

# Malawi

*The Government of Malawi has supported social programs targeting working children and their families. However, implementation of existing policies and limited enforcement has hindered the elimination of the worst forms of child labor. The Government has not passed legislation protecting children working on tenant farms. Children continue to engage in such work particularly in the tea and tobacco sectors.*



## Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	33.6*
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	79.5
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	36.1

\* Population of working children: 1,401,759

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

Children in Malawi are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, commonly in agriculture.<sup>3568</sup> Many work on farms, including in the commercial tea and tobacco sectors. These children are exposed to verbal and physical abuse, physical injuries from carrying heavy loads, respiratory problems and toxic fertilizers and pesticides. Nicotine absorption from handling tobacco causes illness, including Green Tobacco Sickness.<sup>3569</sup> Children are involved in the tenancy system—sometimes working alongside family members who are tenants on farms—in which farm owners loan tenants agricultural inputs and deduct the debt from future profits. Families who cannot meet production quotas and repay these debts might face debt bondage.<sup>3570</sup>

Boys are involved in the worst forms of child labor in quarrying, mining and construction. These children carry heavy loads, work long hours and are exposed to dangerous conditions. Children are also involved in herding livestock and processing, selling and catching fish, which exposes children

to risks such as drowning.<sup>3571</sup> Boys work as vendors in urban areas.<sup>3572</sup> Girls are involved in domestic service, and may be subject to work long hours and abuse.<sup>3573</sup>

Children are also exploited—and in some cases trafficked—into other worst forms of child labor, including prostitution, begging and sex tourism.<sup>3574</sup> Within Malawi, boys are also trafficked for animal herding and girls for work in restaurants, bars and domestic service.<sup>3575</sup> Malawian children and children from Zambia and Mozambique are trafficked for forced labor on farms.<sup>3576</sup>

Children affected by HIV/AIDS, including more than 500,000 orphans, are more at risk of entering into the worst forms of child labor.<sup>3577</sup>

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

In July 2010, the Parliament of Malawi adopted the Child Care, Protection and Justice Bill (Child Protection Act), which addresses the issue of child trafficking and prohibits child labor.<sup>3578</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	No
	Free Public Education	Yes

The Employment Act No. 6 (2000) sets the minimum age for employment at 14. This minimum age does not extend to work performed in vocational technical schools, training institutions or private homes.<sup>3579</sup> The Employment Act sets the minimum age for hazardous labor at 18.<sup>3580</sup> However, the Constitution states that children under age 16 are entitled to protection from hazardous work.<sup>3581</sup> This discrepancy may lead to inconsistent enforcement of the law. While the Employment Act and Malawi's Constitution forbid children from engaging in hazardous labor, they do not elaborate on specific types of work prohibited to children.<sup>3582</sup> However, during the reporting period, the Government of Malawi published an updated list of hazardous tasks.<sup>3583</sup> The Tenancy Bill, first drafted in 1997, regulates labor tenancy and includes legal protections for children working in agriculture through the tenancy system; however, it has not yet been passed into law.<sup>3584</sup>

Malawi has not established an age to which education is compulsory, leaving children under

age 14—who are neither required to be in school nor permitted to work legally—vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor

The Employment Act and Malawi's Constitution prohibit and punish slavery, servitude and forced labor.<sup>3585</sup> Although trafficking can be prosecuted through the child labor, forced labor and hazardous labor provisions of the Employment Act and Penal Code, specific anti-trafficking legislation currently does not exist in Malawi.<sup>3586</sup> The Penal Code includes protections for girls from sexual exploitation, but not boys.<sup>3587</sup> It criminalizes procurement, but not the sale of girls into prostitution and prohibits pornography.<sup>3588</sup>

The Defense Force Act sets the minimum age for military recruitment at 18.<sup>3589</sup>

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

The Ministry of Labor (MOL), through its Child Labor Unit, is the primary agency coordinating efforts to combat child labor.<sup>3590</sup> This unit provides technical assistance to other government agencies implementing child labor laws at the district and national levels.<sup>3591</sup>

The Child Labor Unit 2010/2011 budget is \$165,563.<sup>3592</sup> District labor offices receive funding directly from the Treasury; however, there are still insufficient funds to purchase office space and vehicle fuel to conduct inspections.<sup>3593</sup>

Malawi also has created a coordination mechanism to address human trafficking. Led by the Ministry for Gender, Children and Community Development, the Inter-ministerial Task Force on Human Trafficking coordinates anti-trafficking efforts and partners with international organizations and NGOs to draft national action plans to combat trafficking.<sup>3594</sup> The National Steering Committee on Orphans and Vulnerable Children and the National Steering Committee on Child Labor are also responsible

for addressing trafficking issues specifically related to children.<sup>3595</sup> Reportedly, no coordination exists between the Task Force and these two committees.<sup>3596</sup>

