

In 2015, Rwanda made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. During the year, the Ministry of Public Service and Labor officials developed district-level regulations that identify priority sectors in which children are at-risk of child labor and provided guidelines to help labor inspectors carry out their work in enforcing child labor laws. The district-level child labor committees implemented the National Steering Committee on Child Labor policies that outlined strategies to address child labor. In addition, the Ministry of Public Service and Labor revised its interpretation of Labor Law No 13/2009 to permit labor inspectors to conduct inspections outside of normal business hours. However, children in Rwanda are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Gaps exist in the Government's enforcement of laws on child labor, and there are no social programs specifically targeting children engaged in domestic work.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Rwanda are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking.(1, 2) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Rwanda.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	4.4 (118,385)
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	85.8
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	4.0
Primary Completion Rate (%)		66.6

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2013, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015.(3)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from Integrated Households Living Conditions Survey, 2010.(4)

Data on working children, school attendance, and children combining work and school are not comparable with data published in the previous version of this report because of differences between surveys used to collect the data.

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Farming, including carrying heavy loads, applying pesticides and fertilizers (5, 6)
	Production of sugarcane,* bananas,* and tea (5, 7-9)
	Planting and harvesting cabbage,* coffee,* manioc,* peas,* pineapple,* potatoes,* sweet potatoes,* corn,* beans,* sorghum,* pyrethrum,* and rice* (5, 6, 10)
	Herding cattle* and caring for sheep,* goats,* rabbit,* chicken,* and pigs* (6, 11)
	Producing charcoal* (12)
	Fishing,*†activities unknown(13)

Rwanda

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity (cont)

Sector/Industry	Activity
Industry	Construction,*† activities unknown (8, 9)
	Digging pit latrines* (14)
	Making bricks*† (12, 14)
	Mining† coltan* (15, 16)
Services	Domestic work† (1, 9, 17)
	Street work, including collecting scrap metal†, lifting and carrying heavy loads, portering, and vending (8, 18-20)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation sometimes as a result of human trafficking (2, 17, 21-23)
	Agricultural labor and domestic work sometimes as a result of human trafficking (2, 17, 24, 25)

* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a) – (c) of ILO C. 182.







Children are trafficked internally in Rwanda for domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation.(2, 17) Rwandan children in East Africa, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Malaysia, China, the United States, and Europe are exploited in domestic work, commercial sexual exploitation, and forced labor in the agricultural and industrial sectors.(2)

Education is free and compulsory; but, in practice, the costs of uniforms, school supplies, and unofficial school fees may preclude some families from sending their children to school.(1, 19, 26-28)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Rwanda has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
 ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
 UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
 UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The Government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4).

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	16	Article 4 of the Labor Law (29)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 4 of the Labor Law (29)
Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children	Yes		Articles 4–6 of Ministerial Order (2010-06); Kigali City Guidelines (2012-02); Mimuri sector child labor guidelines for sugar and rice production (30-32)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 8 and 72 of the Labor Law; Article 178 of the Organic Law Instituting the Penal Code; Article 51 of the Law Relating to the Rights and Protection of the Child (27, 29, 33)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Article 72 of the Labor Law; Article 28 of the Law on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence; Articles 225, 251, 258–261 of the Organic Law Instituting the Penal Code; Article 51 of the Law Relating to the Rights and Protection of the Child (27, 29, 33, 34)

Table 4. Laws and Regulations Related to Child Labor (cont)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Article 72 of the Labor Law; Articles 190, 211, 260 Organic Law Instituting the Penal Code; Article 51 of the Law Relating to the Rights and Protection of the Child (27, 29, 33)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Article 72 of the Labor Law; Article 220 of the Organic Law Instituting the Penal Code; Article 51 of the Law Relating to the Rights and Protection of the Child (27, 29, 33)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Yes	18	Presidential Order 155/01; Presidential Order 72/01; Article 50 of the Law Relating to the Rights and Protection of the Child (27, 35)
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	16	Article 47 of the Law Relating to the Rights and Protection of the Child (27)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 47 of the Law Relating to the Rights and Protection of the Child; Twelve Years Basic Education (12YBE) policy (27, 28)

*No conscription (17, 27, 35)

