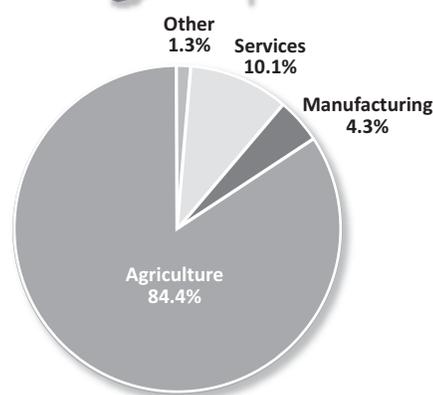


## Bolivia

The Government of Bolivia has strengthened its legal and policy framework to address the worst forms of child labor, particularly in the sugar cane sector. However, hazardous child labor continues to exist, especially in the agricultural sector and among indigenous children. Although enforcement efforts have improved, gaps remain in the enforcement of child labor laws. Social programs that address the worst forms of child labor have been established but may be too limited to address the full scope of the problem.

### Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	22.0
Attending School	6-14 yrs.	94.6
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	19.7



### Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Bolivia are engaged in the worst forms of child labor,<sup>622</sup> including in agriculture and as victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Indigenous children are particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.<sup>623</sup> Children work in the production of sugarcane and Brazil nuts, especially in the departments of Pando, Beni, Santa Cruz, and Tarija.<sup>624</sup> Children's work in agriculture commonly involves using potentially dangerous tools such as machetes, carrying heavy loads, working long hours and applying harmful pesticides.<sup>625</sup> Children often work alongside their families in the harvesting of these crops. Many of these workers become indebted to their employers and are forced to work as long as the debt exists, often for long periods of time or even

across generations.<sup>626</sup> Many indigenous Guaraní families live in debt bondage and work on ranches, including cattle ranches, in the Chaco region.<sup>627</sup>

Children also work in gold, silver, tin and zinc mines; here they work long hours, often in enclosed spaces, and are exposed to dangerous tools and chemicals.<sup>628</sup> Children also work as street vendors, shoe shiners and transportation assistants, exposed to multiple dangers, including severe weather and are at risk of involvement in criminal elements and vehicle accidents.<sup>629</sup> Additionally, underage children work in construction, which may require working long hours, carrying heavy loads or using dangerous tools and machinery.<sup>630</sup> Children reportedly are exposed to the worst forms of child labor in the production of peanuts, corn, cotton and bricks.<sup>631</sup>

Some Bolivian children migrate with their families to work in Chile in markets and in agriculture.<sup>632</sup> Children are also used to transport drugs in the border areas with Chile and Peru.<sup>633</sup> Some Bolivian children are sent from rural to urban areas to work for higher-income families as domestic servants, or *criaditos*, in circumstances that often amount to indentured servitude.<sup>634</sup>

The commercial sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, is a problem in Bolivia, particularly in the Chapare region and in urban areas, including Santa Cruz, La Paz, El Alto and Cochabamba.<sup>635</sup>

Through organized networks, Paraguayan children are trafficked from Paraguay to Santa Cruz and La Paz for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>636</sup> The internal trafficking of Bolivian children for the purposes of prostitution, domestic service, mining and agricultural labor, particularly on sugarcane and Brazil nut plantations, also occurs.<sup>637</sup> Bolivian children are also trafficked to neighboring countries for forced labor.<sup>638</sup> Bolivian families reportedly sell or rent their children to work in agriculture and mining in Peru.<sup>639</sup> There have also been reports of Bolivian children forced into the production of garments in Argentina.<sup>640</sup>

**Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Child and Adolescent Code sets the minimum age for employment at age 14.<sup>641</sup> Apprenticeships for children ages 12 to 14 are permitted with some restrictions.<sup>642</sup> Children through age 17 must have the permission of their parents or government authorities to work.<sup>643</sup> The law prohibits children through age 17 from taking part in hazardous activities such as carrying excessive loads, working underground, working with pesticides and other chemicals, working at night and working in the harvesting of cotton, Brazil nuts or sugarcane. The law also requires employers to grant time off to adolescent workers who have not completed their primary or secondary education so that they may attend school during normal school hours.<sup>644</sup>

	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	17
	Free Public Education	Yes