The MOL's General Inspectorate is charged with performing inspections and investigating all labor complaints, including those related to child labor.<sup>3597</sup> While there is no formal mechanism for reporting child labor complaints, they are typically received by district child labor protection committees.<sup>3598</sup> Labor officers in 29 decentralized district offices administer and coordinate labor inspection services.<sup>3599</sup> To report hazardous child labor, workers and district child labor protection committees are encouraged to notify these district labor offices.<sup>3600</sup>

By law, labor inspectors are required to visit workplaces biannually. They are to use standard forms to guide and report the results of their inspection for child labor.<sup>3601</sup> However, according to the ILO, these standard forms are not yet widely used, and mandatory inspections do not regularly take place due to lack of resources.<sup>3602</sup>

In 2010, the MOL's 160 inspectors performed 1,400 inspections.<sup>3603</sup> A Labor Inspection Policy provides instruction on how to conduct general labor inspections.<sup>3604</sup> However, no information is available on the extent of use of this policy. District government staff received training on the use of the ILO-developed child labor law enforcement manual, and enforcement officers and members of the Child Labor Network were trained on child labor.<sup>3605</sup> During the reporting period, 49 child labor prosecutions resulted in fines of up to \$132.<sup>3606</sup>

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Community Development is the lead agency responsible for the enforcement of trafficking laws.<sup>3607</sup> The Ministry employs child protection workers to identify trafficking and child labor victims.<sup>3608</sup> The police also rescue child trafficking victims.<sup>3609</sup> Other agencies supporting the enforcement of child

trafficking laws include the Ministry of Justice, the MOL and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.<sup>3610</sup>

The Government of Malawi has a National Child Labor Database that identifies child laborers.<sup>3611</sup>

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

The draft National Child Labor Policy (2009), which provides government, civil society and other partners with a framework to implement child labor programs and activities, still awaits Cabinet approval.<sup>3612</sup> In October 2010, the Government approved the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labor (2010–2016), which proposes concrete activities to support this and other policies to combat child labor.<sup>3613</sup> Malawi also has a Code of Conduct on Child Labor, which defines conditions under which children are prohibited from work.<sup>3614</sup>

The Child Labor Unit of the MOL also provides policy planning and guidance on child labor issues, including to the Child Labor Network, of which it is a member. The Network's membership includes government, trade unions, employers and civil society, and it is responsible for drafting policies, identifying resources and harmonizing programs and activities for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor.<sup>3615</sup>

Malawi has mainstreamed child labor into other important development agendas. For instance, Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy 2006–2011 makes the elimination of the worst form of child labor a priority, and it sets a budget for efforts to combat child labor, including activities of the child labor unit.<sup>3616</sup> The Child Protection Policy (CPP), which harmonizes all policies related to children, was developed to be implemented in line with this strategy.<sup>3617</sup> However, the CPP has not been implemented.

The government and UN agencies in Malawi work together under the One UN Fund program.

Among other things, this program seeks to enhance current UN agencies' activities to combat child labor.<sup>3618</sup> The government's Decent Work Country Program prioritizes the elimination of the worst forms of child labor and includes an indicator to monitor progress toward this end.<sup>3619</sup>

The National Education Policy promotes linkages between formal education and industry, internship and vocational training. The National Youth Policy (1996) includes protections for at-risk youth. The policy addresses the problem of youth unemployment and lack of education and includes services, such as training and educational opportunities, which could contribute to eliminating child labor.<sup>3620</sup> The question of whether these programs have an impact on child labor does not appear to have been addressed.

The Government is implementing the National Education Strategic Plan 2008–2017.<sup>3621</sup> During the reporting period, the Ministry of Education ran national campaigns to promote free primary education, trained more primary school teachers and provided incentives for teachers to take positions in rural areas.<sup>3622</sup>

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

The Government partners with international organizations to withdraw and prevent children from the worst forms of child labor. A 3-year, \$2.75 million project funded by USDOL aims to strengthen child labor policies, scale up the child labor monitoring system and develop codes of conduct for the elimination of child labor

in the production of tea, tobacco, and other agricultural goods. The project seeks to withdraw and prevent 4,982 children by the end of 2012.<sup>3623</sup> The Government of Malawi is also a steering committee member of the Eliminating Child Labor in Tobacco Growing (ECLT) Foundation's Integrated Child Labor Elimination Project, which intends to reduce child labor in 200 villages in Malawi.<sup>3624</sup>

