

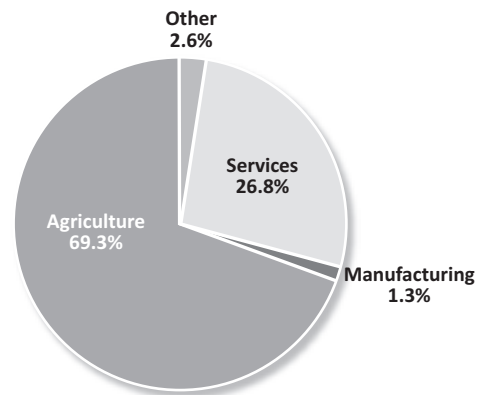
Burkina Faso

The Government of Burkina Faso strengthened its legal framework during the reporting period by issuing an updated list of hazardous occupations in 2009. However, gaps remain in the enforcement of child labor laws. While Burkina Faso has integrated child labor concerns into many of its social programs, it continues to face widespread child labor in agriculture.



Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	37.8%
Attending School	7-14 yrs.	43.4%
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	0.9%



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor⁷²⁰

Children in Burkina Faso are exploited in the worst forms of child labor, particularly in agriculture and livestock-raising.⁷²¹ Children sow, weed, and harvest crops and may be exposed to dangerous activities and chemicals such as pesticides used on cotton farms.⁷²² Some children on cotton farms are also working in conditions of forced labor.⁷²³

According to a UCW-SIMPOC study, the vast majority of working children in Burkina Faso are found doing work that includes a hazardous component.⁷²⁴

Children work in construction, quarries, and mines, including gold mines.⁷²⁵ In artisanal mines, children break rocks, risking injury from the shards. They work underground, risking injury from falling rocks. They also carry heavy loads and wash minerals, sometimes using harmful chemicals.⁷²⁶ Children working in artisanal mining are not provided with protective gear; they often work 6 days a week for 9 or 10 hours per day; and suffer from occupational illnesses including respiratory conditions, muscular ailments, and vision

problems.⁷²⁷ In addition, these children are sometimes physically or sexually abused.⁷²⁸

Children, particularly girls, work as street vendors or domestic servants, which may also entail sexual exploitation.⁷²⁹ Similarly, a growing number of children as young as age 7 beg on the streets, where they may risk accidents with vehicles, the elements, and involvement in commercial sexual exploitation.⁷³⁰

The practice of sending boys, called *talibes*, to Koranic teachers to receive education, which may include vocational training or apprenticeship is a tradition in Burkina Faso.⁷³¹ While some boys receive lessons, others may be forced by their teachers to beg under hazardous conditions, and surrender the money that they have earned. They may also be required to work in fields under dangerous conditions.⁷³²

Burkina Faso is a destination, transit point, and source for children trafficked for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation.⁷³³ Children are primarily trafficked within Burkina Faso and from rural areas to urban areas. Such trafficked children work in domestic service, mines and quarries, commercial sexual exploitation, and agriculture, including cultivating

cotton.⁷³⁴ Boys from Burkina Faso are also trafficked to Mali and Côte d’Ivoire for forced labor in agriculture.⁷³⁵ Girls from Burkina Faso are trafficked to Guinea for domestic service.⁷³⁶

In Burkina Faso, extensive flooding in 2009 destroyed homes and harvests, increasing food insecurity that had already been exacerbated in 2008 by extremely high (riot-provoking) food prices.⁷³⁷ This followed several years of rising food prices and ruined harvests, which have caused parents to remove their children from schools, as they can no longer afford costs associated with education.⁷³⁸ These factors may increase the risk of children falling into the worst forms of child labor.

