

²²⁴⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2007: Macedonia," section 5.

²²⁴⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Macedonia," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Skopje, *reporting, February 25, 2008.*

²²⁴⁷ U.S. Embassy-- Skopje, *reporting, December 27, 2007.*

²²⁴⁸ Government of Macedonia and UNICEF. *Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Children in the Republic of Macedonia 2009-2012.* April 2009; available from

[http://www.unicef.org/tfymacedonia/NAP_Children_April_09_-_ENG.pdf.](http://www.unicef.org/tfymacedonia/NAP_Children_April_09_-_ENG.pdf)

²²⁴⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Macedonia," section 6d.

²²⁵⁰ U.S. Embassy- Skopje, *reporting, November 18, 2008.*

²²⁵¹ Ibid.

²²⁵² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Macedonia," section 5.

Madagascar

*Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor*²²⁵³

Population, children, 6-14 years, 2001:	3,728,808
Working children, 6-14 years (%), 2001:	24.3
Working boys, 6-14 years (%), 2001:	24.8
Working girls, 6-14 years (%), 2001:	23.7
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	14
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	141.4
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	98.5
School attendance, children 6-14 years (%), 2001:	65.6
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	42.3
ILO Convention 138:	5/31/2000
ILO Convention 182:	10/4/2001
CRC:	3/19/1991
CRCOPAC:	9/22/2004
CRCOPSC:	9/22/2004
Palermo:	9/15/2005
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In rural areas of Madagascar, children work in agriculture on family subsistence farms and sisal plantations. Children also perform tasks such as

fruit tree picking and cattle herding.²²⁵⁴ In coastal areas, children work in fishing, deep sea diving, and the shrimp industry.²²⁵⁵ In the informal sector, children work in bars and restaurants; petty trading; welding and mechanical work; transporting goods by rickshaw; and begging.²²⁵⁶ Children in the areas of Diego Suarez, Majunga and Manakara work for traveling vendors by loading and selling merchandise.²²⁵⁷ Children are sent from the South East and Upper Center zones to the cities to work as domestic laborers.²²⁵⁸

The 2007-2008 ILO-IPEC lead survey supported by the Government of Madagascar and UNICEF and implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics of Madagascar was published in 2008. The survey report indicates that the majority of children (85 percent) work in rural areas and in agriculture.²²⁵⁹ The greatest proportion of working children are found in the regions of Vakinankaratra, Betsiboka, Melaky, d'Ihorombe and Amoron'i Mania. The study also found an estimated 90,000 children, many girls, working in the domestic service sector.²²⁶⁰ In addition, of the children engaged in labor, the study found an estimated 430,000 children (or 23 percent) engaged in the worst forms of child labor. Many of the children engaged in the worst forms of child labor work in hazardous labor in stone quarries and mines.²²⁶¹ As of writing, data were not available to UCW for analysis for use in this report. For information on data used in this report, please see the Data Sources and Definitions section.²²⁶²

Children are involved in mining precious and semi-precious stones (e.g., sapphires) and in informal-sector work in and around the mines, particularly in the town of Ilakaka; most of this work is performed alongside their families. Children also engage in salt mining and production in Tulear; work in granite mines near Antananarivo; and work in stone quarries, working long hours performing tasks such as breaking and carrying baskets full of stones.²²⁶³ These children do not wear protective gear and as a result, suffer serious physical ailments.²²⁶⁴

Girls are engaged in commercial sexual exploitation, mostly in urban areas, including Antananarivo, Tulear, Ilakaka, and Sakaraha.²²⁶⁵ In addition, according to USDOS, child sex tourism is a growing problem in Antananarivo and small coastal of Tamatave, Nosy Be, and Diego Suarez. While victims of child sex tourism are commonly girls, boys are exploited as well.²²⁶⁶

Madagascar is a source country for internal trafficking of children for sexual exploitation and forced labor. Malagasy children are mostly trafficked from rural to urban areas for forced labor in product vending, prostitution, domestic service, and possibly mines.²²⁶⁷ Children are reportedly trafficked by a number of different people, including by 'friends,' taxi drivers, and relatives.²²⁶⁸

