

Angola

The Government continues to participate in programs to combat the worst forms of child labor. However, a wide variety of the worst forms of child labor persists, and children engaged in street work and agriculture continues to be a problem. Significant gaps remain in the legal framework and law enforcement efforts, including unclear lines of statutory and delegated authority.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5 - 14 yrs.	25.7
Attending School	5 - 14 yrs.	65.4
Combining Work and School	7 - 14 yrs.	22.1



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Angola are exploited in the worst forms of child labor.¹²² Many working children are engaged in the informal sector in street work, and in agriculture.¹²³ Children work in all provinces because of poverty and inadequate educational facilities.¹²⁴ The 27-year civil war, which ended in 2002, separated as many as 43,000 children from their families, many of whom then began to work in the informal sector.¹²⁵ Street children in Luanda engage in begging, prostitution, washing cars, and selling goods, such as food, electronics, and clothing.¹²⁶ These children face health and injury risks such as exposure to the sun and heat, poor air quality, heavy vehicular traffic, raw sewage, crime and gang activity.¹²⁷

Children work in agriculture, animal herding, and fishing.¹²⁸ Although evidence is limited, there is reason to believe that the worst forms of child labor are used in the production of bananas, and pineapples.¹²⁹ Children working in agriculture are known to apply chemicals, use machinery and dangerous tools, and carry heavy loads.

Some children in rural areas work in artisan diamond mining.¹³⁰ Limited evidence also reveals an incidence of children working in charcoal.¹³¹ Children work in manual labor, working as mechanics or welders.¹³² Children in Luanda also work as domestic servants.¹³³ Children working in domestic services are at risk of working long hours and being exposed to physical and sexual exploitation by their employers. In border areas and ports, children unload and transport goods.¹³⁴ Children are forced to act as couriers in an illegal cross border trade between Angola and Namibia in order to avoid import fees.¹³⁵ Children are also used in the sale and transport of illegal drugs.¹³⁶

Angola is a source and destination country for trafficked children.¹³⁷ Children are trafficked internally for work in agriculture, construction, domestic labor, and commercial sexual exploitation.¹³⁸ Angolan children are trafficked to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Namibia, South Africa, and Europe, primarily Portugal, to perform a wide variety of work.¹³⁹ In 2009, Congolese officials broke up a group trafficking girls from the DRC to Angola which sold girls to the military for commercial sexual exploitation.¹⁴⁰ Children from the DRC were also trafficked to Angola to work in diamond mining camps in Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul.¹⁴¹

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Labor Code sets the minimum age for employment at 14.¹⁴² During the reporting period, the Government of Angola adopted a new Constitution that prohibits school-age children from working.¹⁴³ Angolan laws set the age through which education is compulsory at 11, while the minimum age for children to work is 14. This standard makes children ages 12 to 14 particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor as they are not required to be in school and are below the minimum age for work. The Labor Code allows children between the ages of 14 and 16 to work with their guardian's consent. Such consent is not required, however, if the child is married or otherwise deemed an adult.¹⁴⁴

The Labor Code states that work shall not inhibit the health, safety, or schooling of a child, and it prohibits those under age 18 from engaging in work deemed to be hazardous to their mental and physical health, including begging and carrying workloads. The Labor Code specifies that children under the age of 16 may not work at night or have back-to-back shifts.¹⁴⁵ However, those age 16 to 18 may work in a hazardous environment, if the work is deemed beneficial to their professional development by the Ministries of Labor and Health.¹⁴⁶ They may also work at night with a similar determination from the Ministry of Labor.¹⁴⁷ The Angolan Penal Code punishes those who employ minors in hazardous work.¹⁴⁸

The Constitution of Angola prohibits forced labor and slavery.¹⁴⁹ The Penal Code states specifically that the sale of a child under the age of 14 is prohibited, and that minors may not be forced to beg.¹⁵⁰ The trafficking of minors for sexual purposes is also prohibited, but the law does not prohibit trafficking for other purposes.¹⁵¹ Furthermore, the Constitution forbids the extradition of Angolan nationals, which may hamper regional efforts to prosecute Angolan nationals involved in international trafficking.¹⁵²

The Penal Code prohibits pimping. The statutory minimum sentence of 6 months for pimping a minor is less than the 1-year minimum required when the victim is an adult.¹⁵³ Promoting, facilitating or permitting the use of children under the age of 16 in pornography is also prohibited. Children 16 and older are not protected under the law from exploitation in pornography.¹⁵⁴

The minimum age for recruitment and enlistment in the armed forces is 16.¹⁵⁵ The use of a child for illicit purposes is not expressly prohibited in Angola.