The Constitution sets the compulsory school age at 17 and establishes the right to free primary education.<sup>645</sup> The new Avelino Siñani-Elizardo Pérez Education Law, which was approved on December 21, 2010, aims to guarantee equal educational opportunities for all, including for children who are behind in school due to work.<sup>646</sup>

Bolivia’s Constitution prohibits forced or exploitative child labor, compulsory labor and any kind of labor without fair compensation.<sup>647</sup> The minimum age for compulsory military service for males is 18.<sup>648</sup>

On November 8, 2010, the Bolivian Parliament passed the new Law for the Legal Protection of Children and Adolescents, which modified several articles of the Criminal Code and increased sanctions for child labor and trafficking offenses.<sup>649</sup> The Law Against Trafficking in Persons and Other Related Crimes specifically prohibits child pornography and trafficking of minors for the purpose of prostitution and exploitation in illegal activities.<sup>650</sup>

## **Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement**

The Ministry of Labor (MOL) is responsible for developing policies concerning child labor and leads an inter-institutional commission to coordinate the various agencies and other entities involved in child labor issues.<sup>651</sup> The commission includes several ministries and various NGOs, and coordination among them has been a problem.<sup>652</sup> Additionally, the meetings are reported to be infrequent.<sup>653</sup> The MOL also has a mandate to coordinate and develop policies to eradicate any form of servitude, and its Fundamental Rights Unit has the specific responsibility to protect indigenous people and eradicate forced labor.<sup>654</sup>

The MOL is responsible for enforcing child labor laws and employs 36 inspectors who investigate labor complaints countrywide. These inspectors only respond to complaints and do not proactively inspect other workplaces.<sup>655</sup> Inspectors have encountered obstacles in gaining access to plantations in the Chaco region where there is forced labor of entire families.<sup>656</sup> Four inspectors are dedicated to investigating child labor violations in the areas identified by the government to have pervasive child labor. These include the sugarcane regions of Santa Cruz and Tarija-Bermejo as well as Riberalta and Potosí.<sup>657</sup> The MOL has developed a guide and conducted trainings on child labor for all labor inspectors throughout the country.<sup>658</sup>

The MOL has the authority to fine violators and to send cases to labor courts, which are responsible for enforcing penalties.<sup>659</sup> The MOL may also send cases to one of the 194 municipal Defender of Children and Adolescence offices that protect children's rights and interests.<sup>660</sup> Statistics on hazardous child labor—such as the number and nature of offenses, investigations conducted, prosecutions, and penalties applied—are limited.<sup>661</sup> The four child labor inspectors conducted 90 inspections in 2009 and found violations in 10 percent of the cases, which are still unresolved.<sup>662</sup> Information on 2010 inspections is not available.

Trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation is addressed by the Government's Special Police Investigative Units (SIU) and prosecutors.<sup>663</sup> Currently, there are eight SIUs with 44 Bolivian National Police (BNP) investigators, and each city has prosecutors responsible for pursuing trafficking cases.<sup>664</sup> In 2010, four new SIU offices were opened on the borders with Argentina, Brazil, and Peru to focus on cross-border trafficking.<sup>665</sup> During the reporting period, 55 BNP investigators and prosecutors received training on trafficking issues.<sup>666</sup> The SIU and BNP maintain telephone hotlines for the public to report child trafficking or the commercial sexual exploitation of children.<sup>667</sup> Bolivian police have been conducting raids on brothels and other sites to rescue child victims of prostitution.<sup>668</sup>

In 2010, 459 trafficking cases were initiated, 275 cases investigated, 184 cases dismissed, 55 in trial, and 129 closed by pleas or convictions.<sup>669</sup> However, the statistics are not disaggregated to distinguish between children and adults.<sup>670</sup>

## **Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Government of Bolivia's policy framework to address child labor was the National Plan for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labor (2000–2010). The plan identified mining, sugarcane harvesting, commercial sexual exploitation and domestic service as priority areas in combating exploitative child labor.<sup>671</sup> However, a new plan has not been established.

