

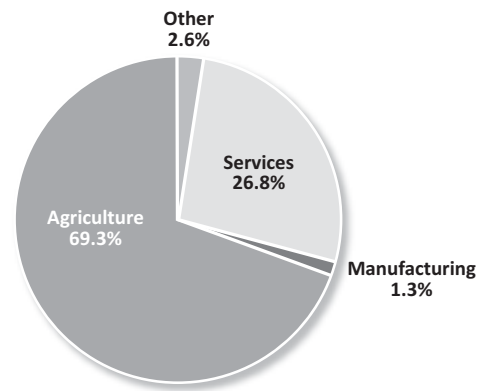
Burkina Faso

The Government of Burkina Faso increased its number of labor inspectors and implemented several social programs to combat the worst forms of child labor. Despite these efforts, wide-scale child labor in agriculture and livestock raising, which can involve hazardous work, still persists. Gaps remain in the enforcement of child labor laws.

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

* Population of working children: 1,258,003



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Burkina Faso are engaged in the worst forms of child labor,⁸⁶⁵ particularly in agriculture and livestock-raising.⁸⁶⁶ Children herd goats, cattle and sheep.⁸⁶⁷ They also sow, weed and harvest crops. Some of these children are engaged in forced labor.⁸⁶⁸ Children involved in agriculture work long hours and may be exposed to dangerous activities and chemicals such as pesticides used on cotton farms.⁸⁶⁹ According to a UCW-SIMPOC study, the vast majority of working children in Burkina Faso are found doing work that includes a hazardous component.⁸⁷⁰

Children work in construction, quarries and mines, including gold mines.⁸⁷¹ 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, including mercury.⁸⁷² Children working in artisanal mining are not provided

with protective gear. They often work 6 to 7 days a week for up to 14 hours per day, and many of these children receive only room and board as payment.⁸⁷³ They suffer from occupational illnesses, including respiratory conditions, muscular ailments and vision problems.⁸⁷⁴ In addition, these children are sometimes physically or sexually abused.⁸⁷⁵

Children are engaged in commercial sexual exploitation.⁸⁷⁶ Children, particularly girls, work as street vendors, or domestic servants, which may entail sexual exploitation.⁸⁷⁷

In Burkina Faso, it is traditional to send boys, called *talibes*, to Koranic teachers to receive education that may include vocational training or apprenticeship.⁸⁷⁸ While some boys receive lessons, others may be forced by their teachers to beg under hazardous conditions and surrender the money they have earned. They may also be required to work in the production of cotton, laboring 12 to 18 hours a day and performing hazardous work such as applying pesticides.⁸⁷⁹

Girls are also commonly used for forced begging.⁸⁸⁰ Similarly, a growing number of children as young as age 7 beg on the streets. Children working on the streets may be exposed to multiple dangers, including severe weather, vehicular accidents and criminal elements.⁸⁸¹






Burkina Faso is a destination, transit point, and source for children trafficked for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation.⁸⁸² 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 in the cultivation of cotton.⁸⁸³ Children from Burkina Faso are trafficked to Cote d'Ivoire, Mali or Niger.⁸⁸⁴ Boys from Burkina Faso are also trafficked to Mali and Côte d'Ivoire for forced labor in agriculture.⁸⁸⁵ Many boys trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire work in the cocoa sector. In this sector, children as young as age 9 are forced to perform dangerous work, often unpaid.⁸⁸⁶

In Burkina Faso, extensive flooding in 2009 and 2010 destroyed homes and harvests, increasing food insecurity that had already been exacerbated in 2008 by extremely high (riot-provoking) food prices.⁸⁸⁷ 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.⁸⁸⁸

Access to education is further hindered by overcrowded classrooms.⁸⁸⁹ In addition, currently, due to poverty, only one in three Burkinabe children has a registered birth certificate. Unable to prove citizenship, children may face barriers to state-sponsored education.⁸⁹⁰ Family interest in education is also hindered by children's exposure to severe physical and psychological violence in schools, including the risk of being sexually abused by teachers.⁸⁹¹ Access to safe and quality education is a critical component in preventing the economic exploitation of children.⁸⁹²

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 18.⁸⁹³ The Government also has a list of prohibited hazardous activities.⁸⁹⁴ It includes 12 sectors such as quarrying, mining and certain agricultural activities like spreading chemical fertilizers and pesticides.⁸⁹⁵ However, some gaps remain in providing comprehensive protection for children. The 2008 Labor Code reestablished an exception to the minimum age for employment in light work without updating the previous regulation on light work.⁸⁹⁶ 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.⁸⁹⁷ This exception increases the likelihood of children ages 12 to 15 working under hazardous conditions in agriculture or domestic service.

