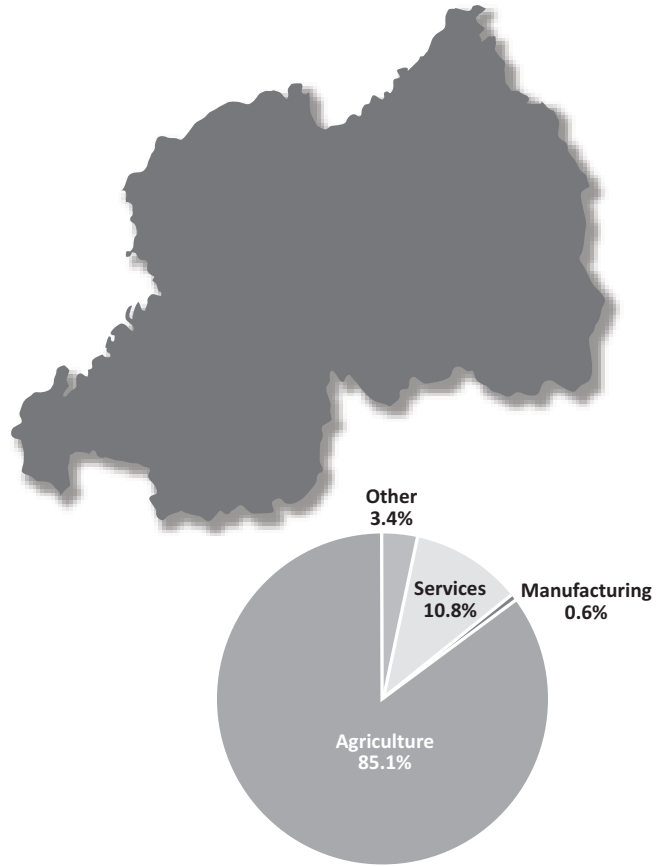


# Rwanda

*The Government of Rwanda has strengthened its legal framework against the worst forms of child labor by passing a Ministerial Order listing the prohibited worst forms of child labor. Despite this effort, Rwanda has not devoted sufficient resources to effectively enforce its child labor laws. Children continue to work in dangerous conditions, especially in agriculture and domestic service.*

## Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	6.1
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	82.9
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	24.1



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

Children in Rwanda are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture and domestic service.<sup>4888</sup> Children's work in agriculture commonly involves unsafe activities such as using dangerous machinery and tools, carrying heavy loads, and applying harmful pesticides. Children produce tea and are reportedly working in the production of coffee, potatoes, corn, beans, sorghum, bananas, rice and sugar.<sup>4889</sup> Children are herd livestock, sometimes working long hours outside.<sup>4890</sup> In Rwanda, children are found working in domestic service. Many child domestics do not attend school and may be vulnerable to sexual and other forms of abuse by their employers.<sup>4891</sup>






Reportedly, children produce charcoal and work as porters.<sup>4892</sup> They also work on construction sites and engage in heavy manual labor such as brick making, digging and mining.<sup>4893</sup> Children in rural Kigali also collect sand, exposing themselves to

waterborne diseases.<sup>4894</sup> In the town of Nachonga, in Gasabo District, in Rulindo District and in the city of Gikongoro, children working in quarries risk eye and lung damage from stone dust.<sup>4895</sup> In Rwanda, children living and working on the streets beg and carry goods. Children working on the streets may be exposed to multiple dangers including severe weather, criminal elements and may be involved in vehicle accidents.<sup>4896</sup>

Prostitution and trafficking also occur in Rwanda. Older women sometimes coerce girls to provide sexual services in exchange for cash, protection, and living quarters.<sup>4897</sup> Loosely structured prostitution networks recruit children from secondary schools.<sup>4898</sup> Girls are known to be trafficked internally into domestic servitude and prostitution.<sup>4899</sup> Children are also trafficked to Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Europe for forced agricultural labor, commercial sexual exploitation and domestic servitude.<sup>4900</sup> In a few isolated cases, children have been trafficked into Rwanda.<sup>4901</sup>