The MOL has undertaken a consultative process regarding child labor by indigenous children to inform its policy development. The consultative process has raised awareness within a number of indigenous communities, created a better understanding of the perceptions of child labor among indigenous groups and encouraged participatory decision-making to address child labor.<sup>672</sup>

Bolivia's National Development Plan (2006–2010) and poverty reduction strategy supported the goals and implementation of the National Plan for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labor through the coordination of government agencies and projects.<sup>673</sup> In addition, the strategies outlined in the National Program for Decent Work in Bolivia and the UN Development Assistance Framework (2008–2012) support efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and to reduce poverty.<sup>674</sup> The 2008 Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report published by UNESCO indicates that Bolivia will likely attain the EFA goal of universal primary enrollment by 2015.<sup>675</sup> However, secondary school attendance rates are low and many children are behind in school due to work.<sup>676</sup>

The Government of Bolivia created a Transitional Plan for the Guaraní Communities that involved several national ministries and addressed the forced labor of Guaraní families in the Chaco region. The Transitional Plan supported agrarian land reform and the development of economic alternatives for Guaraní families, as outlined in the National Development Plan.<sup>677</sup> Under the Transitional Plan, the Bolivian Government pursued a birth registration campaign, which resulted in identity documents for 2,500 Guaraní families.<sup>678</sup> However, international experts on indigenous rights issues have reported that the implementation of this Transitional Plan has been slow and that a more decentralized plan is needed.<sup>679</sup>

The Government of Bolivia and other MERCOSUR countries are carrying out the Southern Child (*Niño Sur*) initiative to defend the rights of children and adolescents in the region. The initiative includes public campaigns against commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, and child labor; mutual technical assistance in raising domestic legal frameworks to international standards on those issues; and the exchange of best practices related to victim protection and assistance.<sup>680</sup> During the reporting period,

MERCOSUR member countries met to exchange good practices in systems to protect children and adolescents from commercial sexual exploitation as part of the Southern Child initiative.<sup>681</sup>

Bolivia's Secretariat of Tourism is a member of the Joint Regional Group for the Americas.<sup>682</sup> The Joint Group, whose members also include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela, conducts prevention and awareness-raising campaigns to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Latin America.<sup>683</sup> The Government of Bolivia also has a bilateral agreement with Chile to combat the worst forms of child labor, with a particular focus on child trafficking in the border areas.<sup>684</sup> As part of the implementation of this agreement, Bolivia and Chile hosted workshops during 2010 to exchange good practices on preventing the worst forms of child labor, particularly child trafficking.<sup>685</sup> However, similar agreements have not been made with the Governments of Argentina, Paraguay and Peru.

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

The National Commission for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labor implements action programs dedicated to addressing child labor in mining, sugarcane, and urban work.<sup>686</sup> The Government supports efforts to eliminate child labor in mines through awareness-raising, increasing educational opportunities and providing economic alternatives to families.<sup>687</sup> The Government also works in collaboration with UNICEF to promote an educational strategy to benefit more than 3,000 girls and boys and their families who work in the sugarcane areas of Santa Cruz.<sup>688</sup>

A government cash subsidy program called *Bono Juancito Pinto* for all primary school students reportedly has contributed to increased rates of school attendance.<sup>689</sup> In 2009, the program received \$50 million from the Government, and

approximately 2 million students participated in the program.<sup>690</sup> It does not appear that research has been conducted on the impact of this program on child labor.

The Government participated in a 3-year USDOL-funded \$3.4 million project to improve access to basic education for working children in Bolivia. The project ended in December 2010 and withdrew or prevented 5,413 children from exploitative labor in Santa Cruz and Chuquisaca.<sup>691</sup> A new 4-year USDOL-funded \$6 million project began in December 2011. This project will build upon the achievements of the previous project, extend the educational program developed therein to additional communities and offer services aimed to improve household livelihoods.<sup>692</sup> The project is also working in collaboration with the Ministry of Education to extend to the national level an accelerated learning program, Leveling (*Nivelación*), that assists children who are behind in school due to work.<sup>693</sup> However, this program has not yet been adopted at the national level.