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The minimum age for admission to work is 15 years.²²⁶⁹ Children between 15 and 17 years can perform light work if the work does not exceed their strength; is not hazardous; and does not interfere with the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development. In addition, children between 14 and 15 years can perform light work under exceptional circumstances, including when the child has finished school and only with authorization from a labor inspector.²²⁷⁰ The law prohibits children under 18 years to be employed in work that is immoral, hazardous, or forced.²²⁷¹ The law prohibits children from working in the proximity of toxic materials and pesticides.²²⁷² The law bars children from work in bars, discos, casinos,

mines, and as domestic laborers. The law also prohibits children less than 18 years from performing work at night or in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.²²⁷³ The law stipulates the weight a child can carry by gender.²²⁷⁴ Before children are hired, a medical examination is required.²²⁷⁵ Violation of the minimum age laws results in a fine and 1 to 3 years of imprisonment.²²⁷⁶

The law prohibits the production and dissemination of pornographic materials.²²⁷⁷ The use of children in pornography is punishable by 2 to 5 years of imprisonment and a fine, with increased penalties of 3 to 10 years of imprisonment and a higher fine if the child is under 15 years.²²⁷⁸ In addition, forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation, and trafficking of children are forbidden by law.²²⁷⁹ Commercial sexual exploitation of children under 15 years that includes sex tourism or trafficking is punishable by forced labor for life. The law also allows for extradition of Malagasy nationals and persons charged with trafficking in other countries.²²⁸⁰ The minimum age for voluntary and compulsory military service under Malagasy law is 18 years.²²⁸¹

The Ministry of Civil Services and Labor is charged with enforcing child labor laws and conducting workplace inspections.²²⁸² The Ministry of Labor has 52 labor inspectors, with an additional 5 labor inspectors specifically for children.²²⁸³ The law requires State Prosecutors to submit cases of child labor violations directly to court judges.²²⁸⁴ According to USDOS, enforcement of child labor laws in the informal sector was an issue due to budgetary constraints and lack of personnel. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the enforcement of trafficking laws.²²⁸⁵ According to USDOS, the Government has made progress in addressing the issue of child sex tourism. For example, the Government reprimanded local Government officials who were involved with child sex tourism; coordinated with governments of other countries to prosecute child trafficking cases; and shut down nightclubs in Nosy Be and Fort Dauphin that allowed children in their establishment.²²⁸⁶

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

According to USDOS, the military coup and civil unrest in Madagascar negatively impacted the Government's efforts to combat child labor and trafficking during the reporting period.²²⁸⁷

Prior to the crisis, the Government of Madagascar with support from ILO-IPEC, developed a Decent Work Program for 2008 to 2012. The Program aims to improve the access of vulnerable groups to employment, as well as the overall productiveness of work through social dialogue and implementation of fundamental labor rights and social protection.²²⁸⁸ In November 2008, the Government set specific benchmarks for the reduction of child labor, including decreasing the incidence of child labor to 10 percent by 2012.²²⁸⁹ During the reporting period, four additional Regional Committees to Combat Child Labor were established in the regions of Diana, Analamanga, Anosy, and Haute Matsiatra.²²⁹⁰ Further, the regions of Diana, Boeny, Atsimo Andrefana, and Atsinanana incorporated child labor in their Regional Development Programs.²²⁹¹ The Ministry of Labor expended USD 275,000 on child labor activities in 2008. However, this amount does not include expenditures by other ministries that also implement activities to combat child labor.²²⁹²

The Government of Madagascar continued to implement its 15-year national action plan to combat the worst forms of child labor.²²⁹³ In September 2008, with support from the USDOJ's International Crime Investigative Training Assistance program, the Government created a "Criminal Analysis Center" that hosts a nationwide information database with the aim of tracking trafficking cases.²²⁹⁴ In addition, with support from UNICEF, the Government expanded its child protection network to include 65 communes, which handle cases of child labor and trafficking.²²⁹⁵ The Government participated in the ILO-IPEC supported training of the child protection network in Antananarivo on child domestic labor laws.²²⁹⁶ UNICEF also provided training to the police, social workers, and other groups on how to identify, investigate, and prosecute trafficking cases.²²⁹⁷

The Government continued to assist victims of child labor and trafficking through support to rehabilitation centers in Antananarivo, Tulear, and Tamatave.²²⁹⁸ The Government's financial contribution to these three shelters was over USD 12,689.²²⁹⁹ In addition, the Government, with support from NGOs, assisted similar centers in Antananarivo and Fianarantsoa that provided counseling to child sex trafficking victims. Overall, assistance was provided to over 105 child victims, which also included support for education, health, and other services.²³⁰⁰ With support from UNICEF, the Government implemented a child birth registration project to prevent child labor and trafficking.²³⁰¹

