

Chad

Chad demonstrated a commitment to eliminate the use of children in armed conflict by signing a declaration and supporting programs to rehabilitate former child soldiers. However, Chad's weak legal framework undermines this effort, as does a general lack of programming to remediate the worst forms of child labor. While the number of child soldiers decreased during the reporting period, children remained mobilized in armed forces in Chad and were still being recruited to serve in rebel groups. Other worst forms of child labor also persist, particularly the forced labor of children as cattle herders.

Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5 - 14 yrs.	52.0*
Attending School	5 - 14 yrs.	42.2
Combining Work and School	7 - 14 yrs.	30.7

* Population of working children: 1,627,097



Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor in Chad, including as child soldiers and cattle herders.¹²⁰⁷ Many children work in agriculture, risking injury from hazardous tasks such as carrying heavy loads.¹²⁰⁸ Many also work as herders, in poor conditions and without shelter, risking injury while working in isolated areas.¹²⁰⁹ In some cases, these children have been sold by their parents for a period of time, sometimes multiple years, in situations that the ILO Committee of Experts has called “semi-slavery.”¹²¹⁰ Children, working in the fishing sector risk drowning, disease and injury from sharp tools.¹²¹¹

In the urban informal sector, children work as street vendors and manual laborers, risking injury from heavy loads and dangerous tools.¹²¹² In several towns and especially in the capital, N’Djamena, numerous street children are found begging, doing odd jobs and working in the markets.¹²¹³ These children are vulnerable to

harassment and injury from accidents caused by proximity to vehicles. Children also work as domestic servants and some suffer physical and sexual abuse from their employers.¹²¹⁴ Some of these children are sold or bartered by their families to engage in these activities.¹²¹⁵

Some boys, sent to Koranic teachers to receive education, are forced to beg and surrender the money they have earned or risk being beaten.¹²¹⁶

Children from refugee camps, especially girls, risk sexual abuse while working outside the camps, collecting firewood to sell.¹²¹⁷ There are also reports of the commercial sexual exploitation of girls in refugee camps and in N’Djamena.¹²¹⁸

Clashes between the Chadian national army and rebel groups occurred during the reporting period.¹²¹⁹ The extent of child soldiering in Chad is unknown, though most sources report that the recruitment of child soldiers declined during the reporting period, which may be attributable in part to the normalization of relations in the

conflict between Chad and Sudan.¹²²⁰ Reports note that there has been recruitment of children by rebel groups, including the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the United Front for the Democratic Change.¹²²¹ Amnesty International, in its report covering activity from 2007 to 2010, observed that the use and recruitment of child soldiers continued, with boys as young as 10 recruited from refugee camps, villages and areas populated by internally displaced persons.¹²²² Other reports indicate that in 2010 an unknown number of children remained in the Chadian National Army, the ANT.¹²²³ However, in 2011, UNICEF and a number of other international aid organizations working on the issue in Chad found no evidence of child soldiers being in the national army.¹²²⁴



Within Chad, children are trafficked for prostitution and forced labor in domestic service, herding, begging and fishing. Chadian children are also trafficked to the Central African Republic, Nigeria and Cameroon for forced labor in cattle herding.¹²²⁵

The reporting period was marked by a severe rainy season that destroyed at least 104,000 hectares of crops and greatly increased food insecurity.¹²²⁶ Food shortages affected more than 2.5 million people throughout Chad.¹²²⁷ The food shortages increased children's vulnerability to the worst forms of child labor.

