

Central African Republic



The Government of the Central African Republic implemented a new Penal Code and amended its Labor Code, expanding protections to children in the worst forms of child labor. However, the worst forms of child labor continue to exist. Children continue to work in the streets and they are forcibly recruited into armed militias, some of which may receive government support. There is little evidence to suggest that laws prohibiting the worst forms of child labor are enforced.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	61.1%
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	38.5%
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	30.0%

Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in the Central African Republic are exploited in the worst forms of child labor.⁹⁵⁰ Many of them are street children engaged in vending and begging.⁹⁵¹ The high rate of orphanhood, including from HIV/AIDS, is believed to be responsible for the displacement of many of these children to the streets.⁹⁵² For example, 5,000 children in Bangui live and work in the streets.⁹⁵³ Street children in Bangui and elsewhere in the Central African Republic risk exposure to severe weather, accidents caused by proximity to vehicles, and vulnerability to the criminal element.⁹⁵⁴ Children living in the streets are more susceptible to the worst forms of child labor, including prostitution. Traumatized, uneducated, and rootless, children are also more susceptible to recruitment into soldiering.⁹⁵⁵

Displaced children also work in fields for long hours in extreme heat. Although evidence is limited, there is reason to believe that the worst forms of child labor are used in the production of cassava and peanuts. Children have also been forced to work as porters, carrying stolen goods for bandit groups.⁹⁵⁶

Children, including street children, abandoned children, and those dwelling in urban areas, work in prostitution.⁹⁵⁷ Some children also traffic drugs.⁹⁵⁸

Due to protracted conflict, spill-over violence from neighboring countries, and rebel groups, the Government of the Central African Republic has little control over regions outside of the capital.⁹⁵⁹ In some cases, villages have formed self-defense groups in order to protect themselves from attacks from various actors, ranging from rebel groups and bandits to government troops.⁹⁶⁰ Children are sometimes recruited by some of these self-defense groups. There are concerns that some self-defense groups that use children are supported by the government.⁹⁶¹ Children are also recruited for forced labor and/or soldiering by rebel groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army, (LRA), the *Convention des Patriotes pour la Justice et la Paix*, the *Forces Démocratiques Populaires de Centrafrique*, and the *Mouvement des Libérateurs Centrafricains pour la Justice*.⁹⁶² Children abducted by the LRA work as child soldiers and sex slaves.⁹⁶³ The LRA has trafficked children to and from Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda for work and child

soldiering.⁹⁶⁴ Children have been forced to terrorize their own communities, and kill or mutilate civilians.⁹⁶⁵ Children from other militias are used as spies, soldiers, or sex slaves.⁹⁶⁶

Children also work in gold and diamond mines, transporting and washing gravel, digging holes, and carrying heavy loads.⁹⁶⁷

Children are engaged in dangerous work in fishing and agriculture, including work on coffee plantations.⁹⁶⁸ Children’s work in agriculture commonly involves carrying heavy loads and applying potentially harmful pesticides. Fishing commonly involves exposure to waterborne diseases and drowning. Children from indigenous groups, such as the *Baàka* (Pygmy) children, are forced into agricultural labor and domestic service.⁹⁶⁹

Children work as domestic servants.⁹⁷⁰ Such work may involve long hours, dangerous activities, and exposure to physical and sexual exploitation by their employer.

The Central African Republic is a source and destination country for trafficked children.⁹⁷¹ Along with children trafficked by the LRA, children are trafficked internally for commercial sexual exploitation; domestic service; work in agriculture; restaurants; markets; and mining, including diamond mines.⁹⁷² For similar reasons, children are trafficked to and from Cameroon, Nigeria, Chad, the Republic of the Congo, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.⁹⁷³ Children from Rwanda may also be trafficked to the Central African Republic.⁹⁷⁴

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor


The Labor Code sets the minimum age for employment at 14.⁹⁷⁵ However, children who are at least age 12 may engage in light work, such as some forms of agriculture or domestic service.⁹⁷⁶ Children under age 18 are prohibited from working between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. and from performing certain kinds of work, including work in mines. The law protects children from performing work that involves carrying heavy loads, but the law applies only to children under age 14.⁹⁷⁷ Despite these protections, the Government has not issued a more specific list of prohibited hazardous work.⁹⁷⁸

The Mining Code prohibits the employment of children in mining. Violators of this law are subject to imprisonment of 6 months to 3 years, a fine, or both.⁹⁷⁹

