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Child and Youth Studies Institute / Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse

Dakar / Senegal, 06 - 24 September / Septembre 2010

The Place for Work in African Childhoods
La place du travail chez les enfants africains

Bibliography / Bibliographie

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Table of Contents / Table des matières

Introduction..... 3

Part I / Partie I : Hard copy documents / Documents sur support papier 5

Part II / Partie II : Electronic documents / Documents électroniques 33

**Part III / Partie III : Annexes : Call for applications / Appel à candidatures /
Apelo a candidaturas..... 60**

Introduction

The Child and Youth Studies Institute, an offshoot of the Child and Youth Studies programme, has been organized every year since 2002. It is designed to strengthen analytic capacity on all questions affecting children and youth in Africa and elsewhere in the world. The 2010 session of the Institute will be held from 06 to 24 September in Dakar, (Senegal), on the theme "*The Place for Work in African Childhoods*".

Within this framework, the CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) offers a number of services among which this comprehensive bibliography which contains references of various documents collected from several information sources among which its bibliographic data base. The documents are mainly in English or in French and are presented alphabetically by the author's name.

The bibliography comprises three parts.

The first part lists materials in hardcopy form.

In the second part are indicated electronic full text documents which can be made available upon request.

In the third part *Annex*" are indicated the call for applications in English, French and Portuguese for the 2010 session of the Institute.

We hope that this bibliography will be useful for your research works and we will appreciate your comments and suggestions.

We wish you a successful and fruitful Institute.

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L'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse, un des volets du Programme d'études sur l'enfance et la jeunesse, est organisé chaque année depuis 2002. Il a pour objectif de renforcer les capacités analytiques sur les problèmes des enfants et des jeunes en Afrique et ailleurs dans le monde. La session 2010 de l'Institut aura lieu du 06 au 24 septembre à Dakar, (Sénégal), sur le thème «*La place du travail chez les enfants africains*».

Dans cette perspective, le Centre de Documentation et d'Information du CODESRIA (CODICE) offre de nombreux services parmi lesquels cette importante bibliographie qui signale des références de divers documents provenant de plusieurs sources d'information parmi lesquelles sa base de données bibliographiques. Les documents sont essentiellement en anglais et en français et sont présentés alphabétiquement au nom de l'auteur.

La bibliographie comprend trois parties.

La première partie recense des documents sur support papier. Dans la deuxième partie sont indiqués des documents électroniques qui peuvent être communiqués sur demande.

Dans la troisième partie «*Annexe*» figure l'appel à candidatures en anglais, français et en portugais pour la session 2010 de l'Institut.

Nous espérons que cette bibliographie sera utile pour vos travaux de recherche et nous vous remercions d'avance de vos critiques et suggestions.

Nous souhaitons plein succès à l'Institut.

CODICE

Part I / Partie I
Hard copy documents / Documents sur support papier

Part I / Partie I : Hard copy documents / Documents sur support papier

1. ABEBE, Tatek

Multiple Methods, Complex Dilemmas: Negotiating Socio-ethical Spaces in Participatory Research with Disadvantaged Children
Children's Geographies. Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 451-465

Abstract: The paper explores the methodological and socio-ethical dilemmas of researching with disadvantaged children in two contrasting fieldwork settings in Ethiopia. The challenges of adhering to dominant, 'Western' ethical principles and of creating and sharing ethical spaces during fieldwork are discussed. It is argued that research ethics originating in the Global North entail standards that are difficult to apply in social, cultural and economic contexts elsewhere, and that these needed to be reworked in reflexive ways during fieldwork. The indeterminate nature of grounded field research and the fluidity of its unfolding directions, not only make the contextualization of universal ethics in local ethos about childhood necessary. The paper also highlights how fieldwork with children is a morally contested terrain embedded in and through personal, social and ethical spatiality (Soja 2001, Massey 2005). Some questions are raised that require further consideration in research with children in similar circumstances.

2. ADJIBADE, Aboudou Karimon; NDAMOBISI, Robert; KOUAME, Aka; MOLOUA, Félix

L'Enfant en Centrafrique : famille, santé, scolarité, travail.
Paris: Karthala, 2004.- 194 p.
ISBN: 2-84586-472-8

/ENFANTS/ /PAUVRETE/ /MALNUTRITION/ /SANTE/ /SEXUALITE/ /ADOLESCENTS/ /SIDA/
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/CONTRACEPTION/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC/

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3. AGBU, Osita

Child Labour in Contemporary Africa: Issues and Challenges. – p. 11-20
In: Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa / Ed. by Osita Agbu
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009. - iv-227 p.
(CODESRIA Book Series)
ISBN: 978-2-86978-251-8
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4. AGBU, Osita (ed.)

Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009.- iv-227 p.
(CODESRIA Book Series)
ISBN: 978-2-86978-251-8

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/AGRICULTURE/ /ABUS SEXUELS/ /PROSTITUTION/ /AFRIQUE/ /TRAFIC DES ENFANTS/

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/AFRICA/ /CHILD TRAFFICKING/

Call N°: *** 13.09.02/AGB/14476

5. AGOSSOU, Thérèse (ed.)

Regards d'Afrique sur la maltraitance
Paris: Karthala, 2000.- 277 p.

ISBN: 2-84586-034-X

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/PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE/ /EXCISION/ /MIGRATION/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /DELINQUANCE
JUVENILE/ /AFRIQUE/ /BENIN/ /CAMEROUN/ /FRANCE/ /TOGO/ /MAURITANIE/ /SENEGAL/
/INFANTICIDE/

/CHILD ABUSE/ /SEXUAL ABUSE/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /CHILD WELFARE/ /EXCISION/
/PROSTITUTION/ /MIGRATION/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /JUVENILE DELINQUENCY/ /AFRICA/ /BENIN/
/CAMEROON/ /FRANCE/ /TOGO/ /MAURITANIA/ /SENEGAL/ /INFANTICIDE/

Call N°: *** 02.04.02/AGO/12848

6. AHSAN, Monira

The Potential and Challenges of Rights-based Research with Children and Young People: Experiences from Bangladesh

Children's Geographies. Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 391-403

Abstract: Drawing on my PhD field research in Bangladesh, this paper contributes to the growing body of methodological literature on young people's right to participate in research. I reflexively evaluate the approach and ethics that I employed in my research, arguing that we must recognise the social and spatial dimensions of participation, which shape ethical issues of access and the construction of obedience, privacy and confidentiality. I reflect critically on the impact of inter-generational power relations on young people's voluntary participation, and conclude by arguing that methodology – including ethical responses – needs to be context-specific. My experience reveals the challenges of translating rights-based research into practice.

7. ALANEN, Leena; MAYALL, Berry (eds)

Conceptualizing Child - Adult Relations

London: Routledge, 2001. – xiii-157 p.

(Future of Childhood Series)

ISBN: 0-415-23159-0

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8. ALMEIDA-TOPOR, Hélène D'; GOERG, Odile; COQUERY-VIDROVITCH, Catherine; GUITARD, Françoise (eds.)

Les jeunes en Afrique : évolution et rôle (XIXe-XXe siècles)

Paris: Editions L'Harmattan, 1992, Tome 1.- 571 p.

ISBN: 2-7384-1657-8

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/EMPLOYMENT/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /RURAL DEVELOPMENT/ /AFRICA/

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9. AMSSALU, Taye

Socio-economic Factors affecting Female Child Labour and School Attendance: The Case of Menge and Komosha

Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University, June 2004. - 97 p.

Thesis, Master of Arts, Regional and Local Development Studies, Addis Ababa University, Research and Graduate Programs Office, 2004

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/CHILD LABOUR/ /STUDENTS/ /GIRLS/ /SCHOOL ATTENDANCE/ /SCHOOLING/ /STUDENT DROP OUT/ /ETHIOPIA/ /ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE/ /MENGE/ /KOMOSHA/

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10. ANKER, Christien van den (ed.)

The Political Economy of New Slavery
New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. - xvi-272 p.
(Palgrave Texts in International Political Economy)
ISBN: 1-4039-1523-7

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Call N°: * 05.03.05/ANK/12855**

11. ANPPCAN, Enugu

Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child
Enugu: Chuka Company Limited, s.d. – 42 p.
ISBN: 978-2582-14-X

/CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /SOCIAL WELFARE/ /CHILD CARE/ /AFRICA/ /AFRICAN CHARTER/

/DROITS DE L'ENFANT/ /BIEN-ETRE SOCIAL/ /AIDE A L'ENFANCE/ /AFRIQUE/ /CHARTRE AFRICAINE/

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12. ANSELL, Nicola

Children, Youth and Development
London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2005. - xviii-286 p.
(Routledge Perspectives on Development)
ISBN: 0-415-28769-3

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Call N°: * 14.02.02/ANS/13382**

13. ANTOINE, Philippe, RAZAFINDRAKOTO, Mireille; ROUBAUD, François

Contraints de rester jeunes ? Evolution de l'insertion dans trois capitales africaines : Dakar, Yaoundé, Antananarivo
Autrepart. Vol. 18, 2001, p. 17-36

Résumé: Victimes de la crise prolongée que traversent leurs pays, les jeunes des trois capitales africaines (Dakar, Yaoundé et Antananarivo) se trouvent contraints de reporter le calendrier des événements marquant leur entrée dans la vie adulte. Un recul de l'âge aussi bien d'accès au premier emploi rémunéré que d'autonomie résidentielle et de constitution de la famille est observé des générations aînées aux plus jeunes. Le sort de ces derniers est d'autant plus inéquitable que ni leur niveau d'éducation plus élevé, ni le fait de différer leur passage au statut d'adulte ne leur permet

d'échapper à une dégradation de leurs conditions, relativement à celles connues par leurs parents, au moment de leur insertion. On assiste même à un ajustement par le bas dans la mesure où les plus éduqués chez les jeunes, au lieu d'être préservés, sont plus affectés par la détérioration du contexte économique.

14. BAH, Boniface

Dérives et réussite sociale en Afrique : des stratégies juvéniles à Abidjan

Paris : L'Harmattan, 2007. - 234 p.

ISBN: 978-2296-02810-4

/CONDITIONS DE VIE/ /JEUNESSE/ /EMPLOI/ /SECTEUR INFORMEL/ /VILLES/ /COTE D'IVOIRE/
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Call N°: *** 03.02.05/BAH/14632

15. BARON, Cécile; DUGUE, Elisabeth; NIVOLLE, Patrick (eds.)

La place des jeunes dans la cité. De l'école à l'emploi ?

Paris: L'Harmattan, 2005, Tome 1. – 299 p.

ISBN: 2-7475-9268-5

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L'EDUCATION/ /INEGALITE SOCIALE/ /JEUNES TRAVAILLEURS/ /INJUSTICE/ /EXCLUSION
PROFESSIONNELLE/ /INSERTION DES JEUNES/

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/SOCIAL INEQUALITY/ /YOUNG WORKERS/ /INJUSTICE/ /VOCATIONAL EXCLUSION/ /YOUNG
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**16. BARTLETT, Sheridan; HART, Roger; SATTERTHWAITE, David; BARRA, Ximena de la
; MISSAIR, Alfredo**

Cities for Children: Children's Rights, Poverty and Urban Management

London: Earthscan, 1999. - xiii-305 p.

/JEUNESSE URBAINE/ /DROITS DE L'ENFANT/ /CONDITIONS DE VIE/ /CONVENTIONS/
/GOUVERNANCE/ /ADMINISTRATION LOCALE/ /CONVENTIONS SUR LES DROITS DES ENFANTS/

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/LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ /CONVENTIONS ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILD/

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17. BASS, Loretta E.

Child Labor in Sub-Saharan Africa

Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2004. – xi-213 p.

ISBN: 1-58826-286-3

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/CHILD LABOUR/ /ECONOMIC CONDITIONS/ /CHILD ABUSE/ /PROSTITUTION/ /AFRICA/ /CHILD
SOLDIER/

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18. BAYA, Banza

Le travail des enfants à Ouagadougou. – p. 145-160

In : Études urbaines à Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso / Centre de Recherches sur les Espaces Tropicaux - CRET

Bordeaux : Institut de Géographie, Université Michel de Montaigne Bordeaux III, 2003. - 160 p.
(Pays enclavés, No. 11)

ISBN : 2-905081-44-9

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19. BEAZLEY, Harriot; BESSELL, Sharon; ENNEW, Judith; WATERSON, Roxana

The Right to be Properly Researched: Research with Children in a Messy, Real World
Children's Geographies. Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 365 - 378

20. BEQUELE, Assefa; BOYDEN, Jo (eds.)

Combating Child Labour
Geneva: ILO, 1988. - 226 p.
ISBN: 92-2-106388-7

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Call N°: *** 13.09.02/BEQ/05278

21. BERLAN, Amanda

Child Labour and Cocoa: Whose Voices Prevail?
International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy. Vol. 29, Issue 3, 2009, p. 141-151

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to provide ethnographic data on the lives of children working in cocoa-producing communities in Ghana and to illustrate the importance of contextualisation in understanding the phenomenon of child labour.

Design/methodology/approach – The paper is based on anthropological fieldwork carried out in Ghana using participant observation and child-focused participatory research methods. It also includes an analysis of media sources and policy documents.

Findings – It shows that the children involved in this study worked freely and willingly on family cocoa farms. It also shows that research and interventions must be context-based and child-centred as forms of child labour in cocoa are not uniform across West Africa.

Research limitations/implications – Unfortunately, the scope of the paper does not allow for a discussion of recent interventions and progress relating to child labour in the West African cocoa industry.

Originality/value – This paper challenges many of the assumptions made about child labour in cocoa and offers new insights into the lives of children in these communities.

22. BHUKUTH, Augendra

Le travail des enfants : limites de la définition
Monde en Développement. Vol. 37, n° 146, 2009/2, p. 27-32

Résumé : Dans cet article nous exposons la définition du travail des enfants. Selon le BIT, un enfant est considéré comme travailleur s'il est âgé de moins de 18 ans et exerce une activité économique, c'est-à-dire une activité dont le produit est destiné au marché de manière directe et indirecte. Nous analysons les limites de cette définition en prenant en exemple le cas des enfants de la rue.

Abstract: In this article we present the definition of child labour. According to the ILO, a child is considered as a worker if he is under the age of 18 and being economically active meaning that the fruit of his labour is destined either directly or indirectly to the market. We have shown the limit of this definition by taking the example of children of the street.

23. BIEL, Melha Rout

African Kids: between Warlords, Child Soldiers and Living on the Street. Causes, Effects and Solution: the Cases of Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Kenya
Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 2004. – 95 p.
ISBN: 3-631-52899-X

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24. BIGGERI, Mario; ANICH, Rudolf

The Deprivation of Street Children in Kampala: Can the Capability Approach and Participatory Methods Unlock a New Perspective in Research and Decision Making?
Monde en Développement. Vol. 37, n° 146, 2009/2, p. 73-93

Résumé : Les enfants ne sont plus de simples bénéficiaires de mesures de protection, mais plutôt des sujets de droits et des participants aux actions les affectant. Cela implique un changement dans l'approche envers les enfants vulnérables dans la recherche et les politiques. Cet article explore la pauvreté des enfants de la rue à Kampala (Ouganda), à travers la combinaison de l'approche innovante des capacités proposée par Amartya Sen et les méthodes participatives.

Abstract: Children are no longer seen merely as recipients of services or beneficiaries of protective measures, but rather as subjects of rights and participants in actions affecting them. This implies a change in the approach also towards vulnerable children in research and decision making. The aim of this paper is to explore the deprivation of street children in Kampala (Uganda), through the innovative combination of the A. Sen's capability approach and participatory methods.

25. BLACK, Maggie

Taking Children Seriously: The Rise of the Children's Cause
Development: Journal of the Society for International Development. No. 1, 1995, p. 23 - 26

/DROITS DE L'ENFANT/ /CONVENTIONS/ /AIDE A L'ENFANT/ /DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL/ /PROBLEMES SOCIAUX/ /PAUVRETE/

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26. BOLIN, Inge

Growing up in a Culture of Respect: Child Rearing in Highland Peru
Austin: University of Texas Press, 2006. – xv-214 p.
ISBN: 0-292-71298-7

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27. BONNET, Michel

Le Travail des enfants en Afrique
Revue Internationale du Travail. Vol. 132, n° 3, 1993, p. 411-430

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/ZONES RURALES/ /ZONES URBAINES/ /LEGISLATION/ /CRISE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT/
/APPRENTISSAGE/ /CODE DU TRAVAIL/ /AFRIQUE/

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AREAS/ /URBAN AREAS/ /LEGISLATION/ /EDUCATIONAL CRISIS/ APPRENTICESHIP/ /LABOUR CODE/
/AFRICA/

28. BONNET, Michel; SCHLEMMER, Bernard

Aperçu sur le travail des enfants

Monde en Développement. Vol. 37, n° 146, 2009/2, p. 11-25

Résumé : La Convention internationale des droits de l'enfant, en reconnaissant celui-ci comme acteur de son propre avenir, individuellement et collectivement, ouvre la porte à l'irruption dans le champ social à des organisations d'enfants au travail qui revendiquent le droit à l'éducation tout autant que le droit à un travail digne. Cet article invite à prendre au sérieux le message des enfants travailleurs et, dépassant le cadre superficiel des programmes d'action les concernant, à interroger la conception que nous avons du travail dans la construction du monde.

Abstract: In recognising the child, individually and collectively, as the author of his or her own future, the International Convention on Children's Rights has opened the way for a new phenomenon within society. Child worker organisations are demanding the right to education as well as the right to a fairly-paid job and decent working conditions. This article invites the reader to take the wishes of child workers seriously, to look beyond the framework of existing child action programmes and to question the very concept of work itself and its role in the making of our world.

29. BOURDILLON, Michael

Enfants et travail: examen des conceptions et débats actuels

Alternatives Sud. Vol. 16, 2009, p. 37- 69

Résumé : La problématique du travail des enfants reste controversée. L'examen de la littérature scientifique, des conventions internationales et des positions des acteurs le confirment. Si une certaine conception libérale de l'enfance tend à la considérer comme un âge à soustraire du monde des adultes, un point de vue plus ancré socialement insiste sur les bénéfices pour les enfants d'un travail approprié à leur âge et compatible avec l'école.

30. BOURDILLON, Michael F.C. (ed.)

Earning a Life: Working Children in Zimbabwe

Harare: Weaver Press, 2000. - 220 p.

ISBN 0-7974-2162-9

31. BOURDILLON, Michael F.C. ; HEBINCK , Paulus Gerardus Maria (eds)

Women, Men and Work: Rural Livelihoods in South-eastern Zimbabwe

Harare: Weaver Press, 2001. - 168 p.

ISBN: 0-77922-003-0

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/WOMEN/ /MEN/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /RURAL POPULATION/ /DEALERS/ /FOOD PRODUCTION/ /LABOUR
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32. BOURDILLON, Michael F.C. ; PFIGU, Tinashe

Child Domestic Workers in Zimbabwe

Harare: Weaver Press, 2006. - x-116 p.