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

Rwanda's Labor Law sets the minimum age for work at 16 and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18. The law prohibits children under age 18 from night work and work that is difficult, unsanitary or dangerous.<sup>4902</sup> It also prohibits children from working in the worst forms of child labor, which are defined as in ILO Convention 182 to include slavery or similar practices, forced or bonded labor, the use or recruitment of children into armed conflict, illicit activities or prostitution and any work whose nature is detrimental to the health, security or morals of a child.<sup>4903</sup> The 2010 Ministerial Order on the worst forms of child labor prohibits children from working at industrial institutions and in domestic service, mining and quarrying, construction, brick making and applying fertilizers and pesticides.<sup>4904</sup> In addition to the national laws, some districts have enacted laws against hazardous child labor, sanctioning employers and parents for violations.<sup>4905</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	16
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	16
	Free Public Education	Yes

Penalties for violations of the Labor Law provisions on the worst forms of child labor and hazardous work are stringent, with up to 20 years incarceration and fines.<sup>4906</sup> However, the Labor Law only covers contractual employment leaving most of Rwanda's working children unprotected.<sup>4907</sup>

The Labor Law also prohibits child trafficking and the Law on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence prohibits and provides penalties for gender-based human trafficking.<sup>4908</sup> The Law Relating to Rights and Protection of the Child against Violence prohibits slavery; child rape; recruiting, using or profiting from child prostitution; and using children in pornographic publications or for illicit activities.<sup>4909</sup> The Law Relating to the Rights and Protection of the Children against Violence also prohibits children under age 18 from military service.<sup>4910</sup>

## Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The National Advisory Committee on Child Labor coordinates government efforts relating to the worst forms of child labor and is responsible for reviewing child labor laws, advocating for the inclusion of child labor policies in national development plans, overseeing the implementation of child labor interventions and conducting field visits to assess child labor and raise awareness.<sup>4911</sup> This group meets quarterly and includes representatives from the Ministry of Public Service and Labor (MIFOTRA); the Rwandan National Police (RNP); the National Human Rights Commission; the Ministry of Youth; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF); the Ministry of Local Government; Community Development and Social Affairs; the Ministry of Sports and Culture; the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC); Rwandan trade unions; the ILO; UNICEF; the Private Sector Federation and Winrock International.<sup>4912</sup> At the

village level, 149 Local Child Labor Committees (LCLCs) monitor incidents of child labor.<sup>4913</sup>

To enforce child labor laws, MIFOTRA also employs 30 labor inspectors, one per district, who are supervised by the district authorities and work with the RNP. However, some are constrained by a lack of resources, such as transportation.<sup>4914</sup> There is also one labor inspector at the national level supervised by the Directorate General in charge of labor. MIFOTRA trains labor inspectors at least twice a year to identify and investigate child labor violations.<sup>4915</sup> In 2010, the U.S. Embassy in Kigali, in collaboration with the Government, provided training to district labor inspectors on child labor and trafficking in persons.<sup>4916</sup> MIFOTRA assesses the labor inspectors' performance at least every six months. Several times a year, labor inspectors train employers and local authorities on child labor issues.<sup>4917</sup> The Government reports that the criteria for conducting child labor inspections is based on whether the type of work may harm the child's health, physical and mental development, morals and education.<sup>4918</sup> Inspections can be conducted without prior notice, and labor inspectors may issue warnings, which must be corrected by the offender within seven days. Otherwise, the labor inspector may ask the authorities to close the institution under investigation temporarily.<sup>4919</sup> Data regarding child labor inspections, prosecutions and penalties is not available.<sup>4920</sup>

Within villages, citizens can report instances of child labor to the local volunteer officer in charge of social affairs.<sup>4921</sup> If the officer cannot resolve the problem, it may be referred to the village leader, who may contact the police. The district authorities' personal performance contracts include targets for increasing school enrollment, which is likely to reduce child labor.<sup>4922</sup>

The RNP enforces criminal laws relating to the worst forms of child labor. Within the Criminal Investigation and Scientific Police of the RNP,

there is a Child Protection Unit with a network of investigators throughout the country responsible for cases of child abuse, including the use of children in commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>4923</sup> In collaboration with MIGEPROF, the RNP established a gender desk at its headquarters to respond to complaints of gender-based violence. The RNP also operates a free hotline to report incidences of gender-based violence, which is also used for reporting child abuse, including child labor.<sup>4924</sup>

Trafficking cases are referred to the RNP and the Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration.<sup>4925</sup> The Government trains the RNP specifically in the issues of sex crimes, crimes against children and preventing transnational child trafficking; however some officials lack awareness and training on laws pertaining to internal trafficking.<sup>4926</sup> In addition, there have been indications that some members of the RNP are not sensitized to the needs of child trafficking victims and that some children found engaged in commercial sexual exploitation were detained in Kigali's Gikondo transit center for months before being released.<sup>4927</sup> In January 2011, the RNP provided and supported various trainings on trafficking in persons to its officers.<sup>4928</sup> In 2010, the police investigated a child trafficking and child prostitution case and, in both instances, the victims were returned to their families and received medical care. These investigations led to one conviction with the suspect serving a sentence of 30 years in prison.<sup>4929</sup>