The minimum age for compulsory or voluntary recruitment into the Government Armed Forces in the Central African Republic is 18.⁹⁸⁰

In 2009, the Government amended the Labor Code so that it now covers certain worst forms of child labor. Specifically, the new code prohibits the procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, including the production and trafficking of drugs. It also prohibits the procurement or offering of a child for prostitution and the production of pornography.⁹⁸¹ The new Code prohibits all forms of slavery, forced labor, and bonded labor, and it bans forced or compulsory recruitment of children in armed conflict.⁹⁸²

In 2009, the Government of the Central African Republic passed a new Penal Code. The new Code prohibits the procurement of persons of any age for sexual purposes, including assisting in or profiting from prostitution.⁹⁸³ The amended Penal Code also prohibits human trafficking and prescribes punishments for the offense, including life imprisonment with hard labor for trafficking a minor.⁹⁸⁴

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	No
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	No
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	14
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	15
	Free Public Education	Yes

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

Although the Government of the Central African Republic has established an Inter-Ministerial Committee to Fight Child Exploitation led by the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Labor is not included on this committee, and research found no evidence of a coordinating mechanism to combat the worst forms of child labor specifically.⁹⁸⁵ The full responsibilities of the inter-ministerial committee are unknown, although the committee is charged with designing the national anti-trafficking policy and coordinating communication among concerned anti-trafficking partners. However, the Minister of Justice suspended the committee's activities and, as a result, the committee has not worked on its responsibilities.⁹⁸⁶

The Ministry of Civil Servants, Labor, and Social Security is charged with the monitoring and enforcement of laws related to forced and hazardous child labor.⁹⁸⁷ However, as noted by the ILO Committee of Experts, there has not been a labor administrator to coordinate efforts since 1999.⁹⁸⁸

The Ministry of Civil Service and Labor employs 73 labor inspectors in the Labor Inspection Unit.⁹⁸⁹ The Ministry did not process any child labor investigations in 2009, and there is no system in place for the Ministry to track child labor complaints.⁹⁹⁰ Financial and human resources needed to enforce child labor laws are lacking. For example, inspectors are required to pay for travel out of their own pocket.⁹⁹¹

The Ministry of Justice, in coordination with security forces, is responsible for the oversight and investigation of the commercial sexual exploitation of children, child trafficking, and the use of children in illicit activities. However, the ministry does not have sufficient office facilities and transportation to carry out inspections.⁹⁹² There is not a specific enforcement program for the commercial sexual exploitation of children, nor are officers specifically dedicated to investigate commercial sexual exploitation cases.⁹⁹³ It is unclear whether there are specific officers dedicated to trafficking or other worst forms of child labor.⁹⁹⁴

The Government does not have a system in place for identifying victims of trafficking.⁹⁹⁵ No investigations,

arrests, or prosecutions of those involved in using children in commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, or illicit activities took place during the reporting period.⁹⁹⁶

In January 2010, a Senior Gendarmerie was tasked by the Deputy Minister of Defense to investigate reports of child soldiers in self-defense militias.⁹⁹⁷ However, there is no available information on the result of this investigation.

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

In 2006, the Central African Republic adopted its National Action Plan to Combat Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, which includes measures to address sex trafficking. The Government also adopted a National Action Plan designed to combat trafficking in persons, including child trafficking.⁹⁹⁸ However, research found no evidence of a policy to combat other worst forms of child labor, including hazardous work, child soldering, and illicit activities.

The Government is also implementing related policies such as the National Action Plan for Education and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy. The question of whether these policies have an impact on the worst forms of child labor does not appear to have been addressed.⁹⁹⁹

The Central African Republic was one 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.¹⁰⁰⁰ As part of the regional Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, the Government of the Central African Republic 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.¹⁰⁰¹

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

The Government of the Central African Republic is partnering with UNICEF to provide two programs aimed at the protection, demobilization, and

reintegration of child soldiers.¹⁰⁰² One of these programs was reportedly able to demobilize 623 children. However, communities lacked the basic infrastructure necessary to provide schooling to those who were demobilized.¹⁰⁰³

The Ministry of Family and Social Affairs continued to operate a shelter for children in distress, including

victims of trafficking.¹⁰⁰⁴ This shelter has the capacity to house 35 children.¹⁰⁰⁵ The shelter lacked the space to accommodate all who sought its services.¹⁰⁰⁶