ISBN: 1-77922-044-8

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/CHILD LABOUR/ /DOMESTIC WORKERS/ /LIVING CONDIONS/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/ /CHILD ABUSE/ /ZIMBABWE/

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33. BOURDILLON, Michael; RUREVO, Rumbidzai (eds)

Girls on the street

Harare: Weaver Press, 2003. - 60 p.

ISBN: 1-77922-016-2

/ENFANTS DES RUES/ /FILLES/ /ZIMBABWE/

/STREET CHILDREN/ /GIRLS/ /ZIMBABWE/

Call N°: *** 02.04.02/RUR/14599

34. BOURDILLON, Michael; WHITE, Ben; MYERS, William E.

Re-assessing Minimum-age Standards for Children's Work

International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy. Vol. 29, Issue 3, 2009, p. 106-117

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to call for re-thinking of the universal minimum-age approach to problems of child labour.

Design/methodology/approach – The authors point out that there has been no serious policy analysis on universal minimum-age approaches, and question common assumptions concerning such policies by reviewing available knowledge on the impact of work on children.

Findings – Available research does not support a presumption that blanket minimum-age laws are beneficial. In some cases, it is clear that they are injurious to children, underlining the need for systematic policy analysis.

Practical implications – The promotion of universalized minimum-age policies should cease until their effect on children has been reliably assessed. In the meantime, more energy and investment should be devoted to alternative, proven ways of combating forms and conditions of work that are genuinely likely to cause harm, and to promoting access to education.

Originality/value – This paper contributes towards introducing more appropriate policy on children's work.

35. BOYDEN, Jo

Social and Cultural Meanings of Childhood

Development: Journal of the Society for International Development. No. 1, 1996, p. 18-22

/ENFANCE/ /DROITS DE L'ENFANT/ /ENFANTS/ /CONVENTIONS/ /THEORIE/ /NORMES SOCIALES/ /IDENTITE CULTURELLE/

/CHILDHOOD/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /CHILDREN/ /CONVENTIONS/ /THEORY/ /SOCIAL NORMS/ /CULTURAL IDENTITY/

36. BULU, Léon Tsambu

Enfants et jeunes dans le métier de la danse au sein des groupes musicaux modernes à Kinshasa. – p. 197-223

In: *Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa* / Ed. by Osita Agbu

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009. - iv-227 p.

(CODESRIA Book Series)

ISBN: 978-2-86978-251-8

Call N°: *** 13.09.02/AGB/14476

37. BURR, Rachel

Vietnam's Children in a Changing World
New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 2006. – x-247 p.
(The Rutgers Series in Childhood Studies)
ISBN : 0-8135-3796-7

/ENFANCE/ /DROITS DE L'ENFANT/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /ENFANTS DES RUES/ /CONDITIONS SOCIALES/ /READAPTATION PROFESSIONNELLE/ /ORGANISMES D'AIDE/ /VIETNAM/ /HANOI/

/CHILDHOOD/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /STREET CHILDREN/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION/ /AID INSTITUTIONS/ /VIETNAM/ /HANOI/

Call N°: *** 14.02.02/BUR/14639

38. CALLU, Elisabeth; JURMAND, Jean-Pierre; VULBEAU, Alain (eds)

La Place des jeunes dans la cité. Espace de rue, espaces de parole
Paris: L'Harmattan, 2005, Tome 2.- 322 p.
(Logiques sociales : Cahiers du griot)
ISBN: 2-7475-9273-1

/JEUNESSE/ /PROBLEMES SOCIAUX/ /CONDITIONS DE VIE/ /HABITAT/ /EDUCATION/ /ECOLES/ /CULTURE/ /EMPLOI/ /JUSTICE SOCIALE/ /POLITIQUE DE L'EMPLOI/ /INSERTION DES JEUNES/ /EXCLUSION PROFESSIONNELLE/

/YOUTH/ /SOCIAL PROBLEMS/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /HABITAT/ /EDUCATION/ /SCHOOLS/ /CULTURE/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /SOCIAL JUSTICE/ /EMPLOYMENT POLICY/ /YOUNG INSERTION/ /VOCATIONAL EXCLUSION/

Call N°: *** 14.02.02/CAL/13231

39. CHARLES, Joseph Okokon; CHARLES, Arit O.

Family and Child Labour: A Study of Child Hawkers in Calabar
Journal of Social Development in Africa. Vol. 19, n° 2, 2004, p. 113-133

Abstract: The article discussed hawking as a variant of child labour and examined the relationship between hawking and economic background of families in Calabar metropolis. Using historical, descriptive and survey research the researchers interviewed 700 child hawkers from the ages 1–16+ years in six clusters in Calabar. The study found that, although child labour has a long history in Calabar in particular and Efikland in general, child hawking as a variant of child labour is a product of the circumstance that emanate from economic hardships since the last quarter of the twentieth century. Although hawking begins at school age, there is a higher concentration of child hawkers in late primary and early secondary school classes than in early primary and late secondary school classes. Hawking is an ordered and organized activity which thrives among low-income parents and guardians as a coping strategy. Child hawking is a socialization process which prepares the child for adult economic life. It provides child-to-child learning and training for skill development. Child hawking becomes exploitative when it attracts stringent negative sanctions; otherwise it is like any other "child service" to a family that is in need of such assistance.

40. CHAWLA, Louise

Growing Up in an Urbanizing World
Paris: UNESCO, 2002.- 254p.
ISBN: 1-85383-828-4

/VILLES/ /URBANISATION/ /DEVELOPPEMENT HUMAIN/ /ENFANTS/ /DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'ENFANT/ /JEUNESSE/ /ARGENTINE/ /AUSTRALIE/ /INDE/ /NORVEGE/ /POLOGNE/ /AFRIQUE DU SUD/ /ROYAUME-UNI/ /ETATS-UNIS/

/TOWNS/ /URBANIZATION/ /HUMAN DEVELOPMENT/ /CHILDREN/ /CHILD DEVELOPMENT/ /YOUTH/
/ARGENTINA/ /AUSTRALIA/ /INDIA/ /NORWAY/ /POLAND/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /UNITED KINGDOM/
/UNITED STATES/

Call N°: *** 14.04.03/CHA/14612

41. CHERNOFF, John M.

Hustling is not Stealing: Stories of an African Bar Girl
Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2003. - 480 p.
ISBN: 0-226-10352-8

/FEMMES/ /CONDITIONS SOCIALES/ /AFRIQUE/ /GHANA/ /TOGO/ /BURKINA FASO/

/WOMEN/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /AFRICA/ /GHANA/ /TOGO/ /BURKINA FASO/

Call N°: *** 14.02.03/CHE/13769

42. CIGNO, Allesandro, ROSATI, Furio ; GUARCELLO, Lorenzo

Does Globalization Increase Child Labour?
World Development. Volume 30, n° 9, 2002, p. 1579-1589

Abstract : There is no empirical evidence that trade exposure per se increases child labor. As trade theory and household economics lead us to expect, the cross country evidence seems to indicate that trade reduces or, at worst, has no significant effect on child labor. Consistently with the theory, a comparatively well-educated labor force, and active social policies, appear to be conducive to a reduction in child labor. For countries with a largely uneducated workforce, the problem is not so much globalization, as not being allowed to take part in it.

43. COLLIGNON, René ; DIOUF, Mamadou (eds)

Les jeunes : hantise de l'espace public dans les sociétés du Sud?
Autrepart, ISSN: 1278-3986; n° 18, 2001, 193 p.

44. COMAROFF, Jean; COMAROFF, John

Reflections on Youth from the Past to the Postcolony. – p. 19-30
In: Makers and Breakers: Children & Youth in Postcolonial Africa / Ed. by Alcinda Honwana, Filip De Boeck

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2005. – xii-244 p.

ISBN: 0-85255-434-6

Call N°: *** 14.02.02/HON/13218

45. COMBIER, Annick

Les enfants de la rue en Mauritanie : l'initiative de Nouakchott
Paris: L'Harmattan, 1994.- 207 p.
ISBN: 2-7384-2386-8

/ENFANTS DES RUES/ /CONDITIONS DE VIE/ /DROGUES/ /PROSTITUTION/ /PRISON/ /MORT/
/TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE/ /MAURITANIE/ /VOL/ /NOUAKCHOTT/

/STREET CHILDREN/ /LIVING CONDITIONS/ /DRUGS OF ABUSE/ /PROSTITUTION/ /PRISON/
/DEATH/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /VOCATIONAL TRAINING/ /MAURITANIA/ /THEFT/ /NOUAKCHOTT/

Call N°: *** 02.04.02/COM/13236

46. COUAO-ZOTTI, Ludovic A.

Le phénomène 'Vidomégon': une autre forme de trafic d'enfant dans la ville de Cotonou. – p. 111-132
In: Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa / Ed. by Osita Agbu
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009. - iv-227 p.

(CODESRIA Book Series)

ISBN: 978-2-86978-251-8

Call N°: *** 13.09.02/AGB/14476

47. COURADE, Georges (eds.)

L'Afrique des idées reçues
Paris: Belin, 2006.- 399 p.
(Mappemonde)
ISBN: 978-2-7011-4321-7

/SOUS-DEVELOPPEMENT/ /RESSOURCES NATURELLES/ /CORRUPTION/ /SIDA/ /MIGRATION/
/DEBOISEMENT/ /ESCLAVAGE/ /GUERRE/ /ETHNICITE/ /ETAT/ /DEMOCRATIE/ /PAUVRETE/
/AGRICULTURE/ /PAYSANNERIE/ /ACCROISSEMENT DE LA POPULATION/ /JEUNESSE/ /ENFANTS DES
RUES/ /ECONOMIE OCCULTE/ /INDUSTRIALISATION/ /INTERNET/ /DECENTRALISATION/ /AFRIQUE/

/UNDERDEVELOPMENT/ /NATURAL RESOURCES/ /CORRUPTION/ /AIDS/ /MIGRATION/
/DEFORESTATION/ /SLAVERY/ /WAR/ /ETHNICITY/ /STATE/ /DEMOCRACY/ /POVERTY/
/AGRICULTURE/ /PEASANTRY/ /POPULATION GROWTH/ /YOUTH/ /STREET CHILDREN/ /HIDDEN
ECONOMY/ /INDUSTRIALIZATION/ /INTERNET/ /DECENTRALIZATION/ /AFRICA/

Call N°: *** 03.02.03/COU/14049

48. CUNNIEN, Keith A; ROGERS, Nicole Martin; MORTIMER, Jeylan T.

Adolescent Work Experience and Self-efficacy
International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy. Vol. 29, Issue 3, 2009, p. 164-175

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to assess the relationship between high school work experiences and self-efficacy.

Design/methodology/approach – Ordinary least squares regressions are applied to longitudinal data from the Youth Development Study to examine work experiences and self-efficacy.

Findings – The analyses indicate that employment fosters self-efficacy in multiple realms. Occasional and sporadic workers exhibit less self-efficacy than steady workers. Supervisory support may be especially important in enhancing adolescents' confidence as they anticipate their future family lives, community participation, personal health and economic achievements.

Research limitations/implications – This research includes only a small set of the work dimensions that may be important for adolescents. Ethnography and in-depth interviews are recommended to further explore the subjective and emotional dimensions of youth work experiences.

Practical implications – In developing policies and guidance, educators, parents and employers should be aware that steady employment and supervisory support enhance the development of adolescent self-efficacy.

Originality/value – This paper finds evidence that adolescent work experiences spill over to influence youth's developing confidence in the realms of family life, community and personal health.

It also suggests that sporadic and occasional work patterns can impair the development of self efficacy in adolescence.

49. DAVIES, Matthew

A Childish Culture? Shared Understandings, Agency and Intervention: an Anthropological Study of Street children in Northwest Kenya
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research. Vol. 15, n°. 3, 2008, p. 309-330

Abstract: Street children in Makutano, northwest Kenya, form strong, stable social groups. Group activity functions through a well-defined structure involving leadership and close personal and economic relationships. This article shows how group solidarity is maintained through the sharing of a common subculture of spatial understandings, games, activities, dress, language and bodily actions. Through the group, the children experience a quality of life that negates the validity of common interventionist strategies. Moreover, given their high levels of competency, policies for working with these street children should be based on dialogue and should act to empower them through expanding the choices available to them.

50. DE WAAL, Alex; ARGENTI, Nicolas (eds)

Young Africa: Realizing the Rights of Children and Youth

Trenton: Africa World Press, 2002. - xiv-284 p.
ISBN: 0-86543-842-0

/CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /YOUTH/ /CHILD SURVIVAL/ /WAR/ /MILITARISM/ /AIDS/ /HIV/ /RELIGION/

/DROITS DE L'ENFANT/ /JEUNESSE/ /SURVIE INFANTILE/ /GUERRE/ /MILITARISME/ /SIDA/ /VIH/
/RELIGION/

Call N°: *** 04.02.01/DEW/12707

51. DELAGRANGE, Gilbert

Comment protéger l'enfant ? Protection, éducation, répression
Paris: Karthala, 2004.- 249 p.
(Questions d'enfances)
ISBN: 2-84586-435-3

/PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE/ /PARENTS/ /EDUCATION/ /IMMIGRATION/ /ABUS SEXUELS/
/SERVICES DE PRISE EN CHARGE DES ENFANTS/ /MAUVAIS TRAITEMENTS ENVERS LES ENFANTS/
/SERVICES SOCIAUX/ /FAMILLE/

/CHILD WELFARE/ /PARENTS/ /EDUCATION/ /IMMIGRATION/ /SEXUAL ABUSE/ /CHILD CARE
SERVICES/ /CHILD ABUSE/ /SOCIAL SERVICES/ /FAMILY/

Call N°: *** 02.05.03/DEL/12844

52. DIMITRIADIS, Greg

Studying Urban Youth Culture Primer: Primer
New York: Peter Lang Primers, 2008. – 166 p.
ISBN: 978-0-8204-7269-0

/JEUNESSE URBAINE/ /CULTURE/ /EDUCATION/ /ANTHROPOLOGIE/ /SOCIOLOGIE/ /RECHERCHE/

/URBAN YOUTH/ /CULTURE/ /EDUCATION/ /ANTHROPOLOGY/ /SOCIOLOGY/ /RESEARCH/

Call N°: *** 14.02.04/DIM/14604

53. DIOP, Rosalie Aduayi

Survivre à la pauvreté et à l'exclusion. Le travail des adolescentes dans les marchés de Dakar
Paris : Karthala ; Dakar : Afrimap ; CREPOS, 2010.- 234 p.
(Hommes et sociétés: Sciences économiques et politiques)
ISBN : 978-2-8111-0384-2

Résumé : Cet ouvrage propose un éclairage novateur sur le travail des adolescentes dans les pays en développement. En effet, l'auteure met l'accent sur les stratégies de survie des jeunes filles qu'elle étudie, ce qui lui permet de mieux rendre compte de leur espace d'autonomie et de leur dynamisme. C'est ainsi qu'elle privilégie l'observation de leurs activités multiformes où s'expriment leur volonté et leurs aspirations dans une situation de crise économique. Elle tente aussi d'explorer la part cachée du travail des adolescentes grâce à une approche autorisant le croisement des données. Elle rend ainsi compte de la complexité du vécu d'adolescentes fragiles, mais responsables. Ce livre propose une connaissance concrète et une meilleure compréhension du travail des adolescentes ainsi que des logiques exprimées dans un contexte social de pauvreté et de fragilité. Il cherche à bien cerner les processus qui conduisent les adolescentes à travailler à un âge précoce dans les marchés, exposées à des risques, mais déterminées surtout à construire leur avenir dans un environnement précaire.

54. DRISKELL, David

Creating Better Cities with Children and Youth: A Manual for Participation
Paris: UNESCO Publishing, 2002. - 208 p.
ISBN: 978-1-85383-853-8

/VILLES/ /DEVELOPPEMENT DES COLLECTIVITES/ /PARTICIPATION SOCIALE/ /ENFANTS/
/JEUNESSE/ /PARTICIPATION DES JEUNES/

/TOWNS/ /COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/ /SOCIAL PARTICIPATION/ /CHILDREN/ /YOUTH/ /YOUTH'S
PARTICIPATION/

Call N°: *** 14.04.03/DRI/14613

55. DROZ, Yvan

Street Children and the Work Ethic New Policy for an Old Moral, Nairobi (Kenya)
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research. Vol. 13, n° 3, 2006, p. 349-363

Abstract: Kenyan policy-makers use the language of children's rights to legitimize, within the new global political order, an old colonial concern about controlling the urban marginal population. The local business community's worries about the safety of Nairobi's streets stand paramount, while the growing financial and political leverage of NGOs interfering in local affairs in the name of street children's rights is looked upon with suspicion. Accusing the abstract universalism of the language of children's rights of being incompatible with local values, the local political elite seeks to muster support by offering an alternative version based on the local Kikuyu ethos of the 'accomplished man'. This version sits well with international development agencies' abandonment of the term 'street children' in favour of 'street families'. Deportation and forced labour of children and youth are sanctified as moral imperatives expected to restore the meaning of family to its rightful place in the local business morale.

56. EKPO-OTU, Mfom Umoren

Getting Them Young: Child labour in Ikot Ekpene from a Historical Perspective. – p. 21-34

In: Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa / Ed. by Osita Agbu

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009. - iv-227 p.

(CODESRIA Book Series)

ISBN: 978-2-86978-251-8

Call N°: *** 13.09.02/AGB/14476

57. ENDA TIERS MONDE, Dakar

Deux Regards sur l'enfant travailleur africain

Dakar: Enda Tiers-Monde, Jeunesse Action, février 1996.- 42 p.

/TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL/ /ENFANTS DES RUES/ /APPRENTISSAGE/
/AFRIQUE/

/CHILD LABOUR/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/ /STREET CHILDREN/ /APPRENTICESHIP/ /AFRICA/

Call N°: *** 13.09.02/JEU/09978

58. ENDA-TIERS-MONDE, Dakar

Enfants en recherche et en action: une alternance africaine d'animation urbaine

Dakar: Enda-Editions, 1995.- 250 p.

(Série Etudes et Recherches / Enda, n° 181-182-1983)

ISBN: 92-9130-012-8

/ENFANTS/ /PROBLEMES SOCIAUX/ /PROGRAMMES DE FORMATION/ /RECHERCHE/ /MOTIVATION/
/TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /DROITS DE L'ENFANT/ /VILLES/ /ANIMATION URBAINE/ /AFRIQUE/

/CHILDREN/ /SOCIAL PROBLEMS/ /TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ /RESEARCH/ /MOTIVATION/ /CHILD
LABOUR/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /TOWNS/ /URBAN ANIMATION/ /AFRICA/

Call N°: *** 14.02.02/END/08638

59. ENDA-TIERS-MONDE, Dakar

Voix des enfants d'Afrique : travail, forcé et organisation des enfants et jeunes travailleurs

Dakar: Enda-Editions, 1999.- 148 p.

(Série Etudes et Recherches / Enda, n° 200-201)
ISBN: 92-9130021-7

/ENFANTS/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /JEUNES TRAVAILLEURS/ /DROITS DE L'ENFANT/
/ORGANISATIONS DES ENFANTS/

/CHILDREN/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /YOUNG WORKERS/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /CHILDREN'S
ORGANIZATIONS/

CALL N°: *** 14.02.02/END/12535

60. EZEMBE, Ferdinand

L'Enfant africain et ses univers : approches psychologiques et culturelles

Paris: Karthala, 2003.- 359 p.