Children working in non-contractual employment do not have the same protections under child labor laws and regulations as children working in contractual employment.(29, 36, 37) During the year, the Ministry of Justice led the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Child Labor and the Ministry of Public Service and Labor (MIFOTRA) in a review of the child labor provisions in Rwanda's 2012 Penal Code with the aim of strengthening penalties for exploitative child labor and trafficking in persons. The penalties are expected to be presented to Parliament in 2016.(1) MIFOTRA also reported developing district-level regulations for labor inspectors that specifically identified priority sectors where children are at risk of engaging in child labor. These draft regulations were not made publicly available.(1) The Kigali City Security Council likewise developed guidelines on child labor.(31) These guidelines prohibit the employment of children in Kigali City as domestic servants, street beggars, porters, bar attendants, hairdressers, and dancers in clubs. It also prohibits using children in pornographic productions, to sell drugs, and to replace their parents in paid employment.(31) These guidelines also require local authorities to raise awareness of child labor and calls for a census at the local cell administrative level to estimate the prevalence of child domestic workers.(31)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5).

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Public Service and Labor (MIFOTRA)	Enforce labor laws, including laws on child labor.(10, 38-40)
Rwandan National Police (RNP)	Enforce criminal laws related to the worst forms of child labor and operate a free hotline to report incidents of gender-based violence and child abuse, including child labor.(10, 13, 41) The RNP also operates an Anti-Trafficking Unit to combat the worst forms of child labor, such as child trafficking.(1)
Child Protection Unit	Investigate cases of child abuse, including the use of children in commercial sexual exploitation. Operates under the Commission for Criminal Investigations of the RNP.(10, 42, 43)
National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA)	Prosecute violations of labor laws, including laws on child labor.(10, 38-40)
Directorate for Anti-Gender-Based Violence	Assist victims of the worst forms of child labor through anti-gender-based violence officers. Operates under the RNP, at each of the 78 police stations in Rwanda.(8)
Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration	Receive referrals for trafficking cases and employ an anti-trafficking specialist.(13) Verify that children transported across the border are traveling with the permission of their parents or guardians. Train border and immigration officials to identify potential trafficking victims. (10, 44)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2015, labor law enforcement agencies in Rwanda took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

Rwanda

MODERATE ADVANCEMENT

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$527,800†(19)	\$690,600‡(19)
Number of Labor Inspectors	30 (19)	35(1)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (1)	Yes (1)
Training for Labor Inspectors		
■ Initial Training for New Employees	Yes (19)	Yes (1)
■ Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Yes (19)	Yes (1)
■ Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (19)	Yes (1)
Number of Labor Inspections	Unknown*(19)	Unknown*(1)
■ Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown*(19)	Unknown*(1)
■ Number Conducted by Desk Reviews	Unknown*(19)	Unknown*(1)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Unknown*(19)	Unknown*(1)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Unknown*(19)	Unknown*(1)
■ Number of Penalties Imposed That Were Collected	Unknown*(19)	Unknown*(1)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Unknown*(19)	Yes (1)
■ Routine Inspections Targeted	Unknown*(19)	Yes (1)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (19)	Yes (1)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (19)	Yes (1)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (19)	Yes (1)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (19)	Yes (1)

*The Government does not make this information publicly available.

† Data are from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014

‡ Data are from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

In 2015, MIFOTRA revised its interpretation of Labor Law No 13/2009 to comply with ILO. C. 81 by permitting labor inspectors to conduct inspections outside of normal business hours. The new interpretation of this law allowed labor inspectors to conduct inspections by pre-notification to employers, or by conducting surprise unannounced visits, or by calling employers into the district offices.(1) According to MIFOTRA, the number of labor inspectors was inadequate to monitor and enforce child labor laws, but MIFOTRA had adequate transportation to carry out labor inspections During the year, the MIFOTRA received training by the ILO that focused on the laws of Rwanda and its commitment to international conventions such as ILO. C. 138 on child labor and ILO. C. 182 on the worst forms of child labor. (1)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2015, criminal law enforcement agencies in Rwanda took actions to combat the worst forms of child labor (Table 7).

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2014	2015
Training for Investigators		
■ Initial Training for New Employees	Yes (19)	Yes (1)
■ Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Yes (19)	Yes (1)
■ Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (19)	Yes (1)
Number of Investigations	Unknown (19)	Unknown* (1)
Number of Violations Found	Unknown (19)	Unknown* (1)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Unknown (19)	Unknown* (1)
Number of Convictions	Unknown (19)	Unknown* (1)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (19)	Yes (1)

*The Government does not make this information publicly available.