	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

The legal protections in the Labor Code cover both the informal and the formal sector.⁸⁹⁸ 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.⁸⁹⁹

Education is compulsory until the age of 16.⁹⁰⁰ Although the law mandates free education through primary school, it does provide for exceptions, as students, even at the primary level, must pay registration fees and may be required to contribute to parent association funds.⁹⁰¹ These expenses can be prohibitive to families, especially those in rural areas.⁹⁰²

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.⁹⁰³ The Penal Code also explicitly prohibits the debauchery or corruption of a minor.⁹⁰⁴ The recruitment, solicitation and offering of children for prostitution or pornography are outlawed by the Labor Code.⁹⁰⁵ The minimum age for voluntary recruitment into the military is 20, and there is no compulsory recruitment.⁹⁰⁶ In May 2008, Burkina Faso also ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which includes provisions against child labor.⁹⁰⁷

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

The Ministry of Labor and Social Security has a directorate to combat child labor and the worst forms of child labor. The directorate develops and monitors policy on child labor and the worst forms of child labor.⁹⁰⁸ Burkina Faso also maintains a national steering committee against child labor as well as several other committees related to specific projects and programs.⁹⁰⁹ The Ministry of Social Action leads the nation's anti-trafficking efforts.⁹¹⁰ The Ministries of Labor and Social Security, Health, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Decentralization and Basic Education coordinate on anti-trafficking enforcement efforts under the lead of the Ministry of Social Action.⁹¹¹

The Ministries of Labor and Social Security, Justice and Social Action share responsibilities for the enforcement of hazardous or forced child labor laws.⁹¹² Several other mechanisms exist to coordinate efforts between agencies. Multiple coordination mechanisms have reportedly resulted in a cumbersome coordination process.⁹¹³ Social welfare services play a role in monitoring informal labor such as begging and street children. Street children are encouraged by social workers to go to social assistance centers that provide food, clothing and technical training.⁹¹⁴ Each region in Burkina Faso also has a labor inspector who coordinates labor issues.⁹¹⁵

During the reporting period, the Government employed approximately 170 labor inspectors, representing a 43 percent increase in inspectors from the previous reporting period. However, inspectors lack the facilities, transportation and fuel needed to effectively carry out inspections.⁹¹⁶ Additionally, the ILO Committee of Experts finds that the labor inspectorate would need to be adapted in order to conduct inspections in the agricultural sector in which many children are working in hazardous and forced conditions.⁹¹⁷ Despite these constraints, labor inspectors carried out 1,736 labor inspections during the reporting period, although the number of child labor violations found is unavailable.⁹¹⁸ During the reporting period, labor inspectors received two trainings on child labor law enforcement.⁹¹⁹

The Ministries of Security and Social Action, with the Morals Brigade of the National Police, share responsibility for the enforcement of laws pertaining to criminal investigations for the worst forms of child labor. This includes investigations into the commercial sexual exploitation of children, trafficking, child labor and drug-related crimes.⁹²⁰ Burkina Faso made efforts to identify and rescue trafficked children during the reporting period.⁹²¹ Interpol provided a three-day training for Burkinabe police officers, which resulted in a police operation that rescued 177 children

working in the gold mining industry, including 103 victims of child trafficking.⁹²² The rescued children were either returned to their families or taken into care by social services.⁹²³ Of the rescued children, 120 received socioeconomic reintegration assistance.⁹²⁴ In total, Burkina Faso officials intercepted 660 trafficked children throughout the reporting period. The majority of these children were trafficked internally.⁹²⁵ Despite the large number of known child trafficking victims, the Government conducted only 24 trafficking-related investigations during the reporting period. Two of the 24 cases were acquitted, 3 were dismissed for lack of evidence and the remaining 19 cases remain under investigation.⁹²⁶ The United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child indicates police do not exhibit a systematic effort to identify trafficking victims.⁹²⁷ Additionally, in previous years, judges have suspended the sentences of convicted traffickers or did not apply the penalties established by the Trafficking in Persons Law.⁹²⁸

