

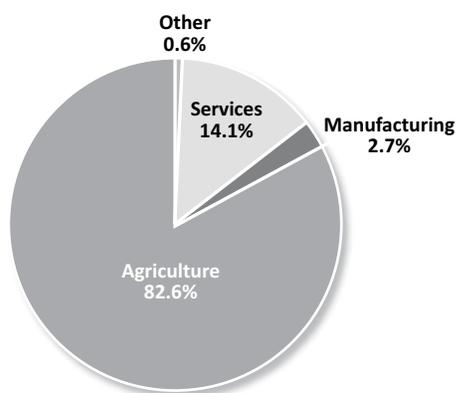
Mali

In 2011, Mali made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. During the reporting period, the Government adopted a National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labor. The Government, through its Ministry of Women, Children and Family, conducted a campaign against child labor and trafficking. In addition, the Government participated in several programs to eliminate child labor, including an ILO program to reduce child labor in gold mines. However, the mechanisms to fight child labor remain inefficient and some laws are not harmonized, leaving children unprotected from exploitative child labor. Children continue to engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in domestic service and in dangerous activities in agriculture.

Statistics on Working Children and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	46.4 (1,700,782)
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	42.0
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	20.5
Primary Completion Rate		55.4

Working Children by Sector, ages 5-14



Sources:

Primary completion rate: Data from 2011, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2012.(1)

All other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from SIMPOC Survey, 2005.(2)

Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in Mali are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, many of them in domestic service and dangerous activities in agriculture.(3-5) Children as young as age 5 work in



agriculture, including raising livestock and producing rice and cotton.(3, 6-11) On farms, children risk exposure to pesticides, injury from dangerous tools and fatigue from working long hours.(7, 12) Children raising livestock risk snakebites, being kicked and bitten by animals, and being exposed to severe weather. Children are also employed in dangerous labor in the fishing sector; they are at risk from drowning while capturing fish and from injury from sharp tools while processing fish.(13)

Children involved in domestic service work long hours, receive low and irregular pay, and face a high risk of physical or sexual abuse.(3, 7) The commercial sexual exploitation of children remains a problem in Mali, especially for girls, and particularly for those who work in the vending and mining sectors.(10, 11, 14) Some children, including street children, work as porters, vendors or garbage scavengers.(7, 15) Children working on the streets may be exposed to multiple dangers including severe weather, vehicle accidents and mistreatment.(7, 10)

Limited evidence indicates that, starting in January 2012, armed rebel and Islamist militia groups, including the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNL), the Arab militia and Ansar Dine, may be recruiting and using child soldiers. Unconfirmed reports indicate that children as young as age 12 carry assault rifles, work at check points and participate in looting and extortion.(16, 17)

Children work in quarries and children as young as age 5 are engaged in mining. In small-scale gold mines, children work long hours in all mining activities, including extracting material from underground passages.(14, 18) They also amalgamate gold with mercury and work long hours in unhealthy and

dangerous conditions, risking injury and exposure to diseases and mercury poisoning. In mining, children perform work that surpasses their physical and mental capabilities.(7, 14, 18)

Forced child labor in Mali is found in mining, agriculture, domestic service and the informal economy.(5) Children, especially of the Tamachek community, continue to be subject to hereditary slavery in Northern Mali. These children may be forced to work as domestic or agricultural laborers.(5, 19) Children, particularly of the Songhai ethnicity, work in debt bondage in the northern salt mines of Taudenni.(5, 13, 20)

Thousands of boys sent to receive lessons in traditional Koranic schools are forced by their teachers to beg on the streets or to work in fields and surrender the money they have earned.(3, 21-24) These children may be punished if they do not remit enough money to their teachers. Other Koranic teachers force the boys to work their lands for free.(25-29)

Mali is a source, transit and destination country for children trafficked for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation.(20, 25) Children are trafficked internally for domestic service, gold mining, begging and work in agriculture, including rice fields.(22) Malian children are trafficked to Senegal and Guinea for forced labor in gold mines and to Côte d'Ivoire to work as domestic servants and as laborers on plantations, especially on cotton and cocoa farms.(20-22) Likewise, Malian boys are trafficked to Mauritania for forced begging, while Malian girls are trafficked there for domestic service and prostitution. Boys from other countries, such as Niger, Guinea and Burkina Faso are trafficked to Mali for forced begging and to work in mines.(18, 22) Girls from Nigeria are trafficked to Mali for forced prostitution.(30, 31)