The Rwandan National Police (RNP) operates an anti-trafficking unit within the force's Interpol directorate in the RNP. The unit is staffed with 15 full-time officers.(8, 17, 19, 45). The RNP has expanded police training on child sexual exploitation, gender based violence, and trafficking in the past year. With support from Interpol, the RNP has placed officers at the Kigali International Airport and 13 land border crossings who are trained in identifying and combatting trafficking in persons.(8, 46)

The Government continued to operate and expand its network from 15 to 21 “One-Stop” centers in hospitals and district capitals for victims of gender-based violence and human trafficking, including individuals who have experienced child domestic work, commercial sexual exploitation, and forced labor. These centers provide medical care, counseling, legal aid, short-term shelter, and access to police services.(17) In villages, citizens can report instances of child labor to the RNP or to a local volunteer officer in charge of social affairs. If the officer cannot resolve the problem, it may be referred to the village leader, who in turn may contact the RNP. (13) Although the RNP operates a free hotline staffed by social workers to report incidences of gender-based violence and child abuse, including child labor, it is unknown how many of these complaints were related to child labor.(13, 17, 41)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 8).

Table 8. Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Child Labor	Coordinate government efforts related to the worst forms of child labor, review child labor laws, advocate for the inclusion of child labor policies in national development plans, oversee the implementation of child labor interventions, and conduct field visits to assess the prevalence of child labor and to raise awareness of child labor. Meets quarterly and includes representatives from MIFOTRA; the Ministry of Youth; the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC); the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF); the Ministry of Local Government (MINILOC); the Ministry of Sports and Culture; the RNP; the National Human Rights Commission; the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC); trade unions; the ILO; UNICEF; the Private Sector Federation; and Winrock International.(8, 46, 47)
National Consultative Forum on Human Trafficking, Drug Abuse, and Gender-Based Violence	Enable national-level discussion of and coordination of efforts to address human trafficking. Chaired annually by the First Lady of Rwanda and included parliamentarians; representatives of MIGEPROF, the Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST), MINEDUC, and the RNP; NPPA prosecutors; NGOs; and faith-based and civil society leaders. MIGEPROF was selected to coordinate implementation of the plan.(17)
National Commission for Children (NCC)	Monitor, promote, and advocate for children’s rights; develop action plans to protect children from abuse and exploitation. Overseen by MIGEPROF and supported by a board of directors and an advisory council of 14 institutions.(8, 48, 49)
Inter-Ministerial Committee on Child Rights	Coordinate and assess the progress of the Integrated Child Rights Policy (ICRP) and Strategic Plan in Rwanda. Mandated to meet at least once a year. Includes members from MIGEPROF, the Ministry of Health, MINEDUC, MINILOC, MINIJUST, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.(8, 10, 35)
National Commission on Orphans and Vulnerable Children	Monitor and protect orphans and vulnerable children in Rwanda. Composed of the NCC, MIFOTRA, MIGEPROF, and UNICEF.(10, 44, 50)
Child Labor Committees	Monitor incidents of child labor nationwide, through 149 local committees.(8, 46) In the case of Gender-Based Violence Committees, operate at the district level. In the case of Child Protection Committees, identify and report cases of child rights violations at the district, sector, and cell levels. (51, 52) During the year, a child labor committee was formed in each of the 30 districts. The district-level committees implemented policies developed by the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Child Labor on combatting child labor. The district-level committees also coordinated district labor inspectors, police, and social services officers in conducting inspections, enforcing labor laws, and providing social services to child labor victims.(1)
Friends of the Family (<i>Incuti Z’Umuryango</i>) Committees	Support child welfare and protection, combat child labor, and counter trafficking in persons through the creation of the national-to-village level reporting and social assistance structure. (17, 19)
Kigali City Council Task Force	Coordinate activities to combat child labor in the districts of Gasabo, Kicukiro, and Nyarugenge.(15, 52, 53)

The USDOL-funded REACH-T project implemented by Winrock, in collaboration with the MIFOTRA, established a Roundtable on the Elimination of Child Labor for Sustainable Tea Forum (REST) at the district and national level, which includes officers from tea factories and cooperatives, education officers, labor inspectors, and social service officers. REST met on a quarterly basis to discuss advancing policy and programs related to child labor in the tea sector.(1)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government of Rwanda has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 9).