In addition, the Government participates in a 4-year USDOL-funded \$6.75 million regional project to promote collaboration across four countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay) to combat the worst forms of child labor among the most socially excluded populations, including children of indigenous and Afro-descent.<sup>694</sup> The project, which began in 2009, aims to rescue 6,600 children from the worst forms of child

labor through education interventions in the four countries. The project is also conducting capacity-building of government and civil society organizations, raising awareness and conducting research.<sup>695</sup>

The Government also participates in a 4-year, \$8.4 million regional project to eradicate child labor in Latin America, funded by the Government of Spain.<sup>696</sup> A 1-year \$219,000 project funded by the Government of Brazil contributes to the development of national policies and programs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in Bolivia.<sup>697</sup>

The Government has made efforts to increase public awareness of trafficking through education campaigns for school children and working with NGOs and international organizations on prevention activities.<sup>698</sup> The municipal Defender of Children and Adolescents offices assist victims of trafficking, often in cooperation with NGOs.<sup>699</sup>

Despite these efforts, current programs do not appear to be sufficient to address the extent of the worst forms of child labor in Bolivia, particularly in the production of Brazil nuts, forced labor in the Chaco region and in urban work. In addition, several hundred thousand Bolivian citizens, many indigenous, lack identifying documents, which precludes access to basic social services and increases vulnerability to exploitation.<sup>700</sup>

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

### IN THE AREA OF LEGISLATION:

- Amend legislation to prohibit children under 14 from apprenticeships.

### IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Improve coordination of the Inter-institutional Commission, including the frequency of meetings.
- Extend labor inspections to additional workplaces.
- Regularly report statistics on child labor, including the number of investigations, prosecutions, sentences and penalties applied.

### IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Establish and implement a new National Plan for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labor.
- Develop and implement a new Inter-ministerial Transitional Plan for the Guaraní Communities that promotes local governance.
- Pursue and implement joint agreements with the Governments of Argentina, Peru and Paraguay to address the high prevalence of the worst forms of child labor and child trafficking in the border areas.
- Develop national policies to support the new Avelino Siñani-Elizardo Pérez Education Law that guarantees equal educational opportunities for all, including for children who are behind in school due to work.

### IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Assess the impact of the Bono Juancito Pinto subsidy program on child labor.
- Adopt at the national level the accelerated learning program, Leveling (Nivelación), which supports the new education law and helps children who are behind in school due to work.
- Expand social programs to address the worst forms of child labor in areas where the incidence of hazardous child labor is high, particularly in the production of Brazil nuts, in forced labor in the Chaco region, and in urban work.
- Expand efforts to ensure all persons, including indigenous citizens, receive identity documents to reduce vulnerability to trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

<sup>622</sup> 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*, 2005-2011. Data on working children and school attendance are from 2005. Data on children combining working and schooling are from 2002. 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 and information on children's work in general are reported in this section, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, 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 of this report.

<sup>623</sup> Encuentro Latinoamericano, *Niñez Indígena en América Latina: Situación y perspectivas (Compilación de documentos de trabajo)*, Cartagena, 2010, 58, 60, 62, 66, 93; available from [http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/publi\\_encuentro\\_final.pdf](http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/publi_encuentro_final.pdf). See also U.S. Department of State, "Bolivia," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices-2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, sections 5 and 7d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/wha/154495.htm>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Bolivia (ratification: 2003) Published: 2009*, [online] 2009 [cited May 5, 2011]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=11106&chapter=6&query=%28C182%29+%40ref+%2B+%28bolivia%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

<sup>624</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Bolivia,” section 7d. See also Encuentro Latinoamericano, *Niñez Indígena en América Latina: Situación y perspectivas*, 58. See also Mauricio Carrasco Ayala, “Bolivia: 15 mil familias indígenas esclavizadas en la explotación de castaña,” *Argentina Indy Media* (2005); available from <http://argentina.indymedia.org/news/2005/10/342536.php>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Bolivia (ratification: 2003) Published: 2009*. See also Laura Baas, *Child Labour on Sugar Cane Plantations in Bolivia: A Worst Form of Child Labour*, IREWOC, Amsterdam, January 2009, 25-26; available from [http://www.childlabour.net/documents/ruralproject/Rural%20CL\\_Bolivia%20Zafra\\_Laura\\_final.pdf](http://www.childlabour.net/documents/ruralproject/Rural%20CL_Bolivia%20Zafra_Laura_final.pdf). See also Government of Bolivia, *Niños, niñas y adolescentes castañeros: entre la necesidad, la explotación y la esperanza*, prepared by Ministerio de Trabajo Empleo, y Previsión Social, 2009. See also Government of Bolivia, *Sin Tiempo para soñar: Situación de los niños, niñas, adolescentes y sus familias en la zafra y el beneficiado de la castaña*, La Paz, 2009. See also UNICEF, *Trabajo Infantil en Bolivia*, [[cited June 21, 2011]; available from [http://www.unicef.org/bolivia/proteccion\\_17111.htm](http://www.unicef.org/bolivia/proteccion_17111.htm).