Access to education is a critical component in preventing the economic exploitation of children. In Mali, access to education is hindered by chronic shortages of teachers, school materials, school infrastructure and transportation.(5, 9, 29, 32, 33) Additionally, anecdotal evidence suggests corporal punishment and the sexual exploitation of students by some teachers in schools prevents some children from remaining in school.(34)

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Labor Code sets the minimum age for work at 14, although children under age 14 may work with the approval of the Minister of Labor. A decree also permits children age 12 or older to perform domestic or seasonal light work, such as assisting in harvesting activities.(35, 36) Children under age 18 are protected by restrictions from activities such as

industrial night work and hazardous labor.(35, 37) The hazardous occupation list, updated in 2009, includes a ban on the employment of any child under age 18 in any work that presents dangers or harms the morality of the child.(37) However, another decree from 1996 that is still in force permits children ages 16 to 18 to perform certain hazardous activities. The 1996 Decree, while requiring labor inspectors to authorize this work, does not require employers to demonstrate that such children have received required vocational training to mitigate the hazardous nature of these activities as called for in ILO Convention 138.(36) This gap could expose these children to increased risks. The Labor Code also only applies to contractual work and excludes children working in the informal sector, such as in domestic service and non-contractual agricultural work.(38)

	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	16
	Free Public Education	Yes

The Child Protection Code provides additional protection for children under age 18, while the Penal Code establishes criminal penalties for several of the worst forms of child labor.(39, 40) The Child Protection Code identifies begging as a form of economic exploitation of children, and the Penal Code provides for punishment of this activity. However, the Penal Code does not provide penalties for some of the prohibitions enumerated in the Child Protection Code.(39, 40) For example, although the Child Protection Code prohibits children under age 18 from participating in the armed forces, the Penal Code only provides penalties for those recruiting and enlisting children under age 15.(39, 40) Additionally, although the Child Protection Code prohibits the use of children in illicit activities, no penalties are provided for this crime.(39)

The Penal Code prohibits the trafficking of and debauching of children. However, the prohibition of the debauchment of children only applies to children under age 13.(40) The Penal Code also forbids third-party involvement in prostitution (pimping) and the sexual slavery of children. However, the Penal Code law that prohibits inciting a child into prostitution only covers girls, not boys.(28, 40) Furthermore, provisions of the Penal Code are not applied to prostitution cases without proof of pimping. The Child Protection Code explicitly broadens the definition of sexual exploitation, including prostitution, to both girls and boys. However, there are no penalties prescribed by this Code.(39, 40)

Although the Penal Code bans slavery, no penalties are outlined for the offense.(40) Forced labor is prohibited under the Labor Code. However, the punishment for forced labor is only a fine and/or imprisonment for a period of 15 days to 6 months.(35)

The Constitution provides for free and compulsory education.(41) Education is compulsory for 9 years, beginning at age 7 until the age of 16, and all children have the right to education.(4, 5, 9, 39) However, some Tamasheq children are denied access to schools because of their ethnicity, and although the Constitution establishes free education, parents are still expected to pay school fees for registration, books and materials.(5, 41) These costs may deter families from sending their children to school.

Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement

Although the National Unit to Fight Against Child Labor was named the official coordinating body for child labor policy in 2010, the multiplicity of government structures sharing some of this responsibility leads to an inefficient and cumbersome system. In addition to the National Unit, the National Coordinating Committee for the Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Associated Practices, the Committee to Track Child Labor and Trafficking, and the Fode and Yaguine Action Network agreed to hold regular meetings and focus on improving interagency coordination on child labor and human trafficking.(42)

The National Unit to Fight Against Child Labor evolved from the previous Child Labor Unit in 2007, but was only officially accorded legal status in 2010.(43-45) Its mission is to reduce the worst forms of child labor by collecting statistics, coordinating programs and acting as a liaison with partners.(44, 46) As of 2010, seven members staffed the Unit.(8) The National Coordinating Committee for the Fight

Against Trafficking in Persons and Associated Practices involves 43 members, comprising various government agencies, civil society groups and NGOs.(5, 26) This Committee is chaired by the Ministry of Justice and tasked with conducting awareness campaigns, promoting anti-trafficking partnerships, developing a common data collection system and drafting a national plan on trafficking, along with mobilizing resources to implement that plan.(20)