	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	11
	Free Public Education	Yes

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The National Children's Council (INAC) is responsible for the coordination of government policies to combat all forms of violence against children, including trafficking and child labor.¹⁵⁶

INAC receives child labor complaints, and the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment, and Social Security (MAPESS) is responsible for enforcing labor laws in Angola.¹⁵⁷ However, there is not a structure in place for labor inspections in all districts.¹⁵⁸ Labor inspectors do not have the power to impose authority, and there is not a dissuasive enforcement mechanism in place.¹⁵⁹ Joint inspections are also carried out by provincial governments, health inspectors, tax authorities, social insurance, services for migrants, and financial authorities.¹⁶⁰ Additionally, the Ministry of Family and Women's Affairs (MINFAMU), investigates child labor complaints. However, there are no measures to facilitate collaboration between the labor inspectors and other bodies conducting inspections.¹⁶¹ The number of inspectors used and

inspections performed by MAPESS during the reporting period is not available. The budget provided for labor inspections is insufficient, lacking appropriate allocations for fuel, materials, and ongoing expenses such as rent and electricity.¹⁶² Child labor cases are adjudicated by MINFAMU courts for children under the age of 16, and in provincial courts for those over age 16.¹⁶³ No child labor cases were prosecuted during the reporting period.¹⁶⁴

The Ministry of the Interior, INAC, and the Government of Angola's Immigration Services are all responsible for enforcing criminal laws related to trafficking.¹⁶⁵ The Ministry of the Interior is in the process of developing a database on trafficking crimes. However, the database is not yet functioning.¹⁶⁶ The Government, in partnership with IOM, provided training to 251 police officers, 40 prosecutors, 359 law enforcement officers, 26 NGOs, and 51 stakeholders in anti-trafficking measures.¹⁶⁷ Although 33 trafficking victims were referred by authorities to care providers (largely civil society, religious, and international organizations), no investigations or prosecutions of trafficking-related crimes were conducted during the reporting period.¹⁶⁸

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Government reportedly has a plan to protect children's rights. The basis of the plan is to coordinate a network of schools, health workers, religious institutions, NGOs, and community leaders to combat child labor through a focus on education.¹⁶⁹ A significant challenge for this plan comes from the fact that the Government does not permit children without birth certificates to enroll in school, despite the fact that schooling is free and compulsory until the sixth grade. More than 3 million children in Angola remain undocumented due to the inability of families to register their children during Angola's 27-year civil war, and because of prohibitive registration fees.¹⁷⁰ The Government of Angola recently adopted a national policy to provide free birth registration for children under the age of 5, but this does not address problems faced by currently undocumented school-age children.¹⁷¹

The Government has incorporated child labor and education issues into some of its broader development policies. The Angolan Poverty Reduction Strategy

recognizes that a leading cause of poverty is a lack of access to basic services, such as education.¹⁷² The strategy also recognizes child labor and a lack of educational opportunities as causes and symptoms of poverty, establishing goals the strategy aims to achieve.¹⁷³ Among other objectives, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Angola aims to promote a sustainable livelihoods agenda and access to education.¹⁷⁴

Angola adopted 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. By doing so, the Government agreed to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders, to aid trafficking victims, and to coordinate with its 23 fellow signatory governments as they implement these commitments.¹⁷⁵

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

Since 2001, the Government of Angola has participated in donor-funded projects to combat the worst forms of child labor, including a 1-year USDOL-funded project that conducted a baseline survey of the incidence of children in exploitive labor in Angola. Following the end of the armed civil conflict in Angola in 2002, UNICEF implemented a program to demobilize and rehabilitate former child soldiers in which the Ministry of Social Assistance and Reintegration collaborated with UNICEF.¹⁷⁶

The Government operates a hotline to receive reports of child trafficking, and funds the provision of services to victims of abuse and trafficking in Luanda who are older than 16.¹⁷⁷ During the reporting period, the Government ran an anti-trafficking awareness-raising campaign to correspond with preparations for the African Cup of Nations soccer tournament.¹⁷⁸

In partnership with UNICEF, the Government continued to operate 18 child protection networks that aided children age 9 to 16 who were victims of trafficking and other crimes. These children received rescue services; legal, social, and health services; and some were reunified with their families.¹⁷⁹ Social services (including legal, social, and health services) are lacking for victims under age 9.¹⁸⁰

The Government of Angola continued to participate in a jointly funded USDOL (\$3.48 million) and ChildFund (\$1.25 million) project to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and provide educational opportunities for victims of the worst forms of child labor. The project targets 2,653 children for withdrawal and 4,347 children for prevention from exploitive child labor in agriculture, herding, and charcoal making.¹⁸¹ Additionally, the Government of Angola participates in a 4-year \$14.75 million project funded by the European Union to combat child labor through education in 11 countries.¹⁸²