Table 9. Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
National Policy for the Elimination of Child Labor (2013) and 5-Year Action Plan to Combat Child Labor	Aims to prevent at-risk children from entering exploitative child labor; withdraws children engaged in exploitative labor through the provision of education; rehabilitates former child laborers through counseling, life skills training, and medical care; raises community awareness on child labor; and establishes monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on child labor. Government committed more than \$4.2 million to implement activities listed in the Policy and Plan.(10, 54-56)
Integrated Child Rights Policy and Strategic Plan (2011–2016)	Addresses all children's issues, including child labor. Guided by principles that deem abuse, exploitation, and violence against children intolerable, and that emphasize accountability of the Government and caretakers for the well-being of children.(35, 57) In the case of the ICRP, prohibits child labor, and in the case of the Strategic Plan, provides \$9,000 to MIFOTRA to develop time bound programs to eliminate child labor.(35, 57)
National Policy Against Gender-Based Violence (2011–2016)	Recognizes that orphans and vulnerable children, including child laborers, are at increased risk of gender-based violence, and outlines measures to provide assistance to such groups. Implemented by the Gender-Based Violence Technical Working Committee under MIGEPROF. (58, 59)
National Employment Policy (2007)	Includes a set of integrated strategies for employment promotion and generation. Provides for youth employment programs, which include child labor issues.(47, 60)
Vision 2020 (2000)*	Aims to transform agriculture into a productive, market-oriented, and high- value sector. Calls for the protection of children and provides educational opportunities to children who drop out of secondary school.(13, 61)
National Social Protection Strategy (2011)*	Defines social protection and outlines social development activities to assist poor households, such as providing vulnerable children with grants and free education.(62)
National Youth Policy (2005)	Seeks to address concerns facing youth, including economic exploitation and education.(13, 63)
Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2013–2018)	Describes the social policies and programs necessary to promote growth and reduce poverty. Supports access to education and seeks to eliminate child labor.(64)
National TVET Policy (2008)*	Aims to establish a well-trained and adaptable workforce and provides educational alternatives to children who have dropped out of school.(65)
UNDAF Rwanda (2013–2018)	Enhances government efforts to protect children from exploitation.(66)
Trafficking in Persons Action Plan	Aims to improve government efforts to combat human trafficking through awareness raising, research, poverty reduction strategies, improved service provision, enforcement, and collaboration. Developed by the Consultative Forum on Human Trafficking, Drug Abuse, and Gender-Based Violence.(17, 67)
12YBE Policy*	Provides free education for 12 years and aims to improve access to education by hiring new teachers and building schools.(28)
Education Sector Strategic Plan (2013/14-2017/18)	Aims to increase access to primary education, enhance quality of education and training for children, and ensure that trainings are correlated to meet labor market demands.(68)

* Child labor elimination and prevention strategies do not appear to have been integrated into this policy.

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

During the year, the ILO produced a report, “Mainstreaming Child Labor Concerns Into Social Protection Planning and Programming: an Assessment of the Opportunities of Rwanda” that assessed the impact of the Government’s social programs such as cash transfers to impoverished households and subsidized medical insurance on the prevalence of child labor. The report indicated that the social programs had a positive impact but further research was needed to quantify the results.(1) It is unclear how the Integrated Child Rights Policy (ICRP) and its Strategic Plan are coordinated with the National Policy for the Elimination of Child Labor and the 5-Year Action Plan to Combat Child Labor. In addition, current budget allocations may not be sufficient for the full implementation of the ICRP.(58)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2015, the Government of Rwanda funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms. The Government has other programs that may have an impact on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