During the reporting period, the Government of Madagascar distributed copies of the 2007 Anti-Trafficking and Sex Tourism Law to parliament, police, and other bodies.²³⁰² The Government continued its campaign against child sexual exploitation, which included awareness-raising messages on child sex tourism on posters and other media.²³⁰³ The Government also continued awareness-raising campaigns on child trafficking, including in high risk areas such as airports, hotels, and health clinics. Messages were aired over the radio and viewed on television.²³⁰⁴

In 2008, USDOL awarded a 4-year USD 4.5 million project to the Private Agencies Collaborating Together, to implement the Combating Exploitive Child Labor in Madagascar project. The project aims to contribute to the prevention and elimination of child labor in the sectors of agriculture, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic service, mining, and quarrying.²³⁰⁵ The project is implemented in Antananarivo, Alaotra Mangoro, Analamanga, Anosy, Atsinanana, Diana, Haute Matsiatra, and Vakinankaratra. The project aims to withdraw a total of 4,500 children and prevent another 4,500 children from exploitive labor.²³⁰⁶

The Government of Madagascar is participating in a 4-year USD 4.75 million Timebound Program implemented by ILO-IPEC and funded by USDOL. The Timebound Program aims to combat the worst forms of child labor by withdrawing 3,500 children and preventing an additional 6,500 children from exploitive labor.

The project focuses on the agriculture, domestic work, stone quarrying and mining, and fishing sectors, as well as combating commercial sexual exploitation.²³⁰⁷ In August 2008, with support from ILO-IPEC, the Government trained labor inspectors on child labor detection.²³⁰⁸ In addition, with support from ILO-IPEC, the Government continued its partnership with the Malagasy Soccer Federation to raise awareness on child labor, as part of its "red card" to child labor campaign.²³⁰⁹

The Government of Madagascar participates in a 2-year USD 400,000 USAID-funded anti-trafficking project in Madagascar.²³¹⁰ The Government participates in a 3-year regional project funded by France at USD 4.34 million and implemented by ILO-IPEC. The French-funded project aims to combat the worst forms of child labor in Francophone Africa.²³¹¹ The Government of Madagascar is participating in a 4-year USD 23.8 million project funded by the EU and implemented by ILO-IPEC to combat child labor through education in 11 countries, including Madagascar.²³¹² The Government also participated in a 2-year USD 276,476 project funded by UNICEF to combat child labor and trafficking in four regions and ended in October 2008.²³¹³

²²⁵³ 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 Madagascar, *Labor Code*, Loi no. 2003-044, (June 10, 2004), article 100; available from <http://www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Madagascar/Mada%20-%20Code%20du%20travail.pdf>. For age to which education is compulsory, see U.S. Department of State, "Madagascar," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, 2009, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/index.htm>. For free public education, see Government of Madagascar, *Constitution*, (August 19, 1992), articles 23 and 24; available from http://www.oefre.unibe.ch/law/icl/ma00000_.html. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports-2008: Madagascar," section 5.

²²⁵⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar - IPEC's Contribution to the National Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour*, Project Document, Geneva, August 13, 2004, 5-8. See also U.S. Embassy-Antananarivo, *reporting*, December 3, 2007, para 2e.

²²⁵⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar*, Project Document, 7. See also U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo, *reporting*, December 3, 2007, para 2e.

²²⁵⁶ U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo, *reporting*, December 3, 2007, para 2e. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar*, Project Document, 8.

²²⁵⁷ U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo, *reporting*, February 29, 2008, para 3.7.A-D.

²²⁵⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar*, Project Document, 7. See also Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, *Mise en oeuvre du Pacte relatif aux Droits Civils et Politiques, La Situation des Droits de l'Homme a Madagascar*, Geneva, March 2007, 31-32; available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/ngos/omct_madagascar.pdf.

²²⁵⁹ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar - IPEC's Contribution to the National Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, March 2009, 2. See also ILO-IPEC, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants a Madagascar*, National Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF, 2008.