Child labor laws are enforced by the Ministry of Youth, Labor, Employment and Professional Training through its 54 labor inspectors. Labor inspectors receive and investigate complaints and perform unannounced labor inspections in the formal labor sector.(42) During the reporting period, labor inspectors received trainings on hazardous child labor through local NGOs and at the ILO training center (CRADET). The number of inspections carried out during the reporting period is unknown, and there were no reports of any violations cited, fines assessed or fines collected.(42) Additionally, the Government of Mali lacks a mechanism to monitor the informal sector for child labor, including most agricultural work.(36, 42)

The Ministries of Justice, of Women, Children and Family, of Internal Security, and of Labor work together to enforce laws pertaining to all worst forms of child labor. The Ministry of Internal Security, through the Morals Brigade of the National Police, is the principal agency enforcing laws relating to the commercial sexual exploitation of children.(42, 47) Approximately 10 officers in the Morals Brigade investigate commercial sexual exploitation and child trafficking as part of their responsibilities.(42) However, the Morals Brigade does not have national coverage.(48) Although the Brigade was created to handle criminal affairs involving children, the main police force has no explicit obligation to turn children's cases over to it. As a result, many children's issues are handled by the general police force who do not receive special training on children's affairs.(48)

During the reporting period the Morals Brigade conducted a sweep of brothels to ensure no underage children were working as prostitutes. Brothel owners holding underage girls were arrested.(5) The number of children found and arrests made is unknown. In addition, during the reporting period the director of the national infant orphanage was arrested for trafficking in children, among other charges. The result of this arrest is unknown.(5) Due to the recent nature of the use of children in armed conflict, there is no documentation available concerning government efforts to address the issue.

The Ministry for Women, Children and the Family is responsible for working with trafficking victims.(47) During the reporting period, this Ministry helped repatriate 19 Senegalese children who were trafficked into Mali for forced begging.(31) Also in 2011, at least 30 children were rescued in Mali, including 5 Malian girls who border police prevented from being trafficked into Niger. There were also at least seven arrests made for alleged trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation, and one conviction.(42) Pending an appeal, the sentence for the one convicted trafficker was sealed. Despite these efforts, in 2011 a Koranic master who was in prison for child trafficking was released early without explanation.(42)

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The National Plan to Combat Child Labor (2011-2020) was adopted on June 12, 2011, with the goal of eradicating the worst forms of child labor by 2015, and all exploitative child labor by 2020.(13, 49) To do this, the Plan calls for improving the judicial framework, increasing awareness about child labor, withdrawing children from the worst forms of child labor, providing these children with appropriate remediation services, and improving the livelihoods of families.(13) This Plan falls under the direction of the Ministry of Youth, Labor, Employment and Professional Training's National Unit to Fight Against Child Labor and is to be implemented in conjunction with 14 other ministries, including the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Mining, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Women, Children and Family.(13)

Various projects have also been designated to work on child labor policy, including the National Program Against Child Labor, the Project Against Child Trafficking, the Support Project for Timebound Program-Mali and the Project Against Child Labor Through Education.(47)

Child labor concerns have been incorporated in the Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan(2007-2011) and the UN Development Assistance Framework (2008-2012).(13, 50) The Framework addresses child protection, including support for children who are victims of trafficking. It also calls for increased access to social services, including education, for vulnerable children.(51) In addition, the 10-year Education Development Plan (2001-2011) focuses on providing quality access to education for all, with a specific focus on the inequalities between rural and urban areas.(33) The question of whether this education policy has had an impact on child labor does not appear to have been addressed.

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

During the reporting period, Mali supported and participated in various social programs. Although Mali does provide some housing, medical and psychosocial support, it has generally relied on NGOs and international organizations to provide social programs for vulnerable children.(47, 52) In addition, the Government of Mali implemented a program to register children.(5) Mali worked with the ILO on a program to reduce child labor in gold mines.(42) Also, in 2011, the Government, through the Ministry of Women, Children and Family, conducted a campaign against child labor and trafficking.(53) The Ministry for Malians Abroad also held workshops and sponsored debates to raise awareness and reduce trafficking.(31) Despite these efforts, Mali does not have a formal method for transferring vulnerable children who are detained by the police and Morals Brigade to NGOs, although there is an informal transfer system where police transfer children to NGOs, and the transfer is recorded by both the NGO and the police.(20, 29, 47)