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Labor Code sets the minimum age of work at 16 and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18.⁷³⁹ In 2009, after enacting the new Labor Code of 2008, the Government updated the list of prohibited hazardous activities.⁷⁴⁰ It includes 12 sectors, such as quarrying, mining, and certain agricultural activities, like spreading chemical fertilizers and pesticides.⁷⁴¹ While Burkina Faso revised its laws protecting children from hazardous work in 2008 and 2009, some gaps remain in providing comprehensive protection for children. For example, the current Labor Code forbids night work for children under 18, but “night” is not defined; this is to be spelled out in a decree which has yet to be issued.⁷⁴² Similarly, this Labor Code reestablishes an exception to the minimum age for employment in light work without updating the previous regulation on light work.⁷⁴³ The previous regulation (a decree issued in 1954) authorized children age 12 and above to engage in domestic work or seasonal work, such as farming.⁷⁴⁴ This exception increases the likelihood of children age 12 to 15 working under hazardous conditions in agriculture or domestic service.

The legal protections in the Labor Code cover the informal as well as the formal sector.⁷⁴⁵ Labor inspectors are specifically authorized to enter any location where they have reason to believe that employees are working, to conduct inspections, including surprise inspections.⁷⁴⁶ However, inspectors are prohibited from entering the domicile

of an agricultural establishment except with special authorization.⁷⁴⁷ As some child domestic servants may be employed on farms, this exclusion may leave them vulnerable.

The Trafficking in Persons Law sets penalties for both the trafficking of children and other worst forms of child labor including forcing a child to beg.⁷⁴⁸ The Penal Code also explicitly prohibits the debauchery or corruption of a minor.⁷⁴⁹ The minimum age for voluntary recruitment into the military is 20 and there is no compulsory recruitment.⁷⁵⁰

	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	16
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	16
	Free Public Education	Yes

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The Ministry of Labor has a Directorate to Combat Child Labor and the Worst Forms of Child Labor to monitor progress and assist other relevant agencies.⁷⁵¹ Burkina Faso maintains a National Steering Committee against Child Labor as well as several other committees related to specific projects and programs.⁷⁵² The Ministries of Social Action, Labor and Social Security, Health, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Decentralization, and Basic Education, all coordinate on anti-trafficking enforcement efforts under the lead of the Ministry of Social Action.⁷⁵³

The Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity are responsible for enforcing child labor laws.⁷⁵⁴ While the law authorizes inspectors to investigate informal employment relationships, they are constrained by a lack of resources.⁷⁵⁵ The ILO Committee of Experts also finds that the labor inspectorate would need to be adapted to enable it to conduct inspections of the agricultural sector, which is where many children are working in hazardous and forced conditions.⁷⁵⁶

As of January 2009, Burkina Faso employed 39 labor inspectors to conduct investigations on labor violations. Additionally, each region in Burkina Faso has a labor inspector who coordinates labor issues.⁷⁵⁷ However, the number of inspectors is not sufficient to investigate all the sectors where children work and the Government reports it plans to hire more inspectors.⁷⁵⁸ Police and customs service agents also share responsibility for investigating child labor violations.

Burkina Faso is making efforts to identify and rescue trafficked children.⁷⁵⁹

With help from the ILO, the Government provided anti-trafficking training to customs officers during the reporting period.⁷⁶⁰ Law enforcement officials reportedly intercepted 197 trafficked children between December 2008 and September 2009.⁷⁶¹ During 2009, the Ministry of Social Action, worked with security forces and regional anti-trafficking committees, to identify 788 child victims, almost 80 percent of whom were boys, and refer them to transit centers jointly funded by the Government and UNICEF. Records of recent prosecutions are reportedly unavailable because they were lost during the extreme flooding that occurred in the autumn of 2009; however, in previous years, judges suspended the sentences of convicted traffickers or did not apply the penalties established by the Trafficking in Persons Law.⁷⁶² For example, one individual convicted of trafficking was sentenced to two months imprisonment despite the law that established a penalty of 5 to 20 years imprisonment.⁷⁶³ Enforcement efforts are also challenged by a lack of resources across agencies.⁷⁶⁴