(Questions d'enfance)

ISBN: 2-84586-453-1

/ENFANTS/ /FAMILLE/ /PLURALISME CULTUREL/ /ESCLAVAGE/ /PSYCHOLOGIE/ /MYTHOLOGIE/
/RELIGION/ /MAUVAIS TRAITEMENTS ENVERS LES ENFANTS/ /SEXUALITE/ /MIGRATION/ /ABUS
SEXUELS/ /INCESTE/ /DIVERSITE CULTURELLE/ /COLONISATION/ /ORGANISATION DE LA FAMILLE/
/AFRIQUE/ /FRANCE/

/CHILDREN/ /FAMILY/ /CULTURAL PLURALISM/ /SLAVERY/ /PSYCHOLOGY/ /MYTHOLOGY/
/RELIGION/ /CHILD ABUSE/ /SEXUALITY/ /MIGRATION/ /SEXUAL ABUSE/ /INCEST/ /CULTURAL
DIVERSITY/ /COLONIZATION/ /FAMILY ORGANIZATION/ /AFRICA/ /FRANCE/

Call N°: *** 14.02.02/EZE/12843

61. FIGUEIREDO, Jose B.; HAAN, Arjan de (eds)

Social Exclusion: An ILO Perspective

Geneva: ILO, 1998. - v-129 p.

(Research series / IILS, n° 111)

ISBN: 92-9014-577-3

/INEGALITE SOCIALE/ /PAUVRETE/ /MARGINALITE/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /SECURITE SOCIALE/
/EXCLUSION SOCIALE/ /DISCRIMINATION PAR LE GENRE/

/SOCIAL INEQUALITY/ /POVERTY/ /MARGINALITY/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /SOCIAL SECURITY/ /SOCIAL
EXCLUSION/ /GENDER DISCRIMINATION/

Call N°: *** 05.03.05/FIG/11873

62. GAMLIN, Jennie; PASTOR, Maria Eugenia

Child Labour in Latin America: Theory, Policy, Practice

International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy. Vol. 29, Issue 3, 2009, p. 118-129

Abstract: Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to examine the theory, policy and practice of child labour in Latin America. Interventions to reduce child labour are more likely to be successful if they are locally driven, supported by legislation and based on theoretical understandings of childhood that reflect the realities and needs of the children, families and communities whose lives they aim to improve.

Design/methodology/approach – Sociological and anthropological discourses on children's life worlds are reviewed to situate changes in our understanding of child labour. These theoretical developments are then discussed in the light of changing international legislation, such as ILO's convention 182. Recent statistics suggest a trend for declining child labour and we study the link between statistics, theoretical and legislative positions.

Findings – The ILO's 2006 child labour statistics and examples of policies in Latin America support the hypothesis that theoretical developments in the concept of childhood have influenced successful interventions aimed at its reduction. This theory-policy-practice partnership appears to have been a

catalyst for the development of successful "government-private-enterprise – civil society" programmes to reduce child labour.

Research limitations/implications – Although these multi-sectorial strategies have been successful in Latin America, further research is needed to see whether similar policies and interventions can be repeated in other regions.

Originality/value – The paper is original in its linking of theory, policy and practice in the context of recent statistics and programmes at reducing child labour in Latin America.

63. GARCIA, Marito H.; FARES, Jean (eds)

Youth in Africa's Labor Market

Washington: The World Bank, 2008. - xv-293 p.

(Directions in Development, Human Development)

ISBN: 978-0-8213-6884-8

/JEUNESSE/ /MARCHE DU TRAVAIL/ /VIE ACTIVE/ /PASSAGE A LA VIE ACTIVE/ /EMPLOI/
/CHOMAGE/ /AFRIQUE/

/YOUTH/ /LABOUR MARKET/ /WORKING LIFE/ /TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK/
/EMPLOYMENT/ /UNEMPLOYMENT/ /AFRICA/

Call N°: *** 14.02.02/GAR/14605

64. GOLDBERG, Ellis Jay

Trade, Reputation, and Child Labor in Twentieth-century Egypt

New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. - x-211 p.

ISBN: 0-312-29629-0

/COMMERCE/ /COTON/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /POLITIQUE ECONOMIQUE/ /LEGISLATION DU
TRAVAIL/ /EGYPTE/

/TRADE/ /COTTON/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /LABOUR LEGISLATION/ /EGYPT/

Call N°: *** 09.01.01/GOL/14610

65. GRANT, Miriam R.

Difficult Debut: Social and Economic Identities of Urban Youth in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

Canadian Journal of African Studies. Vol. 37, n° 2/3, 2003, p. 411-439

Abstract: This article examines social and economic identities of urban youth in Zimbabwe on the basis of interviews conducted in 1998 and 1999 in three high density suburbs - Nkulumane, Luveve, Lobengula - in Bulawayo, the second largest city of Zimbabwe. The data presented derive from 120 household dyad interviews with youth and their parents and guardians. The article aims to tease out some of the linkages between education and skill levels, economic and housing vulnerability, and social relations for youth in the urban arena. It also explores how youth are taking responsibility for their social and economic identities and how household members and, to a lesser extent, the community play a role in this process. In this context, the article finishes with a brief exploration of the idea of the development and nurturance of youth as a significant aspect of social capital. (ASC Leiden abstract)

66. GRIESEL, R. Dev; SWART-KRUGER, Jill; CHAWLA, Louise

'Children in South Africa Can Make a Difference' An Assessment of 'Growing Up in Cities' in Johannesburg

Childhood. Vol. 9, n° 1, 2002, p. 83-100

Abstract: The article presents the evaluation of two Johannesburg sites of 'Growing Up in Cities', a project that involves children in documenting and improving their urban environments, with respect to the effect of project participation. Participating children and their parents were surveyed or interviewed regarding the project's value and effect on the children. In addition, the children were measured on scales of self-esteem, locus of control and self-efficacy, and compared with control

groups. The results of the evaluation are summarized, and claims about the value of children's participation in community development are critically reviewed.

67. GUEYE BA, Cina

Culture, pauvreté et reconfiguration du lien social : étude des représentations, pratiques et stratégies des jeunes issus de milieux populaires dans le contexte urbain dakarais : le cas de Yeumbeul Nord Dakar: Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis, 2005-2006.- 149 p.

Mémoire, DEA, Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis, UFR de lettres et sciences humaines, Section de sociologie, 2005-2006

/JEUNESSE/ /PAUVRETE/ /VILLES/ /CULTURE/ /STRATEGIES DE SURVIE/ /CHANGEMENT SOCIAL/
/SENEGAL/ /DAKAR/ /YEUMBEUL/

/YOUTH/ /POVERTY/ /TOWNS/ /CULTURE/ /SURVIVAL STRATEGIES/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /SENEGAL/
/DAKAR/ /YEUMBEUL/

Call N°: *** 14.02.02/GUE/14530

68. HAMMARBERG, Thomas

The Convention on the Rights of the Child: New Attitudes to Children

Development: Journal of the Society for International Development. N° 1, 1996, p. 27-31

/DROITS DE L'ENFANT/ /ORDRES DU JOUR/ /POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE/ /SYSTEME DES
NATIONS UNIES/ /DROITS DE L'HOMME/ /DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL/
/CONVENTIONS/

/CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /AGENDAS/ /INTERNATIONAL POLITICS/ /UN SYSTEM/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/
/ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /CONVENTIONS/

69. HELVE, Helena; HOLM, Gunilla (eds)

Contemporary Youth Research: Local Expressions and Global Connections

Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005. - xv-223 p.

ISBN: 0-7546-4161-9

/JEUNESSE/ /RECHERCHE/ /MONDIALISATION/ /EDUCATION/ /TECHNOLOGIE/ /TRAVAIL/
/CULTURE/ /IDENTITE CULTURELLE/ /ETUDES SUR LA JEUNESSE/

/YOUTH/ /RESEARCH/ /GLOBALIZATION/ /EDUCATION/ /TECHNOLOGY/ /LABOUR/ /CULTURE/
/CULTURAL IDENTITY/ /YOUTH STUDIES/

Call N°: *** 14.02.02/HEL/14450

70. HELVE, Helena; WALLACE, Claire (eds)

Youth, Citizenship and Empowerment

Aldershot: Ashgate, 2001. - xvii-327 p.

ISBN: 0-7546-1646-0

/JEUNESSE/ /NATIONALITE/ /MARGINALITE/ /CONDITIONS SOCIALES/ /VIOLENCE/ /ABUS SEXUELS/
/MONDIALISATION/ /ENFANCE/ /ENFANTS DES RUES/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /SOCIETE CIVILE/
/POLITIQUE/ /DEVELOPPEMENT LOCAL/ /EUROPE/ /SLOVAQUIE/ /AFRIQUE DU SUD/ /UKRAINE/

/YOUTH/ /NATIONALITY/ /MARGINALITY/ /SOCIAL CONDITIONS/ /VIOLENCE/ /SEXUAL ABUSE/
/GLOBALIZATION/ /CHILDHOOD/ /STREET CHILDREN/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /CIVIL SOCIETY/
/POLITICS/ /LOCAL DEVELOPMENT/ /EUROPE/ /SLOVAKIA/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /UKRAINE/

Call N°: *** 14.02.02/HEL/13063

71. HONWANA, Alcinda; BOECK, Filip de

Makers and Breakers: Children and Youth in Postcolonial Africa

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Children's Rights in West Africa: the Case of the Gambia's Almudos

Human Rights Quarterly. Vol. 15, n° 3, August 1993, p. 499-532

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75. INTERNATIONAL CHILD LABOR PROGRAM. BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS, Washington

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76. JABEEN, Tahira

'But I've never been asked!' Research with Children in Pakistan

Children's Geographies. Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 405-419

Abstract: This paper provides some comparison and reflections based on the author's involvement in two children related research studies in Pakistan, one of which was conducted in quantitative while the other in the qualitative–interpretive research tradition. The former might be useful in mapping and quantifying the demographics of certain groups of children and the extent of their problems; it is done from the adult perspective. The latter provided children greater 'voice' and 'control' over the research process by giving them the power to fix the terms of the researcher–participant interaction, which, let them express and maintain their individuality, autonomy and privacy in the Pakistani cultural context characterized by rigid hierarchies of age, gender and class among others. Such research ensures children's rights to form opinions and express them in their preferred form and protect them against exploitation through research processes.

77. JACQUEMIN, M.

Travail domestique et travail des enfants, le cas d'Abidjan (Côte-d'Ivoire)
Revue Tiers Monde, Vol. XLIII, n° 170, avril-juin, p. 307-326

Résumé : Longtemps invisible, ou rendu tel, le travail domestique des enfants est en point de mire, au moment où l'urgence focalise l'attention sur les formes extrêmes de l'exploitation des enfants. En Côte-d'Ivoire, le « phénomène des petites bonnes » connaît d'importantes transformations, combinant les pratiques familiales anciennes d'éducation par le travail avec de plus récentes logiques salariales. En observant la diversité des situations, il semble difficile de prôner l'abolition, et plus juste d'orienter la réflexion sur les possibilités de réglementation des conditions de travail et de formation des petites domestiques, pour leur ouvrir des perspectives d'avenir et les aider à sortir du registre de la fatalité.

78. JACQUEMIN, Mélanie

Can The Language of Rights Get Hold Of The Complex Realities Of Child Domestic Work? The Case of Young Domestic Workers in Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research. Vol. 13, n° 3, 2006, p. 389-406

Abstract: This review examines refractions of children's rights in development practice from an anthropological point of view and considers the case of young domestic girls working in Abidjan. The author argues that child labour legislation and the children's rights perspective in Abidjan is permeated by patriarchal values that mask the exploitation of work performed in the domestic arena under the cover of (pseudo) kinship ties. The author contends that development programmes that target young domestic servants in a children's rights-framed approach risk obscuring situations where children are put to work and actually exploited.

79. JACQUEMIN, Mélanie Y.

Children's Domestic Work in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The Petites Bonnes have the Floor
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research. Vol. 11, n° 3, 2004, p. 383-397

Abstract: This article tries to analyse the evolution over the past 40 years of children's domestic work and its representations in urban Côte d'Ivoire, and, particularly, how these practices evolved from family work linked to educational processes, into the kind of wage work that exists today. Listening to the children themselves, the aim is to find out how the petites bonnes (young maids) perceive their situation as workers, how they make it their own and how they see their future.

80. JOHNSON, Victoria; IVAN-SMITH, Edda; GORDON, Gill; PRIDMORE, Pat; SCOTT, Patta (eds)

Stepping forward: Children and Young people's Participation in the Development Process
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82. KIELLAND, Anne; TOVO, Maurizia

Children at Work: Child Labor Practices in Africa
London: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2006. – xi-191 p.
ISBN 1-588-26-409-2

83. KING, Maylene Shung; SEPTEMBER, Rose; OKATCHA, Frederick Moses; CARDOSO, Carlos (eds)

Child Research in Africa
Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009. - 97 p.
(CODESRIA Monograph Series)
ISBN: 978-2-86978-262-4

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84. KRA, Kouamé Walter

Le travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire. Sens, rationalité et autonomie de l'action du travailleur enfant dans le secteur informel urbain: l'exemple de la ville d'Abidjan
Abidjan: Université de Cocody, 2006-2007.- xiii-357 p.
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86. LIEBEL, Manfred

Faux-semblants du rapport de l'OIT sur le travail des enfants
Alternatives Sud. Vol. 16, 2009, p. 71-78

Résumé : Outre la fiabilité improbable de ses chiffres et le caractère discutables de ses catégorisations, le dernier rapport de l'OIT sur le travail des enfants, s'il semble différer les idéaux « abolitionnistes », pêche toujours par le peu de cas qu'il fait des intérêts et des besoins concrets des enfants travailleurs, des revendications de leurs organisations et des effets des politiques de libéralisation, de dérégulation et de la privatisation.

87. LIEBEL, Manfred

Working Children as Social Subjects. The Contribution of Working Children's Organizations to Social Transformations
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research. Vol. 10, n° 3, 2003, p. 265-285

Abstract: The article focuses on the question of what significance the organizations of working children, which have sprung up in various regions of the Third World since the 1980s, have for processes of transformation in their societies. First, it looks at the common ground shared by the working children and their organizations in different countries. Second, it discusses what kind of social subject emerges from this discussion. Finally, the article asks what possible effects these organizations have on the children themselves or on the society around them.

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Washington: The National Academies Press, 2005. – xix-700 p.
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Vivre et survivre à Mexico : enfants et jeunes de la rue
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Conversations with Street Children in Harare, Zimbabwe
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Abstract: This article reports excerpts from conversations with 30 boys, aged between 8 and 16, working the streets of Harare (Zimbabwe). The conversations took place from February to November 1993. The excerpts describe the boys' living arrangements, their relationships and recreation, and their work. Far from presenting themselves as ruffians out to make a quick buck, the boys like to be

clean and well dressed. They respect hard work and they believe in the virtue of honesty. Older boys do not like to beg and they teach others how to park cars. Eleven of the boys also had weekly contracts to guard the cars of office workers.

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93. MENSA-BONSU, Henrietta J.A.N.; DOWUONA-HAMMOND, Christine (eds)

The Rights of Child in Ghana: Perspectives

Accra: Woeii Publishing Services, 1994. - xiv-122 p.

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Une stratégie pédagogique de formation et d'insertion socioprofessionnelle des jeunes déscolarisés par l'apprentissage de petits métiers d'utilité immédiate : essai d'évaluation de l'expérience de l'ONG Aide à l'Enfance du Congo Brazzaville

Dakar: Université Marien Ngouabi, 2007-2008.- 74 p.

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Geneva: Nations Unies, Décembre 1990.- 35 p.
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Problématique du travail des enfants et stratégies de survie au Congo Brazzaville. – p. 133-150
In: Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa / Ed. by Osita Agbu
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100. OFFIT, Thomas A.

Conquistadores de la Calle: Child Street Labor in Guatemala City
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Children in Servitude: Child Labour in the Hand Knotted Carpet Industry
Idoc Internazionale. Vol. 24, n° 4, October-December 1994, p. 14-17

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102. POWELL, Mary Ann; SMITH, Anne B.

Children's Participation Rights in Research
Childhood. Vol. 16, n° 1, February 2009, p. 124-142

Abstract: This article explores children's participation in research, from the perspectives of researchers who have conducted research with children. Researchers' reports, gained using an email interviewing method, suggest that children's participation rights are particularly compromised when the potential child participants are considered vulnerable and the topic of the research is regarded as sensitive. Such perceptions result in stringent gatekeeping procedures that prevent some children from participating in research. This article concludes that children should be viewed, not as vulnerable passive victims, but as social actors who can play a part in the decision to participate in research. Such a view would result in more careful attention to communicating effectively with children about research, and ensuring that they may have a more central role in decision-making about participation.

103. QVORTRUP, Jens; BARDY, Marjatta; SGRITTA, Giovanni; WINTERSBERGER, Helmut (eds.)

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104. ROBSON, Elsbeth; PORTER, Gina; HAMPSHIRE, Kate; BOURDILLON, Michael

'Doing it Right?': Working with Young Researchers in Malawi to Investigate Children, Transport and Mobility

Children's Geographies. Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 467-480

Abstract: This paper explores involving children in Malawi in research about young people, mobility and transport, respecting their rights of participation, education, and protection from exploitation. The Malawi study forms one component of a research project taking place in three sub-Saharan African countries. A foundation of the larger project was the conviction that children are experts on their own lives; therefore seeking children's views was essential, thus respecting the UNCRC. We also embraced an ethical approach, that 'the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration'. We reflect on challenges in putting ethical principles into practice in the inevitably messy real-world.

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106. SCHLEMMER, Bernard

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Paris: Karthala: ORSTOM, 1996. – 522 p.

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ISBN: 2-86537-686-9

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107. SCHLEMMER, Bernard (ed.)

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London: ZED Books, 2000. - xi-338 p.

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108. SERRA, Carlos

Sur le carreau : une étude sur la précarité sociale dans trois villes du Mozambique

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109. SEVEDE-BARDEM, Isabelle

Précarités juvéniles en milieu urbain africain, Ouagadougou : aujourd'hui, chacun se cherche

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Paris: L'Harmattan, 2005.- vi-474 p.

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111. TIENDA, Marta; WILSON, William Julius (eds)

Youth in Cities: A Cross-National Perspective

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. - xii-288 p.

(The Jacobs Foundation Series on Adolescence)

ISBN: 0-521-00581-7

/JEUNESSE URBAINE/ /JEUNES TRAVAILLEURS/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /CHANGEMENT SOCIAL/
/JUSTICE SOCIALE/ /VIOLENCE/ /SANTE PUBLIQUE/ /ETUDES DE CAS/ /BRESIL/ /JORDANIE/
/AFRIQUE DU SUD/ /OUGANDA/ /ETATS-UNIS/

/URBAN YOUTH/ /YOUNG WORKERS/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /SOCIAL CHANGE/ /SOCIAL JUSTICE/
/VIOLENCE/ /PUBLIC HEALTH/ /CASE STUDIES/ /BRAZIL/ /JORDAN/ /SOUTH AFRICA/ /UGANDA/
/UNITED STATES/

Call N°: *** 14.04.03/TIE/14645

112. TORIMIRO, Dixon Olu

Children Exploitation in the Labour Process: Empirical Exposition from Ile-Ife, Nigeria. – p. 63-80

In: Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa / Ed. by Osita Agbu

Dakar: CODESRIA, 2009. - iv-227 p.