Aside from the limited programs above, the Government does not provide social protection services aimed at children engaged in the worst forms of child labor.¹⁰⁰⁷

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in the Central African Republic:

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Strengthen legislation to amend the Labor Code to:
- Include a specific list of prohibited hazardous work for children.
- Prohibit children under age 14 from working in agriculture and domestic service.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Establish a coordinating mechanism to combat the worst forms of child labor.
- Provide adequate resources to enforce worst forms of child labor laws, including personnel, vehicles, and office facilities.
- Create a system to identify child victims of trafficking, and provide them with adequate shelter and protection.
- Put in place a mechanism for reporting and monitoring cases of the worst forms of child labor.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Adopt a policy that addresses all worst forms of child labor.
- Assess the impact that existing policies such as the National Action Plan for Education and the National Poverty Reduction Strategy may have on addressing the worst forms of child labor.
- Develop and implement national policy to prevent the recruitment of children into illegal armed groups.

IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Implement programs that address the worst forms of child labor.

⁹⁵⁰ 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*, 2005-2010. Data provided are from 2000. 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.

⁹⁵¹ U.S. Department of State, "Central African Republic," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/af/135944.htm>.

⁹⁵² Dorn Townsend, "Central African Republic: Prevention strategies making in-roads, but cases of HIV continue to climb", UNICEF.org, [online], [cited November 18, 2010]; available from http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/2009_2858.html. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, November 10, 2010.

⁹⁵³ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Central African Republic." See also Emily Bamford, "Growing Up in the Streets of Bangui", HDPTCAR.net, [online], September 25, 2007 [cited August 5, 2010]; available from <http://hdptcar.net/blog/2007/09/25/growing-up-in-the-streets-of-bangui/>. See also Irwin Arieff, "Violence Increasing in Central African Republic," *Reuters*, January 26, 2007; available from <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/N26416346.htm>. See also Sarah Yang, *Researchers Document Toll of Human Violence in Central African Republic*, Press Release, UC Berkeley, August 3, 2010; available from http://berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2010/08/03_car.shtml. See also International Committee of the Red Cross, *Central African Republic: Thousands Affected by Violence in Haute-Mbomou*, [online] October 20, 2009 [cited August 16, 2010]; available from <http://www.icrc.org/web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/central-african-republic-update-201009>. See also Djerassam Mbaioem, "Fresh Violence forces 1500 Civilians to Flee in Central African Republic", UNHCR.org, [online], 2010 [cited August 16, 2010]; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/4bab7f806.html>. See also British Broadcasting Corporation, "Central African Republic timeline", news.bbc.co.uk, [online], May 19, 2010 [cited August 16, 2010]; available from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/1067615.stm.

⁹⁵⁴ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Central African Republic (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2010 [cited July 15, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=25273&chapter=9&query=Central+African+Republic%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also UNICEF, *Central African Republic: Our lives--Street children pick up cameras in CAR*, Press Release, June 16, 2008; available from http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/2009_2402.html. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Central African Republic."

⁹⁵⁵ Congressional Research Service, *AIDS Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC): Problems, Responses, and Issues for Congress*, February 11, 2005; available from <http://www.law.umaryland.edu/marshall/crsreports/crsdocuments/RL3225202112005.pdf>.

⁹⁵⁶ Julia Spry-Leverton, *A Cry from the Heart: Central African Republic*, UNICEF, March 22, 2007; available from http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/WCARO_CAR_Pub_ACryFrmHeart.pdf. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Grim Outlook for Central African Republic's Children", IRINnews.org, [online], November 27, 2008 [cited March 30, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=81694>. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting*, February 17, 2010, para 11. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Central African Republic," section 1.

⁹⁵⁷ Spry-Leverton, *A Cry from the Heart*, 25. See also Ministry of Family and Social Affairs official, Interview with USDOL consultant, July 1, 2005. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Central African Republic," section 7d. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C182: Central African Republic (2010)*.

⁹⁵⁸ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting*, February 17, 2010.

⁹⁵⁹ United States Institute of Peace, *Central African Republic, Chad, and Sudan: Triangle of Instability?*, [2006] [cited November 18, 2010]; available from <http://www.usip.org/publications/central-african-republic-chad-and-sudan-triangle-instability>.