The Government has established child friendly courts, community victim support units and a child stop center to assist child labor victims.<sup>3625</sup> To help victims of trafficking, the government runs a shelter providing counseling and rehabilitation for child trafficking victims and street children. The Government of Malawi conducted a child trafficking study in partnership with UNICEF.<sup>3626</sup>

The Government of Malawi implemented a cash transfer program to low-income families to enable their children to stay in school.<sup>3627</sup> The cash transfer program has shown an impact in reducing child labor, though details on specific ways the program helped were not available as of this reporting.<sup>3628</sup>

In collaboration with NGO partners, the Government implemented programs to improve student retention, including developing hostels, feeding shelters and constructing school buildings.<sup>3629</sup>

While the Government's efforts to eradicate child labor increased in 2010, existing programs are insufficient to address the scope of the problem in Malawi.

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

### IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Make education compulsory for all children to age 14, the minimum age for employment.
- Clarify the minimum age for hazardous work.
- Protect children working in the tenancy system by passing the Tenancy Bill, which regulates tenant farms and protects children working on them.
- Ensure that both boys and girls are protected from sexual exploitation.

### IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Improve coordination among key agencies and bodies responsible for combating child trafficking.
- Require inspectors to use newly developed data collection forms and keep records of workplace visits.
- Increase resources to enable labor inspectors to conduct regular child labor inspections.

### IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Finalize and implement the Child Labor Policy.
- Implement the Child Protection Policy.
- Assess the impact that existing policies may have on addressing child labor in Malawi.

### IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Clarify the impact of the cash transfer program on child labor.
- Increase the scope of existing social programs to reach more children at risk of the worst forms of child labor.

<sup>3568</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*, 2005-2010. Data on working children and school attendance are from 2006. Data on children combining working and schooling are from 2004. 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>3569</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Malawi: Child Labour Data Country Brief*, Geneva, January 2008; available from [www.ilo.org/ipeginfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=7802](http://www.ilo.org/ipeginfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=7802). See also Plan International, *Hard work, long hours, and little pay*, 2009, 11, 31, 41, 34; available from <http://plan-international.org/files/global/publications/protection/Plan%20Malawi%20child%20labour%20and%20tobacco%202009.pdf>. See also ECLT Foundation, "Integrated Child Labour Elimination Project, Phase 2 Baseline Survey"; [online], August 2008 [cited May 14, 2011]; available from [http://www.eclt.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/MalawiICLEP1\\_Baseline.pdf](http://www.eclt.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/MalawiICLEP1_Baseline.pdf). See also Olivia Sterns, "Child tobacco farmers 'exposed to toxic levels of nicotine'", [online], September 25 2009 [cited April 22, 2011]; available from <http://www.cnn.com/2009/HEALTH/09/25/child.tobacco.picking/index.html>. See also Deborah Fahy Bryceson, "Ganyu casual labour, famine and HIV/AIDS in rural Malawi: causality and casualty," *Journal of Modern African Studies* 44, no. 2 (2006).

<sup>3570</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour in Malawi*, Project Document, Geneva, September 2009. See also Government of Malawi, *Response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts (TVPRA) Report*, November 2009.

<sup>3571</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, section 2.1. See also U.S. Department of State, "Malawi," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, section 7d.; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/160131.pdf>.

See also M.G. Tsoka, *Rapid Assessment of Child Domestic Labour in Malawi Volume I: Main Report*, ILO-IPEC and the University of Malawi Centre for Social Research, Zomba, January 2005; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipceinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4727>. See also Ministry of Justice, *First periodic report of Malawi on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*, 2007, 22; available from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/AdvanceVersions/CRC.C.MWI.2.pdf>. See Tsoka, *Rapid Assessment of Child Domestic Labour in Malawi*, 202. See also Kwakwarhi Mwanamai, *Malawi: Poverty afflicts children orphaned by AIDS*, UNICEF, November 5, 2005; available from [www.unicef.org/infobycountry/malawi\\_29672.html?q=printme](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/malawi_29672.html?q=printme). See also ILO-IPEC, *Rapid assessment report on HIV/AIDS and child labour [stated in six selected districts of Zambia: Lusaka, Luanshya, Livingstone, Kapiri Mposhi, Katete and Chipata]*, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, Lusaka, July 17, 2007, vi, x. See also Katherine Snyder and Edward Allison, *Catching Money: Understanding the Complexities of Child Labour in the Fisheries Sector in Africa*, March 2010; available from [http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/fao\\_ilo/pdf/WorkshopFisheries2010/WFPapers/Snyder\\_AllisonCatchingMoney.pdf](http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/WorkshopFisheries2010/WFPapers/Snyder_AllisonCatchingMoney.pdf). See also James Morgan, “Fish farming in Malawi’s dustbowl”, BBC News, [online], October 22, 2008 [cited March 2, 2011]; available from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/health/7683748.stm>.