(CODESRIA Book Series)

ISBN: 978-2-86978-251-8

Call N°: *** 13.09.02/AGB/14476

113. TWUM-DANSO, Afua

Situating Participatory Methodologies in Context: the Impact of Culture on Adult-child Interactions in
Research and other Projects

Children's Geographies. Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 379-389

Abstract: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child marked a significant
development in thinking about children and their rights. For the first time in the history of the United
Nations, this treaty recognises children as autonomous individuals and holders of rights. As a result,
numerous organisations and academic institutions have adopted a children's-rights approach in their
work with children, which predominately foregrounds participatory approaches. However, questions
remain about how effective such an approach is when undertaken with children in societies around
the world. The aim of this paper is to situate participatory projects undertaken with children in context
– with a particular focus on the social and cultural features of a given society, namely Ghana, which
was the first country to ratify the Convention in February 1990.

114. VAKAOTI, Patrick

Researching Street-frequenting Young People in Suva: Ethical Considerations and their Impacts
Children's Geographies. Volume 7, Issue 4, November 2009, p. 435-450

Abstract: This paper discusses the reflections and experiences of conducting research with street-frequenting young people on the streets of Suva, Fiji. Much attention is devoted to ethical considerations and their impacts in relation to the issues of access, the researcher's positionality and data collection methods. These are important for two reasons, one this study is the first in-depth research with children and young people on the streets of Suva, Fiji and secondly the methodology adopted is novel to the context. The methodology is influenced by the new sociology of childhood congruent with the notion of rights-based research with children and young people. Participation lies at the centre of this approach dictating a shift in the way children and young people are perceived and influencing the choice of research methods adopted in understanding them. The paper takes the position that there is much to be understood in this area of research with children and young people on the streets of Fiji and perhaps of the Pacific. The experiences are worth sharing especially in societies where an appreciation for research and its outcomes are poorly appreciated and acknowledged.

115. VERLET, Martin

Grandir à Nima, (Ghana): les figures du travail dans un faubourg populaire d'Accra
Paris: Karthala, 2005.- 325 p.
(Hommes et sociétés)
ISBN: 2-84586-666-6

/TRAVAIL/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /GHANA/ /FORMES DU TRAVAIL/ /NIMA/

/LABOUR/ /CHILD LABOUR/ /GHANA/ /LABOUR FORMS/ /NIMA/

Call N°: *** 13.01.01/VER/14611

116. WESTON, Burns H. (ed.)

Child Labor and Human Rights: Making Children Matter
Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2005.- xxv-541 p.
ISBN: 1-58826-349-5

/TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /DROITS DE L'HOMME/ /DROIT DE L'ENFANT/ /ETUDES DE CAS/
/TANZANIE/ /PHILIPINES/ /BRESIL/

/CHILD LABOUR/ /HUMAN RIGHTS/ /CHILDREN'S RIGHTS/ /CASE STUDIES/ /TANZANIA/
/PHILIPINES/ /BRAZIL/

Call No.: *** 13.09.02/WES/14836

117. WHITE, Ben

Children, Work and "Child Labour": Changing Responses to the Employment of Children
Development and Change. Vol. 25, n° 4, 1994, October, p. 849-878

/ENFANTS/ /TRAVAIL/ /EMPLOI/ /PAYS EN DEVELOPPEMENT/ /DROIT/ /CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL/
/TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /GOUVERNEMENTS/

/CHILDREN/ /LABOUR/ /EMPLOYMENT/ /DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ /LAW/ /WORKING CONDITIONS/
/CHILD LABOUR/ /GOVERNMENT/

118. YOUNG, Lorraine; BARRETT, Hazel

Issues of Access and Identity Adapting Research Methods with Kampala Street Children
Childhood. A Global Journal of Child Research. Vol. 8, n° 3, 2001, p. 383-395

Abstract: The issues of researcher access and identity are important ethical considerations when researching children. They are particularly significant when the children are a highly marginalized

group such as those living on the street. Using research with street children in Kampala, Uganda, as an exemplar, this article explores the methodological issues associated with gaining access to street children and reducing the influence of the researcher's 'outsider' identity, when undertaking sociospatial research. Through the adoption of a child-centred methodology and the adaptation of ethnographic, oral and visual methods, in conjunction with the children themselves, this article illustrates how meaningful results can be gleaned without the inhibitory effects of limited access and outsider influence.

Part II / Partie II
Electronic documents / Documents électroniques

Part II / Partie II : Electronic documents / Documents électroniques

1. ADJIWANOU, Vissého

Impact de la pauvreté sur la scolarisation et le travail des enfants de 6-14 ans au Togo
Université de Lomé, Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International, Unité de recherche Démographique, Juillet 2005

Résumé : L'enquête sur la 'Famille, les migrations et l'urbanisation' (EFAMTO) réalisée en 2000 par l'Unité de Recherche Démographique (URD) de l'Université de Lomé a servi de base à l'analyse des déterminants de la scolarisation et/ou du travail des enfants au Togo. Sur les 2946 enfants de 6-14 ans concernés par l'analyse, 46% sont des filles ; 28% sont uniquement scolarisés et ne participent pas à la force du travail, 49% allient le travail à la scolarisation, 7% ne font rien et 15% sont occupés sur le marché du travail. Une estimation par le probit bivarié est utilisée en vue de la détermination des facteurs explicatifs de la scolarisation et/ou du travail des enfants et révèle que, les ménages scolarisent leurs enfants de moins en moins mais les engagent sur le marché du travail de manière croissante au fur et à mesure que leurs conditions de vie se dégradent.

Abstract: Based on 'Family, migrations and urbanizations' the survey was carried out on 2000 by the Unity of Research in Demography (University of Lomé). This paper aims to estimate the effect of poverty on schooling and child labor. About 2946 children were interviewed with 46% of girls; 28% go only to school, 49% combine school and work, 15% work only and 7% do neither work nor go school. The obtained results are based upon the bivariate probit model. The results point out that household poverty is one of the factor that discourages parents to send children to school
<http://www.saga.cornell.edu/saga/educconf/adjivanou.pdf>

2. ADMASSIE, Assefa; BEDI, Arjun Singh

Attending School: Two 'Rs' and Child Work in Rural Ethiopia
The Hague: Institute of Social Studies, 2003. – 57 p.
(Working paper series / Institute of Social Studies. General series, ISSN: 0921-0210; No. 387)

Abstract: Rural Ethiopia has amongst the highest rates of children's labor force activity in the world. Children start assuming household and farm responsibilities as early as four years of age and on average contribute 29-30 hours of labor per week. This paper examines the consequences of working on the formal human capital development of children. In particular, we investigate whether the number of hours worked by children has an effect on school attendance and on their reading and writing ability (RWA). We detect a nonlinear relationship between hours of work and school attendance/RWA of children.

Initially, there is a positive link between working and schooling/RWA. However, at between 16-22 hours of work, the reading and writing ability of children begins to suffer while school attendance is not affected. Beyond this threshold RWA and school attendance suffer.

<http://www.csaе.ox.ac.uk/conferences/2004-GPRaHDiA/papers/5h-Bedi-CSAE2004.pdf>

3. AFENYADU, Dela

Child Labour in Fisheries and Aquaculture, a Ghanaian Perspective
Rome: FAO, 2010. – 15 p.
The FAO Workshop on Child Labour in Fisheries and Aquaculture in Cooperation with ILO, FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy, April 14 - 16, 2010
http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/WorkshopFisheries2010/WFPapers/DAfenyaduChild_LabourGhana.pdf

4. AMIN, Aloysius Ajab

The Socio-economic Impact of Child Labour in Cameroon / L'impact socio-économique de l'emploi des enfants au Cameroun
Labour, Capital and Society / Travail, Capital et Société. Vol. 27, n° 2, 1994, p. 235-248

Abstract: The current economic situation in Cameroon has greatly increased the incidence of child labour. The economic crisis has caused a drastic reduction in economic activities and growing unemployment. The informal sector has become very important for the survival of many, notably women and children. Child labour is practised in different forms in both rural and urban environments. In the rural areas, children are mainly involved in agricultural activities, although they also perform domestic tasks. In the urban environment, child labour takes the form of domestic labour, 'invisible' child labour, street child labour, and apprenticeships. There are also children involved in beggary and illegal activities, such as prostitution. Family ties are weakening rapidly in the urban areas, where most children are working under increasingly difficult conditions. The policy implications of this situation are outlined and measures are suggested for improvement. (ASC Leiden abstract)

Résumé : Le Cameroun a une population estimative de 12 millions d'habitants, 46,4 % de celle-ci constitue un groupe âgé de 0 à 15 ans, surtout dans les zones rurales. Par conséquent, la force potentielle de l'emploi des enfants est très élevée. Il n'y a pas encore eu des renseignements adéquats sur l'emploi des enfants au Cameroun. Néanmoins, les observations faites en passant montrent une incidence élevée du travail que font les enfants dans le pays entier. En termes réels, le PIB a connu une baisse de 50 % dans les cinq dernières années. Le pouvoir d'achat global a brutalement chuté, le revenu par habitant a baissé, donnant un taux de croissance démographique de 2,9 %. Depuis un certain temps, le gouvernement met en exécution l'ajustement structurel ou le programme de redressement économique. Le résultat de tout ceci est la réduction des dépenses dans le secteur social, de la qualité et la quantité de l'enseignement, surtout dans le secteur primaire et cela amène augmentation du taux de chômage. Il y a une tendance vers l'augmentation de l'analphabétisme, ainsi que de la pauvreté et des familles s'engagent de plus en plus dans les activités économiques marginales et irrégulières. De plus, il y a un nombre croissant des enfants qui s'engagent dans des activités diverses visant, soit à augmenter le revenu de la famille, soit simplement comme des moyens de survie. Tous ces facteurs ont des conséquences graves en ce qui concerne le travail que font les enfants. Il y a des facteurs étroitement liés entre eux qui contribuent à l'emploi des enfants surtout dans les conditions où ils sont exploités. Nous avons fait des analyses détaillées qui mettent l'accent sur des activités et leurs conséquences sur les enfants, les familles et l'économie. Cette étude finit par mettre l'accent sur les implications politiques de grande envergure et des suggestions. (Abstract from author)

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdf?vid=14&hid=107&sid=93b072f2-85e7-4c8b-b320-813f6a2f8217%40sessionmgr111>

5. **ANARFI, John ; GENT, Saskia; HASHIM, Iman; IVERSEN, Vegard; SUMAIYA, Khair; KWANKYE, Stephen; TAGOE, Cynthia Addoquaye; THORSEN, Dorte; WHITEHEAD, Ann**

Voices of Child Migrants a better Understanding of how Life is
Brighton: University of Sussex, Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, 2005. - 56 p.

http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/other_publications/Voices_of_Children.pdf

6. **ANDVIG, Jens Chr.**

Child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Exploration
Forum for Development Studies. N° 2, 1998, p. 327-362

Abstract: The article explores the different strands of literature that deal with child labour in sub-Saharan Africa. Public reports as well as the social science and some of the NGO literature are discussed. Analytically, the emphasis is on the decision-making structure including the children's own choices. It is argued that the behaviour of families and households is crucial both at the demand and supply end for most of the child labour observed in sub-Saharan Africa.

7. **ANDVIG, Jens Chr. ; CANAGARAJAH, Sudharshan ; KIELLAND, Anne**

Issues in Child Labor in Africa
Washington: The World Bank, September 2001. - 41 p.

(Africa Region Human Development Working Paper Series)
http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/andvig_canadaraja_kielland .pdf

8. APTEKAR, Lewis; HEINONEN, Paola

Methodological Implications of Contextual Diversity in Research on Street Children
Children, Youth and Environments. Vol. 13, n° 1, Spring 2003, 21 p.

Abstract: This paper draws on findings from research conducted by the authors in Nairobi, Kenya; Cali, Colombia; and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to suggest the significance that the diversity of street children has for research. It considers implications of this heterogeneity for sampling and data collection, while advising caution in taking the validity of studies of street children at face value.

http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13_1Articles/CYE_CurrentIssue_ArticleMethodologicalImplication_Aptekar_Heinonen.htm

9. BALLE, J.; BHUKUTH, A.; RADJA, K.

Travail des enfants, enfants des rues et approche par les capacités : Liens méthodologiques et implications pour les politiques
Éthique et économique / Ethics and Economics. Vol. 4, n° 1, 2006, 14 p.

Résumé : Le débat sur le travail des enfants a pris une ampleur considérable ces vingt dernières années. Les politiques se sont majoritairement orientées vers la promotion de l'éducation. Pourtant, le débat n'a guère fait de place à la question des enfants des rues. Intégrer cette catégorie d'enfants au débat pose de nouvelles questions. En particulier, l'éducation doit prendre une forme non violente et des espaces de travail doivent être ouverts pour les enfants des rues.

Abstract: The debate on child labour has taken a fullness these last twenty years. Policies are actually largely based on the promotion of education. Meanwhile, the debate has not taken into account the very question of street children. Integrating this category of children set new issues. Particularly, education must be non violent and spaces of work must be opened for street children.

https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/jspui/bitstream/1866/3366/1/2006v4n1_Ballet_Bhukuth_Radjae.pdf

10. BALLE, Jérôme; BHUKUTH, Augendra

Introduction : penser la société, penser l'enfance dans les pays en développement
Mondes en Développement. Vol. 37, n° 146, 2009/2, p. 7-10

http://www.cairn.info/numero.php?ID_REVUE=MED&ID_NUMPUBLIE=MED_146&AJOUTBIBLIO=MED_146_0027#fiche

11. BASS, Loretta E.

Unpacking the Prism of Poverty: Child Labor in Sub-Saharan Africa
Conference Papers -- American Sociological Association. 2004 Annual Meeting, San Francisco, p. 1-8

Abstract: Much like a prism bends and separates light to produce unique colors, so too can the prism of poverty explain the consequent variations in child laborers in sub-Saharan Africa. Although poverty lies at the heart of all child labor, other factors – such as age status, gender, ethnicity, culture, and level of economic development – shape the nature of child labor. This paper examines how poverty and other factors determine the issue of child labor in sub-Saharan Africa.

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=10&hid=6&sid=f98e6b93-c614-4d97-9724-150af29221e7%40sessionmgr12>

12. BASU, Kaushik; TZANNATOS, Zafiris

The Global Child Labour Problem: What Do We Know and What Can We Do?
The World Bank Economic Review. Vol. 17, n° 2, 2003, p. 147-173

Abstract: The problem of child labor has moved from a matter of regional and national concern to one of international debate and possible global persuasion and policy intervention. In crafting policy for mitigating this enormous problem of our times, it is important to start with a proper theoretical and empirical understanding of the phenomenon. What gives rise to child labor, and what are its consequences? What interventions might end child labor without hurting children? A well-meaning but poorly designed policy can exacerbate the poverty in which these laboring children live, even leading

to starvation. The article surveys the large and rapidly growing literature on this subject, focusing mainly on the new literature based on modern economic theory and econometrics. It also looks at some of the broad policy implications of these new findings, with the objective of contributing to better informed discussion and policy design.

<http://wber.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/17/2/147>

13. BASU, Kaushik; VAN, Pham Hoang

The Economics of Child labour

American Economic Review. Vol. 88, n° 3, 1998, p. 412-427

Abstract: If child labor as a mass phenomenon occurs not because of parental selfishness but because of the parents' concern for the household's survival, the popular argument for banning child labor loses much of its force. However, this assumption about parental decision-making coupled with the assumption of substitutability in production between child and adult labor could result in multiple equilibria in the labor market, with one equilibrium where children work and another where adult wage is high and children do not work. The paper establishes this result and discusses its policy implications.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/116842.pdf?acceptTC=true>

14. BELL, Nancy

Ethics in Child Research: Rights, Reason and Responsibilities

Children's Geographies. Vol. 6, n°1, 2008, p. 7-20

Abstract: This paper explores the nature of the relationship between research ethics and children's rights by examining the historical origins of both concepts and then analysing several contemporary research ethics guidelines from a rights-based perspective. The analysis demonstrates that while many research ethics guidelines may contain references to human rights principles, implicit or otherwise, there is often a lack definition about what is meant by 'rights' and about the correlation between human rights principles and research ethics in practice. Within social sciences research, in particular, research ethics guidelines, including those guidelines specific to child research, noticeably lack direct reference to human rights principles such as those articulated within the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The paper argues that as child researchers do not stand apart from their obligations to protect and promote children's rights, research ethics guidelines relied upon by child researchers need to be informed by human rights principles and that those researchers may draw upon the UNCRC, in particular, to inform their consideration of inevitable ethical dilemmas arising within child research.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all?content=10.1080/14733280701791827>

15. BERGE, Marten P. van den

Working Children: Their Agency and Self-organization

Éthique et économique / Ethics and Economics. Vol. 4, n°. 1, 2006, 20 p.

Abstract: In recent years, 'agency' has appeared in academic writings as a new way of referring to active involvement from below in development interventions. The concept of 'agency' starts from the assumption that people are actually agents themselves, continuously acting in and reacting to circumstances. In child labour activism, this concept has been applied to working children in the understanding that, in order to improve their working conditions, children should be organised in organizations that are exclusively for and (ideally) run by working children.

This paper aims to evaluate the extent to which child labourers can become agents of change through their own organizations. The paper will draw on two studies carried out by the IREWOC foundation. In 2002 a study was undertaken in Bolivia to give practical meaning to the concept of child agency. Secondly, in 2004/2005 an investigation was carried out on the functioning and impact of children's organizations in Peru, Bolivia and Brazil. The applied research methods were mainly anthropological and used participant observation, (semi-) informal interviews and group interviewing with working children, their parents and adult representatives of the working children's organizations.

Both investigations show that in focussing on children as active participants, the structural constraints under which children have to live also need to be highlighted. One needs to understand how material

poverty, mental deprivation and disempowerment help to shape resilience and defiance, but also anger, distrust and marginalisation.

Résumé : Ces dernières années le terme 'agency' est apparu dans les écrits académiques comme une nouvelle manière de se référer à l'implication active de la base dans les interventions de développement. Le terme 'agency' part de l'hypothèse que les gens sont agents eux-mêmes, agissant et réagissant continûment aux circonstances. Dans l'activisme du travail des enfants, le concept a été appliqué aux enfants travailleurs dans le but de comprendre que, et dans le but d'améliorer leurs conditions de travail, les enfants doivent être organisés dans des organisations qui sont exclusivement et (idéalement) conduites par des enfants travailleurs.