<sup>625</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Bolivia (ratification: 2003) Published: 2009*. See also Government of Bolivia, *Niños, niñas y adolescentes castañeros: entre la necesidad, la explotación y la esperanza*. See also Government of Bolivia, *Sin Tiempo para soñar*.

<sup>626</sup> Encuentro Latinoamericano, *Niñez Indígena en América Latina: Situación y perspectivas*, 62. See also Andres Schipani, “Bitter lives of Bolivia’s child workers,” *BBC News* (2009); available from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/8285751.stm>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Bolivia,” sections 7c and 7d. See also Government of Bolivia, *Niños, niñas y adolescentes castañeros: entre la necesidad, la explotación y la esperanza*, 9. See also Government of Bolivia, *Sin Tiempo para soñar*.

<sup>627</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Bolivia (ratification: 2003) Published: 2009*. See also Encuentro Latinoamericano, *Niñez Indígena en América Latina: Situación y perspectivas*, 62. See also UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, *Misión a Bolivia: Informe y Recomendaciones*, 2009, 4 and 15; available from [http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/UNPFII\\_Mission\\_Report\\_Bolivia\\_ES.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/UNPFII_Mission_Report_Bolivia_ES.pdf). See also Government of Bolivia, *Plan Interministerial Transitorio 2007-2008 para el pueblo Guaraní*, 2007, 3. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Bolivia (ratification: 2003) Published: 2009*. See also Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, *Captive Communities: Situation of the Guaraní Indigenous People and Contemporary Forms of Slavery in the Bolivian Chaco*, December 24, 2009, 24-30 and 35; available from [www.cidh.org](http://www.cidh.org).

<sup>628</sup> Encuentro Latinoamericano, *Niñez Indígena en América Latina: Situación y perspectivas*, 60. See also Sara Shahriari, “Child Miners in Bolivia,” March 23, 2010; available from <http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/bolivia/100316/bolivia-children-mines>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Bolivia (ratification: 2003) Published: 2009*. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Bolivia,” section 7d.

<sup>629</sup> ILO-IPEC and Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Bolivia, *Magnitud y Características del Trabajo Infantil en Bolivia: Informe Nacional 2008*, 2010, 156-157; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=14835>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Bolivia,” section 7d. See also U.S. Embassy- La Paz, *reporting*, February 1, 2010.

<sup>630</sup> ILO-IPEC and Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Bolivia, *Magnitud y Características del Trabajo Infantil en Bolivia: Informe Nacional 2008*, 82-83. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999 (núm. 182) Bolivia (ratificación: 2003) Submitted 2008*; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

<sup>631</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Bolivia (ratification: 2003) Published: 2009*. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999 (núm. 182) Bolivia (ratificación: 2003) Submitted 2008*. See also Ministry of Education official, Interview with USDOL official, February 15, 2011. See also Ministry of Labor official, Interview with USDOL official, February 14, 2011. See also Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, *Captive Communities: Situation of the Guaraní Indigenous People and Contemporary Forms of Slavery in the Bolivian Chaco*, 35. See also Encuentro Latinoamericano, *Niñez Indígena en América Latina: Situación y perspectivas*, 60. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Bolivia,” section 7c.

<sup>632</sup> U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting*, February 13, 2009.

<sup>633</sup> U.S. Embassy- Santiago, *reporting*, February 25, 2010.

<sup>634</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Bolivia,” section 7d. See also Encuentro Latinoamericano, *Niñez Indígena en América Latina: Situación y perspectivas*, 66. See also UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, *Misión a Bolivia: Informe y Recomendaciones*, 20-21.

<sup>635</sup> U.S. Embassy- La Paz, *reporting*, March 14, 2011. See also CIES, Interview with USDOL official, February 15, 2011. See also Government of Bolivia, *Investigación estadística sobre la trata de personas en las ciudades de La Paz y El Alto*, Ministerio de Justicia, OAS, IOM, La Paz, 2007, 35.