Immigration and customs officers assist with the enforcement of child trafficking laws and receive training on document verification and passenger profiling. Standard procedure requires these officials to verify that all children transported across the border are traveling with the permission of their parents or guardian.<sup>4930</sup> In 2010, police and immigration officials prevented 72 children from crossing the border without proper identification.<sup>4931</sup>

## Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The 2003 National Policy for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children includes strategies to address the worst forms of child labor by improving working conditions, providing support to needy families and strengthening the education system.<sup>4932</sup> In 2007, the Government adopted the National Strategic Plan of Action for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Rwanda (NSP) which provides a more detailed framework to achieve the objectives of the National Policy for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children.<sup>4933</sup> The services offered to orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) include health care, shelter, education and psychological support. However, due to the sheer magnitude of the problem, three-fourths of OVCs have not received government assistance.<sup>4934</sup>

Rwanda has also made policy commitments to combat child labor in its National Employment Policy and Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2008-2012) (EDPRS).<sup>4935</sup> The Government of Rwanda's long term development plan and Vision 2010 also includes child protection issues.<sup>4936</sup> The question of whether these programs have an impact on child labor does not appear to have been addressed. In addition, the Nine Years Basic Education (9YBE) policy mandates that the first nine years of basic education are free and compulsory, even though in practice, the costs of uniforms and school supplies are prohibitive for many families.<sup>4937</sup>

In addition, the Government still has not finalized its 2008 National Policy for the Elimination of Child Labor and 2007 5-year Action Plan to Combat Child Labor.<sup>4938</sup>

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

In 2010, the RDRC operated a rehabilitation center in Muhazi for 111 former child combatants and in collaboration with UNICEF, 43 former child

combatants were rehabilitated and 90 reunited with their families.<sup>4939</sup> The Government also raised public awareness of child soldiers' issues with the hope that communities will be more welcoming to children returning from armed conflict.<sup>4940</sup> There were no reports in 2010 that children were being recruited into armed conflict by the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.<sup>4941</sup>

Rwanda continued to operate a rehabilitation center for street children, which offers psychosocial counseling, education and reintegration services to more than 300 boys. The Government also partnered with private organizations to support 30 childcare institutions across the country that provided shelter, basic needs and rehabilitation for approximately 1,988 street children.<sup>4942</sup> The Government also launched a two-week educational camp for children living and working on the streets.<sup>4943</sup>

The Government continued to participate in the project Rwanda Education Alternatives for Children (REACH), which is funded by USDOL at \$4.5 million from September 2009 to March 2013. The project aims to withdraw 4,800 children and prevent 3,500 children from exploitative child labor, particularly in the agricultural sector, by providing educational services, strengthening child labor and education policies and ensuring the sustainability of these efforts.<sup>4944</sup>

The Government also built more than 3,000 classrooms to accommodate additional students.<sup>4945</sup> It is too early to determine the impact the additional classrooms will have on the worst forms of child labor.

During the reporting period, the Government, in partnership with international organizations and NGOs, established a center to provide gender-based violence victims, including child domestics and children engaged in commercial sexual exploitation, with free medical, psychosocial support and police assistance.<sup>4946</sup> The Government

of Rwanda also initiated a high-profile public campaign to discourage intergenerational sex and sexual procurement.<sup>4947</sup> In addition, the MIFOTRA raised public awareness of the worst forms of child labor through radio shows,

television announcements and skits.<sup>4948</sup> Despite these initiatives, Rwanda's social programs are not sufficient to assist vulnerable children, including children working on the streets.

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

**IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:**

- Ensure protection for children working in exploitative noncontractual labor activities.

**IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:**

- Improve measures to investigate, prosecute and convict individuals involved in the worst forms of child labor, including by:
  - Increasing resources and the capacity of labor inspectors.
  - Making information publicly available on child labor investigations and prosecutions.
  - Increasing training among enforcement officials on internal child trafficking and the rights of trafficking victims, specifically underage girls engaged in prostitution.

**IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:**

- Finalize, adopt and implement the National Policy for the Elimination of Child Labor and 5-year Action Plan on child labor.
- Assess the impact that policies such as the National Employment Policy, Vision 2010 and Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy, may have on addressing child labor.
- Ensure that school costs, such as fees and the cost of uniforms, do not diminish the impact of the Nine Years Basic Education policy.

**IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:**

- Develop additional social protection programs to assist vulnerable and orphaned children and children working on the streets.

<sup>4888</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*, 2005-2011. Data on working children and school attendance are from 2008. Data on children combining working and schooling are from 2008. 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. See also Government of Rwanda, *Rwanda National Child Labour Survey*, Kigali, 2008, 29-31, 37, 40; available from [http://statistics.gov.rw/images/PDF/Rwanda\\_child\\_labour\\_report\\_english\\_NISR.pdf](http://statistics.gov.rw/images/PDF/Rwanda_child_labour_report_english_NISR.pdf). See also Winrock International, Forum for African Women Educationalists, and Netherlands Development Organization, *Baseline Assessment on Child Labor in Seven Districts: Nyarugenge, Nyaruguru, Gicumbi, Nyamasheke, Rubavu, Kayonza, and Nyagatare*, November 2010, 73-74, 91. See also Mary Strode, Emily Wylde, and Yussuf Murangwa, *Labour Market and Economic Activity Trends in Rwanda*, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2008, 3, 20; available from <http://statistics.gov.rw/images/PDF/EICV%20Labour%20Market%20and%20Economic%20Activities%20Trends.pdf>.

<sup>4889</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Rwanda National Child Labour Survey*, 29-30. See also Winrock International, Forum for African Women Educationalists, and Netherlands Development Organization, *Baseline Assessment on Child Labor in Seven Districts*, 91-92. See also Fidèle Nsengiyumva, *National Coffee Censes- Final Report*, Rwanda Coffee Development Authority, November 2009, 41. See also Winrock International official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, November 5, 2010. See also Dan Ngabonziza, "27 rescued from child labour", [newtimes.co.rw](http://www.newtimes.co.rw), [online], 2011 [cited April 11, 2011]; available from <http://www.newtimes.co.rw/print.php?issue=14592&print&article=40069>.

<sup>4890</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Rwanda National Child Labour Survey*, 30. See also Timothy Kisambira, "Child Labor is a Threat to Rwanda's Vision 2020", [eac.int](http://www.eac.int), [online], April 10, 2009 [cited December 28, 2010]; available from [http://www.eac.int/gender/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=57&catid=57](http://www.eac.int/gender/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=57&catid=57). See also Winrock International, Forum for African Women Educationalists, and Netherlands Development Organization, *Rwanda Education Alternatives for Children (REACH)- Project Document*, March 2011, 4, 17.

<sup>4891</sup> Winrock International, Forum for African Women Educationalists, and Netherlands Development Organization, *Baseline Assessment on Child Labor in Seven Districts*, 65, 66, 73. See also Government of Rwanda, *Rwanda National Child Labour Survey*, 27-28. See also World Vision, *KURET Final Report: Baseline study and situational analysis of child labor and education in HIV/AIDS affected Communities in Rwanda*, November 2005, 39-40. See also Strode, Wylde, and Murangwa, *Labour Market and Economic Activity Trends*, 7.

<sup>4892</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, February 16, 2010*, para 2a.1. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Rwanda (ratification: 1981) Published: 2010*, December 28, 2010; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/iloquery.htm>. See also Karen Tietjen, *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Ethiopia Together Project: Rwanda Country Report*, Independent Midterm Evaluation, Macro International Inc., March 2007, 5; available from <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/tcp/KURET-report2.pdf>.

<sup>4893</sup> Kisambira, "Child Labor is a Threat to Rwanda's Vision 2020". See also Government of Rwanda, *Rwanda National Child Labour Survey*, 43.

<sup>4894</sup> World Vision, *KURET Final Report*, 38.

<sup>4895</sup> Kisambira, "Child Labor is a Threat to Rwanda's Vision 2020".

<sup>4896</sup> Phillip Rushworth, "Rwanda: Giving Hope to Kigali's Street Children", [allafrica.com](http://allafrica.com), [online], September 29, 2009 [cited January 19, 2011]; available from <http://allafrica.com/stories/200909300148.html>. See also Human Rights Watch, *Swept Away: Street Children Illegally Detained in Kigali*, New York, May 14, 2006, 3; available from <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2006/05/14/swept-away>. See also Government of Rwanda, *A Situation Analysis of Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Rwanda*, June 2008, 22; available from [www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/20090602/rwanda08.pdf](http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/20090602/rwanda08.pdf).