Table 10. Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC) Child Rehabilitation Program and Center	RDRC-operated center in the Musanze District of the Northern Province for former child combatants returning from the Democratic Republic of the Congo that raises awareness of child soldier issues and provides a 3-month course to former child soldiers, which includes counseling, education, recreational activities, and vocational training.(8, 12, 35, 45).
Rwanda Education Alternatives for Children in Tea-Growing Areas (2013–2017)	\$5 million, USDOL-funded, , 4-year project implemented by Winrock International targets 4,090 children engaged in or at risk of entering exploitative child labor in Rwanda with a focus on the tea sector, and 1,320 vulnerable households for sustainable livelihoods promotion. With support from MIFOTRA, aims to train labor inspectors on child labor issues and develop and eventually operate a mobile-phone child labor monitoring system.(69) In February 2015, Winrock International and MIFOTRA launched a Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS) in 12 districts that gave citizens a mechanism to report child labor violations. During the year, 88 Community Activists were trained on how to use the CLMS.(1) The CLMS recorded 346 cases of suspected child labor and these cases were referred to MIFOTRA and district social services for intervention.(1)
Global Action Program on Child Labor Issues (2011–2017)	USDOL-funded project implemented by the ILO in approximately 40 countries to support the priorities of the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor by 2016 established by the Hague Global Child Labor Conference in 2010. Aims to build the capacity of the Government and develop strategic policies to address the elimination of child labor in Rwanda.(70)
Youth and Workforce Development (Advancing Youth Project)	USAID funded program support training youth ages 14 and above to develop skills to find jobs. The program also connects graduates to internship and employment opportunities.(71)
Child Labor Awareness Raising†	MIFOTRA program to raise public awareness of the worst forms of child labor through radio shows, television announcements, and skits. Also implements awareness-raising campaigns to combat commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons.(8, 17)
Friends of the Family (<i>Incuti Z'Umuryango</i>) Program	Government social assistance and reporting program that supports child welfare and combats child trafficking and child labor. Trains volunteers to provide social services to families and children, as well as connect at-risk families to government support programs, while reporting children at risk for trafficking or forced labor to district governments and the RNP. Intended to identify child domestic workers and those subjected to other forms of forced labor. Establishing monitoring committees at the village, cell, sector, district, and national levels.(17) During the year, provided training to over 6,000 community volunteers to identify children at risk of trafficking or forced child labor in 10 of the 30 districts. Each volunteer was given a cell phone to report any suspected cases of trafficking to the MIGEPROF.(7)
Positive Parenting to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Drug Abuse†	MIGEPROF campaign that partners with churches and civil society organizations to teach parents and community leaders to recognize risk factors for human trafficking and to report identified victims.(17)
Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO)	Government program to combat human trafficking by collaborating with 11 East African countries to foster regional cooperation and build the capacity of East African law enforcement authorities.(73, 74)
Vision 2020 Umurenge Program†	Government cash and in-kind transfer program for child-headed households and street children.(10, 62, 75, 76)
Gitagata Centert	Government-operated center for former street children in the Bugesera District that provided education support, vocational training, and psychosocial counseling to street children, and when able to do so, reunites them with their families.(8, 77)
One Cup of Milk per Child Program	EU-funded school feeding program that provides milk to children in nursery and primary schools.(50, 78, 79)

† Program is funded by the Government of Rwanda.

Although Rwanda has programs that targets child labor, the scope of these programs is insufficient to fully address the extent of the problem of child labor in domestic work and agriculture.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms in Rwanda (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that relevant child labor laws and regulations apply equally to children working in non-contractual and contractual employment.	2009 – 2015
Enforcement	Ensure that labor law enforcement personnel have sufficient human and financial resources to enforce child labor laws.	2009 – 2015
	Make information publicly available on the number of labor inspections, violations, and penalties pertaining to child labor.	2009 – 2015
	Make information publicly available on the number of criminal investigations, violations, prosecutions and convictions related to the worst forms of child labor.	2015
	Disaggregate the number of complaints that relate to child labor to the police hotline.	2013 – 2015
Government Policies	Integrate child labor elimination and prevention strategies into Vision 2020, the National Social Protection Strategy, 12YBE Policy, and National TVET Policy.	2011 – 2015
	Allocate funds for the ICRP to ensure its implementation.	2013 – 2015
Social Programs	Conduct research to determine the activities carried out by children working in construction and fishing to inform policies and programs.	2013 – 2015
	Ensure that school costs, such as uniforms, school supplies, and unofficial school fees do not diminish the impact of the 12-year education policy.	2010 – 2015
	Expand existing programs to address the scope of the child labor problem in domestic work and agriculture.	2015

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