Ce papier tente d'évaluer dans quelle mesure les enfants travailleurs peuvent devenir agents du changement à travers leurs propres organisations. Le papier s'appuie sur deux études de cas menées par la fondation IREWOC. En 2002, une étude a été menée en Bolivie pour donner un sens concret au concept d'agencité des enfants. Deuxièmement, en 2004/2005, une enquête a été réalisée sur le fonctionnement et l'impact des organisations d'enfants au Pérou, en Bolivie et au Brésil. La méthode de recherche appliquée est essentiellement anthropologique et utilise l'observation participante, les entrevues informelles (semi informelles) et les entrevues de groupes avec des enfants travailleurs, leurs parents et des adultes représentant les organisations d'enfants travailleurs.

Les deux enquêtes montrent qu'en se focalisant sur les enfants en tant que participants actifs, les contraintes structurelles dans lesquelles les enfants vivent doivent également être mises en évidence. On doit comprendre comment la pauvreté matérielle, la privation mentale et l'absence de capacité à se donner le pouvoir participent à modeler la résilience et la défiance, mais aussi la colère, la perte de confiance et la marginalisation.

https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/jspui/bitstream/1866/3365/1/2006v4n1_BERGE.pdf

16. BHALOTRA, Sonia

Child Labour in Africa

Paris: OECD, 2003. – 78 p.

(OECD Social Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 4)

DELSA/ELSA/WD/SEM(2003)4

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/21/2955692.pdf>

17. BHUKUTH, Augendra; BALLETT, Jérôme; RADJA, Katia

L'apprentissage : une alternative au travail des enfants ? 9 p.

Paper for the Fifth International Conference on the Capability Approach "Knowledge in Public Action: Education, Responsibility, Collective Agency, Equity" 11-14 September 2005, UNESCO, Paris, France

Résumé : Dans les pays en développement, l'apprentissage fait figure d'alternative par rapport au système scolaire classique. Il aurait en outre l'avantage d'éviter que les enfants se trouvent pris dans une activité qui ne leur fournirait aucun savoir. L'apprentissage serait ainsi une troisième voie entre l'éducation et le travail des enfants, permettant de concilier activité rémunérée et acquisition de connaissance. Cette communication propose un regard critique sur cette possibilité.

<http://www.capabilityapproach.com/pubs/966BALLETT.pdf>

18. BLUNCH, Niels-Hugo; DAR, Amit; GUARCELLO, Lorenzo ; LYON, Scott.; RITUALO, Amy; ROSATI, Furio C.

Children's Work in Zambia: A Comparative Study of Survey Instruments

Washington: The World Bank, Social Protection Unit, Human Development Network, Dec. 2002. – 36 p.

(Social Protection Discussion Paper Series, n° 0228)

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Child-Labor-DP/0228.pdf>

Abstract: We analyse child work in Zambia applying two recent surveys, the LCMS 1998 (World Bank) and the SIMPOC 1999 (ILO). The analysis aims at contrasting and comparing findings on the incidence and characteristics of the two surveys. The extent to which the findings are survey-

dependent is assessed and implications for the design and implementation for future surveys for the analysis of child work is discussed.

19. BLUNCH, Niels-Hugo; VERNER, Dorte

Revisiting the Link between Poverty and Child Labor: The Ghanaian Experience
Washington: World Bank, October 4, 2000. – 21 p.

Abstract: The link between poverty and child labor has traditionally been regarded a well established fact. Recent research, however, has questioned the validity of this link, claiming that poverty is not a main determinant of child labor. Starting from a premise that child labor is not necessarily harmful, we analyze the determinants of harmful child labor, viewed as child labor that directly conflicts with the human capital accumulation of the child in an attempt to identify the most vulnerable groups, thus possibly enabling appropriate actions to be taken by policy makers. We reinstate the positive relationship between poverty and child labor, a conjecture that has been questioned by recent literature. Further, we find evidence of a gender gap in child labor linked to poverty, since girls as a group as well as across urban, rural and poverty sub-samples consistently are found to be more likely to engage in harmful child labor than boys. The established gender gap need not necessarily imply discrimination but rather reflect cultural norms. A further exploration of this issue seems to be a potentially fruitful avenue for further research. The last main finding is that there exist structural differences in the processes underlying harmful child labor in Ghana across gender, across rural/urban location as well as across poverty quintiles of households.

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/laborblunch.pdf>

20. BOURDILLON, M. F. C.

Child Labour and Education: a Case Study from South-eastern Zimbabwe
Journal of Social Development in Africa. Vol. 15, n° 2, 2000, p. 5-32

Abstract: This article looks at a system by which children contract to work for tea estates as a condition of attendance at their boarding schools. The children have very little free time and the conditions are harsh. Nevertheless, attendance at the school is by choice and the schools offer opportunities for many who would not otherwise get to school. They even offer some advantages to those children who have alternatives available. The interests of these children would not be served by simply banning this form of labour.

<http://archive.lib.msu.edu/DMC/African%20Journals/pdfs/social%20development/vol15no2/jsda015002002.pdf>

21. BOURDILLON, Michael

Children as Domestic Employees: Problems and Promises
Journal of Children and Poverty. Vol. 15, n° 1, March 2009, p. 1-18

Abstract: While children's domestic work is widely seen as acceptable in a child's own home, there has been growing attention to the vulnerability of children employed in domestic service; some people have argued that this work should be banned outside children's homes. This article considers both the potential harm as well as the benefits accruing to children in such environments, and has inquired into the opinions of children who themselves are involved in this kind of situation. This exploration has encountered obstacles: for example, institutions for fostering children and extended-family scenarios frequently blur the boundaries between work within the home and for outside employment. While support for child domestic workers should be a matter of urgency, stopping children from working outside their homes is not necessarily an effective way of protecting them, and, further, this approach removes possible material resources from some disadvantaged children. It is, instead, better to focus on positive ways of improving children's opportunities.

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sih&AN=36652063&site=ehost-live>

22. BOURDILLON, Michael

Violence against Working Children: A Report on Recent Research Relating to Work that is Harmful to Children
Stockholm: Save the Children, 2006. – 49 p.

ISBN 13: 978-91-7321-203-8 / ISBN 10: 91-7321-203-2

<http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/reports/Violence%20against%20Working%20Children.pdf>

23. BOYDEN, Joe; LEVISON, Deborah

Children as Economic and Social Actors in the Development Process

Stockholm: Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Expert Group on Development Issues, 2000. - 67 p.

(Working Paper 1, Expert Group on Development Issues)

www.egdi.gov.se/pdf/workpaper.pdf.

24. BROWN, Drusilla K.; DEARDORFF, Alan V.; STERN, Robert M.

Child Labor: Theory, Evidence, and Policy

Michigan: School of Public Policy, The University of Michigan, 2001. - 71 p.

Research Seminar in International Economics

(Discussion Paper N° 474)

Abstract: There is a growing theoretical and empirical literature concerning the causes and consequences of child labor. The objective of this paper is to evaluate the policy initiatives targeted on child labor in light of the newly emerging theoretical argumentation and empirical evidence. We focus in particular on programs to address child-labor practices, and we attempt to evaluate these programs, given the empirical evidence concerning the primary determinants of when and why children work. Throughout, we find it instructive to evaluate the policies that have been adopted with the intent of reducing overall child labor in terms of the impact they are likely have on the welfare of children.

<http://www.fordschool.umich.edu/rsie/workingpapers/Papers451-475/r474.pdf>

25. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL (BIT), Genève

Coup de main ou vie brisée : Comprendre le travail domestique des enfants pour mieux intervenir

Genève: BIT, 2004. - 131 p.

ISBN: 92-2-215747-8

http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2004/104B09_138_fren.pdf

26. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL (BIT), Genève

La fin du travail des enfants: un objectif à notre portée. Rapport du directeur général

Rapport global en vertu du suivi de la Déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et droits

fondamentaux au travail. Conférence Internationale du Travail, 95 e session, 2006 Rapport I (B)

Genève : Bureau International du Travail, 2006. - 111 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/french/standards/relm/ilc/ilc95/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf>

27. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL (BIT), Genève

Le travail des enfants : Un manuel à l'usage des étudiants

Genève: BIT, 2004. - 314 p.

ISBN: 92-2-215549-1

<http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=174>

28. BUTLER, Udi; RIZZINI, Irene

Young People Living and Working on the Streets of Brazil: Revisiting the Literature

Children, Youth and Environments. Vol. 13, n° 1, Spring 2003, 19 p.

Abstract: Young people living and working on the street can be seen as a bitter fruit in a complex tree of poverty and inequality, and a conspicuously visible fruit for reasons we will relate in this paper. Children and adolescents living on the street outside parental supervision is not in itself new, equally, though there are constant reports referring to the increasing number of this population there is little evidence, apart from periods of acute economic and social stability such as that between the late 70s and early 80s, that this is indeed the case. What instead has changed is the way this phenomenon is viewed, interpreted and acted upon by wider society. This paper is an attempt to trace how this understanding has transformed in Brazil from a period two decades ago, when the phenomenon can be said to have become the concern of society at large, up to the present. In seeking out this

trajectory this paper focuses upon academic research produced between 1980 and 2000, pointing out how research focuses, concepts and terminology has changed over this period.

http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13_1Articles/CYE_CurrentIssue_Article_StreetsBrazil_ButlerRizzini.htm

29. CANAGARAJAH, Sudharshan; COULOMBE, Harold

Child Labor and Schooling in Ghana

Washington: World Bank, November 1997

(World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, No. 1844)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the determinants of child labor in conjunction with decision to school of Ghanaian children between the ages of 7 through 14 using national household surveys conducted between 1987-92. The paper briefly reviews some of the salient literature on child labor, especially those relevant to the phenomena in Africa, and presents tabular and multivariate analysis of the data. Unlike Asia, the majority of child labor in Africa, and especially in Ghana, is unpaid work and takes place in family agricultural enterprises. Of the 28 percent of children involved in child labor more than two-thirds were also simultaneously schooling. Of all the children between 7-14 years around 90 percent were involved in household chores. The paper does not address the issue of street kids which does not imply they are less important. The paper shows there are some clear gender based distinctions in the type of tasks performed by a girl and boy worker; girls do more household chores, while boys are in labor force. Our data does not convincingly show, as most literature claim, that poverty is the main culprit of child labor; however, poverty is significantly correlated with decision to school. Using bivariate probit models with varying specifications and variables the paper clearly shows that there is a significant negative relationship between going to school and working; increasing schooling demand is the effective way of reducing child labor and ensure that Ghana's human capital is stabilized. The high cost of schooling and the low quality and weak relevance of education has also pushed many children into work. Family characteristics have a big role to play in child's decision to school or work. Fathers' education has a significant negative effect on child labor; the effect is stronger for girls than boys. Given that child labor is least researched in Africa, this paper provides a comprehensive analysis of child labor in Ghana in the African context.

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=620598

30. CANAGARAJAH, Sudharshan; NIELSEN, Helena Skyt

Child Labor and Schooling in Africa: A Comparative Study

The World Bank, Social Protection Unit, Human Development Network, July 1999. – 33 p.

(Social Protection Discussion Paper Series, No. 9916)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the determinants of child labor in Africa as inferred from recent empirical studies. The empirical analysis is based upon five country studies undertaken in three different African countries, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Zambia. Some support is found for the popular belief of poverty as a determinant of child labor, however other determinants are of similar importance. Among school costs, transportation costs have the greatest effect on child labor and school attendance, whereas the hypothesis of imperfect capital markets and that of household composition generally find some support.

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Child-Labor-DP/9916.pdf>

31. CIGNO, Allesandro; ROSATI, Furio; GUARCELLO, Lorenzo

Does Globalization Increase Child Labour?

Bonn: Institute for the Study of Labour, April 2002. – 22 p.

(IZA Discussion Paper, No. 470)

Abstract: There is no empirical evidence that trade exposure per se increases child labour. As trade theory and household economics lead us to expect, the cross-country evidence seems to indicate that trade reduces or, at worst, has no significant effect on child labour. Consistently with the theory, a comparatively well educated labour force, and active social policies, appear to be conducive to a

reduction in child labour. For countries with a largely uneducated workforce, the problem is not so much globalisation, as being allowed to take part in it.

<ftp://repec.iza.org/RePEc/Discussionpaper/dp470.pdf>

32. COCKBURN, John; DOSTIE, Benoit

Child Work and Schooling: The Role of Household Asset Profiles and Poverty in Rural Ethiopia
Journal of African Economies. Vol. 16, n° 4, August 2007, p. 519–563

Abstract: Child labour is commonly associated with poverty. This is consistent with the expectation that the supply of child labour will fall as incomes increase. However, the empirical evidence for this link is weak. We thus seek to extend the theoretical and empirical framework to better address demand determinants for child labour. We argue that this demand is household-specific given that in Ethiopia, as in most other developing countries, child labour is overwhelmingly performed for the child's own household in the absence of a smoothly functioning child labour market. A simple agricultural household model with a missing labour market shows that household asset portfolios and household composition are the principal determinants of child labour demand. Multinomial logit, mixed logit and simultaneous equation models are used to analyze child time use decisions in the context of rural Ethiopia while addressing issues of income endogeneity and the failure of the independence of irrelevant alternations hypothesis. Our results suggest that the demand for child labour plays a major role in child time use decisions and that this demand varies substantially between households according to their asset profiles and household composition. In addition, by adequately addressing the demand side, we actually find support for a poverty–child labour link. These results imply that in pursuing asset accumulation-based poverty alleviation policies, attention should be paid to the possibility that this will encourage households to withdraw their children from school in order to take advantage of the increased returns.

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2007/02/01/jae.ejl045.short>

33. DEARDORFF, Alan V.; STERN, Robert M.; BROWN, Drusilla K.

The Determinants of Child Labor: Theory and Evidence
The University of Michigan, School of Public Policy, September 2002. – 83 p.
(Research Seminar in International Economics, Discussion Paper No. 486)

Abstract: We present in this paper a description and discussion of the state of scholarly debate on the supply and demand-side determinants of child labor. We first review the theoretical literature and some incidental empirical evidence concerning household decision-making and its implications for work and school choices for children. We then turn to a discussion of the empirical evidence on these and related issues based on survey research of household decision-making. The demand side of child labor is broached next, followed by a more thorough treatment of the rise and fall of child labor during the 19th century. We turn finally to specific issues thought to be important in affecting both the supply and demand for children: the conflicting effects that trade openness has on child labor; the impact of compulsory education laws; and the value of an education and the determinants of education quality.

<http://www.fordschool.umich.edu/rsie/workingpapers/Papers476-500/r486.pdf>

34. DESSY, Sylvain; PALLAGE, Stéphane

Why Banning the Worst Forms of Child Labour Would Hurt Poor Countries
Montréal : Université du Québec, Centre de recherche sur l'emploi et les fluctuations économiques
Center for Research on Economic Fluctuations and Employment, June 2001. – 15 p.
(Cahier de recherche / Working Paper No. 135)

Abstract: Although it is intuitive and morally compelling that the worst forms of child labour should be eliminated, banning them in poor countries is unlikely to be welfare improving and can come at the expense of human capital accumulation. We show that the existence of harmful forms of child labour, in fact, has an economic role: it helps keep wages for child labour high enough to allow human capital accumulation. Therefore, unless appropriate mechanisms are designed to mitigate the decline in child labour wages caused by reduced employment options for children, a ban on harmful forms of child

labour will likely prove undesirable in poor countries. We perform our analysis within a simple two-period model of parental investment in children's education and nutritional quality.

<http://www.crefa.ecn.ulaval.ca/cahier/0109.pdf>

35. DIARRA, Sékou Oumar ; LANGE, Marie-France

Travail et école en milieu rural sahélien. - 19 p.

In : Repenser l'enfance : le défi des enfants travailleurs aux sciences sociales : Colloque international, 2000/11/15-17, Bondy, France

Résumé : Cette communication analyse la relation école/travail en milieu rural sahélien: elle tente de mettre à jour les non-dits de cette relation, de dévoiler les ambiguïtés des discours sur le travail des enfants, d'une part, et sur les principes d'une scolarisation primaire généralisée, d'autre part. En premier lieu, le travail des enfants en milieu rural n'est souvent pas pris en considération, du fait de son insertion dans la sphère économique familiale. De même, la scolarisation des enfants ruraux est rarement prise en compte par les politiques scolaires, si ce n'est de façon expérimentale ou marginale, en dépit des discours sur le droit à l'école.

Quels sont les fondements sociétaux de cette relation travail/école ? A quelles représentations sociales correspond-elle ? Comment les différents acteurs la perçoivent-ils ?

Pour répondre à ces interrogations, les auteurs analysent les expériences en cours au Mali à partir de l'étude de l'émergence et du fonctionnement des nouveaux types d'école créés en milieu rural. Comment expliquer la spécificité des modes de scolarisation des enfants ruraux ? Et quelle est la relation implicitement établie entre le travail nié des enfants ruraux et leur inscription dans un procès de scolarisation, supposé permettre ce travail « invisible » ?

http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/b_fdi_57-58/010024284.pdf

36. DIOUF, Mamadou; COLLIGNON, René

Les jeunes du Sud et le temps du monde : identité, conflits et adaptations

In : Les jeunes : hantise de l'espace public dans les sociétés du Sud/ Ed. par Mamadou Diouf, René Collignon

Autrepart. N° 18, 2001, p. 5-15

/TIERS MONDE/ /PAYS INDUSTRIALISES/ /ENFANT DE LA RUE/ /JEUNESSE/ /CRISE ECONOMIQUE/
/POLITIQUE/ /VIOLENCE/ /BIDONVILLE/ /EXCLUSION SOCIALE/ /EDUCATION DES ENFANTS/
/PAUVRETE/ /TRADITION/ /OCCIDENT/ /MIGRATION/ /ART/ /EMPLOI/ /CONDITIONS DE VIE/
/TRAVAIL DES FEMMES/

http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/autrepart/010031908.pdf

37. ELDRING, Line

Child Labour in the Tea Sector in Malawi. A Pilot Study

Oslo: Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science, 20003. – 40 p.

(Fafo-paper 2003:16)

Abstract: Child labour is rampant in Malawi, and attention has especially been directed at the tobacco-growing sector. Less is known about the situation in other commercial agricultural sectors, as the tea sector, which is another major export sector in the Malawian economy. The objective of this pilot study has been to get an overview of existing information and knowledge on child labour in the tea sector in Malawi and to explore the needs for further research.

<http://www.faf.no/pub/rapp/714/714.pdf>

38. ELDRING, Line; NAKANYANE, Sabata; TSHOAEDI, Malehoko

Child Labour in the Tobacco Growing Sector in Africa

Report prepared for the IUF/ITGA/BAT Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, Nairobi 8-9th October 2000

Oslo: Fafo, 2000. – 98 p.

(Fafo-paper 2000:21)

<http://www.faf.no/pub/rapp/654/654.pdf>

39. ENDA TIERS MONDE, JEUNESSE ACTION, Dakar

Exode précoce et traite des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest

Dakar: Enda Tiers Monde 2008. – 85 p.

(Jeuda, ISSN 0850-1629; 1192)

http://www.maejt.org/pdfs/jeuda_119.pdf

40. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE FOUNDATION (EJF). London

The Children behind our Cotton

London: EJF, 2007. – 29 p.