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.⁹²⁹ However, Burkina Faso is implementing a 5-year national action plan to combat the worst forms of child labor. The plan includes prevention, enforcement and rehabilitation components. The plan is in early stages of implementation and relies heavily on donors and civil society to realize its goals.⁹³⁰ Burkina Faso also has strategic guidelines for children's promotion, which serves as a national action plan for the survival, protection and development of children. However, this strategy has yet to be implemented.⁹³¹

Burkina Faso has a 4-year national program for orphans and vulnerable children, which focuses

partly on sexual exploitation and other worst forms of child labor.⁹³² In addition, a national action plan against trafficking in persons was adopted in 2007.⁹³³ The numerous coordination mechanisms established by the various plans reportedly result in a cumbersome process.⁹³⁴

In March 2008, the Government of Burkina Faso adopted a national employment policy and action plan, with provisions linking this plan to the fight against exploitative child labor.⁹³⁵ Specific intended actions include providing training and apprenticeships for children working in mines, quarries, domestic service, agriculture and the informal sector, in order to remove them from the worst forms of child labor.⁹³⁶ Child labor concerns have also been explicitly incorporated into various other national level policies, including the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2006–2010), the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2007–2011) and the Decent Work Country Program (2007–2015).⁹³⁷

Burkina Faso is also implementing a 10-year Plan for Basic Education (PDDEB), which focuses on providing quality primary education to all.⁹³⁸ Although access to education is still a problem in Burkina Faso, the Government has consistently worked to better the education system through this policy, building new schools and training up to 3,000 teachers per year since 2006.⁹³⁹ The plan, which ends this year, has been credited with greatly improving the education sector, including providing free primary education.⁹⁴⁰

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

The Government of Burkina Faso implemented several initiatives to combat trafficking throughout the reporting period. It participated in an IOM program to standardize the trafficking national referral system and to identify, return and reintegrate minors identified as trafficking victims throughout the region.⁹⁴¹ In cooperation with

various local and international organizations, the Government conducted sensitization programs and held workshops, conferences and seminars focused on exploitative child labor and the prevention, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of child trafficking victims. It also promoted local surveillance committees throughout the country to combat child trafficking.⁹⁴² The Government continued its countertrafficking outreach campaign by distributing copies of anti-trafficking legislation to pertinent officials.⁹⁴³ Government-run media broadcast anti-trafficking and anti-child labor films, skits and debates.⁹⁴⁴ The Government also implemented a program to provide assistance to boys living on the street in the main cities of Burkina Faso. However, protection under the program for street children was not extended to girls.⁹⁴⁵

Burkina Faso participated in two regional USDOL-funded projects, including a 4-year, \$7.95 million regional project and a 3-year, \$5 million regional project. Both assisted member countries of the ECOWAS to strengthen regional efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor.⁹⁴⁶

The Government implemented a \$5 million program to issue free birth certificates to Burkinabe citizens.⁹⁴⁷ It also participated in a 4-year, \$34 million World Food Program project, components of which promoted primary education. The program supported canteens in primary schools and literacy programs and

provided monthly dry rations to female students who met attendance rate requirements.⁹⁴⁸

Burkina Faso participated in a 3-year, \$22.5 million USAID-funded project that targeted girls' primary education. The project built classrooms and other education-related structures and ran awareness raising programs on the importance of education.⁹⁴⁹ The Government also participated in a 5-year, \$50 million project funded by the Canadian International Development Agency. Funding was provided to continue the implementation of the PDDEB.⁹⁵⁰

The Government provides training centers for returned trafficking victims. The centers provide literacy and domestic skills trainings.⁹⁵¹ During the reporting period, the Government took over funding of 23 transit centers that were previously co-funded with UNICEF. It also provided funding to orphanages that house children who are at risk of trafficking.⁹⁵² The Ministry of Labor and Social Security set up toll-free numbers to report cases of child labor and the commercial sexual exploitation of children.⁹⁵³ The Government also established a permanent data collection system on children in 2002, which is not yet operational.⁹⁵⁴ The Government of Burkina Faso has indicated that it would like to do more to combat trafficking but it is limited by a lack of resources.⁹⁵⁵

Research has not identified programs to combat children working in other prevalent forms of child labor, such as work in agriculture, street begging and commercial sexual exploitation.