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

According to the Labor Code, the minimum age for work is 14; however, exceptions permit light work in agriculture and domestic service from age 12 and apprenticeships starting at age 13.¹²²⁸ The Labor Code also permits exceptions to be established through decrees issued by either the Ministry of Labor and Social Security or the Ministry of Public Health.¹²²⁹ A decree from 1969 contains a list of hazardous activities specifically prohibited for children under the age 18, such as working in a slaughter-house or mine. However,

such protections apply only to work in formal enterprises, and so do not protect children working in the informal sector activities, such as in domestic service.¹²³⁰

	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	Yes
	Free Public Education	Yes

Chadian law makes primary and middle school compulsory but specifies neither an obligatory age nor a set duration of schooling.¹²³¹ Consequently, children may finish the period of compulsory education before reaching the legal working age of 14, which may put those children at risk of falling into the worst forms of child labor. Chadian law also establishes the right to free education.¹²³² However, in practice many villages lack schools and teachers. If parents in these villages cannot pay for classrooms and schools, children must go without them.¹²³³ For example, as of 2008 in the southeastern area of Dar Sila, only 18 out of 326 villages had functioning schools.¹²³⁴

The minimum age for compulsory recruitment is 20. Although the minimum age for voluntary military recruitment is 18, another law permits minors with a guardian's consent to volunteer for military service.¹²³⁵ Recruitment of children to

serve in military units has to date been handled through military discipline arrangements rather than through civil law.¹²³⁶ No clear penalties exist for contravening the ordinance that establishes the minimum age for recruitment. The lack of adequate penalties associated with using child soldiers puts children at risk.¹²³⁷

Under the Penal Code, prostitution is illegal and penalties are more stringent for exploiting minors. Offenders may be fined and imprisoned from 2 to 5 years.¹²³⁸ However, under this law, clients who use children under the age 18 are not criminalized, only those who procure children are considered offenders.¹²³⁹

There is no specific law on human trafficking in Chad. However, traffickers can be prosecuted under charges of kidnapping, sale of children, or labor statute violations.¹²⁴⁰ A draft Criminal Code was developed in 2002 that included provisions to address trafficking and make more types of child sexual exploitation illegal. However, this draft code has not yet been adopted.¹²⁴¹ Likewise, a code on the protection of children was drafted in 2009, but has not yet been adopted.¹²⁴² If enacted and enforced these new laws would provide protection for children not currently included in the existing Penal Code.¹²⁴³ Similarly, Chad has been in the process of developing laws to regulate domestic workers. If adopted and implemented, this would increase protections available to children working in this sector.¹²⁴⁴

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

Research has found no evidence that the Government of Chad has established a national level coordinating mechanism to combat the worst forms of child labor. However, there is a National Committee to Fight Against Trafficking.¹²⁴⁵ This committee consists of several government agencies partnered with international agencies.¹²⁴⁶ Additionally, each of the 22 regions of Chad reportedly has a technical committee responsible for addressing the worst forms of child labor.

These committees include representatives from the Ministries of Education, Public Works, Justice, and Social Affairs and Family as well as a representative from the police.¹²⁴⁷

The Office of Labor Inspection, with 25 field inspectors and 55 assistant inspectors, is responsible for implementing and enforcing child labor laws. Labor inspectors are deployed to 6 of the 18 districts in Chad.¹²⁴⁸ No statistics are available on the number of inspections that were conducted or the amount of training provided for labor inspectors.¹²⁴⁹ Government officials informed the U.S. State Department that two Ministry of Labor inspectors are dedicated to child issues but have no resources to travel outside of the capital.¹²⁵⁰

The National Committee to Fight Against Trafficking and special police units are responsible for both investigating and enforcing laws that relate to the offenses of prostitution traffickers.¹²⁵¹ Inspectors from the Chadian National Army are responsible for investigating reports of child soldiers. Ministry of Human Rights officials have also been trained to help identify child soldiers.¹²⁵² The UN task force also worked with Chad to create a domestic police force for the refugee camp areas, called the *Détachement intégré de sécurité* (DIS) which has as part of its mission preventing the recruitment of child soldiers. Chad announced its intention to maintain this force after the end of the UN mission in December 2010.¹²⁵³