⁹⁶⁰ Al Jazeera, *Self Defense Forces in the Central African Republic*, November 18, 2010 2008; available from <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iM7uL6VyWP8>. See also, "Thousands Flee from CAR Violence," *BBC News*, March 25, 2006; available from <http://newsvote.bbc.co.uk/mpapps/pagetools/print/news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4844664.stm>. See also, United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Developments in Central African Republic*, 2009; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/>

english/central-african-republic.html. See also, Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, “Central African Republic,” in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/content/central-african-republic>.

⁹⁶¹ Al Jazeera, *Self Defense Forces in the Central African Republic*. See also, UN News Centre, “Child abuse, rape, armed recruitment rampant in Central African Republic, UN reports”, UN.org, [online], February 10, 2009 [cited March 30, 2010]; available from <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=29845&Cr=&Cr1=>. See also, United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Developments in Central African Republic*. See also, Internal Displacement Monitoring Center Norwegian Refugee Council, *State of Neglect: Displaced Children in the Central African Republic*, 2008; available from [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/9A2DBF7DA45DF1E4C125750D002FB289/\\$file/CAR_SCR_Nov08.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/9A2DBF7DA45DF1E4C125750D002FB289/$file/CAR_SCR_Nov08.pdf).

⁹⁶² U.S. Department of State, “Central African Republic (Tier 2 Watch List),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142982.pdf>. See also UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Developments in Central African Republic*, [online] 2010 [cited December 2, 2010]; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/central-african-republic.html>. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 6-7. See also UN General Assembly, *Promotion and Protection of all Human Rights, Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Including the Right to Development: Annual Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for children and Armed Conflict, Radhika Coomaraswamy*, A/HRC/12/49, July 30, 2009, 8; available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/12session/A-HRC-12-49_E.pdf. See also UN News Centre, “Child abuse, rape, armed recruitment rampant”. See also Laura Perez, *State of Neglect: Displaced Children in the Central African Republic*, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Geneva, November 2008, 23 and 24; available from [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/\(httpInfoFiles\)/9A2DBF7DA45DF1E4C125750D002FB289/\\$file/CAR_SCR_Nov08.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B1/(httpInfoFiles)/9A2DBF7DA45DF1E4C125750D002FB289/$file/CAR_SCR_Nov08.pdf). See also UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 40 of the Covenant: Examination of the Situation in the Central African Republic with the Absence of a Report*, CCPR/C/SR.2213, July 30, 2004. See also UN Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Developments in Central African Republic*. See also Perez, *State of Neglect*, 23 and 24. See also Al Jazeera, *Self Defense Forces in the Central African Republic*.

⁹⁶³ Voice of America, “ICG: LRA Chief Joseph Kony in Western Sudan,” *Voice of America*, 2010; available from <http://blogs.voanews.com/breaking-news/2010/10/13/icg-lra-chief-joseph-kony-in-western-sudan/> See also, Human Rights Watch, *CAR/DR Congo: LRA Conducts Massive Abduction Campaign*, August 11, 2010; available from <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2010/08/11/candr-congo-lra-conducts-massive-abduction-campaign?print>. See also, Afrolnews, “LRA now also in Central African Republic,” *Afrolnews*, March 31, 2010; available from <http://www.afrol.com/articles/35833>.

⁹⁶⁴ United Nations Security Council, *Additional report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Uganda*, S/2008/409, June 23, 2008, para 6; available from <http://www.un.org/children/conflict/english/securitycouncilwgroupdoc.html>. See also, U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Central African Republic.”

⁹⁶⁵ World Vision, *Northern Ugandan Crisis Caution: Children at War*, [2010 [cited October 13, 2010]; available from <http://www.worldvision.org/content.nsf/learn/globalissues-uganda>.

⁹⁶⁶ United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict, *Developments in Central African Republic*.

⁹⁶⁷ Ministry of Mining official, Interview with USDOL consultant, May 27, 2005. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 5. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Central African Republic,” section 7d. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Central African Republic: Where diamonds damage diet”, IRINnews.org, [online], December 16, 2009 [cited February 5, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=87451>. See also Ministry of Labor official, Interview with USDOL consultant, April 26, 2005. See also Spry-Leverton, *A Cry from the Heart*.

⁹⁶⁸ Spry-Leverton, *A Cry from the Heart*, 5. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 2. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Central African Republic.”

⁹⁶⁹ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 5.