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:

- Update the 1954 decree to ensure children ages 12 to 15 are protected from hazardous conditions in domestic service and agriculture.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Publicize detailed information on the numbers of prosecutions, convictions and sentences for the worst forms of child labor.
- Increase labor inspectors' 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.
- Establish and implement a systematic method for identifying victims of trafficking and other worst forms of child labor.
- Provide judges with training on the Trafficking in Persons Law so they are better able to understand and enforce trafficking laws and to ensure perpetrators are punished in accordance with the law.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Streamline coordination of policies related to the worst forms of child labor and allocate sufficient resources to implement national action plans.
- Take measures to ensure children have access to quality education and to ensure children's safety in schools, perhaps by renewing and expanding the PDDEB.
- Implement the Strategic Guidelines for Children's Promotion.

IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

- Expand and improve programs to prevent children from hazardous and forced labor in agriculture, begging and commercial sexual exploitation.
- Provide the resources necessary to make the data collection system operational.
- Expand programs for street children to extend services to girls.
- Implement birth registration campaigns to increase children's access to education.

⁸⁶⁵ 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 2006. Data on children combining working and schooling are from 2006. 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.

⁸⁶⁶ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Burkina Faso (ratification: 1999) Submitted: 2009, February 5, 2011, article 2, para 1*; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=23225&chapter=9&query=Burkina+Faso%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129) Burkina Faso (ratification: 1974) Published: 2009, February 5, 2011*; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=1>

0969&chapter=6&query=Burkina+Faso%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0. See also Kristoffel Lieten, Afke de Groot, Ruth van Wieren, Albertine de Lange, and Heike Roshanski, *Education in Rural Areas: Obstacles and Relevance*, International Research on Working Children, 2007, 48-49; available from http://www.childlabour.net/documents/educationproject/Education_summaries_2007.pdf. See also Albertine de Lange, *Deprived Children and Education*, International Research on Working Children, Namentenga, December 2007, 48, 50; available from http://www.childlabour.net/documents/educationproject/Burkina_education_Final.pdf.

⁸⁶⁷ de Lange, *Deprived Children and Education*, 51-53.

⁸⁶⁸ 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 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; available from <http://www.childlabour.net/documents/traffickingproject/albertinedelangetraffickingburkina.pdf>. See also Mamadou Kologo, *Exploitation des Garibous dans les Champs de Coton*, [online] [cited January 28, 2011]; available from <http://www.maisonesperance.com/index.php?post/2009/06/Exploitation-des-Garibous-dans-les-champs-de-Coton>. See also Y. Diallo, *Les Activites des Enfants en Afrique Subsaharienne: Les Enseignements des Enquetes sur le Travail des Enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest*, July 2008, 9, 11. See also de Lange, *Deprived Children and Education*, 51. See also U.S. Department of State, "Burkina Faso," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, sections 7c, 7d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010>.

⁸⁶⁹ de Lange, *A Study on Child Labour Migration and Trafficking in Burkina Faso's South-Eastern Cotton Sector*, 26-27. See also Kologo, *Exploitation des Garibous dans les Champs de Coton*. See also Diallo, *Les Activites des Enfants en Afrique Subsaharienne*, 11, 27.

⁸⁷⁰ Diallo, *Les Activites des Enfants en Afrique Subsaharienne*, 11.

⁸⁷¹ Ibid., 11. See also UNICEF, *Burkina Faso: Retraining Helps Children Secure Safer Future Outside of the Mines in Burkina Faso*, [online] June 8, 2009 [cited May 25, 2011]; 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], April 22, 2009 [cited May 25, 2011]; available from <http://irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=84055>. See also Sarah Hornemann, "Training as Protection for Children in Burkina Faso," *Terre des hommes*, [online], January 5, 2011 [cited January 24, 2011];

available from <http://www.tdh.ch/en/news/training-as-protection-for-children-in-burkina-faso>.

⁸⁷² ILO-IPEC, *Etude Transfrontaliere sur le Travail des Enfants dans les Sites d'Orpaillage du Burkina Faso, du Mali, et du Niger: Rapport-pays du 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, July 2009, 29. See also Save the Children, *Blood Diamonds, Gold and Copper*, [online] 2007 [cited January 28, 2011]; available from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/41_blood-diamonds-gold-and-copper.htm. See also ILO-IPEC, *Enquete de Base Sure le Travail des Enfants Sure les Sites Auriferes de Gorouol Kadjé et Ziniguima (Burkina Faso)*, July 2009, 49. See also ILO, *Documentation des Experiences sur le Travail des Enfants dans L'Orpaillage au Burkina Faso*, February 2010, 11. See also International Trade Union Confederation, *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali*, October 4 and 6, 2010, 9; available from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/BBFM_revised_final.pdf.