Publically available statistics are limited. No law enforcement statistics are available on child labor.¹²⁵⁴ There is no evidence of civil prosecutions for trafficking or other worst forms of child labor during the reporting period, although Chad's Defense Ministry has reported that military discipline has been brought to bear against some perpetrators.¹²⁵⁵ However, the DIS reported arresting 11 people in September as alleged recruiters of child soldiers and transferring 5 of these suspects to the joint Chadian-Sudanese border monitoring force.¹²⁵⁶ No further information is available on whether

these alleged recruiters were prosecuted; however, the youth organizations allegedly used as a base for recruitment activities were suspended by the Government of Chad.¹²⁵⁷

The judicial system is ill-equipped to prevent the worst forms of child labor. There are only 150 judges in Chad, and there is also a lack of physical infrastructure.¹²⁵⁸ During the reporting period, the UN mission supported the construction of courthouses in three regions and logistically supported the deployment of new judges and prosecutors to one region in Chad.¹²⁵⁹

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Government of Chad has not established a policy framework for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor. Although a national action plan was drafted in 1999, it still has not been adopted.¹²⁶⁰ With UNICEF funding, the Ministry of Justice drafted an Integrated Action Plan to Fight the Worst Forms of Child Labor (2008-2010). Although this plan has not been adopted, the Ministry works collaboratively with the Government of Chad and other partners to complete some of the activities outlined within it.¹²⁶¹ There is a child survival and development program.¹²⁶² However, an evaluation of whether this program has an impact on the worst forms of child labor has not been conducted. A 10-year plan from 2004 to 2015 exists for reforming the education system, and the Chadian education system policy includes a focus on ensuring equitable access to education for, among others, child domestic workers, child herders, child soldiers, and street children.¹²⁶³ However, Chad continues to face a widespread shortage of functioning schools and teachers.¹²⁶⁴

In 2007, the Chadian Government and UNICEF signed an agreement to demobilize child soldiers among the various armed groups engaged in the conflict throughout Chad and to repatriate Sudanese children who have been forcibly recruited.¹²⁶⁵ The government has taken a number

of subsequent steps to eliminate recruitment of child soldiers in its own ranks and prevent the practice from occurring in rebel ranks. Since 2009, ranking Chadian officials have been speaking out against the practice.¹²⁶⁶ Commanders have been repeatedly warned of the need to cease recruiting child soldiers or risk a loss in rank.¹²⁶⁷ In June 2010, Chad took further steps to reduce the use of child soldiers by hosting a regional conference. Participants signed the N'Djamena Declaration, which binds signatory countries to eliminate the use of child soldiers in their territories.¹²⁶⁸ In August 2010, these parties to the Declaration met to begin developing an implementation plan.¹²⁶⁹

In April 2011, the Government of Chad finalized the UN Action Plan on Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups in Chad.¹²⁷⁰ The plan lays out concrete steps for eliminating the use of child soldiers in Chad.¹²⁷¹

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

During the reporting period, Chad worked with social partners to reduce the worst forms of child labor. The Ministry of Public Service and Labor promoted awareness raising campaigns about the worst forms of child labor, especially the use of child herders.¹²⁷² Chad has also worked with partner organizations, such as UNICEF to implement programs to demobilize, rehabilitate and reintegrate child soldiers.¹²⁷³ As the result of an agreement between the Government of Chad and a rebel force called the *Mouvement pour la démocratie et la justice au Tchad*, 58 children were reunited with their families in August 2010.¹²⁷⁴

Programs to combat the worst forms of child labor remain few and limited in scope when compared to the magnitude of the problem, particularly in agriculture, herding, domestic service and child soldiering.¹²⁷⁵

Chad also faces many challenges in providing access to education, including shortages of

functioning schools and teachers and teacher absenteeism.¹²⁷⁶ The Government is taking steps to address this by building additional schools and permitting local communities to hire and pay their own teachers.¹²⁷⁷ Chad has also decreed that

14 schools to train teachers should be created.¹²⁷⁸ However, these schools do not appear to have been established and a lack of access to education across Chad makes children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor.