<http://www.eifoundation.org/pdf/The%20Children%20behind%20Our%20Cotton%20FINAL.pdf>

41. FETUGA, M.B.; NJOKANMA, O.F.; OGUNLESI, T.A.

Do working Children Have Worse Academic Performance ?

Indian Journal of Pediatrics. Vol. 74, n° 10, October 2007, p. 933-936

<http://medind.nic.in/icb/t07/i10/icbt07i10p933.pdf>

42. GIANI, Laura

Migration and Education: Child Migrants in Bangladesh

University of Sussex, March 2006. – 19 p.

Sussex Migration Working Paper No. 33

Abstract: The paper examines the rural-urban migration patterns of children who move to Dhaka city, Bangladesh, either on their own or with their parents. It explores the consequences that the migration process driven by economic and social reasons has on children's education. The paper is based on a critical review of the available literature on child labour in Bangladesh and of academic studies on child labour migration. The findings of this work show that the inter-links between migration and education are more complex than the simple assumption that children's migration undermines their education and the literature suggests an ambivalent picture. However, poverty as well as the poor standards of education in the country, are strong arguments in explaining these linkages.

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/migration/documents/mwp33.pdf>

43. GRANT, Miriam

Difficult Debut: Social and Economic Identities of Urban Youth in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines. Vol. 37, n° 2/3, 2003,

p. 411-439

Résumé : Cet article explore les liens entre l'éducation, la vulnérabilité sur les plans économique et du logement, et les relations sociales pour la jeunesse des villes à la suite des crises économiques et sociales / épidémiologiques de plus en plus graves qui ont résulté de l'ajustement structurel et du VIH/SIDA au Zimbabwe. Se fondant sur une étude longitudinale de 120 entretiens de ménages auxquelles participaient des jeunes et leurs parents / tuteurs en 1998 et 1999 à Bulawayo au Zimbabwe, l'article examine la manière dont les jeunes prennent la responsabilité de leurs identités sociales et économiques et le rôle qu'y jouent les membres du ménage et de la communauté. L'article conclut par une brève exploration de l'idée selon laquelle le développement et l'éducation de la jeunesse représentent un aspect important du capital social.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4107245>

44. GRIMSRUD, Bjørne ; STOKKE, Liv Jorunn

Child Labour in Africa: Poverty or Institutional Failures? The Cases of Egypt and Zimbabwe

Oslo: Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science, 1997, 50 p.

Fafo Report, 233

ISBN 82-7422-198-2

Abstract: There are considerable differences in the incidences of child labour between different countries at similar stages of economic development. This report examines non-economic or institutional differences in contemporary Africa, with the objective of identifying and describing links

between institutional settings and the existence of child labour. It is the hope that this analyses will help to create space for a wider range of action against child labour by African governments as well as within development aid strategies by donor countries.

Fafo has produced this report with financial support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a background paper for the International Conference against Child Labour in Oslo October 1997.

<http://www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/233/233.pdf>

45. GROOTAERT, Christian

Child Labor in Côte d'Ivoire: Incidence and Determinants

Washington: The World Bank, 1998. – 80 p.

(Policy Research Working Paper, 1905)

Abstract: Child labor in Cote d'Ivoire increased in the 1980s because of a severe economic crisis. Two out of three urban children aged 7 to 17 work; half of them also attend school. In rural areas, more than four out of five children work, but only a third of them manage to combine work with schooling. Full-time work is less prevalent, but not negligible. Roughly 7 percent of urban children work full time (an average 46 hours a week). More than a third of rural children work full time (an average of 35 hours a week), with the highest incidence in the Savannah region. The incidence of such full-time work rises with age but is by no means limited to older children. The average age of the full-time child worker in Cote d'Ivoire is 12.7. These children have received an average 1.2 years of schooling. That child is also more likely to be ill or injured and is less likely to receive medical attention than other children. Urban children in the interior cities are far more likely to work and their working hours are much longer. Among rural children, those in the Savannah region (where educational infrastructure lags far behind the rest of the country) are most likely to work. Five factors affect a household's decision to supply child labor: a) The age and gender of the child (girls are more likely to work, especially when the head of household is a woman). b) The education and employment status of the parents (low parental education is good targeting variable for interventions).

<http://www->

wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/1998/03/01/000009265_3980624090331/Rendered/PDF/multi_page.pdf

46. GUARCELLO, Lorenzo; MEALLI, Lorenzo; ROSATI, Furio Camillo

Household Vulnerability and Child Labor: The Effect of Shocks, Credit Rationing and Insurance

UCW (Understanding Children's Work): ILO: UNICEF: World Bank Project, July, 2003. – 37 p.

Abstract: Building upon the social-risk management approach, this paper examines dimensions of household behavior that are important for risk management and reduction of vulnerability, beyond issues of consumption. This paper attempts to assess to what extent risk and vulnerability factors are relevant for household decisions concerning children's school attendance and labor supply. Particular focus has been given to the evaluation of the effect of shocks, credit rationing and insurance on household decisions concerning children's activities.

On the basis of a theoretical approach based on well known results relative to human capital investment decision and children's labor supply, the paper developed an estimation strategy that allows an assessment of the importance of a set of risk factors. Because of the potential endogeneity of the variable of interest, a methodology based on propensity scores was applied. We also carried out a sensitivity analysis in order to assess the robustness of our causal inference with respect to unobservable household characteristics. The results indicate the relevance that the occurrence of shocks has for children's labor supply and school attendance. Credit rationing also appears to be an important cause of school attendance and, to a lesser extent, of child labor. This evidence, together with the role that insurance appears to play, strongly support the role of SMR approach in the area of child labor.

http://www.ceistorvergata.it/public/files/mesci/events/Guarcello_%20Child%20Labour%20vulnerability.pdf

47. HAILE, Getinet; HAILE, Beliyou

Child Labour and Child Schooling in Rural Ethiopia: Nature and Trade-off

Paper presented at the Fifth IZA (Institute for the Study of Labor) / World Bank Conference, Employment and Development, Cape Town, South Africa, May 3 – 4, 2010

Abstract: This paper examines work participation and school attendance for children aged 7-15 using survey data from rural Ethiopia. To this effect, a bivariate probit model that addresses the interrelatedness of the two decisions is employed. Given the agrarian nature of the economy, special focus is given to child labour on family farms and within the household. The trade-off between child labour and educational attainment is also analysed by estimating an equation for age-adjusted educational attainment of children. Male children are found to be more likely to attend school than their female counterparts, pointing towards gender bias in school attendance. There is also some 'specialization' in child labour with females having a higher likelihood of participation in domestic chores while males having a higher likelihood of participation in market work. Large family size and ownership of livestock are also found to increase the probability of combining schooling with work. More importantly, long hour of work is found to reduce educational attainment of working children. Reducing family size and increasing educational opportunities, among others, may hold the key for raising educational attainment of working children.

http://www.iza.org/conference_files/worldb2010/haile_g4283.pdf

48. HATLOY, Anne; HUSER, Anne

Report: Identification of Street Children, Characteristics of Street Children in Bamako and Accra
Oslo: FAFO, Research Program on Trafficking and Child Labour, 2005. – 96 p.
(FAFO Report, 474)
ISBN 82-7422-477-9

Abstract: This report presents the results of a study of the street children population in two West African cities: Bamako in Mali and Accra in Ghana.

The main aim of this study was to develop methodologies for difficult to reach populations, i.e. populations that are not found within household structures or schools, and to give the characteristics of the street children population in Bamako and Accra. In Bamako, the majority of the street children are boys, while in Accra, the majority of the street children are girls. The age structure is similar; in both cities, the street children are mainly between 14 and 17 years old. A large share of the children have been living in the streets for less than three months and they have regular contact with their parents. The children say that life in the streets is worse than life at home. Still, most of them do not want to go back home – their hope for the future is to get a better job.

The report is the third in a series of working papers from a Fafo research program on trafficking and child labour, generously financed by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

<http://www.faf.no/pub/rapp/474/474.pdf>

49. HEADY, Christopher

What is the Effect of Child Labour on Learning Achievement? Evidence from Ghana
Florence (Italy): UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, 2000. - 40 p.
(UNICEF Innocenti Working Papers, 79)

Abstract: This paper analyzes the links between child labour and poor school performance, using data gathered in Ghana in recent years. Author Christopher Heady moves away from conventional studies on child labour and education, which tend to focus on low school enrolment and attendance. He goes further, to examine the day to day impact of child labour on those in school, finding that, as well as leaving children too tired to learn, child labour robs them of their interest in learning. Children who are already contributing economically to their family income may be less interested in academic achievement, resulting in lack of motivation that affects both their learning and their future prospects.

<http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/iwp79.pdf>

50. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, Ibadan

Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector of West Africa. A Synthesis of Findings in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria / Under the auspices of USAID/USDOL/ILO
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP), August 2002. – 25 p.

<http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/IITACocoaResearch.pdf>

51. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, Geneva

Child Labour: A Text Book for University Students

Geneva: ILO, 2004. – 311 p.

(International Programme on the Elimination of Labour)

ISBN: 92-2-115549-8

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/documents/publication/wcms_067258.pdf

52. INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ON WORKING CHILDREN (IREWOC), Amsterdam

Studying Child Labour. Policy Implications of Child-centered Research

Amsterdam: Irewoc, 2005. – 50 p.

<http://www.childlabour.net/documents/GIE/giePublicatie.pdf>

53. KEMPE RONALD, Hope Sr.

Child Survival, Poverty, and Labor in Africa

Journal of Children & Poverty. Vol. 11, Issue 1, Mars 2005, p. 19-42

Abstract: Children in Africa face harsh risks and are often subjected to hostile environments that severely limit their emotional, mental, physical, and social growth and development. That, in turn, significantly limits their prospects for childhood survival, increases their chances of having to enter into employment voluntarily or forcibly, and makes them susceptible to poverty. This paper examines and analyzes the plight of Africa's children in the context of the risks they face with respect to their mortality, their socio-economic security, and their engagement in economic activities. The trends and contributory factors are discussed and an analytical assessment is offered with policy implications for mitigating the consequences of child mortality, poverty, and labor on the African continent.

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=17&hid=11&sid=1b15e26d-f138-4407-a282-34960fd3ac67%40sessionmgr13>

54. KONDYLLIS, Florence; MANACORDA, Marco

School Proximity and Child Labor Evidence from Rural Tanzania

London: Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics and Political Science, August 2006. - 39 p.

Abstract: This paper uses micro data from the 2000/01 Tanzanian Household Budget Survey to study the effect of distance to school on school enrolment and work decisions of rural children. A simple theoretical model illustrates that school proximity creates an incentive for children to combine work with school. While this unequivocally raises school attendance, it does not necessarily lead to a fall in child labor. Indeed, the reverse might be true. Consistent with the predictions of the model, the empirical analysis shows that a rise in distance to school is associated to a fall in the proportion of children combining work with school and an approximately equal rise in the proportion of full-time workers. Overall school attendance falls, with no effect on children's employment rate.

http://personal.lse.ac.uk/manacorm/dist_to_school.pdf

55. LANGE, Albertine de

Gender Dimensions of Rural Child Labour in Africa

FAO Regional Office for Africa, Ghana, 2009. – 15 p.

Paper presented at the FAO-IFAD-ILO Workshop on Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty, Rome, 31 March - 2 April 2009

Abstract: This paper looks into some key issues that should be considered in research and policies on rural child labour in Africa, by providing gender-specific data on rural child labour and children's economic activities in Africa and especially Ghana. The term child labour here refers to work that harms children's well-being and hinders their education, development and future livelihoods and that is in conflict with national and/or international legislation. Firstly, the exclusion of non-economic activities from many child labour surveys is identified as a major constraint to the availability

of sound data on rural child labour, because it limits an accurate assessment of the total workload of rural girls (and to a less degree boys) who combine agricultural work with household chores. The paper discusses differences in participation in agriculture between boys and girls, and highlights some gender-specific tasks and sub-sectors. Focus is on family-based work, as 90% of child work in Africa consists of unpaid family work in their parents' fields, fishing enterprise or household. Available data suggest that more boys than girls work in agriculture and that boys are more exposed to hazards and long work hours in agriculture. However, the availability of sex-disaggregated data on children's activities in local food crop farming is limited, which is relevant from a gender perspective as it is often the domain of women and probably girls. Surveys that take into account children's economic and non-economic work indicate that on average, rural girls have longer working days, which is likely to have a negative effect on their education. It is concluded that research and policy needs to include children's non-economic work as well as their work in local food crop farming in order to address child labour among boys and girls in rural Africa.

[http://www.fao-](http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/Papers/17_March/Delange_final.doc_12_may.pdf)

[ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/Papers/17_March/Delange_final.doc_12_may.pdf](http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/Papers/17_March/Delange_final.doc_12_may.pdf)

56. LE BRIS, Emile; CHAUVEAU, Fanny (eds.)

Jeunes, ville, emploi : quel avenir pour la jeunesse africaine ?

Paris : La Documentation Française, 1993. - 352 p.

Conférence : Jeunes Ville Emploi : Quel Avenir pour la Jeunesse Africaine ?, 26-29 octobre 1992, Paris

/AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE/ /AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL/ /JEUNESSE/ /MILIEU URBAIN/
/URBANISATION/ /EMPLOI/ /PROBLEMES SOCIAUX/ /DELINQUANCE/ /STUPEFIANT/ /EDUCATION/
/TRAVAIL/ /FEMME/ /CHOMAGE/ /MIGRATION/ /PROGRAMME D'AJUSTEMENT/

http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/carton01/41273.pdf

57. LEONARDOS, Ana Cristina

Effective Strategies and Approaches for Reaching Street and Working Children through Education: Reviewing Recent Developments

Paris: UNESCO, International Institute for Educational Planning, 1995. – vii-59 p.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0010/001033/103366eo.pdf>

58. LIETEN, G.K.

Globalisation and Child Labour: Possible Consequences, 15 p.

International Conference "Child Labour within the Context of Globalisation: Problem Outline and Action Points" 26 to 28 September 2003, Hattingen, Germany

http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/lieten_globalisation_and_child_labour_possible_consequences_7.pdf

59. LIETEN, Kristoffel

The ILO Setting the Terms of the Child Labour Debate

Geneva: ILO. – 16 p.

http://www.ilo.org/public/english/century/information_resources/download/lieten.pdf

60. LO-OH, Joseph Lah

Youth Transitions to Adulthood: Changes, Trends and Implications for Preparing the Next Generation of Africa

CODESRIA Bulletin. N° 3&4, 2009, p. 33-42

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English.pdf

61. MARCOUX, Richard

Des inactifs qui ne chôment pas: une réflexion sur le travail des enfants en milieu urbain au Mali / Invisible Workers : A Reflection on Child Labour in the Urban Milieu of Mali

Labour, Capital and Society / Travail, Capital et Société. Vol. 27, n° 2, 1994, p. 297-319

Résumé: Cet article démontre qu'entre l'école et le marché du travail urbain au Mali, il existe un secteur qui occupe largement les enfants et dont la 'production' s'avère nécessaire pour assurer la

subsistance des ménages. Pour ce faire, l'auteur examine les conditions concrètes dans lesquelles est assurée la subsistance des ménages en milieu urbain. L'article se compose de trois parties. Dans la première partie, l'auteur fait ressortir la nécessité d'inclure le travail domestique à l'intérieur des activités de subsistance et ce, afin de pouvoir comprendre les mécanismes de l'organisation du travail au sein des ménages en milieu urbain. Les deuxième et troisième parties traitent respectivement de la division sexuelle du travail et de la division familiale du travail. Cette réflexion conduit l'auteur à proposer un cadre d'analyse qui repose sur l'articulation d'une triple division du travail à l'intérieur du ménage: entre domestique et économique, entre hommes et femmes, et entre adultes et enfants. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdf?vid=18&hid=107&sid=3f1788da-f593-4400-aab4-2dffc4f49a2%40sessionmgr110>

62. MARGUERAT, Yves

A la découverte des enfants de la rue d'Abidjan : des visages et des chiffres pour les comprendre
p. 15-36

In : Garçons et filles des rues dans la ville africaine : diversité et dynamique des marginalités juvéniles à Abidjan, Nairobi, Antananarivo : rapport de l'équipe de recherche Dynamique du Monde des Jeunes de la Rue : recherches comparatives sur l'évolution de la marginalité juvénile en Afrique et à Madagascar /sous la dir. de Yves Marguerat
Paris : EHESS, 2003. – 289 p.

/COTE D'IVOIRE/ /ABIDJAN/ /ENFANT DE LA RUE/ /FOYER D'ACCUEIL/ /ENFANT/ /JEUNESSE/
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/GROUPE ETHNIQUE/ /SCOLARISATION/ /NIVEAU D'INSTRUCTION/ /FAMILLE/ /DESTRUCTURATION
SOCIALE/ /DIVORCE/

http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/divers2/010032403.pdf

63. MARGUERAT, Yves

Antananarivo et ses marginalités sociales : forces et faiblesses d'une société urbaine originale. – p.
181-196

In : Garçons et filles des rues dans la ville africaine : diversité et dynamique des marginalités juvéniles à Abidjan, Nairobi, Antananarivo : rapport de l'équipe de recherche Dynamique du Monde des Jeunes de la Rue : recherches comparatives sur l'évolution de la marginalité juvénile en Afrique et à Madagascar /sous la dir. de Yves Marguerat
Paris : EHESS, 2003. – 289 p.

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JEUNESSE/ /VILLE/ /MARGINALITE/ /PAUVRETE/ /POPULATION URBAINE/ /QUARTIER/ /ETHNIE/
/FAMILLE/ /ECONOMIE/ /EMPLOI/ /SCOLARISATION/ /EXCLUSION SOCIALE/ /MILIEU DEFAVORISE/
/PAUPERISATION/

http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/divers2/010032405.pdf

64. MARGUERAT, Yves

Les "enfants en situation difficile" : une typologie. - p. 275-279

In : Garçons et filles des rues dans la ville africaine : diversité et dynamique des marginalités juvéniles à Abidjan, Nairobi, Antananarivo : rapport de l'équipe de recherche Dynamique du Monde des Jeunes de la Rue : recherches comparatives sur l'évolution de la marginalité juvénile en Afrique et à Madagascar /sous la dir. de Yves Marguerat
Paris : EHESS, 2003. – 289 p.