<sup>636</sup> Martha Casal Cacharrón, *Un Día te Dejan de Mirar y Te Perdés: Verdades y Desafíos de la Explotación Sexual Comercial de la Infancia y Adolescencia*, ILO-IPEC,

Asunción, 2007, 84; available from [http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/verdades\\_desafios\\_py.pdf](http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/verdades_desafios_py.pdf).

<sup>637</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Bolivia,” section 5. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Bolivia (ratification: 2003) Published: 2009*. See also U.S. Department of State, “Bolivia (Tier 2),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142759.htm>. See also Government of Bolivia, *Investigación estadística sobre la trata de personas en las ciudades de La Paz y El Alto*.

<sup>638</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Bolivia,” section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Bolivia.”

<sup>639</sup> U.S. Embassy- La Paz, *reporting*, February 18, 2010.

<sup>640</sup> Ismael Bermúdez, “Trabajo esclavo: dicen que las marcas son responsables igual que los talleres,” *Clarín* (Buenos Aires), September 13, 2006. See also Tanja Bastia, *Child Trafficking or Teenage Migration? Bolivian Migrants in Argentina*, IOM, Oxford, 2005, 65-66; available from [http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/bastia\\_2005\\_teenage\\_migration\\_0108.pdf](http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/bastia_2005_teenage_migration_0108.pdf). See also Encuentro Latinoamericano, *Niñez Indígena en América Latina: Situación y perspectivas*, 93.

<sup>641</sup> Government of Bolivia, *Ley del Código del Niño, Niña y Adolescente*, Ley No. 2026, (October 27, 1999), article 126; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WBTEXT/55837/68387/S99BOL01.htm>. See also Government of Bolivia, *Ley General de Trabajo*, (December 8, 1942), article 8; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WBTEXT/46218/65057/S92BOL01.htm#t4c6>.

<sup>642</sup> Government of Bolivia, *Ley General de Trabajo*, articles 28-30 and 58. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Bolivia,” section 7d. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Observation, Minimum Age Convention 1973 (No. 138) Bolivia (ratificación: 1997) Submitted 2009*; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

<sup>643</sup> Government of Bolivia, *Ley General de Trabajo*, article 8.

<sup>644</sup> Government of Bolivia, *Ley del Código del Niño, Niña y Adolescente*, 134, 146, 147.

<sup>645</sup> Government of Bolivia, *Nueva Constitución Política del Estado*, (October 2008), articles 78 and 81; available from <http://www.presidencia.gob.bo/download/constitucion.pdf>.

<sup>646</sup> Government of Bolivia, *Ley de Educación*: Avelino Sinai-Elizardo Perez.

<sup>647</sup> Government of Bolivia, *Nueva Constitución Política del Estado*, articles 46 and 61. See also U.S. Embassy- La Paz, *reporting*, February 1, 2010.

<sup>648</sup> Government of Bolivia, *Nueva Constitución Política del Estado*, articles 108 and 144. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, “Bolivia,” in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=26>.

<sup>649</sup> *Ley 054: Ley de la Protección Legal de Niños, Niñas, y Adolescentes*, (November 8, 2010), articles 14 and 24; available from <http://bolivia.infoleyes.com/shownorm.php?id=2493> See also U.S. Embassy- La Paz, *reporting*, December 22, 2010.

<sup>650</sup> Government of Bolivia, *Ley 3325: Trata y Trafico de Personas y Otros Delitos Relacionados*, (January 18, 2006), articles 1 and 2; available from <http://bolivia.infoleyes.com/shownorm.php?id=1773>.

<sup>651</sup> U.S. Embassy- La Paz, *reporting*, February 1, 2010.

<sup>652</sup> *Ibid.* See also USDOL official, Trip notes, May 18-28, 2010.

<sup>653</sup> USDOL official, Trip notes, May 18-28, 2010.

<sup>654</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Direct Request, Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Bolivia (ratification: 2005)*, [online] 2009 [cited May 5, 2011]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

<sup>655</sup> U.S. Embassy- La Paz, *reporting*, December 22, 2010. See also U.S. Embassy- La Paz, *reporting*, February 1, 2010.

<sup>656</sup> UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, *Misión a Bolivia: Informe y Recomendaciones*.

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