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

IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Draft and adopt a law that criminalizes all use of children under age 18 in armed conflict and provides for appropriate penalties.
- Strengthen penalties for the prostitution of children.
- Adopt the draft Child Protection Code and legislation pertaining to domestic workers.
- Adopt the draft Criminal Code provisions designed to protect children from trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- Review and update the list of hazardous occupations and impose appropriate penalties for violations.
- Amend the law to establish a clear age for compulsory education that at least matches the minimum age (14) of employment.

IN THE AREA OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Continue to work toward fulfilling the responsibilities committed to in the June 2010 N'Djamena Declaration on eliminating all use of child soldiers, including by government-supported rebel groups and take steps to address the use of child soldiers by all rebel groups in Chad.
- Establish a coordination mechanism to combat the worst forms of child labor.
- Expand labor inspection coverage to all of the country's 18 districts, including the informal sector.
- Provide law enforcement officials and judges with adequate resources to enforce laws against worst forms of child labor.
- Publish statistics regarding the enforcement of the worst forms of child labor laws, including the number of complaints, investigations, prosecutions, convictions and sentences.

IN THE AREA OF POLICIES:

- Adopt a National Action Plan to effectively target all worst forms of child labor in Chad.
- Assess the education reform plan to ensure access to former child domestic servants, herders and soldiers.
- Implement the N'Djamena Declaration and eliminate the practice of child soldiers across Chad, including by holding accountable those who recruit and use child soldiers.

IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS:

- Develop programs to prevent the recruitment of children into armed forces and militias and demobilize those currently engaged in child soldiering.
- Establish and expand programs providing services to children in worst forms of child labor, especially in agriculture, herding, domestic service and forced begging by:
 - Providing programs that strengthen the livelihoods of families of child laborers,
 - Raising awareness on the importance of education, and
 - Addressing the lack of schools, resources and trained teachers, as well as teacher absenteeism.

¹²⁰⁷ 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 provided are from 2004. 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. For specific types of worst forms of child labor in Chad, see ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Chad (ratification: 2000) Submitted: 2010, January 26 2011, clause a and b*; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/iloquery.htm>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Chad (ratification: 2000) Published: 2010, January 26 2011, article 3*; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/iloquery.htm>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Chad," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, section 6 and 7(d); available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/af/154338.htm>. See also AFP, "Chad conference focuses on plight of child soldiers," June 9, 2010; available from <http://reliefweb.int/node/357490>.

¹²⁰⁸ U.S. Department of State, "Chad," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2009*, Washington, DC, March 11, 2010, section 7d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/af/135945.htm>. See also Fonds Africain de Developpement, *Tchad: Resume de l'etude de l'impact environnemental at social du troncon routier Doba-Sarh*, December 2008, 11; available from <http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Environmental-and-Social-Assessments/30776511-EN-TCHAD-RESUME-EIES-KOUMRA-SARH.PDF>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Periodic Reports of States Parties: Chad*, prepared by Government of Chad, pursuant to Article 44 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, December 14, 2007, 28, para 144 and 152, para 277-278; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47a0a522.html>

¹²⁰⁹ U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting, February 14, 2011*, section 1d.

¹²¹⁰ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Chad (ratification: 2000) Submitted: 2009, January 26 2011*; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/>

[iloquery.htm](#), U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting, February 8, 2010*, para 7. See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting, February 14, 2011*, para 2.

¹²¹¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2010: Chad," section 7d.

¹²¹² *ibid.*

¹²¹³ Franciscans International, *Alternate report Submitted to the 96th Session of the Committee on Human Rights: Chad*, May 2009, 5; available from www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/ngos/FI_Chad96.doc.

¹²¹⁴ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Periodic Reports of States Parties: Chad*, 54, para 290. See also Synapostel, "Tchad: la questions des enfants bouviers et domestiques, une urgence nationale," [online], September 17, 2009 [cited February 16, 2011]; available from www.africaefuture.org/synapostel/html/765.html.

¹²¹⁵ U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 2, para 25 (B and D).