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

As reported by the ILO's Committee of Experts, the Government of Burkina Faso has acknowledged that it lacks a national policy framework for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor, although it does have several sectoral plans on child labor and trafficking.⁷⁶⁵ For example, Burkina Faso has adopted a National Action Plan against Trafficking in Persons under its National Social Action Policy in 2007, although a lack of resources hinders implementation efforts of this plan.⁷⁶⁶ The numerous coordination mechanisms established by the various plans reportedly result in a cumbersome process.⁷⁶⁷

In March 2008, the Government of Burkina Faso drafted a National Employment Policy and Action Plan, with provisions linking this plan to the fight against exploitive child labor.⁷⁶⁸ Specific intended actions include providing training and apprenticeships for children working in mines, quarries, domestic service, agriculture and the informal sector, to remove them from the worst forms of child labor.⁷⁶⁹ Child labor concerns have also been explicitly incorporated into various other national level policies, including in UNDAF (2006-2010), the Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan (2007-2011) and the Decent Work Country Program (2007-2015).⁷⁷⁰

During the reporting period the Government adopted the *Regional Policy on Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons in West Africa* under ECOWAS, which explicitly targets victims trafficked for the purpose of exploitive labor and hazardous child labor. Begging was included as a form of exploitation in this agreement, reflecting the regional need to combat this growing problem.⁷⁷¹ This agreement builds on the framework developed under 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*, as well as the multilateral border agreement among Mali, Burkina Faso, Senegal, and Côte d'Ivoire and bilateral

trafficking agreements, such as one with Mali (2004).⁷⁷² In May 2008, Burkina Faso also ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which includes provisions against child labor.⁷⁷³

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

Since 1997, Burkina Faso has cooperated with NGOs and international organizations on social programs to reduce child labor and provide services to victims of the worst forms of child labor. The Government worked with the Burkina Coalition for the Rights of the Child to raise awareness of the risks to children employed in agriculture, domestic service, the urban informal sector, and in gold-washing.⁷⁷⁴ It continued to support such efforts during the reporting period. The Government participated in a 1 year, \$5 million project to issue birth certificates establishing the age of children to help law enforcement officials prevent child labor and child trafficking.⁷⁷⁵ Similarly, the Government worked to provide services to street children, including victims of sexual exploitation.⁷⁷⁶ Burkina Faso has also been implementing a national action program (2005-2009) to provide rehabilitation services to 80 percent of children withdrawn from the streets.⁷⁷⁷

Burkina Faso has also worked to reduce child labor in gold-mining, by raising awareness of the risks and providing services to help rescue and prevent children

from such labor. As part of this effort, the Government continued to participate in a 4-year, \$3 million USDOL-funded regional project to combat child labor in small-scale gold mining. The project targets 4,000 children in Burkina Faso and Niger.⁷⁷⁸

Burkina Faso also participated in a 3-year, \$4.8 million regional project, funded by France, to provide vocational training and apprenticeship programming to reduce exploitive child labor.⁷⁷⁹ The Ministry of Social Action, worked to reduce the trafficking of children by supporting social programs that raise awareness about the trafficking of children and by promoting local, community Vigilance and Surveillance Committees throughout the country.⁷⁸⁰

Burkina Faso worked with a committee of Government representatives, Islamic associations, and other partner organizations to develop strategies to combat child begging.⁷⁸¹ However, more effort will be needed given the scope of this problem to reduce the prevalence of children begging, including those forced to beg under the guise of religious education.

Burkina Faso has met with only limited success in reducing the worst forms of child labor. Despite numerous projects supported by the Government, including those related to improving access to education, efforts to reduce the worst forms of child labor remain minimal compared to the vast number of children trapped in such situations.⁷⁸²

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

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Publicly issue decrees on night work and light work that protect children from the worst forms of child labor.
- Update regulations to facilitate inspections of the agricultural sector, including in homes located on agricultural establishments, where children may be engaged in the worst forms of child labor.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Publicize detailed information on the numbers of inspections, violations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences for the worst forms of child labor.
- Increase the number of labor inspectors and resources for all agencies involved in enforcing child labor laws.
- Establish one coordinating mechanism that maintains a central database for all government agencies involved in enforcement efforts on the worst forms of child labor.
- Increase training for law enforcement officers, especially for judges.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Streamline coordination of policies related to the worst forms of child labor and allot sufficient resources to implement national action plans.
- Assess the impact that other existing development policies may have on addressing the worst forms of child labor.

IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

- Expand and improve programs to prevent children from hazardous and forced labor in agriculture and begging.

⁷²⁰ 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 2003. 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.

⁷²¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Burkina Faso (ratification: 1999)*, [online] 2009 [cited February 5, 2010], article 2, paragraph 1; available from <http://www.ilo.org/>

[ilolex/](http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/). See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129) Burkina Faso (ratification: 1974)*, [online] 2009 [cited February 5, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>. See also Kristoffel Lieten, Afke de Groot, Ruth van Wieren, Albertine de Lange, and Heike Roshanski, "Burkina Faso" *Education in Rural Area: Obstacles and Relevance*, International Research on Working Children, 2007, 48-49; available from http://www.childlabour.net/docs/Education%20summaries_Final_21NOV2007_colour%20version%20for%20website.pdf.

⁷²² Y. Diallo, *Les activites des enfants en Afrique subsaharienne: les enseignements des enquetes sur le travail des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest*, Understanding Children's Work Project, July 2008, 9 and 11. See also Albertine de Lange, "Going to Kompienga" *A Study on Child Labour Migration and Trafficking in Burkina Faso's South-Eastern Cotton Sector*, International Research on Working Children, 2006, 6, 17, 23, 26-28, 36, and 44; available from <http://www.childlabour.net/documents/traffickingproject/albertinedelangetraffickingburkina.pdf>.

See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation C129: Burkina Faso (2009)*.

⁷²³ U.S. Department of State, “Burkina Faso (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 de Lange, *Going to Kompienga*.

⁷²⁴ Diallo, *Les activites des enfants en Afrique subsaharienne: les enseignements des enquetes sur le travail des enfants en Afrique de l’Ouest*, 11.

⁷²⁵ Ibid. See also UNICEF, *Burkina Faso: Retraining helps children secure safer future outside of the mines in Burkina Faso*, [online] June 8, 2009 [cited March 19, 2010]; available from http://www.unicef.org/protection/burkinafaso_49933.html. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Burkina Faso: Koranic vs. state schools”, IRINnews.org, [online], 2009 [cited January 16, 2009]; available from <http://irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=84055>.

⁷²⁶ ILO-IPEC, *Etude transfrontaliere sur le travail des enfants dans les sites d’orpaillage du BF, du Mali, et du Niger: Rapport-pays du Burkina Faso*, Burkina Faso, August 2009, 37-38. See also ILO-IPEC, *Etude sur les questions du genre, le travail des enfants et les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les mines et carrieres: Le cas du Burkina Faso*, Preliminary Report, Burkina Faso, July 2009, 7, 28-29.

⁷²⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Etude transfrontaliere sur le travail des enfants dans les sites d’orpaillage*, 37-39 and 41.

⁷²⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Etude sur les questions du genre, le travail des enfants et les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les mines et carrieres: Le cas du Burkina Faso*, 32.

⁷²⁹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Burkina Faso (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2009 [cited February 5, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C138: Burkina Faso (2009)*, article 2, para 1. See also UNICEF, *Progress for Children*, August 2009, 22; available from www.unicef.org/publications/files/Progress_for_Children-No.8_EN_081309.pdf.

⁷³⁰ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Burkina Faso (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2009 [cited February 5, 2010], article 7, clause (d) 2; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Burkina Faso: Fresh approach to street children”, IRINnews.org, [online], 2008 [cited March 19, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=78112>. See also UN Human Rights Council, *Compilation Prepared by the Office*

High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with paragraph 15(b) of the Annex to Human Rights Council Resolution 5/1 - Burkina Faso, Burkina Faso, October 2008, 7; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4922a271d.html>. See also UN Economic and Social Council, *Summary of midterm reviews of country programmes: West and Central Africa region*, Burkina Faso, July 2009, 3; available from <http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/E-ICEF-2009-PL21-WCAR-MTR-E.pdf>.