⁹⁷⁰ Ibid. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Central African Republic,” section 7d. See also Ministry of Labor official, Interview, April 26, 2005.

⁹⁷¹ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Central African Republic.”

⁹⁷² U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, March 1, 2010*, para 1b. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting*, June 11, 2009. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Central African Republic.”

⁹⁷³ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, March 1, 2010*, para 1b. See also U.S. Department of State, “Cameroon,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009, 97; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123361.pdf>.

⁹⁷⁴ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, June 11, 2009*.

⁹⁷⁵ Government of the Central African Republic, *Code du Travail de la République Centrafricaine*, Loi N° 61/221, (June 15, 1961), article 125. See also ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Arrêté no 6/MFPTSS mai 1986: Elimination of child labour; protection of children and young persons*, accessed March 30, 2010; available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.details?p_lang=en&p_country=CAF&p_classification=04&p_origin=COUNTRY&p_sortby=SORTBY_COUNTRY. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Central African Republic (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2009 [cited March 29, 2010], section 2; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=23232&chapter=9&query=Central+African+Republic%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2010&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 12.

⁹⁷⁶ ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Arrêté no 6/MFPTSS mai 1986: Elimination of child labour; protection of children and young persons*. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 12.

⁹⁷⁷ Government of the Central African Republic, *Code du Travail de la République Centrafricaine*, article 120-121. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6) Central African Republic (ratification: 1960)*, [online] 2009 [cited March 29, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=22167&chapter=9&query=Central+African+Republic%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2010&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Arrêté no 6/MFPTSS mai 1986: Elimination of child labour; protection of children and young persons*. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 12. See also Government of the Central African Republic, *Suivi de la Situation des Enfants et des Femmes: Resultats de l'enquete nationale a indicateurs multiples couplee avec la serologie VIH et anemie en RCA 2006, Rapport final*, Bangui, January 2009, 173; available from http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS3_CAR_FinalReport_2006_Fr.pdf.

⁹⁷⁸ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C182: Central African Republic (2010)*.

⁹⁷⁹ Government of the Central African Republic, *Portant Code Minier de la Republique Centrafricaine*, (April

29, 2009), article 190; available from <http://www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/RCA/RCA%20-%20Code%20minier%202009.pdf>.

⁹⁸⁰ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, “Burundi.”

⁹⁸¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C182: Central African Republic (2010)*.

⁹⁸² U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, June 11, 2009*. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Central African Republic (ratification: 2000) Published: 2010*, [online] [cited March 29, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloilc&document=792&chapter=3&query=Central+African+Republic%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2010&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

⁹⁸³ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 12-14.

⁹⁸⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Central African Republic,” section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Central African Republic.”

⁹⁸⁵ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, March 1, 2010*, section 2a and 3b.

⁹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, section 7, 2a. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Central African Republic.” See also UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, *Examination of the Situation in the Central African Republic with the Absence of a Report*.

⁹⁸⁷ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*.

⁹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, para 14, 16. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, March 1, 2010*, para 2c. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) Central African Republic (ratification: 1962)*, [online] 2009 [cited March 24, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=10530&chapter=6&query=Central+African+Republic%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2010&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Central African Republic.”

⁹⁸⁹ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 15.

⁹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

⁹⁹¹ *Ibid.*, para 14, 16. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation C81: Central African Republic (2009)*. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Central African Republic.”

⁹⁹² U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 17.

⁹⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁵ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report-2010: Central African Republic.”

⁹⁹⁶ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Central African Republic.”

⁹⁹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, March 1, 2010*, para 2d.

⁹⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁹ Ministère de l’Education Nationale et de la Recherche Scientifique Coordination Nationale de L’E.P.T., *Plan National d’Action de l’Education Pour Tous (2003-2015)*, Bangui, November, 2002; available from <http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Central%20African%20Republic/Central%20African%20Republic%20PNA%20EPT.pdf>. See also Government of the Central African Republic, *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Analytical Summary*, 2008. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, March 1,*

2010, para 1a. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 22.

¹⁰⁰⁰ ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006.

¹⁰⁰¹ Ibid., 5-13.

¹⁰⁰² U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Central African Republic.”

¹⁰⁰³ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 2A7-2A10.

¹⁰⁰⁴ U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, March 1, 2010*, para 3b.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰⁶ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Central African Republic.”

¹⁰⁰⁷ Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy- Bangui, *reporting, February 17, 2010*, para 21.