15.

<sup>98</sup> UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Second Periodic Reports of States Parties: Algeria*, para 94.

<sup>99</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Algeria (ratification: 1984)*, [online] 2007 [cited January 27, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=9483&chapter=6&query=%28C138%29+%40ref+%2B+%28Algeria%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Algeria (ratification: 1984)*, [online] 2008 [cited January 27, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=10271&chapter=6&query=%28C138%29+%40ref+%2B+%28Algeria%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

<sup>100</sup> Government of Algeria, *Droit du travail*, article 15.

<sup>101</sup> Ibid., article 28.

<sup>102</sup> Ibid., articles 139-141.

<sup>103</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Algeria," section 6c.

<sup>104</sup> Government of Algeria, *Code pénal*, articles 342-344; available from <http://lexalgeria.free.fr/penal3.htm>.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid., article 346.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid., article 333bis.

<sup>107</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Algeria (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2008 [cited February 3, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=>

[status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21859&chapter=9&query=%28C182%29+%40ref+%2B+%28Algeria%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0](http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21859&chapter=9&query=%28C182%29+%40ref+%2B+%28Algeria%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0)

<sup>108</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Algeria," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/content/algeria>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Concluding Observations: Algeria*, para 70.

<sup>109</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Algeria," section 6d.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid.

<sup>111</sup> U.S. Embassy- Algiers, *reporting, February 23, 2009*.

<sup>112</sup> Ibid.

## Angola

### *Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*<sup>113</sup>

Population, children, 5-14 years, 2001:	2,415,041
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	25.7
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	25.6
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	25.9
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	14
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	193.8
Net primary enrollment rate (%):	-
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2001:	65.4
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO Convention 138:	6/13/2001
ILO Convention 182:	6/13/2001
CRC:	12/5/1990
CRCOPAC:	10/11/2007**
CRCOPSC:	3/24/2005**
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

\*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

\*\*Accession

### **Incidence and Nature of Child Labor**

In Angola, most working children are found in the informal sector.<sup>114</sup> Children in rural areas are more likely to work than those in urban areas. Children living in provinces most affected by the country's decades-long civil war (1975-2002) are more likely to work than those in less-affected provinces.<sup>115</sup> Children work in agriculture on family farms and commercial farms, including pineapple and banana plantations.<sup>116</sup> Children working in agriculture in Benguela are known to apply chemicals, use machinery and dangerous tools, and carry heavy loads.<sup>117</sup> In Benguela and Kwanza Sul, children are often employed in agriculture by members of the community outside their families.<sup>118</sup> Some children in rural areas work in artesian diamond mining.<sup>119</sup> Children also work in markets, charcoal production, animal grazing,<sup>120</sup> and manual labor.<sup>121</sup> In border areas and ports, children unload and transport goods.<sup>122</sup> Children are also engaged in the sale and transport of illegal drugs. An increasing number of Angolan children are being used as couriers in the country's cross-border trade with Namibia, in an attempt to avoid import fees.<sup>123</sup>

The capital city of Luanda continues to be affected by the large population that migrated there during Angola's civil war.<sup>124</sup> Children work on the streets in Luanda, as well as in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, and Kwanza Sul.<sup>125</sup> Some