/TIERS MONDE/ /AFRIQUE/ /ENFANT DE LA RUE/ /ENFANT SOLDAT/ /ENFANT/ /JEUNESSE/
/MARGINALITE/ /TYPOLOGIE/ /EXCLUSION SOCIALE/ / MILIEU DEFAVORISE/ /MILIEU URBAIN/
/CENTRE VILLE/ /QUARTIER/ /PAUVRETE; BIDONVILLE/ /TRAVAIL DES ENFANTS/ /FAMILLE/
/TRAVAIL DOMESTIQUE/

http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_7/divers2/010032413.pdf

65. MASSART, Guy

CODESRIA Planning Workshop: Children and Youth Programme —A Few Reflections and Suggestions
CODESRIA Bulletin. N° 3&4, 2009, p. 15-18
http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/CODESRIA_Bulletin_3_4_09_English.pdf

66. MILJETEIG, Per

Creating Partnerships with Working Children and Youth
Washington: The World Bank, Social Protection Unit, Human Development Network, August 2000. –
48 p.
(Social Protection Discussion Paper Series, No. 0021)
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2003/12/05/000160016_20031205163346/Rendered/PDF/270070Creating0partnerships0SPDP00021.pdf

67. MINISTERE DE LA FAMILLE, ET DE L'ENTREPRENARIAT FEMININ, Dakar

Projet de lutte contre la traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants
Le travail domestique précoce
Document de travail du volet : Travail domestique précoce, 2007/ 1
http://www.enfantsenegal.org/bienvenue/pdf/DOCUMENT_TRAVAIL_DOMESTIQUE_PRECOCE.pdf

68. MORELLE, Marie

Une approche géographique du « travail » des enfants des rues. Quelles activités pour quels espaces?
Yaoundé (Cameroun) et Antananarivo (Madagascar)
Éthique et économique / Ethics and Economics. Vol. 4, n°. 1, 2006, 16 p.

Résumé : Cet article propose de décrire le quotidien des enfants des rues de Yaoundé (Cameroun) et d'Antananarivo (Madagascar) en mettant l'accent sur les activités générant des revenus. Quels espaces de travail émergent au sein de la ville, suivant quelles logiques ? Ce questionnement nous permet de dessiner les contours, incertains, de l'univers de la rue. Il ouvre aussi la réflexion sur le devenir des enfants et leur capacité à s'insérer au sein de la société urbaine. Nous prenons en compte les actions de l'Etat, des ONG et les représentations des habitants.

Abstract: This article proposes a description of the everyday life of street children in Yaounde (Cameroon) and Antananarivo (Madagascar), with special focus on the activities which generate money. Which working spaces do exist in the city, according to which logics? This questioning allows us to draw the hesitant limits of the street universe. We open up the reflection about the children's destiny and their capacity to integrate the urban society. We take into account the actions of the State and of the NGO and the representations from city dwellers.
https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/jspui/bitstream/1866/3367/1/2006v4n1_Morelle.pdf

69. MORICE, Alain ; SCHLEMMER, Bernard

La mise au travail des enfants : une problématique à investir / Child Labour: An Issue for Investigation
Labour, Capital and Society / Travail, Capital et Société. Vol. 27, n° 2, 1994, p. 287-294

Abstract: This commentary provides a summary of the main issues that were discussed during an international conference entitled "The Exploited Child — Work and Proletarianization" that was held in Paris from 24-26 November 1994. Thirty-eight papers were presented from researchers coming from around the world. The value of the conference stems from the fact that it both demonstrated the insufficient attention given to the issue of exploited child labour by the scientific community, and emphasized the importance of the concerns around child labour data when examining social transformations. Regardless of the extent and quality of the work accomplished so far, studies on child labour appear to suffer from a lack of theoretical rigour. Most of the work to date has focused on the denunciation of child labour — which is without question justified — but it has not given sufficient attention to a clarification of different objective conditions and the conceptual tools needed. Much of this work gets put into the same basket simply under the argument of indignation. Some questions raised during the conference included: where do we draw the line between the necessary socialization of children and domestic labour which prevents children from attending school? How do we

distinguish between exploitation and oppression when examining child labour? What is the relation of child labour to paternalism? How do the laws of neo-liberalism, which act to deregulate and reduce the cost of labour, impinge on the proletarianization of children? The full text of the Proceedings will be published by the organizers of the conference in 1995. [Abstract from author]

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdf?vid=14&hid=107&sid=93b072f2-85e7-4c8b-b320-813f6a2f8217%40sessionmgr111>

70. MORROW, Virginia

Ethical Dilemmas in Research with Children and Young People about their Social Environments
Children's Geographies. Vol. 6, n°1, 2008, p. 49-61

Abstract: There has been a very welcome recent growth in research directly with and by children and young people, with a wide range of reporting children's own views and experiences. Research ethics has also recently been receiving a great deal of attention, and there are debates about the extent to which research with children differs from research with other groups. This paper draws on the author's experiences of empirical sociological research with 12-15-year-olds conducted in a deprived town in SE England in the late 1990s that explored children and young people's social networks and neighbourhoods, and the implications for their health and well-being (social capital). The paper focuses on some ethical dilemmas raised during the research, and concludes with a discussion of broader issues related to dissemination and the policy implications of research

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a790623495~frm=titlelink>

71. NAKIJOBA, Veronica

Child Participation: Where are the Children's Voices in Research
Dakar, CODESRIA, 2009. - 23 p.

Conference: New Frontiers of Child and Youth Research in Africa, Douala, Cameroun, 25 – 26 August 2009

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Veronica_Nakijoba_Uganda.pdf

72. NEUMAYER, Eric; DE SOYSA, Indra

Trade Openness, Foreign Direct Investment and Child Labor
World Development. Vol. 33, n° 1, 2005, p. 43-63

Abstract: The skeptics of globalization argue that increased trade openness and foreign direct investment induce developing countries to keep labor costs low, for example by letting children work. This article argues that there are good theoretical reasons why globalization might actually have the opposite effect. We test this with various measures of child labor and provide the first analysis of foreign investment in addition to trade. We present evidence that countries that are more open towards trade and/or have a higher stock of foreign direct investment also have a lower incidence of child labor. This holds for the labor force participation rate of 10 to 14 year old children, the secondary school non-attendance rate and a count measure of economic sectors with child labor incidence as the dependent variables. Globalization is associated with less, not more, child labor.

[http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/625/1/World_Dev_\(child_labour\).pdf](http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/625/1/World_Dev_(child_labour).pdf)

73. NKAMLEU, Guy Blaise

Poverty and Child Farm Labor in Africa: Wealth Paradox or bad Orthodoxy
African Journal of Economic Policy. Vol. 13, n° 1, June, 2006, p. 1-24

Abstract : The link between poverty and child labor has traditionally been regarded as well established but recent researches have questioned its validity, suggesting that child labor is more important in the richest households (wealth paradox). The present study revisits the link between poverty and farm child labor in Africa and aims at testing the paradoxical wealth effect. Using different modeling techniques, the analysis focuses on family-controlled child labor taking place in the cocoa sector of Côte d'Ivoire.

The results reveal that the effect of different commonly used wealth proxies have opposite effects on child labor participation and are sometimes sensitive to the modeling technique. This mixed result is the root of the apparent wealth paradox found in the literature. However, relevant and

robust wealth proxies clearly indicate a positive relationship between poverty and child labor. The study therefore sustains that the apparent wealth paradox found in the literature is the end result of a bad orthodoxy.

http://mpr.ub.uni-muenchen.de/15105/1/MPRA_paper_15105.pdf

74. O'Kane, Claire

Street and Working Children's Participation in Programming for their Rights

Children, Youth and Environments. Vol. 13, n° 1, Spring 2003, 17 p.

Abstract: This paper draws conceptual and practical lessons from the experiences of Butterflies Programme of Street and Working Children in Delhi, India, within the historical and political framework of child rights-participation focused work in South Asia. It creates space for children's own experiences, perceptions, and concerns as a central component of child focused development work. Empowering street and working children to reflect upon their experiences, articulate their views, plan effective programs and advocate for their own rights will enable them to challenge the status quo regarding children's place and power in society.

The lessons are relevant to current academic discourse on the social construction of childhoods and to debates concerning good development practice with marginalized children. Preparing adults to listen to children can help minimize conflicts that may arise when street children advocate for their own rights due to disparities in power and differing perceptions among stakeholders (e.g., parents, police, non-government organizations). The paper also advocates for strategic approaches that build upon children's self esteem and give them access to key decision-makers.

[http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13ArticleReprints/Okane-forFinalVersion_Vol13\(1\).pdf](http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13ArticleReprints/Okane-forFinalVersion_Vol13(1).pdf)

75. OMOKHODION, F. O.; OMOKHODION, S. I.; ODUSOTE, T. O.

Perceptions of Child Labour among Working Children in Ibadan, Nigeria

Child: Care, Health & Development. Vol. 32, Issue 3, May 2006, p. 281-286

Abstract: Background: The adverse effects of child labour on the children's psychological development continue to raise concerns about this public health problem worldwide. Several views have been presented by child health authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international agencies. Few studies have focused on the children themselves. This study sought to determine working children's perspective of child labour, its benefits and disadvantages and the working children's perceptions of themselves, and their aspirations for the future.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out among working children in a large market in Ibadan, south-west Nigeria. Questionnaires were administered to all consenting children.

Results: A total of 225 children, 132 females and 93 males, participated in the survey. Their age range was 8–17 years. A total of 103 respondents (46%) were currently in school while 117 (52%) were out of school. Five respondents (2%) had never attended school. A total of 104 (46%) thought that children should not work. However, when asked about the benefits of working, 81 working children (36%) felt that work provided a source of income for them, 52 (23%) indicated that it was a way of helping their parents and 39 (17%) thought it was part of their training to be responsible adults. Bad company, ill health and road traffic accidents were the perceived ill effects of child labour. The majority of the children interviewed were aspiring towards artisan trades and very few towards professional or office jobs. A total of 106 (47%) children perceived themselves as less fortunate than their peers. Fifty-five children (24%) thought that child labour was a sign of deprivation. The perception that child labour is a sign of deprivation was more prevalent among child workers whose highest educational attainment was primary school, child workers who had worked for more than 6 months and those whose earnings were small.

Conclusion: We recommend that school education for children should be a priority even when the harsh economic realities in their families force parents to send them to work outside the home.

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=17&hid=11&sid=1b15e26d-f138-4407-a282-34960fd3ac67%40sessionmgr13>

76. PAREKH, Vikram; WHITMAN, Lois

Underage and Unprotected: Child Labor in Egypt's Cotton Fields New

New York: Human Rights Watch, 2001. - 20 p.
The Middle East and North Africa. Vol. 13, n° 1, January 2001
<http://www.hrw.org/legacy/reports/2001/egypt/>

77. RAVOLOLOMANGA, Bodo ; Schlemmer, Bernard

De l'enfant richesse à l'enfant fardeau: l'enfant au travail à Madagascar et sa place dans l'imaginaire social / From the Child as Wealth to the Child as Burden: Child Labour in Madagascar and its Place in the Social Imagination

Labour, Capital and Society / Travail, Capital et Société. Vol. 27, n° 2, p. 217-232

Abstract: Madagascar has been undergoing an economic crisis during the past twenty years. In order to survive, many families, both in the countryside and in urban centres, have no other choice but to depend on the support of their children. This article presents an overview of the sources as well as the consequences of Madagascar's economic crisis. In particular, it examines changes occurring in the family structure and in the lives of children. The authors note that in the context of the growing economic crisis in Madagascar, child labour is considered a vital necessity. They examine the different types of work that children are subjected to and in order to illustrate these types of work, two case studies are presented. The authors conclude that the incidence of child labour can be accounted for by economic necessity but that there is also a prevalent cultural ideology that supports the work of children. [Abstract from author]

Résumé: La crise économique a été particulièrement violente à Madagascar. L'ampleur et la rapidité de la dégradation des conditions de vie de la masse de la population entraîne une aggravation parallèle des conditions de travail. Pour parvenir à simplement survivre, nombreuses sont les familles qui n'ont plus d'autres choix que de faire en sorte que leurs enfants contribuent au revenu familial. Cet article, fondé sur une enquête effectuée, en grande partie, entre 1992 et 1993 dans le district d'Ambohimahaso, décrit la condition de l'enfant au travail à Madagascar. La situation la plus fréquente c'est le placement chez des particuliers, où les enfants accomplissent divers travaux domestiques. Les enfants qui ne trouvent pas de travail domestique font, pour la plupart, le colportage de nourriture et de troncs de pin qui servent à allumer le charbon de bois ou le bois de chauffage. Des jeunes garçons tirent également les charrettes pour le transport des sacs de marchandises. Quant aux enfants des paysans qui restent au village, ceux-ci se trouvent obligés de manquer l'école pendant la période des travaux des champs, ou même d'abandonner leurs études pour assister leurs parents. Dans la grande ville, la mendicité occupe une place sensiblement plus importante. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdf?vid=9&hid=107&sid=93b072f2-85e7-4c8b-b320-813f6a2f8217%40sessionmgr111>

78. RAY, Ranjan

The Determinants of Child Labour and Child Schooling in Ghana

Journal of African Economies. Vol. 11, n° 4, December 2002, p. 561-590

Abstract: This paper investigates the main determinants of child labour and child schooling in Ghana, with special reference to their interaction. The study provides evidence on the impact of poverty and quality of schooling on child labour hours, taking into account their potential endogeneity. The exercise distinguishes between cluster poverty and household poverty in the two-stage Heckman estimation procedure. In addition, it relies on a set of non-common regressors to identify the child labour hours regression from the selection equation. Other methodological features include simultaneous equations estimation of child labour, child schooling and poverty, taking into account their joint endogeneity. The empirical results contain some evidence of sharp rural urban differences, thus, pointing to the need to adopt region specific policies in enhancing child welfare. However, rural, semi-urban and urban Ghana agree on the effective role that improved school attendance can play in curbing child labour.

<http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/11/4/561.full.pdf+html>

79. SAVIO, Martina

Dynamics of Oppression and State Failure: Cases of Child Labour in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mines, Democratic Republic of Congo
University of Tromsø, 2010. - 90 p.
Master Degree Programme in Peace and Conflict Transformation, Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education, University of Tromsø, Spring 2010

Abstract: This thesis deals with child labour in artisanal and small scale mines in two case studies: Kalima and Kampene in the Province of Maniema, Democratic Republic of Congo. The objectives of this paper have been formulated in the form of three research questions which investigate the working conditions of child miners, their self-perception, and the consequences of the lack of a functioning state for child miners.

The paper used a qualitative approach employing multiple-methods such as interviews, observation, and audio-visual material with a supporting role.

After a description of the working conditions, schedules, and tasks of children in the artisanal mining sites, the thesis focuses on the analysis of the self-perception of children following Rossatto's "Freirean Mapping of Optimism and Desire". Through this model, four attitudes among child miners have been identified: antagonism, fatalistic optimism, resilient optimism, and transformative optimism. Combining the theoretical model and the empirical data gathered during fieldwork, it has been possible to give an explanation of the attitudes that children have towards their working environment and more in general towards their situation as "oppressed group". Consequently, employing Freire's theory of oppression, it was possible to analyse the answers of child miners concerning their future. Through this theoretical framework, my interviewees among child miners in Kalima and Kampene can mostly be described as in a pre-*conscientização* phase, in which they still do not perceive their status of oppressed, but they rather tend to empathize with their oppressors.

Finally, employing the theory of failed states, it was possible to identify the consequences of the lack of a functioning state on child miners, namely: lack of future critical intellectuals (with direct repercussion on the country's future), dehumanization, powerlessness, marginalization, and inversion of roles.

The thesis concludes with some final remarks and future implications for both research as well as practice.

http://africalit.nai.uu.se/exlibris/aleph/a18_1/apache_media/JQJXYJNMPG613NRINXJA48PQM2BI9U.pdf

80. SAWADOGO, Natewinde

The Professional Constructions of Childhood and Youth in Africa
Dakar, CODESRIA, 2009. - 22 p.
Conference: New Frontiers of Child and Youth Research in Africa, Douala, Cameroun, 25 – 26 August 2009

Abstract: This paper aims at contributing to the exploration of new areas of research on childhood and youth in Africa. The idea results from two previous academic researches.

The first was concerned with the processes through which sociological discourse on the professions in modern States has formed and transformed over time. In this case, it is found that in the modern States the role of the professions has been ambivalent, revolving around collectivity-orientation and self-interest. Yet, the scientific basis of their knowledge makes them the State's privileged mediators for social control. The second study took scientific knowledge, the basis of professional power, as its object.

Almost all the different theoretical orientations reviewed, in the sociology of sciences, share the view about the socially constructed character of scientific knowledge. In relating these two perspectives, the questions of critical importance in future research might be: as objects of scientific knowledge, have African children and young people been subject to distinctive constructions, which are sensitive to their historicity, by professionals of childhood and youth in Africa? Since the collectivity-orientation of professions cannot be taken for granted, how professions' own processes impact on the understanding of, and acting upon, childhood and youth in Africa?.

http://www.codesria.org/IMG/pdf/Natewinde_Sawadogo_Burkina.pdf

81. SKELTON, Tracey

Research with Children and Young People: Exploring the Tensions between Ethics, Competence and Participation

Children's Geographies. Vol. 6, n°1, 2008, p. 21-36

Abstract: This article offers a discussion of the ways in which institutional ethical frameworks can obstruct and obfuscate research with children and young people at the very same time as they attempt to protect these subjects of research. The article shows that key aspects of institutional ethical guidelines and regulations fly in the face of contemporary social studies of childhood, of which geography constitutes a significant part. The increasing recognition of the competence of children and young people combined with their right to participate, as enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, has not yet been adequately integrated within institutional ethics frameworks. This places those conducting research with children and young people in an invidious position of trying to follow their political respect for the rights of their research participants at the same time as meeting the strictures of research practice defined by their institutional ethics committees. Examples of the author's own experience, plans for future research and actual research practice with young people will be used throughout to explore the tensions between ethics, competence and participation.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a790624518~frm=titlelink>

82. SOMMERFELT, Tone (ed.)

Domestic Child Labour in Morocco: An Analysis of the Parties Involved in Relationships to "Petites Bonnes"

Oslo: Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science, 2001. - 82 p.

(Fafo Report 370)

ISBN 82-7422-352-7 / ISSN 0801-6143

Abstract: Many of the maids who work in households in Moroccan cities and town are young girls. This report is an analysis of the phenomenon of "small maids", or "petites bonnes", in Morocco, in a child labour perspective. Drawing on survey data, and anthropological and qualitative research techniques, the report describes the extent, social organisation, and economic contexts of child domestic labour in Morocco. By focusing on the views and opportunity situations of parents, employers, middlemen, and young girls themselves, the social relationships that shape the living and working conditions of "small maids" are analysed. In a final chapter, possible interventions in these relationships are assessed.

The report is the outcome of a study funded by Save the Children-UK.

<http://www.faf.no/pub/370.pdf>

83. SUDA, Collette A.

The Invisible Child Worker in Kenya: The Intersection of Poverty, Legislation and Culture

Nordic Journal of African Studies. Vol. 10, n° 2, 2001, p. 163-175

Abstract: Although data on the prevalence and magnitude of child labour are inadequate, the number of children working under intolerable conditions in Kenya is estimated at over 3 million. However, the number of domestic child workers and children working in the informal sector are much more difficult to estimate because child labour in these two sectors is largely invisible. This invisibility is mainly attributed to the privacy of the domestic sector, the ineffectiveness of legislation, inadequate capacity on the part of the labour inspection unit, paucity of data, cultural values and perceptions as well as lack of public awareness. The problem is compounded by the fact that no legal minimum age of employment has been set in either the informal or the domestic sector. In addition, a lot of Kenyans are not aware of the problem of child labour in general and that of domestic child worker in particular. Children's work as domestic servants is generally regarded as a normal process of child upbringing and many families and child employers expect children to work and contribute to their families' income.