In 2011, the Government of Mali also participated in several regional projects to combat the worst forms of child labor, including a regional USDOL-funded ECOWAS project. The ECOWAS project, initially funded at \$7.95 million for 4 years in 2009, was increased by \$5 million in 2010.(54, 55) This project is assisting ECOWAS to develop systems to help its member countries reduce the worst forms of child labor and in 2011 succeeded in developing a draft Regional Action Plan.(55, 56) The Government also worked with partners under a 4-year, 8-country, \$5.3 million, French-funded project that contributed to the abolition of child labor in West Africa and a 4-year, \$5.1 million, 4-country project funded by Spain.(57, 58) Mali also participated in a 4-year, \$21 million project funded by the European Commission to combat child labor through education in 11 countries globally.(59, 60)

The Government of Mali also worked with other partners to improve access to education; for example, by working with USAID through a 5-year, \$30 million project to improve literacy by providing interactive radio instruction for grades one through six.(61, 62) The Government also continued to participate in a 5-year, USAID-funded project to provide basic education and training to out-of-school youth.(63) The impact of this project on child labor is unknown.

Though Mali made efforts to support social programs to reduce the worst forms of child labor, these programs are dwarfed by the number of children engaging in agriculture and domestic service.

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

Area	Suggested Actions	Year(s) Action Recommended
Laws and Regulations	Amend the decree that permits certain hazardous activities for children ages 16 and 17 to require that employers provide proof that required vocational training has been provided prior to the commencement of such work.	2009, 2010, 2011
	Adopt laws to ensure protections for all children working outside the formal sector, particularly in domestic service and agricultural work.	2010, 2011
	Harmonize the Child Protection Code and Penal Code to remove gaps leaving children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor, including by ensuring that both girls and boys are protected from prostitution, and that children of all ages are protected from debauchment.	2009, 2010, 2011
	Criminalize and provide appropriate penalties for all worst forms of child labor, including slavery, forced labor, child soldiering ages 15 to 18, and commercial sexual exploitation.	2009, 2010, 2011
Coordination and Enforcement	Streamline coordination across agencies, including by ensuring that the general police force and the Morals Brigade coordinate on the cases of minors and by ensuring coordination between the National Unit to Fight Against Child Labor and other overlapping agencies.	2010, 2011
	Ensure the Morals Brigade has adequate reach.	2011
	Create a mechanism to provide enforcement protection for children working in the informal sector.	2011
	Make public information on the number of inspections, investigations, enforcement and prosecutions related to the worst forms of child labor.	2010, 2011
Policies	Take measures to ensure all children have access to education, no matter their ethnicity, and to ensure children's safety in schools.	2010, 2011
	Assess the impact of the Education Development Plan on addressing child labor.	2011
Social Programs	Expand and improve programs to prevent children's involvement in exploitative child labor, including by developing and implementing effective model programs to withdraw children from the worst forms of child labor in agriculture, domestic service, begging and mining.	2009, 2010, 2011
	Formalize Mali's system for transferring detained victims of trafficking to NGOs.	2010, 2011
	Assess the impact of the 5-year USAID-funded project on addressing child labor.	2011