Donor funding has also supported several projects to provide access to education for vulnerable children. Among these projects is a teacher training program funded by UNICEF and Schools For Africa that has trained more than 20,000 teachers since 2002, and there is a project funded by UNICEF and the Nelson Mandela Foundation to build and reconstruct 1,500 schools.¹⁸³ The Government continues to work with UNICEF to identify and assist undocumented children, in order to help those children gain access to education and other services.¹⁸⁴

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

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Raise the age through which education is compulsory to 13.
- Eliminate the exceptions permitting young persons ages 16 to 18 to work in hazardous environments.
- Amend the Penal Code to prohibit the exploitation of children for illicit activities.
- Amend the Penal Code to strengthen penalties for those involved in:
 - the pimping of minors;
 - the use of children over age 16 for pornographic purposes; and
 - by raising the minimum age for military recruitment and enlistment to 18.
- Strengthen trafficking laws by prohibiting all trafficking of all children.
- Strengthen laws to prohibit the sale of all children.
- Amend the law to allow for the extradition of Angolan nationals charged with international trafficking.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Dedicate resources to labor inspectors working to monitor and enforce Angolan labor laws and regulations.
- Provide the appropriate authority for labor inspectors to have an impact on disciplined employers.
- Create measures for communication between all bodies performing investigations and inspections into labor law violations.
- Establish clear lines of authority to enforce each provision of the Labor and Penal Codes that address a worst form of child labor.
- Ensure the use of the existing trafficking database, or create an alternative system to monitor and investigate the worst forms of child labor, including trafficking.
- Investigate and prosecute trafficking cases when victims are identified.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Permit unregistered children to have access to social services, including education.
- Use the results of the national survey on the worst forms of child labor to consider the targeting of existing social programs, and ones that may be possible when government revenues recover.

IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

- Ensure that victims younger than age 9 have access to existing social services for trafficking victims.

¹²² Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates, 2005-2010*. Data provided are from 2001. 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 on children's work are reported in this chart, 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.

¹²³ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, May 14, 2010, 8. See also U.S. Department of State, "Angola," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2010, para 1 and 2.1A; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/index.htm>.

¹²⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola." See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, November 13, 2010.

¹²⁵ UNICEF, *Information by Country and Programme: Angola*, [online] 2009 [cited July 20, 2010]; available from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/angola_502.html?q=printme.

¹²⁶ Macro International, *Children Working in Luanda, Angola*, Washington, DC, 2008, 5, 33, 102-103. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola."

¹²⁷ Macro International, *Children Working in Luanda*, 5, 104-105, 108. See also Christian Children's Fund and World Learning for International Development, *ONJOI: Education to Prevent Child Labor in Angola*, Technical Progress Report, September 28, 2007.

¹²⁸ Interactive Social Analysis, *Onjoi: Baseline Study on Child Labor and Education in Benguela*, Luanda, April 2008, 12, 14, 19.

¹²⁹ Ibid. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola."

¹³⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola." See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, May 14, 2010, 1.1A. See also Department of Labor, *Independent Final Evaluation of ONJOI - Education to Prevent Child Labor in Angola*, 2010. See also Rafael Marques, *Beyond 'Conflict Diamonds': A New Report on Human Rights and Angolan Diamonds*, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, March 24, 2005. See also Rafael Marques, *Diamonds of Humility and Misery*, March 24, 2006. See also Macro International, *Children Working in Luanda*.

¹³¹ Interactive Social Analysis, *Onjoi Baseline Study*.

¹³² Clare Ignatowski, Cristina Rodrigues, and Ramon Balestino, *Youth Assessment in Angola*, USAID, Washington, DC, March 31, 2006, 10; available from <http://www.usaid.gov/ao/youthassessment.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 24, 2008. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola." See also Department of Labor, *Independent Final Evaluation of ONJOI*. See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, May 14, 2010, 2A1. See also Macro International, *Children Working in Luanda*, 33.

¹³³ Macro International, *Children Working in Luanda*, 36 and 57. See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, May 14, 2010, 2A1.

¹³⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola."

¹³⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Angola (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142981.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, March 2, 2010, 3B. See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, February 19, 2009. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola."

¹³⁶ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, February 19, 2009, para 3B. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola."

¹³⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola."

¹³⁸ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, May 14, 2010, para 3B. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola."

¹³⁹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola." See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, March 2, 2010, 3B.

¹⁴⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola." See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola."

¹⁴¹ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting*, March 2, 2010, 3B. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2009: Angola."

¹⁴² Government of Angola, *Lei General do Trabalho de Angola*, (2006), article 11; available from <http://www.governo.gov.ao/LegislacaoD.aspx?Codigo=376>.

¹⁴³ Government of Angola, *Assembleia Nacional Comissao Constitucional*, (2010), articles 12 and 60; available from <http://aceproject.org/ero-en/regions/africa/AO/constituicao-da-republica-de-angola-2010/>.