²²⁶⁰ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Technical Progress Report, March 2009, 2. See also ILO-IPEC, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants a Madagascar- 2007*.

²²⁶¹ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Technical Progress Report, March 2009, 2. See also ILO-IPEC, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants a Madagascar- 2007*.

²²⁶² ILO-IPEC, *Enquete Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants a Madagascar- 2007*.

²²⁶³ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar*, Project Document, 6, 8. See also U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo, *reporting*, December 3, 2007, para 2e. See also U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo, *reporting*, February 29, 2008, 3.27.A-D. See also U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo, *reporting*, June 3, 2008, 2-3. See also Laura Tilghman, Merrill Baker, and Salley DeLeon, *Artisanal Sapphire Mining in Madagascar: Environmental and Social Impacts*, University of Vermont, Burlington, November 2007; available from http://www.uvm.edu/envnr/gemecology/assets/Tilghman_et_al_Madagascar_2005.pdf. See also International Trade Union Confederation, *Les Normes Fondamentales du Travail Reconnues Internationalement a Madagascar*, April 2008, 7; available from <http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/MADAGASCAR.final.FR.pdf>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Child Labour in Stone Quarrying: the Problem*, Geneva, June 2006, 2; available from <http://www.ilo.org/>.

²²⁶⁴ U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo, *reporting*, June 3, 2008, para 3. See also ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar*, Project Document, 6, 8.

²²⁶⁵ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar, Project Document*, 6. See also U.S. Department of State, "Madagascar (Tier 1)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008>. See also U.S. Embassy - Antananarivo, *reporting*, March 3, 2009, para 23b.

²²⁶⁶ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar, Project Document*, 6. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report-2008: Madagascar." See also U.S. Embassy - Antananarivo, *reporting*, March 3, 2009, para 23b.

²²⁶⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Madagascar."

²²⁶⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Madagascar," section 5.

²²⁶⁹ Government of Madagascar, *Labor Code*, article 100.

²²⁷⁰ Government of Madagascar, *Decret N 2007 - 563*, (July 3, 2007), articles 2- 3.

²²⁷¹ Government of Madagascar, *Labor Code*, articles 16, 22, 101. See also Government of Madagascar, *Decret N 2007 - 563*, articles 10, 12.

²²⁷² Government of Madagascar, *Decret N 2007 - 563*, articles 8, 19.

²²⁷³ Government of Madagascar, *Labor Code*, articles 16, 22, 101. See also Government of Madagascar, *Decret N 2007 - 563*, articles 10, 12.

²²⁷⁴ Government of Madagascar, *Decret N 2007 - 563*, articles 8, 19.

²²⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, article 9.

²²⁷⁶ Government of Madagascar, *Labor Code*, article 261.

²²⁷⁷ Government of Madagascar, *Decret N 2007 - 563*, article 13 and 15.

²²⁷⁸ Government of Madagascar, *Code Penal*, (June 17, 1972), article 346-347; available from <http://droit.francophonie.org/df-web/publication.do?publicationId=2485&sidebar=true>.

²²⁷⁹ Government of Madagascar, *Decret N 2007 - 563*, article 13 and 15.

²²⁸⁰ Government of Madagascar, *Modifying and Completing Some Provisions of the Penal Code on the Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Tourism*, Law No.2007-038, (January 14, 2008), chapter II, articles 6-8.

²²⁸¹ U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 8, 2008. See also Central Intelligence Agency, *The World Factbook: Field Listing - Military Service Age and Obligation*, [online] December 4, 2008 [cited December 15, 2008]; available from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2024.html>. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. "Madagascar", *In Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/home>.

²²⁸² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Madagascar," section 6d.

²²⁸³ Government of Madagascar, *Informations sur le Travail des Enfants*, submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor Federal Register Notice (November 8, 2007) "Request for Information on Efforts by Certain Countries to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor", Antananarivo, January 26, 2009, 2, 4.

²²⁸⁴ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129) Madagascar (ratification: 1971)*, [online] 2007 [cited December 15, 2008], para 4; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.

²²⁸⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Madagascar," section 5 and 6d.

²²⁸⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Madagascar."

²²⁸⁷ U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 3, 2009. See also U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo, *reporting*, March 24, 2009.

²²⁸⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Technical Progress Report*, March 2009, 6.

²²⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 2.

²²⁹⁰ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar - IPEC's Contribution to the National Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 2008, 9.