¹²¹⁶ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties: Concluding Observations: Chad*, pursuant to Article 44 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, February 12, 2009, 8, para 41; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49a514ea2.html>. See also UN General Assembly: Human Rights Council, *National Report: Chad*, prepared by Government of Chad, pursuant to Submitted in Accordance with Paragraph 15 (A) of the Annex to Human Rights Council Resolution 5, February 16, 2009, 8, para 40; available from www.un.org/children/conflict/english/chad.html. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C182: Chad (2010)*.

¹²¹⁷ Human Rights Watch, "Chad: They Can't Go Home Again," [online], June 19, 2009 [cited February 22, 2011]; available from <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2009/06/19/chad-they-can-t-go-home-again>. See also Amnesty International, "Refugee women in Chad face high levels of rape despite UN presence," [online], September 30, 2009 [cited February 16, 2011]; available from <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/report/refugee-women-chad-face-high-levels-rape-despite-un-presence-20090930>.

¹²¹⁸ CRIN, "Child Rights References in the Universal Periodic Review: Compilation of UN Information," *Child Rights Information Network* (May 5, 2009); available from <http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=21761&flag=report>. See also Amnesty International, "Refugee women in Chad face high levels of rape despite UN presence". See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, 2E.

¹²¹⁹ Human Rights Watch, *Chad: Events of 2010* online, January 24, 2011; available from www.hrw.org/en/world-report-2011/chad. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations*

Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad - July 30, July 30, 2010; available from <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/463/85/PDF/N1046385.pdf?OpenElement>. See also Lauren Ploch, *Instability and Humanitarian Conditions in Chad*, Congressional Research Service, July 1 2010, 7; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4cb543ff.html>. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual OBSERVATION C182: Chad* (2010).

¹²²⁰ United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad -December 2010*, December 1, 2010, 5; available from <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/658/36/PDF/N1065836.pdf?OpenElement>. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad- October 2010*, October 14, 2010, 7; available from <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/573/54/PDF/N1057354.pdf?OpenElement>. See also Amnesty International, *A Compromised Future: Children Recruited by Armed Forces and Groups in Eastern Chad*, London, February 10, 2011, 5, 7, 19, 24; available from <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR20/001/2011/en/1cf0816b-12e1-4c15-b055-26f18b5d5201/afr200012011en.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy-N'djamena official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 6, 2011.

¹²²¹ Amnesty International, *Children Recruited by Armed Forces and Groups in Eastern Chad*, 5, 7, 19, 24. See also Human Rights Watch, *Chad: Events of 2010*.

¹²²² U.S. Department of State, “Chad,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2010*, Washington, DC, June 14, 2010; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142982.pdf>. See also Amnesty International, *Children Recruited by Armed Forces and Groups in Eastern Chad*, 7, 13, 19, 24, and 26.

¹²²³ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report-2010: Chad.” See also U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, June 29, 2011, para 1. See also Amnesty International, *Children Recruited by Armed Forces and Groups in Eastern Chad*, 6 and 20.

¹²²⁴ U.S. Embassy- N'djamena, *reporting*, June 29, 2011, para. 1. See also UNICEF official, Letter to U.S. Embassy-N'djamena official, April 29, 2011. See also U.S. Embassy-N'djamena official, E-mail communication, July 6, 2011. See also U.S. Department of State, “Chad,” in *Trafficking in Persons Interim Assessment 2010: Chad*, Washington, DC, April 5, 2011; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/reports/2011/160017.htm>

¹²²⁵ U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report-2010: Chad.”

¹²²⁶ United Nations Security Council, *Report on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad - December 2010*, 1.

¹²²⁷ United Nations Security Council, *Report on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad - July 30*.