<sup>3572</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, section 2.1.

<sup>3573</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Malawi,” section 7d. See also Tsoka, *Rapid Assessment of Child Domestic Labour in Malawi*, 202. See also Ministry of Justice, *First periodic report of Malawi on the implementation of the CRC*, 22. See also U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, May 30, 2008*, para 1. See also Mwanamai, *Malawi: Poverty afflicts children orphaned by AIDS*. See also ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour in Malawi, Project Document (September 2009)*, iv.

<sup>3574</sup> Ministry of Justice, *First periodic report of Malawi on the implementation of the CRC*, 66.

<sup>3575</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Malawi (Tier 2),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/143187.pdf>.

<sup>3576</sup> Ministry of Justice, *First periodic report of Malawi on the implementation of the CRC*, 21, 66. See also Millennium Center for Research & Development, *Final Report: Child Trafficking in Malawi*, ILO-IPEC, September 2008, viii, 21.

<sup>3577</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Malawi (ratification: 1999) Published: 2010*, February 18, 2011;

available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=11766&chapter=6&query=Malawi%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also ILO Government of Malawi, *Statement by the Delegation of Malawi: On Agenda Item 64: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child, At the Third Committee of the 65th Session of the United Nations General Assembly*, October 15, 2010, 3; available from <http://www.un.int/wcm/webdav/site/malawi/shared/documents/Right%20to%20education.pdf>. See also Morgan, “Fish farming in Malawi’s dustbowl”.

<sup>3578</sup> Government of Malawi, *Statement by the Delegation of Malawi: On Agenda Item 64: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child, At the Third Committee of the 65th Session of the United Nations General Assembly*, 2. See also U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*.

<sup>3579</sup> Government of Malawi, *Employment Act No.6*, (May 16, 2000), articles 21, 22; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/58791/65218/E00MWIo1.htm>.

<sup>3580</sup> *Ibid.*, article 22.

<sup>3581</sup> Government of Malawi, *Constitution*, (2004), article 23; available from <http://www.sdn.org.mw/constitut/chapter4.html>.

<sup>3582</sup> Government of Malawi, *Response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts (TVPRA) Report*. See also Government of Malawi, *Constitution*, article 23.

<sup>3583</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, para 2.3. See also ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour in Malawi, Technical Progress Report*, September 2010, Geneva, 2010, 3.

<sup>3584</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 5(2). See also ILO-IPEC, *Country Programme to Combat Child Labour in Malawi, Technical Progress Report*, Geneva, September 2008, 77. See also ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour in Malawi, Project Document (September 2009)*, 7. See also U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, para 8.2.

<sup>3585</sup> Government of Malawi, *Response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts (TVPRA) Report*, 27. See also Government of Malawi, *Employment Act No.6*, articles 4(1), 4(2). See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Malawi: Outrage over lenient fine for trafficking boys”, IRINnews.org, [online], August 24, 2005 [cited April 22, 2011]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=56005>. See also Government of Malawi, *Constitution*.

<sup>3586</sup> Government of Malawi, *Penal Code*, (n.d.); available from <http://www.protectionproject.org> [hard copy on file]. See also Government of Malawi, *Employment Act No.6*, article 4.