²²⁹¹ U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo, *reporting*, February 2, 2009, section D.

²²⁹² *Ibid.*, section B.

²²⁹³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Madagascar," section 6d.

²²⁹⁴ U.S. Embassy - Antananarivo, *reporting*, March 3, 2009, para 23a and 24d.

²²⁹⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Madagascar," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy - Antananarivo, *reporting*, March 3, 2009, section 26a.

²²⁹⁶ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour, September 2008 Technical Progress Report*, 5-6.

²²⁹⁷ U.S. Embassy - Antananarivo, *reporting*, March 3, 2009, para 26k.

²²⁹⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Madagascar."

²²⁹⁹ Government of Madagascar, *Reply to FRN*, January 26, 2009, 2.

²³⁰⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Madagascar."

²³⁰¹ U.S. Embassy- Antananarivo, *reporting*, February 2, 2009, section D. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Madagascar," section 5.

²³⁰² U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Madagascar."

²³⁰³ U.S. Embassy - Antananarivo, *reporting, March 3, 2009*, section 27a.

²³⁰⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Madagascar." See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Madagascar: No Welcome for Sex Tourism", [online], October 7, 2008 [cited October 8, 2008]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org>.

²³⁰⁵ Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), *Combating Exploitive Child Labor in Madagascar*, Proposal, 2008.

²³⁰⁶ Ibid.

²³⁰⁷ Ibid., i, 43, and 45.

²³⁰⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour, September 2008 Technical Progress Report*, 5-6.

²³⁰⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Madagascar." See also U.S. Department

of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Madagascar," section 6d.

²³¹⁰ USAID, *Anti-trafficking in Persons Programs in Africa: A Review*, Washington, DC, April, 2007, 61; available from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ521.pdf.

²³¹¹ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 16, 2009.

²³¹² Ibid. See also ILO-IPEC, *Tackle Child Labor through Education: Moving Children from Work to School in 11 Countries*, Geneva, 2008; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=8511>.

²³¹³ UNICEF, *Project Report: Fighting Against the Abuse, Exploitation and Trafficking of Malagasy Children*, Antananarivo, March 2008, 2-3.

Malawi

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In Malawi, children work in the agriculture, industrial, and service sectors.²³¹⁴ In agriculture, children work on smallholder farms, including commercial tea and tobacco farms.²³¹⁵ Some children are engaged in forced and bonded labor on tobacco plantations, alongside their families.²³¹⁶

Children, particularly boys, are found in the cattle herding and fishing industry sectors.²³¹⁷ Children also work in the informal sector as street vendors, porters for merchants, and brick makers.²³¹⁸

Children, especially boys, break rocks and haul sand in the construction sector.²³¹⁹ Girls work in domestic service for long hours, where they are often unpaid and abused.²³²⁰

Malawi is a source, destination, and transit country for children trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation, as well as for forced labor. Reports indicate that most trafficking occurs within Malawi and that children are most commonly trafficked for agriculture labor.²³²¹ Children are trafficked to areas such as Kasungu, Salima, Thyolo, Mulanje, and Chikwawa for labor on tobacco and tea estates.²³²² Boys are trafficked internally for animal herding. Girls are trafficked internally for labor in restaurants and bars, as domestic laborers, and for commercial sexual

exploitation.²³²³ Some impoverished families resort to selling girls into sexual slavery in the northern region of Malawi, including districts such as Karonga and Chitipa.²³²⁴ Children are also trafficked to the lake shore areas such as Chilumba, Nkhata Bay, Nkhotakota, Monkey Bay, Salima, and Mangochi for sex tourism.²³²⁵

Children are trafficked along trucking routes in Malawi to South Africa for commercial sexual exploitation.²³²⁶ Malawian children are also trafficked to Zambia and Tanzania for cattle herding.²³²⁷ Boys as young as 9 years are trafficked from Zambia and Mozambique to Malawi by plantation owners and are engaged in hazardous agricultural work.²³²⁸

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age for employment at 14 years.²³²⁹ Exceptions are made for certain work in vocational technical schools, other training institutions, and homes.²³³⁰ The law also prohibits children between 14 and 18 years from being employed in work that could harm their health, safety, development, education, or morals, or in work that could interfere with their attendance at school or any vocational or training program.²³³¹ The law protects children under 16 years against