¹²²⁸ ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Chad Labor Laws*, January 16, 2011; available from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home. See also Government of Chad, *Décret n 55//PR-MT JS-DTMOPS du fevrier 1969 relatif au travail des enfants*, (1969). See also Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, (October 11, 1996); available from www.droit-afrique.com/images/textes/Tchad/Tchad%20-%20Code%20du%20travail.pdf

¹²²⁹ Government of Chad, *Code du travail*, article 18 and 52. ILO NATLEX National Labor Law Database, *Chad Labor Laws*. See also Government of Chad, *Décret n 55//PR-MT JS-DTMOPS du fevrier 1969 relatif au travail des enfants*. See also Government of Chad, *Code du travail*.

¹²³⁰ Government of Chad, *Décret n 55//PR-MT JS-DTMOPS du fevrier 1969 relatif au travail des enfants*. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C182: Chad* (2010), clause D, para (1) and article 7: clause (3).

¹²³¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C182: Chad* (2010), clause D, para 1 and article 7 : clause d (3). See also Government of Chad, *Loi No. 016/ PR/06 portant organisation du system educatif Tchadien*, (March 13, 2006), article 4, 9, 21, 23, 25, and 27.

¹²³² Government of Chad, *Loi portant organisation du system educatif Tchadien*, article 9. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Chad (ratification: 2005) Submitted: 2010*, January 26 2011, article 2(3); available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/iloquery.htm>.

¹²³³ Human Rights Watch, *Chad: Events of 2010*.

¹²³⁴ Human Rights Watch, “Chad: They Can’t Go Home Again”.

¹²³⁵ Government of Chad, *Ordonnance No. 001/PCE/ CEDNACVG/91, portant reorganisation des Forces Armees*, (January 16, 1991), article 14. See also Government of Chad, *Ordonnance No. 006/PR/92, portant statut general des militaires*, (April 28, 1992.), article 52. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, “Chad,” in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/document/get?id=1335>.

¹²³⁶ U.S. Embassy- N'djamena official, E-mail communication, July 6, 2011.

¹²³⁷ Government of Chad, *Ordonnance portant statut general des militaires*, article 52. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, “Child Soldiers Global Report 2008.” See also U.S. Law Library of Congress, *Chad: Child Labor Laws*, Washington D.C., May 2010.

¹²³⁸ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual OBSERVATION C182: Chad* (2010), article 3. See also Government of Chad, *Ordonnance No. 12-67-PR-MJ, portant promulgation d'un*

code pénal, (May 21, 1969), article 279-282.

¹²³⁹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C182: Chad* (2009), para 1, clause (b) 1. See also Government of Chad, *Penal Code*, article 279-282.

¹²⁴⁰ U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2009: Chad,” section 6.

¹²⁴¹ Government of Chad, *Penal Code*, article 286. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Chad-Sudan: Legal Framework a Hindrance in ‘Child Trafficking’ Case”, [online], November 1, 2007 [cited May 3, 2011]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/printreport.aspx?reportId=75096>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Periodic Reports of States Parties: Chad*, 13, para 20 and 14, para 22.

¹²⁴² Government of Chad, *Penal Code*, article 286. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Chad-Sudan: Legal Framework a Hindrance in ‘Child Trafficking’ Case”. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Periodic Reports of States Parties: Chad*, 13, para 20 and 14, para 22.

¹²⁴³ Amnesty International, *Children Recruited by Armed Forces and Groups in Eastern Chad*, 38. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C182: Chad* (2009), para 1, clause (b)2.

¹²⁴⁴ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C182: Chad* (2010), clause (d)3. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C138: Chad* (2010).

¹²⁴⁵ U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 14, 2011*, section 6, para 16.

¹²⁴⁶ U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 5, para 29 C.

¹²⁴⁷ U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 14, 2011*, section 3, para a. See also CRIN, “Child Rights References in the Universal Periodic Review: Compilation of UN Information.” See also U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 2 para 26 B.

¹²⁴⁸ U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 8, 2010*, part 2c (14), response 15.

¹²⁴⁹ U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 14, 2011*, section 6.

¹²⁵⁰ Ibid., section 3(3). U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 5, para 29C.

¹²⁵¹ U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 5, para 29C. See also U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 8, 2010*, part 2D, response 3 and 12.