<sup>4897</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, February 15, 2011*, para 2.b.

<sup>4898</sup> *Ibid.*, para 2.b.

<sup>4899</sup> *Ibid.*, para 2.b.

<sup>4900</sup> UNODC, *Organised Crime and Trafficking in Eastern Africa: A Discussion Paper*, Nairobi, November 2009, 19; available from [http://www.unodc.org/documents/easternafrica/regional-ministerial-meeting/Organised\\_Crime\\_and\\_Trafficking\\_in\\_Eastern\\_Africa\\_Discussion\\_Paper.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/easternafrica/regional-ministerial-meeting/Organised_Crime_and_Trafficking_in_Eastern_Africa_Discussion_Paper.pdf). See also ILO-IPEC, *Rapid assessment report in trafficking of children into worst forms of child labour, including child soldiers in Uganda*, Status Report, February 2007, 28; available from [http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/daressalaam/download/c\\_trafficking\\_uganda](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/daressalaam/download/c_trafficking_uganda).

pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, “Rwanda,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010, 282-283; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/143188.pdf>.

<sup>4901</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Rwanda,” 282-283.

<sup>4902</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Law regulating Labour in Rwanda*, Public Law Number 13/2009, (May 27, 2009), article 4, 6; available from <http://www.mifotra.gov.rw/documents/Laws/NEW%20LABOUR%20LAW%20N13.2009%20OF%2027.5.2009.pdf>.

<sup>4903</sup> *Ibid.*, article 72.

<sup>4904</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Ministerial order determining the list of worst forms of child labour, their nature, categories of institutions that are not allowed to employ them and their prevention mechanisms*, Public Law Number 06, (July 13, 2010), article 4-6.

<sup>4905</sup> Martina Nicolls and Lou Witherite, *Independent Final Evaluation of the Combating Exploitive Child Labor Through Education in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET) Project*, 2009, 30.

<sup>4906</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Law regulating Labour in Rwanda*, article 168.

<sup>4907</sup> *Ibid.*, article 1-3. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C138: Rwanda (2010)*.

<sup>4908</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Law on prevention and punishment of gender-based violence*, Public Law Number 59, (September 10, 2008), article 28; available from <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/population/domesticviolence/rwanda.genderviolence.08.pdf>. See also Government of Rwanda, *Law regulating Labour in Rwanda*, article 72.

<sup>4909</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Law Relating to Rights and Protection of the Child Against Violence*, Public Law Number 27/2001, (April 28, 2001), 33, 38-42; available from [http://www.adh-geneva.ch/RULAC/pdf\\_state/Law-27-2001-Protection-Child-Against-Violence.pdf](http://www.adh-geneva.ch/RULAC/pdf_state/Law-27-2001-Protection-Child-Against-Violence.pdf).

<sup>4910</sup> *Ibid.*, article 19.

<sup>4911</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2c.1.

<sup>4912</sup> *Ibid.*, para 2c.1. See also U.S. Embassy- Kigali official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 21 2010.

<sup>4913</sup> Nicolls and Witherite, *Independent Final Evaluation of the Combating Exploitive Child Labor Through Education in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia Together (KURET) Project*, 24.

<sup>4914</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Ministerial Order determining the modalities of functioning of the labour inspector*, Public Law Number 07, (July 13, 2010), article 2-3. See also Ministry of Public Service and Labour, *Strategies Issues Paper: Structure, Programmes and Budget for the Ministry of Public Service and Labour 2009-2012*, Kigali, June 2008,

5, 10. See also U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2d.1, 2d.3, 2d.4.

<sup>4915</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Ministerial Order determining the modalities of functioning of the labour inspector*, article 2. See also U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2d.5.

<sup>4916</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *Labor Inspector Training Summary Report*, February 2, 2011.

<sup>4917</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2d.5.

<sup>4918</sup> ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Rwanda (ratification: 2000) Published: 2010*, June 9, 2010; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/iloquery.htm>.

<sup>4919</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Ministerial Order determining the modalities of functioning of the labour inspector*, article 7-8.

<sup>4920</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2d.6-10.

<sup>4921</sup> *Ibid.*, para 2d.2.

<sup>4922</sup> *Ibid.*, para 2d.2, 2f.4. See also U.S. Embassy- Kigali official, E-mail communication, October 21, 2010.