REFERENCES

1. UNESCO Institute for Statistics. *Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary. Total.*; accessed <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx?SPSLanguage=EN>. Data provided is the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school. This measure is a proxy measure for primary completion. For more information, please see the “Children’s Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions” section of this report.
2. UCW. *Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys*. February 2, 2012. Reliable statistical 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 in general 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 of this report.
3. UCW. *Comprendre le Travail des Enfants au Mali*. Rome, May 2009. http://www.ucw-project.org/attachment/child_labour_Mali20110628_104953.pdf.
4. ILO-IPEC. *Rapport d’Enquete sur le Travail des Enfants au Mali*. Geneva, January 2007. <http://www.ilo.org/ipceinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=9650>.
5. U.S. Department of State. “Mali,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices-2011*. Washington, DC; May 24, 2012; <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2011>.
6. Environmental Justice Foundation. *Children Behind our Cotton*. London, December 5, 2007. <http://www.ejfoundation.org/pdf/The%20Children%20behind%20Our%20Cotton%20FINAL.pdf>.
7. ILO-IPEC. *Support for the Preparation of the Mali Time-Bound Programme*. Project Document. Geneva; September 30, 2006.
8. U.S. Embassy- Bamako. *reporting, January 12, 2011*.
9. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. *Summary Record of the 1207th Meeting*. Geneva, January 18, 2007. [http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/43aeb10bbabae221c125728300353053/\\$FILE/G0740155.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/43aeb10bbabae221c125728300353053/$FILE/G0740155.pdf).
10. Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme de l’Enfant et de la Famille, UNICEF. *Etude sur les connaissances, attitudes, et pratiques en matière des droits de l’enfant et de la femme au Mali*. Bamako; April 2009.
11. Saskia Brand (Consultant for ILO-IPEC). *Etude CAP: Travail des enfants au Mali*. Mali, September 2008.
12. Environmental Justice Foundation in Collaboration with Pesticide Action Network. *The Deadly Chemicals in Cotton*. London, 2007. http://www.ejfoundation.org/pdf/the_deadly_chemicals_in_cotton.pdf.
13. Government of Mali. *Plan d’Action National pour l’Elimination du Travail des Enfants au Mali*. Bamako: 2010.
14. Human Rights Watch. *A Poisonous Mix: Child Labor, Mercury, and Artisanal Gold Mining in Mali*. Geneva. http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/mali1211_forinsertWebUpload_0.pdf.
15. Integrated Regional Information Networks. “Mali: Children scrape by on scrap.” IRINnews.org [online] April 7, 2008 [cited February 6, 2012]; <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=77641>.
16. Human Rights Watch. *Mali: War Crimes by Northern Rebels*. New York; April 30, 2012. <http://www.hrw.org/news/2012/04/30/mali-war-crimes-northern-rebels>.
17. UN News Center. “UN Envoy Speaks Out Against Reported Child Soldier Recruitment in Northern Mali.” un.org [online] April 13, 2012 [cited May 4, 2012]; <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=41773&Cr=mali&Cr1=->.
18. 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: Kenieba et Bougouni (Mali)*. Preliminary Report. Mali; November 2009.
19. Integrated Regional Information Networks. “Mali: Thousands still live in slavery in north.” IRINnews.org [online] July 14, 2008 [cited February 6, 2012]; <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/487f10be1a.html>.
20. U.S. Department of State. “Mali,” in *Trafficking in Persons Report - 2011*. Washington, DC; June 27, 2011; <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/164232.htm>.
21. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Mali (ratification: 2000) Published: 2010*; ; accessed February 7, 2012; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>.
22. Tolo, MH. *Etude sur la traite des enfants au Mali et au Senegal: Dimensions internes, phenomenes transfrontaliers, role et responsabilites du secteur prive*. Bamako, June 2007.
23. ILO-IPEC. *Rapport du Forum Sous Regional sur la Migration des Enfants ‘un Risque à la Traite et à l’Exploitation’ - Quels Enjeux Pour les Enfants Talibés*. Segou, April 2007.
24. Integrated Regional Information Networks. “Mali: Urbanisation fueling begging on streets of capital.” IRINnews.org [online] January 22, 2008 [cited February 7, 2012]; <http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=76375>.
25. M. Hamadou Tolo. *Etude sur la traite des personnes, particulièrement des femmes et des enfants dans les régions de Tombouctou, Gao et Kidal*. Bamako, June 2007.
26. U.S. Embassy- Bamako. *reporting, February 5, 2010*.
27. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) Mali (ratification: 2000) Published: 2008*; accessed February 5, 2010; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/ilquery.htm>.
28. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) Mali (ratification: 2000) Submitted: 2010*; accessed February 7, 2012; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/ilquery.htm>.
29. U.S. Embassy - Bamako official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 22, 2012.
30. BBC News. “Thousands of Nigerian women ‘found in Mali slave camps’.” bbc.co.uk [online] September 29, 2010 [cited February 6, 2012]; <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-11438341>.
31. U.S. Embassy- Bamako. *reporting, November 30, 2011*.
32. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention*. Geneva, May 3, 2007. <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/478ca72a2.pdf>.
33. Pearce, C, S Fourmy, H Kovach. *Delivering Education for All in Mali*. London, Oxfam International June 2009. http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/education/downloads/delivering_education_for_all_mali_report.pdf.
34. UNICEF; Plan International; Actlonaid; Save the Children Sweden. *Too Often in Silence: A Report on School-Based Violence in West and Central Africa*. New York; March 2010. http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/VAC_Report_english.pdf.
35. *Loi no 92-020 portant Code du Travail*, enacted September 23, 1992. <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/1328/Mali%20-%20Code%20du%20Travail.pdf>.
36. ILO Committee of Experts. *Individual Direct Request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Mali (ratification: 2002) Submitted: 2010*; ; accessed February 7, 2012; <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/>.
37. *Arrete no. 9-0151-MTFPRE/DG du 4 fevrier 2009 completant la liste des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants de moins de 18 ans*, enacted February 4, 2009.
38. Comité Africain d’Experts sur les Droits et le Bien-Etre de l’Enfant. *Recommandations et Observations Adresses au Gouvernement do Mali par le Commite Africain d’Experts sure les Droits et le Bien etre de l’Enfant sur le Rapport Initial de la mise en Oeuvre de la Charte Africaine sur les Droits et du Bien etre de l’Enfant*. Addis Ababa, August 24, 2010. http://www.crin.org/docs/Mali_COs.doc.
39. *Code de protection de l’enfant Loi N° 02-062/P-RM* enacted June 5, 2002. <http://www.justicemali.org/doc107.htm>.
40. *Code pénal Loi N° 01-079* enacted August 20, 2001. <http://www.justicemali.org/code%20penal.pdf>.
41. *The Constitution of the Republic of Mali*, enacted <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/cafrad/unpan002746.pdf>.
42. U.S. Embassy- Bamako. *reporting, February 1, 2012*.
43. *Fixant l’Organisation et les Modalities de Fonctionnement de la Cellule Nationale de Lutte Contre le Travail des Enfants: Decret No. 10-474/P-RM of September 20, 2010*, enacted
44. Government of Mali. *Rapport Annuel 2007 de Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants*; 2008.
45. ILO-IPEC. *Final Technical Progress Report: Support for the Preparation of the Mali*