⁷³¹ Government of Burkina Faso: Ministère de l’Action Sociale et de La Solidarité Nationale, *3ème et 4ème Rapports Périodiques du Burkina Faso sur la Mise en Œuvre de la Convention Relative aux Droits de l’Enfant: 1999-2006*, [online] December 2006 [cited March 19, 2010], 100,101, and 105; available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/AdvanceVersions/CRC.C.BFA.4_fr.doc. See also Peter Easton, Mark Peach, Ibrahima Lalya Bah, ElHadj Bella Doumboula, and Mohammed Lamine Barry, *Research Studies Series no. 8*, International Working Group on Nonformal Education of the Association for the Development of Education in Africa, May 1997; available from <http://www.adeanet.org/wgnfe/publications/abel/abel2.html>. See also Peter Easton, “Education and Koranic Literacy in West Africa,” *IK Notes* no. 11 (August 1999), 1 and 3; available from <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ik/iknt11.pdf>.

⁷³² ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Burkina Faso (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2008 [cited January 27, 2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21844&chapter=9&query=%28burkina+faso%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also IOM, *Traditional Practices Being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa, Warns IOM*, [online] 2006 [cited March 19, 2010]; available from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cache/offonce?entryId=12007>. See also Save the Children - Canada, *Training and Education Against Trafficking (TREAT)*, Technical Progress Report, Toronto, August 7, 2007, 33.

⁷³³ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Burkina Faso.”

⁷³⁴ Ibid. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Burkina Faso: New child trafficking law hard to enforce”, IRINnews.org, [online], 2008 [cited March 19, 2010]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=78570>. See also de Lange, *Going to Kompienga*.

⁷³⁵ U.S. Department of State, “Cote d’Ivoire (Tier 2 Watch List),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009>. See also U.S. Department of State,

“Burkina Faso (Tier 2),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report-2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009>. See also U.S. Embassy - Ouagadougou, *reporting*, July 14, 2009. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Mali (ratification: 2000)*, [online] 2008 [cited February 5, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>. See also Winrock International, *Spotlight on ENDA, Mali*, [online] July 2005 [cited February 16, 2010]; available from <http://circle.winrock.org/news/ml-ENDA.cfm>.

⁷³⁶ U.S. Department of State, “Guinea (Tier 2),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009>.

⁷³⁷ Vivienne Walt, “The World’s Growing Food-Price Crisis,” *Time*, [online], 2008 [cited August 17, 2010]; available from <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1717572,00.html>. See also USAID, “USAID Responds to Global Food Crisis,” www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/foodcrisis/. See also Mathieu Bonkougou, “Five dead, thousands flee flooding in Burkina Faso,” *Reuters*, [online], 2009 [cited August 16, 2010]; available from <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L3245476.htm>.

⁷³⁸ Elizabeth Stuart, “A Crisis Multiplied: How the global economic crisis, coming on top of other shocks, is worsening poverty in Burkina Faso,” [oxfam.org.uk](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/economic_crisis/downloads/dp_crisis_multiplied_burkina_faso_en_220610.pdf), [online], June 2010 [cited August 17, 2010], 10-13; available from http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/economic_crisis/downloads/dp_crisis_multiplied_burkina_faso_en_220610.pdf. See also UNICEF, “UNICEF Issues Warning about Malnutrition Crisis in Africa’s Sahel Region,” [online], 2010 [cited August 17, 2010]; available from <http://desertification.wordpress.com/2010/04/10/unicef-issues-warning-about-malnutrition-crisis-in-africa%E2%80%99s-sahel-region-unnews-unicef/>. See also FAO, “Fighting high food costs in Burkina Faso,” [online], 2009 [cited August 17, 2010]; available from <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/43138/icode/>. See also Elizabeth Stuart, “A Crisis Multiplied”.

⁷³⁹ Government of Burkina Faso, *Loi n° 028-2008/AN Portant code du travail au Burkina Faso*, (May 13, 2008), article 149 and 152.