- ¹⁴⁴ Government of Angola, *Lei General do Trabalho de Angola*, articles 11, 25 and 282. See also U.S. Embassy-Luanda, *reporting, May 14, 2010*, 2B1.
- ¹⁴⁵ Government of Angola, *Lei General do Trabalho de Angola*, article 287.
- ¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, articles 157, 284 and 281.
- ¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, articles 281 and 285. See also Government of Angola, *Anteprojecto de Código Penal*, (2006), article 157; available from <http://www.governo.gov.ao/LegislacaoD.aspx?Codigo=76>.
- ¹⁴⁹ Government of Angola, *Assembleia Nacional Comissao Constitucional*, article 60. See also Government of Angola, *Anteprojecto de Código Penal*, 165.
- ¹⁵⁰ Government of Angola, *Anteprojecto de Código Penal*, article 157, 165. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.”
- ¹⁵¹ Government of Angola, *Assembleia Nacional Comissao Constitucional*, articles 12 and 60.
- ¹⁵² U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, March 2, 2010*, 5H.
- ¹⁵³ Government of Angola, *Anteprojecto de Código Penal*, articles 176 and 182.
- ¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, article 184.
- ¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, article 371.
- ¹⁵⁶ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, May 14, 2010*, 4B. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.” See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, March 2, 2010*, 4B.
- ¹⁵⁷ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, March 2, 2010*, 2C3. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.”
- ¹⁵⁸ CEACR, *Individual Observation concerning Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) Angola (ratification: 1976)*, 2009; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.
- ¹⁵⁹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) Angola (ratification: 1976)*, [online] 2009 [cited 2010 October 20,]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>.
- ¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*] See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) Angola (ratification: 1976)*, [online] 2010 [cited 2010 October, 20]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.” See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, March 2, 2010*, 2C3.
- ¹⁶¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation C81: Angola (2009)*. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation C81: Angola (2010)*. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.” See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, March 2, 2010*, 2C3.
- ¹⁶² ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation C81: Angola (2009)*.
- ¹⁶³ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.”
- ¹⁶⁴ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, March 2, 2010*, 2B2.
- ¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 3A, 4B, and 6H. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola.” See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.” See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, May 14, 2010*.
- ¹⁶⁶ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, March 2, 2010*, 3A and 6H. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola.”
- ¹⁶⁷ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola.”
- ¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁶⁹ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, May 14, 2010*, para 2E1 and 2E2.
- ¹⁷⁰ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.” See also UNICEF, *Real Lives: Passport to a Better Future in Angola*, [online] 2009 [cited July 21, 2010]; available from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/angola_6584.html?q=printme.
- ¹⁷¹ UNICEF, *Information by Country and Programme: Angola*. See also Child Rights Information Network, *Angola-7th Session-2010*, 2010; available from <http://www.crin.org/docs/Angola.pdf>.
- ¹⁷² Government of Angola, *Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza*, 2005, 26, 34, 35; available from http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Angola/Angola_ECP.pdf.
- ¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, 33, 35, 65.
- ¹⁷⁴ United Nations, *United Nations Development Assistance Framework Angola*, 2005; available from http://www.unangola.org/pdf/UNDAF_English.pdf.
- ¹⁷⁵ Catholic Relief Services official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, October 2, 2006. See also ECOWAS and ECCAS, *Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in West and Central Africa*, Abuja, July 7, 2006.
- ¹⁷⁶ U.S. Department of Labor, *Technical Cooperation Project Summary: Protecting Children from Exploitive Labor Through Education Solutions (PROSOL)*, 2010. See also

Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, “Angola,” in *Child Soldiers 1379 Report*, London, 2002; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/cs/childsoldiers.nsf/0/c560bb92d962c64c80256c69004b0797?OpenDocumen>.

¹⁷⁷ U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, March 2, 2010*, 6B. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola.” See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.” See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, May 14, 2010*.

¹⁷⁸ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola.” See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, May 14, 2010*, 2D1. See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, March 2, 2010*, 4C and 7A.

¹⁷⁹ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola.” See also U.S. Embassy- Luanda, *reporting, March 2, 2010*, 6B.

¹⁸⁰ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.” See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Angola.”

¹⁸¹ Christian Children’s Fund and World Learning Inc., *Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Angola (ONJOI)*, Project Document, Richmond, October 15, 2008, 22, 51.

¹⁸² ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 17, 2010. See also ILO-IPEC, *Tackle Child Labor through Education: Moving Children from Work to School in 11 Countries*, Geneva, 2008; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=8511>.

¹⁸³ Open Society Institute, *Angola: Slow Recovery*, [online] 2009 [cited July 21, 2010]; available from http://www.soros.org/initiatives/esp/articles_publications/articles/angola_20090518.

¹⁸⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Angola.”