<sup>4923</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2e.1, 2e.3. See also Government of Rwanda, *Rwanda National Police: Child Protection Unit*, [online] [cited August 26, 2010]; available from [http://www.police.gov.rw/spip.php?article26&var\\_recherche=child](http://www.police.gov.rw/spip.php?article26&var_recherche=child). See also Government of Rwanda, *Rwanda National Police: The Criminal Investigation and Scientific Police*, [online] [cited August 26, 2010]; available from [http://www.police.gov.rw/spip.php?article29&var\\_recherche=child](http://www.police.gov.rw/spip.php?article29&var_recherche=child).

<sup>4924</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2d.2. See also Government of Rwanda, *Rwanda National Police: RNP Strategies*, [online] [cited August 26, 2010]; available from [http://www.police.gov.rw/spip.php?article31&var\\_recherche=child](http://www.police.gov.rw/spip.php?article31&var_recherche=child).

<sup>4925</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, 2e.1.

<sup>4926</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Rwanda.” See also Government of Rwanda, *RNP Strategies*.

<sup>4927</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, February 15, 2011*, para 5.g.

<sup>4928</sup> *Ibid.*, para 4.f.

<sup>4929</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2e.6-10.

<sup>4930</sup> *Ibid.*, para 2e.5.

<sup>4931</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, February 15, 2011*, para 2.c.

<sup>4932</sup> Government of Rwanda, *National Policy for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children*, 2003, 19-21; available from [www.unicef.org/southafrica/SAF\\_resources\\_ovcrwanda.doc](http://www.unicef.org/southafrica/SAF_resources_ovcrwanda.doc).

<sup>4933</sup> Government of Rwanda, *A Situation Analysis of Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children*, 4-6.

<sup>4934</sup> *Ibid.*, XIX, 6.

<sup>4935</sup> Winrock International, *Rwanda Education Alternatives for Children (REACH)*, Technical Progress Report, September 25, 2010, 4. See also Government of Rwanda, *National Employment Policy*, MIFOTRA, Kigali, December 2007, 22; available from <http://www.mifotra.gov.rw/documents/Policies/National%20Employment%20Policy.pdf>. See also Government of Rwanda, *Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2012*, September 2007, 90; available from [http://www.undp.org.rw/EDPRS\\_2008-2012.pdf](http://www.undp.org.rw/EDPRS_2008-2012.pdf).

<sup>4936</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2f.4-5.

<sup>4937</sup> John Bridgeland, Stu Wulsin, and Mary McNaught, *Rebuilding Rwanda: From Genocide to Prosperity through Education*, Civic Enterprises, LLC, 2009, 27; available from <http://www.civicerprises.net/pdfs/rebuildingrwanda.pdf>. See also Government of Rwanda, *Nine Years Basic Education Implementation, Fast Track Strategies*, Ministry of Education, November 2008, 3; available from [http://www.mineduc.gov.rw/IMG/pdf/9\\_year\\_B\\_E.pdf](http://www.mineduc.gov.rw/IMG/pdf/9_year_B_E.pdf). See also U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2f.4-5.

<sup>4938</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2f.1. See also U.S. Embassy- Kigali official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 6, 2011.

<sup>4939</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2g.1. See also Government of Rwanda, *Rwanda Demobilization & Reintegration Programme: Annual Activity*

*Report*, 2010; available from <http://www.rdr.org.rw/Documentation/RDRP%20ANNUAL%20REPORT%202010.pdf>.

<sup>4940</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2g.1.

<sup>4941</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, February 15, 2011*, para 2.b.

<sup>4942</sup> Fred Ndoli, "Rwanda: 300 Ex-Street Children Given Vocational Training", *allAfrica.com*, [online], February 10, 2010 [cited December 28, 2010]; available from <http://allafrica.com/stories/201002100066.html>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Rwanda," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 08, 2011, section 6; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/index.htm>.

<sup>4943</sup> Stevenson Mugisha, "Rwanda: Ex-Street Children Undergo Civic Education", *allAfrica.com*, [online], June 26, 2010 [cited January 5, 2011]; available from <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/201006280813.html>.

<sup>4944</sup> Winrock International, Forum for African Women Educationalists, and Netherlands Development Organization, *REACH Project Document*, 1, 4-5.

<sup>4945</sup> Government of Rwanda, *Budget Execution Report- 2009/10*, Ministry of Education.

<sup>4946</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2g.1. See also U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, February 15, 2011*, para 5.a.

<sup>4947</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Rwanda," section 7d.

<sup>4948</sup> U.S. Embassy- Kigali, *reporting, January 28, 2011*, para 2g.1.