⁷⁴⁰ ILO-IPEC, *Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Artisanal Gold Mining in West Africa*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 30, 2009, 12. See also Seraphine Somme, “Burkina Faso: Un nouveau code du

travail adopté”, *AllAfrica.com*, [online], May 15, 2008; available from <http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200805150297.html>.

⁷⁴¹ U.S. Embassy - Ouagadougou, *reporting*, December 16, 2009.

⁷⁴² ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6) Burkina Faso (ratification: 1960)*, [online] 2007 [cited February 5, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>. See also Government of Burkina Faso, *Loi n° 028-2008/AN Portant code du travail au Burkina Faso*. See also Government of Burkina Faso, *Loi n° 033-2004/AN portant code du travail au Burkina Faso*, (September 14, 2004), article 146; available from http://www.legiburkina.bf/jo/jo2004/no_spécial_02/Loi_AN_2004_00033.htm.

⁷⁴³ Government of Burkina Faso, *Loi n° 028-2008/AN Portant code du travail au Burkina Faso*, article 152.

⁷⁴⁴ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C138: Burkina Faso (2009)*, article 6 and article 7. See also U.S. Embassy - Ouagadougou, *reporting*, December 16, 2009.

⁷⁴⁵ Government of Burkina Faso, *Loi n° 028-2008/AN Portant code du travail au Burkina Faso*, articles 1 and 2.

⁷⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, articles 391 and 397.

⁷⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, article 398.

⁷⁴⁸ Government of Burkina Faso, *LOI N° 029-2008/AN PORTANT lutte contre la traite des personnes et Les pratiques assimilées. jo n°26 DU 26 JUIN 2008*, (May 15, 2008), articles 1-5 and 7-8; available from http://www.legiburkina.bf/jo/jo2008/no_26/Loi_2008_AN_00029.htm. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, «New child trafficking law hard to enforce».

⁷⁴⁹ Government of Burkina Faso, *Loi No. 043/96/ADP du 13 Novembre 1996 portant Code Pénal*, (November 13, 1996), articles 410, 422, and 434; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?page=printdoc&docid=3ae6b5cc0>.

⁷⁵⁰ Government of Burkina Faso, *Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, January 26, 2009. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, “Burkina Faso,” in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=34>.

⁷⁵¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) Burkina Faso (ratification: 1974)*, [online] 2009 [cited February 5, 2010]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>.

- ⁷⁵² U.S. Embassy - Ouagadougou, *reporting, December 16, 2009*. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Third and Fourth Periodic Report of State Parties due in 2008: Burkina Faso (CRC/C/BFA/3-4)*, CRC/C/BFA/3-4, February 21, 2008, 96; available from <http://www.unhchr.ch/refworld/docid/4ac1eef10html>.
- ⁷⁵³ U.S. Embassy- Ouagadougou, *reporting, February 25, 2009*.
- ⁷⁵⁴ See also Government of Burkina Faso, *Loi n° 028-2008/AN portant code du travail au Burkina Faso*, (May 13, 2008), article 154.
- ⁷⁵⁵ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C182: Burkina Faso (2009)*.
- ⁷⁵⁶ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation C129: Burkina Faso (2009)*.
- ⁷⁵⁷ Government of Burkina Faso, *Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor*.
- ⁷⁵⁸ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C81: Burkina Faso (2009)*.
- ⁷⁵⁹ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Burkina Faso.” See also U.S. Department of State, “Burkina Faso,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/af/135940.htm>.
- ⁷⁶⁰ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Burkina Faso,” section 5.
- ⁷⁶¹ *Ibid.*
- ⁷⁶² U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Burkina Faso.” See also Mathieu Bonkoukou, “Five dead, thousands flee flooding in Burkina Faso”.
- ⁷⁶³ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation C182: Burkina Faso (2009)*.
- ⁷⁶⁴ U.S. Embassy- Ouagadougou, *reporting, February 25, 2009*. See also Government of Burkina Faso, *Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor*.
- ⁷⁶⁵ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C182: Burkina Faso (2009)*.
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