- <sup>3587</sup> Government of Malawi, *Penal Code*, article 140. See also Government of Malawi, *Current Affairs: Civil Society Expresses Concern Over Laws*, [previously online] May 6, 2010 [cited May 25, 2011]; available from <http://www.malawi.gov.mw/story.php?id=141> [hardcopy on file].
- <sup>3588</sup> Government of Malawi, *Penal Code*. See also Government of Malawi, *Civil Society Expresses Concern Over Laws*.
- <sup>3589</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, “Malawi,” in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=128>.
- <sup>3590</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 2c(1), 2c(2), 2c(4).
- <sup>3591</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Program to Combat Child Labor in Malawi, Technical Progress Report (September 2008)*, 41, 71, 78.
- <sup>3592</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, section 4.4.
- <sup>3593</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>3594</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report-2010: Malawi.”
- <sup>3595</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>3596</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>3597</sup> ILO, *Malawi Information Resources: Labor Administration and Inspection Program*, Geneva, March 2009; available from [http://www.ilo.org/labadmin/info/lang--en/WCMS\\_112605/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/labadmin/info/lang--en/WCMS_112605/index.htm).
- <sup>3598</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, section 4.2.
- <sup>3599</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*.
- <sup>3600</sup> Government of Malawi, *Response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts (TVPRA) Report*. See also U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, 3.
- <sup>3601</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*. See also Government of Malawi, *Response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts (TVPRA) Report*, 11.
- <sup>3602</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Country Programme to Combat Child Labour in Malawi*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 2007.
- <sup>3603</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, section 4.6.
- <sup>3604</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour in Malawi*, Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour in Malawi, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, March 2010. See also Government of Malawi, *Response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts (TVPRA) Report*, 11.
- <sup>3605</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, section 4.5.
- <sup>3606</sup> *Ibid.*, section 4.9.
- <sup>3607</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section I.1.
- <sup>3608</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Malawi,” section 7d. See also U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 2d(1).
- <sup>3609</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 13, 2009*, section 1. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Malawi.”
- <sup>3610</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report-2010: Malawi.” See also U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 2d(1).
- <sup>3611</sup> UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 44 of the Convention. Concluding observations: Malawi*, March 27, 2009, 15; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,CRC,,MWI,,49d5f7a10,0.html>.
- <sup>3612</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section III.B(1-3). See also ILO-IPEC, *Technical Progress Report (March 2010)*, 2-3.
- <sup>3613</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Technical Progress Report (March 2010)*, 3.
- <sup>3614</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, section 4.2. See also ILO-IPEC, *Technical Progress Report, September 2010*, 3.
- <sup>3615</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, section 2c(6). See also Government of Malawi, *Response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts (TVPRA) Report*, 6.
- <sup>3616</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, January 12, 2009*, section 7. See also IMF and Government of Malawi, *Malawi: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper—Growth and Development Strategy*, February 2007, 211; available from [http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Malawi/Malawi\\_PRSP\\_2006\\_2011.pdf](http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Malawi/Malawi_PRSP_2006_2011.pdf). See also ILO-IPEC, *Technical Progress Report (March 2010)*.
- <sup>3617</sup> Government of Malawi, *Statement by the Delegation of Malawi: On Agenda Item 64: Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child, At the Third Committee of the 65th Session of the United Nations General Assembly*, 3.
- <sup>3618</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour in Malawi, Project Document (September 2009)*, iv. See also ILO-IPEC, *Technical Progress Report (March 2010)*.
- <sup>3619</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour in Malawi, Project Document (September 2009)*, iv.

<sup>3620</sup> Government of Malawi, *Response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts (TVPRA) Report*, 7.

<sup>3621</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour in Malawi, Project Document (September 2009)*, 7, *ibid.*

<sup>3622</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Program to Combat Child Labor in Malawi, Technical Progress Report (September 2008)*.

<sup>3623</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Country Programme to Combat Child Labour in Malawi*, Project Document, Geneva, 2005, 2, 41, cover page. See also ILO-IPEC, *Country Programme to Combat Child Labour in Malawi*, Final Technical Progress Report, Geneva, March 2009, 1, 26. See also ILO-IPEC, *Country Programme to Combat Child Labour in Malawi*, Project Document (Modification 2), Geneva, 2010.

<sup>3624</sup> ECLT Foundation, “Quick Facts: ECLT in MALAWI, ICLEP 2”, [online], [cited April 22, 2011]; available from [http://www.eclt.org/activities/projects/malawi\\_iclep2.html](http://www.eclt.org/activities/projects/malawi_iclep2.html). See also U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, May 30, 2008*, para 2.

<sup>3625</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*.

<sup>3626</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, January 12, 2009*, section 6. See also Millennium Center for Research & Development, *Child Trafficking in Malawi*, 56. See also U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 13, 2009*, section 2. See also U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, February 1, 2010*, 9(1).

<sup>3627</sup> U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, section 4.4.

<sup>3628</sup> UNICEF, *Social Policy, Planning Advocacy and Communication*, [online] [cited February 22, 2011]; available from [http://www.unicef.org/malawi/policy\\_advocacy\\_communication\\_3979.html](http://www.unicef.org/malawi/policy_advocacy_communication_3979.html). See also UNICEF, *Photo Essay: Social Protection*, [online] [cited February 22, 2011]; available from <http://www.unicef.org/malawi/7045.html>.

<sup>3629</sup> Government of Malawi, *Response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts (TVPRA) Report*, 11, 12. See also U.S. Embassy- Lilongwe, *reporting, December 22, 2010*, para 7.1.