- Time-Bound Programme*. Geneva; 2010.
46. *Portant Creation de la Cellule Nationale de Lutte Contre le Travail des Enfants: Ordonnance No. 10 036/ P-RM August 5, 2010*, enacted
 47. U.S. Embassy- Bamako. *reporting, February 3, 2010*.
 48. Kinderrechte Afrika e.V.(KiRA). *Mali: Analyse et Commentaires de la Legislation Applicable aux Enfants, Contrevenants, en Danger ou Victims d'Infractions*. Bamako, January 21, 2011. <http://www.crin.org/resources/infodetail.asp?id=23903>.
 49. Human Rights Watch. "Mali: Enforce New Plan to Curb Child Labor." 2011 [cited <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/06/15/mali-enforce-new-plan-curb-child-labor>].
 50. ILO-IPEC. *Support for the Preparation of the Mali Time-Bound Programme*. Technical Progress Report. Geneva; March 3, 2008.
 51. Government of Mali and United Nations. *Plan cadre des Nations Unies pour l'Aide au Développement 2008-2012*; January, 2007.
 52. UNODC. *Global Report on Trafficking*. Vienna; 2009. http://www.unodc.org/documents/Global_Report_on_TIP.pdf.
 53. U.S. Department of State. "Mali," in *Trafficking in Persons Report - Interim Assessment 2011*. Washington, DC; April 5, 2011; <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/reports/2011/160017.htm>.
 54. ILO- IPEC. *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS*. Project Document. Geneva, September 25, 2009.
 55. ILO-IPEC. *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa by Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS II*. Project Document. Geneva; 2010.
 56. ILO-IPEC. *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS*. Technical Progress Report. Geneva, April 2011.
 57. ILO-IPEC official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. January 30, 2012.
 58. ILO-IPEC. *Mali - IPEC Projects*. Geneva, November 2011. http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/Africa/WCMS_IPEC_CON_TXT_MLI_PRO_EN/lang-en/index.htm.
 59. ILO -IPEC. *Tackle Child Labor through Education: A Brief*. Geneva, June 2011.
 60. ILO-IPEC. *Tackle Child Labor through Education: Moving Children from Work to School in 11 Countries*. Geneva, 2008. <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=8511>.
 61. USAID. *Mali: Education Program*, [online] [cited February 7, 2012]; <http://www.usaid.gov/ml/en/education.html>.
 62. USAID. *Mali: Road to Reading*, [online] [cited February 7, 2012]; http://www.usaid.gov/ml/en/education_PHARE.html.
 63. USAID. *Out of School Youth*, [online] [cited February 7, 2012]; <http://www.usaid.gov/ml/en/AEG/EDC.html>.