⁸⁷³ ILO-IPEC, *Etude Transfrontaliere sur le Travail des Enfants dans les Sites d'Orpaillage*, 38, 41. See also ILO, *Documentation des Experiences sur le Travail des Enfants dans L'Orpaillage au Burkina Faso*, 11-12. 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*, 28. See also ILO-IPEC, *Enquete de Base Sure le Travail des Enfants Sure les Sites Auriferes de Gorouol Kadjé et Ziniguima (Burkina Faso)*, 8, 38.

⁸⁷⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Etude Transfrontaliere sur le Travail des Enfants dans les Sites d'Orpaillage*, 37-39, 41. See also ILO-IPEC, *Enquete de Base Sure le Travail des Enfants Sure les Sites Auriferes de Gorouol Kadjé et Ziniguima (Burkina Faso)*, 8, 50. See also Hornemann, «Training as Protection for Children in Burkina Faso». See also ILO, *Documentation des Experiences sur le Travail des Enfants dans L'Orpaillage au Burkina Faso*, 11-12.

⁸⁷⁵ 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*, 32. See also ILO, *Documentation des Experiences sur le Travail des Enfants dans L'Orpaillage au Burkina Faso*, 13.

⁸⁷⁶ UNICEF, *Progress for Children: A Report Card on Child Protection*, November 8, 2009; available from http://www.childinfo.org/files/Progress_for_Children-No.8_EN.pdf. See also Comite Africain d'Experts sure les Droits et le Bien Etre de l'Enfant, *Recommandations et Observations Adresses au Gouvernement du Burkina Faso*, August 24, 2010, article 16; available from http://crin.org/docs/FileManager/Burkina_COs.doc. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Fifty-third Session: Consideration of Reports Submitted by*

States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Burkina Faso, Geneva, February 9, 2010, 19. See also U.S. Embassy-Ouagadougou, *reporting*, February 7, 2011, para 6. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Burkina Faso,” section 6.

⁸⁷⁷ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Burkina Faso (ratification: 2001) Published: 2009*, February 5, 2011; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=11103&chapter=6&query=Burkina+Faso%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request C138: Burkina Faso (2009)*, article 2, para 1. See also UNICEF, *Progress for Children: A Report Card on Child Protection*, 22. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Burkina Faso: Young Girls at Risk as they Join Exodus to Cities”, IRINnews.org, [online], June 4, 2010 [cited May 25, 2011]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportID=89367>.

⁸⁷⁸ Peter Easton, “Education and Koranic Literacy in West Africa,” *IK Notes* No. 11 (August 1999); available from <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ik/iknt11.pdf>. See also Enda Tiers Monde, *Talibes au Burkina Faso de l’Etude a l’Action*, May 2007; available from http://maejt.org/pdfs/jeuda%20_117_etude_%20talibe_Burkina2.pdf.

⁸⁷⁹ IOM, *Traditional Practices Being Abused to Exploit Children in West Africa, Warns IOM*, [online] 2006 [cited May 25, 2011]; 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, March 3, 2007, 33. See also Monde, *Talibes au Burkina Faso de l’Etude a l’Action*, 21. See also Kologo, *Exploitation des Garibous dans les Champs de Coton*. See also, U.S. Embassy-Ouagadougou, *reporting*, February 7, 2011, para 6. See also 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 Oeuvre de la Convention Relative aux Droits de l’Enfant: 1999-2006*, 2006, 90, 101; available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/AdvanceVersions/CRC.C.BFA.4_fr.doc.

⁸⁸⁰ International Trade Union Confederation, *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali*, 9.

⁸⁸¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Burkina Faso (ratification: 2001) Submitted: 2009*, May 25, 2011, article 7; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=23477&chapter=9&query=Burkina+Faso%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Burkina Faso: Fresh Approach to Street Children”, IRINnews.org, [online], May

8, 2008 [cited May 25, 2011]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=78112>. 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>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Fifty-third Session: Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Burkina Faso*, section 70. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: Burkina Faso,” section 6.

⁸⁸² U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010: Burkina Faso.”

⁸⁸³ Ibid. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Burkina Faso: New child trafficking law hard to enforce”, IRINnews.org, [online], 2008 [cited May 25, 2011]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=78570>. See also de Lange, *A Study on Child Labour Migration and Trafficking in Burkina Faso’s South-Eastern Cotton Sector*.

⁸⁸⁴ U.S. Department of State, “Burkina Faso (Tier 2),” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2011*, Washington, DC, June 27, 2011; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/142759.htm>. 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>.

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