¹²⁵² U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 8, 2010*, part 2D, response 3 and 12. See also CRIN, “Child Rights References in the Universal Periodic Review: Compilation of UN Information,” OHCHR compilation, para 12.

¹²⁵³ United Nations Security Council, *Report on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad - December 2010*, 2. See also UN Security Council, *Resolution 1923*, (May 25, 2010).

¹²⁵⁴ Amnesty International, *Children Recruited by Armed Forces and Groups in Eastern Chad*, 29. See also U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 12, 2010*, part 2C (14). See also U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 14, 2011*, section 3D.

¹²⁵⁵ U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 14, 2011*, section 4 A-D. See also U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 12, 2010*, part 2C (14). See also U.S. Embassy- N’djamena official, E-mail communication, July 6, 2011.

¹²⁵⁶ United Nations Security Council, *Report on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad - December 2010*, 6. See also U.S. Embassy- N’djamena official, E-mail communication, July 6, 2011.

¹²⁵⁷ Amnesty International, *Children Recruited by Armed Forces and Groups in Eastern Chad*. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad - December 2010*.

¹²⁵⁸ U.S. Department of State, “Chad,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2009*, Washington, DC, June 16, 2009; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/123361.pdf>. See also United Nations Security Council, *Report on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad - December 2010*, 5. See also U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 2, para 26 (C and F).

¹²⁵⁹ United Nations Security Council, *Report on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad - December 2010*.

¹²⁶⁰ CRIN, “Child Rights References in the Universal Periodic Review: Compilation of UN Information,” OHCHR summary, para 4. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C138: Chad* (2010), article 1.

¹²⁶¹ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C138: Chad* (2010), article 1. See also U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, February 18, 2010*, section 5, para 29 (D).

¹²⁶² ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C138: Chad* (2010), article 1. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties: Concluding Observations: Chad*, 3, para 1.

¹²⁶³ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C182: Chad* (2010). See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Observation concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) Chad (ratification: 1966) Published: 2010, January 26 2011*,

article 2; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/iloquery.htm>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Periodic Reports of States Parties: Chad*, 45.

¹²⁶⁴ Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Chad: A Semblance of Education for a Displaced Child”, [online], March 13, 2008 [cited May 3, 2011]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=77273>. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties: Concluding Observations: Chad*, 15, para 675. See also UNESCO, *Universal Primary Education in Africa: The Teacher Challenge*, prepared by Pole de Dakar, CA 2008, 155; available from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001866/186643e.pdf>.

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¹²⁷⁰ Government of Chad, *Plan d’action sur les enfants associes aux forces armes au Tchad*, 2011. See also Government of Cameroon, Government of Central African Republic, Government of Chad, Government of Nigeria, Government of Niger, and Sudan, *N’djamena Declaration of Regional Conference: Ending Recruitment and Use of Children by Armed Forces and Groups; Contributing to Peace, Justice and Development*, 29-30. See also U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Interim Assessment 2010: Chad.”

¹²⁷¹ Government of Chad, *Plan d’action sur les enfants associes aux forces armes au Tchad..* See also U.S. Embassy- N’djamena, *reporting, June 29, 2011*.

¹²⁷² ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual DIRECT REQUEST C182: Chad (2010)*, article 3, clause A-2 and article 6.

¹²⁷³ Salma Zulfiqar, *UNICEF and partners support reintegration of child soldiers in Chad*. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual OBSERVATION C182: Chad (2010)*.

¹²⁷⁴ United Nations Security Council, *Report on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad - October 2010*, 7.

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¹²⁷⁶ Integrated Regional Information Networks, “Chad: A Semblance of Education for a Displaced Child”. See also UNESCO, *Universal Primary Education in Africa: The Teacher Challenge*, 155.

¹²⁷⁷ UNESCO, *Universal Primary Education in Africa: The Teacher Challenge*, 84 and 112. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Periodic Reports of States Parties: Chad*, 48.

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