Poverty is one of the underlying causes of child labour and one that also interacts with other factors in mutually reinforcing and complex ways and thus the need to argue the links and interplay between some of these factors. The way forward in the combat against child labour is through a public-private

partnership of all the actors at all levels and across all sectors because poverty is a multi-sectoral problem and the main sites of invisible child labour are the informal and domestic sectors.

To be more effective, sustainable action against invisible child labour should be designed to bring different groups of actors together into a partnership to address the problem and should put a great deal of emphasis on the empowerment of the community, the family and the working children as the central focus of attention and targeted local interventions, particularly in the urban slums. This should be done simultaneously with the promotion of community participation to mobilize local resources for expanding basic social services to poor urban neighbourhoods and increasing access to them by families and individuals.

<http://www.njas.helsinki.fi/pdf-files/vol10num2/suda.pdf>

84. THORSEN, Dorte

Labour Migration a Child and Youth Issue

Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2008. - 4 p.

(NAI-Policy Notes, ISSN 1654-6695; 2008-Dec.)

ISBN: 978-91-7106-638-1

Abstract: Considerable policy effort has been made to eliminate child labour and is currently being directed towards job-creation for youth. Most programmatic solutions are premised on education being a key component of childhood and education deficits a major impediment to youth employment. Long-term difficulties of finding work at the end of schooling or vocational training are addressed only as ill-suited curricula and economic barriers preventing youth's entrepreneurship. Children's work (below 18 years) is contentious per se, whilst youth's labour migration receive no attention in the most recent Swedish and Danish Africa strategies. By bringing together policy discussions on child labour and your unemployment – usually separated and dealt with by different organisations – this Policy Notes highlights a series of questions for consideration in contextualised policy-making. It argues that- The strong focus on formal education makes working children and the skills they learn outside school invisible.- The focus on technical/vocational training as a means to bring youth into work ignores rural-urban inequalities, as well as how African labour markets work.

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-153>

85. THORSEN, Dorte

Les migrations de travail une question qui concerne aussi les enfants et les jeunes

Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2009 - 5 p.

(NAI Policy Notes, ISSN 1654-6695 ; 2009/3)

ISBN: 978-91-7106-639-8

Résumé : Un effort politique considérable a été fait pour tendre à l'élimination du travail des enfants et l'attention se concentre actuellement sur la question de la création d'emploi pour les jeunes. La plupart des solutions proposées partent du principe que l'éducation est une composante fondamentale de l'enfance et que le manque d'éducation constitue un obstacle majeur à l'emploi des jeunes. Les difficultés prolongées que ces derniers rencontrent pour trouver un emploi à l'issue de leur scolarisation ou d'une formation professionnelle ne sont considérées qu'en termes de programmes éducatifs mal adaptés et de barrières économiques à l'entreprenariat des jeunes. Le travail des enfants (en dessous de 18 ans) est en soi un objet de débats, tandis que les migrations de travail des jeunes sont absentes des stratégies de développement suédoises et danoises les plus récentes en direction de l'Afrique. En rapprochant les réflexions sur le travail des enfants et l'emploi des jeunes – habituellement traitées séparément et par des organisations différentes – ce numéro de Policy Notes met en lumière une série de questions à prendre en compte dans les politiques de développement contextualisées. Deux arguments principaux sont développés: -Le centrage sur la scolarisation rend invisibles les enfants travailleurs et les savoirs qu'ils acquièrent en dehors de l'école.-Le centrage sur la formation technique/professionnelle comme étant le plus sûr moyen pour les jeunes d'accéder à l'emploi ignore les inégalités entre mondes rural et urbain, ainsi que les modalités de l'organisation du marché du travail en Afrique.

<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:nai:diva-177>

86. TOGUNDE, Dimeji; RICHARDSON, Sarah

Household Size and Composition as Correlates of Child Labour in Urban Nigeria
Africa Development / Afrique Development. Vol. 31, n° 1, 2006, p. 50-65

Abstract: This paper draws on interviews with 1,535 parents and their children to examine the relationship between child labour and various household variables in urban Nigeria, where child labour studies have been very limited. The authors provide a comprehensive overview of the household factors and residential dynamics through which child labour evolves. Their findings demonstrate the usefulness of the household production theory in explaining the socioeconomic ramifications and household context of child labour. The findings indicate that although child labour is mostly caused by poverty and the need to prepare children with skills and training useful for future occupations, the size of the household, number of children in the household, number of children contributing to the household income, child's age, and age at which child started working are all significantly and positively correlated with children's hours of work. However, gender of the children or of the household head and age of the household head have little or no relationship with children's hours of work. Additionally, parental socioeconomic status and family structure variables are associated with fewer hours of children's work. The findings have implications for policies aimed at regulating child labour in Nigeria.

http://www.codesria.org/Links/Publications/ad1_2006/dimeji.pdf

87. TOTO, J.P.

Les enfants de la rue à Brazzaville : éducation, famille et stratégies de survie. - p. 125-130
In : *Education, changements démographiques et développement* / Ed. par Patrick Livenais, Jacques Vaugelade
Paris : ORSTOM, 1993, 237 p.
Journées Démographiques, ORSTOM, 18-19 septembre 1991, Paris, France

/CONGO/ /BRAZZAVILLE/ /ENFANT DE LA RUE/ /MARGINALITE/ /PAUVRETE/ /SURVIE/ /ECHEC/
/SCOLAIRE/ /FAMILLE/ /EDUCATION DES ENFANTS/ /DONNEES STATISTIQUES/
http://www.bondy.ird.fr/pleins_textes/pleins_textes_6/colloques2/39328.pdf

88. UNICEF, Innocenti Research Centre. Florence, Italy

Poverty and Exclusion among Urban Children
Florence: Italy, 2002. - 32 p.
(Innocenti Digest, No. 10)

Abstract: The cities of the world are often regarded as hubs of wealth and privilege, but they are also home to hundreds of millions of children for whom poverty and exclusion are a daily reality. Some of these children live on the street; many more live in dangerous, insanitary housing which often lacks the most basic amenities, including clean water and satisfactory sanitation.

These urban children rarely have access to adequate services, including schooling, or to safe areas for play and recreation. The imperative of economic survival can mean not only that parents are unable to dedicate sufficient time to childcare, but also that children themselves are forced to work, often in hazardous conditions. Yet all this need not be the case: this Digest examines the potential of good urban governance founded upon human rights principles to promote positive change for and with children. The key to eradicating urban poverty and exclusion lies in the development of child-friendly cities where children's rights are made a priority in budgeting, planning and resource allocation and where children's voices inform the democratic process.

<http://www.childfriendlycities.org/pdf/digest10e.pdf>

89. VAN BEERS, Henk

A Plea for a Child-Centered Approach in Research with Street Children
Children, Youth and Environments. Vol. 13, n° 1, Spring 2003, p. 195-201

Abstract: The public image of street children takes little account of root causes of the problem or their own perceptions of the realities of their lives. Their relationship to urban life is seldom analyzed and it is rare to see street girls mentioned without a link being made between their lives on the street

and prostitution. A plea is made for a more child-centered, participatory approach to research with street children and some recent examples of this kind of work are discussed.

[http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13_1Articles/CHD%203\(2\)%20van%20Beers.pdf](http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13_1Articles/CHD%203(2)%20van%20Beers.pdf)

90. VERLET, Martin

Grandir à Nima: dérégulation domestique et mise au travail des enfants / Growing up in Nima : Domestic Deregulation and Child Labour

Labour, Capital and Society / Travail, Capital et Société. Vol. 27, n° 2, 1994, p. 162-190

Abstract: Since 1983 Ghana has been subjected to "structural adjustment policies" inspired and prescribed by international financial institutions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Some of the effects of the structural adjustment programs have been the deregulation of the job market, of social legislation, of institutional structures and of the economy. This article presents an overview of the detrimental effects that these phenomena have had on domestic units and on families in Nima. As a proletarianized suburb and disinherited slum of Accra, Nima is viewed as a melting pot for the Ghanaian working class. The article focuses on the rising incidence of child labour in the urban milieu and suggests that the exploitation of children is often disguised behind the precepts of good faith and "serviceability". The author maintains that economic deregulation corresponds to a process of social and domestic deregulation and examines the correlation between these two processes. [Abstract from author]

Résumé: Cette analyse de la mise au travail des enfants en milieu urbain ghanéen a pour terrain d'observation un quartier déshérité d'Accra: Nima, où des observations ont été conduites de juillet 1993 à novembre 1994. Dans un premier temps, près de 200 entretiens ont été menés avec des enfants au travail. Au delà d'une identification des types de labeur et des formes d'exploitation, on s'est intéressé aux gains, aux dépenses, aux pratiques de consommation, aux budgets-temps. Dans une seconde phase, l'observation s'est déplacée vers les mécanismes de la mise au travail précoce, les filières d'embauche et les chaînes de recrutement, avant de se concentrer sur les milieux de travail. Enfin, on s'est appliqué à mieux discerner le fonctionnement des unités domestiques sous ajustement et l'incidence du recours au travail des enfants. La crise que traversent les familles et les unités domestiques au Ghana se déploie sur près d'une décennie sous l'effet des politiques d'ajustement structurel inspirées par le FMI et la Banque mondiale. (Résumé ASC Leiden)

<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdf?vid=19&hid=107&sid=3f1788da-f593-4400-aab4-2dffc4f49a2%40sessionmgr110>

91. WHITE, Ben

Globalization and Child Labour Problem

The Hague: Institute of Social Studies, 1996. - 14 p.

(Working paper - Institute of Social Studies, 221)

<http://biblio.iss.nl/opac/uploads/wp/wp221.pdf>

92. WHITEHEAD, Ann; HASHIM, Iman, M.; IVERSEN, VEGARD

Child Migration, Child Agency and Inter-Generational Relations in Africa and South Asia,

Brighton: Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, University of Sussex, December 2007. - 46 p.

(Working Paper T24)

http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working_papers/WP-T24.pdf

93. WOLDEHANNA, Tassew; TEFERA, Bekele; JONES, Nicola; BAYRAU, Alebel

Child Labour, Gender Inequality and Rural/Urban Disparities: How can Ethiopia's National Development Strategies be Revised to Address Negative Spill-over Impacts on Child Education and Well-being? An International Study of Childhood Poverty

London: Young Lives, Save the Children UK, 2005. - 70 p.

(Young Lives Working Papers, No. 20) / ISBN 1-904427-21-9

Abstract: The Ethiopian Government has emphasised the intensification of agricultural activities in order to increase livelihood options and provide better safety nets for the poor (e.g. through food or

cash-for-work programmes). Drawing on a sample of 1999 households with at least one child aged 6 to 17 months in 2002, and from additional household data collected from 3115 children aged 7 to 17 years from twenty sentinel sites, the Young Lives Project sought to understand the impact on child labour and child schooling of public policy interventions formulated within the PRSP, and how changes are mediated through gender and rural-urban differences. These were the key findings: children were commonly involved in fetching water, firewood and dung both for household use and sale, although they were more likely to attend school when there was adequate household labour. School attendance was significantly lower in rural than in urban sites, while dropout rates were dramatically higher in rural areas. Maternal education levels significantly decreased the likelihood of children combining work and school. Increased land and livestock ownership led to a greater demand for child labour and reduced school enrolment. The involvement of households in more diversified activities increased the demand for labour which is frequently met by children, particularly boys, with girls commonly substituting for their mothers.

In light of the above, Young Lives recommends the following measures to help reduce child labour and increase schooling:

- introducing cash transfers and credit provisions to poor families to offset school costs especially for older and rural children, and to cushion the adverse impact of household shocks;
- improving school availability in rural areas and strengthening the policy focus on female education, including investment in adult literacy programmes;
- introducing credit measures to facilitate labour transactions;
- modernising domestic and farm technologies to reduce labour intensity;
- rationalising livestock raising patterns;
- improving women's productive work opportunities while simultaneously ensuring that their care work burden is reduced by considering subsidized community childcare arrangements or preschool services;
- introducing safety nets, particularly for female-headed households;
- improving community infrastructure, especially energy and water sources and affordable transportation;
- reducing vulnerability to shocks such as drought through investing in irrigation schemes.

<http://www.crdi.ca/uploads/user-S/11345302031WP20Labour.pdf>

94. WORLD URBAN FORUM 3 ; WORLD YOUTH FORUM

Youth in Urban Development: Bringing Ideas into Action

Discussion Paper, 2006. – 36 p.

<http://www.eya.ca/wuf/WYF%202006%20Discussion%20Paper.doc>

Part III / Partie III : Annexes
Call for applications / Appel à candidatures / Apelo a candidaturas

Part III / Partie III : Annexes : Call for applications / Appel à candidatures / Apelo a candidaturas

CODESRIA Child and Youth Studies Institute
Theme: **The Place for work in African Childhoods**
Date: **6th September - 1st October, 2010**
Venue: **Dakar, Senegal**

Call for applications for the 2010 Session

The Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) is pleased to announce its 2010 Child and Youth Studies Institute and invites interested scholars to send applications for consideration for selection as laureates and resource persons in the session scheduled for September 2010. The Institute is an offshoot of the Child and Youth Studies programme and is designed to strengthen analytic capacity on all questions affecting children and youth in Africa and elsewhere in the world. The impetus for the introduction of the Institute was strengthened by the critique emanating from African researchers of the content and context of the developmental crises facing the continent. In addition, the link between these problems and what is designed as an annual interdisciplinary forum where participants can reflect together on a specific aspect of the conditions of children and the youth in Africa provided further support for this kind of Institute. It is hoped that this Institute will contribute to the advancement of the frontiers of knowledge and policy.

Each session of the Institute is held over a period of four weeks under the leadership of a designated director.

Objectives

The main objectives of the Child and Youth Institute are to:

1. encourage the sharing of experiences among researchers, activists and policy makers from different disciplines, methodological and conceptual orientations and geographical/linguistic zones over an extended period of time;
2. promote and enhance a culture of democratic values that allows to effectively identify and tackle Children and Youth issues confronting the African continent; and
3. foster the participation of scholars in discussions and debates about the processes of child and youth development taking place in Africa.

Organisation

The activities of all CODESRIA Institutes centre on presentations made by resident researchers, visiting resource persons and the participants whose applications for admission as laureates are successful. The sessions are led by a scientific director. With the help of invited resource persons he/she will ensure that the laureates are exposed to a wide range of research and policy issues. Open discussions drawing on books and articles relevant to the theme of a particular institute or a specific topic within the theme are also encouraged. Each selected participant is required to prepare a research paper to be presented during the course. Laureates are expected to produce a revised version of their research papers for consideration for publication by CODESRIA. For each Institute, CODESRIA Documentation and Information Centre (CODICE) prepares a comprehensive bibliography on the theme. Access to a number of documentation centres in and around Dakar is also facilitated. All CODESRIA Institutes are held in French and in English through simultaneous translation.

Topic for the 2010 Child and Youth Institute: A Place for work in African Childhoods

There is need to rethink the place of work in children's lives, taking into account African culture and the perspectives of children in Africa. While children in high-income families and societies often enjoy a childhood of leisure, work is taken for granted as constitutive of growing up for the majority of the world's children. While many parents in Africa regard the international campaign against child labour as an ethnocentric imposition contrary to accepted child rearing practices, many children are concerned that the burdens imposed on them interfere with their learning and development. While work activities can contribute to growing up, child development also depends on constructive interaction with the people around them. We need to learn what work means for children in different situations.

Much discussion of children's work considers only the point of view of adults – what they expect or demand of children. In practice, the experience of work, and the benefits or harm that it brings to children's lives, is strongly affected by how children perceive their work. Children's perspectives are therefore essential to understanding the benefits and harm of work in their lives.

Most childhood work in Africa consists of unpaid work, whether domestic chores in the home or work on small farms or in other family enterprises, through which children learn their roles in society and acquire standing in their families through their contributions. Nevertheless, even domestic work can be extensive in poor households, especially when it includes collecting fuel and water or the care of sick in the family. While many children receive benefits from extended families, wealthy kin sometimes exploit the cheap labour of poorer kin under the guise of offering help. When work extends to helping on farms and tending livestock, it can incur hazards and may interfere with the child's schooling. How do we ensure that the work children rightly undertake as part of the educative process of growing up does not become so harsh or extensive as to hinder their development?

Paid work in Africa often begins at an early age. Earnings of children can help with family budgets in poor families. Contribution to family income gives to children status and respect in their families. Work can provide escape from restrictions at home, due to poverty or other constraints. Especially as children reach adolescence, work can help to extend relations beyond the home, meeting with peers, learning to deal with adults, and learning skills that are necessary for future life. When children are out of school for any reason, work provides constructive activity that is preferable to idleness. And yet work can also be psychologically and physically abusive, hazardous, and interfere with schooling. Apprenticeships can involve much work with little respect and little training in return. How do we allow children to benefit from the opportunities that work offers, while protecting them from exploitation?

There is a fear that children's work hinders their attendance or performance at school, and so restricts their future possibilities. And yet in many situations, it is the work that provides for school expenses, and work can create future opportunities particularly for children who are not very proficient at school. Are school and work essentially incompatible? What kinds of work are compatible with schooling and what kinds of schooling are compatible with work? When children work instead of attending school, is it the work that is keeping them from school or the failure of the school system that drives them to work?

The Child and Youth Institute, from the 6th September to 1st October, 2010, will focus on work in African childhoods. It aims to gather empirical information on the nature and extent of work in children's lives, and on the consequences of this work for their development and their future prospects, incorporating a variety of social science disciplines. All studies will be expected to consider both positive and negative aspects of work for the children: for this it is essential that they pay attention to children's perspectives and children's interests.

The 2010 Child and Youth Institute will be directed by **Professor Michael Bourdillon** from University of Zimbabwe. Professor Bourdillon has been working on African Childhood for more than 20 years. He is the author of many books. He was the director of 2009 session of Child and Youth Institute.

As the director of the 2010 Child and Youth Institute, Professor Michael Bourdillon will:

- identify resource persons to help lead discussions and debates;
- participate in the selection of laureates;
- design the course for the session, including the specific sub-themes
- deliver a set of lectures and provide a critique of the papers presented by the resource persons or laureates;
- submit a written scientific report on the session.

Professor Michael Bourdillon is also expected to (co)-edit the revised versions of the papers presented by the resource persons with a view of submitting them for publication in one of CODESRIA's collections.

Resource Persons

Lectures to be delivered at the Institute are intended to offer laureates an opportunity to advance their reflections on the theme of the programme and on their research topics. Resource persons are therefore senior scholars in their mid careers who have published extensively on the topic, and who have a significant contribution to make to the debates on it. They will be expected to produce lecture materials which stimulate laureates to engage in discussion and debate around the lectures and the general body of literature available on the theme.

Once selected, resource person must:

- submit a copy of their lectures for reproduction and distribution to participants in the week that the lecture is presented;

Child and Youth Studies Institute, 2010
The Place of Work in African Childhoods

- deliver their lectures, participate in debates and comment on the research proposals and draft papers of laureates;
- Review and submit the revised version of their lecture notes or research papers for consideration for publication by CODESRIA not later than two months following their presentations.

Laureates

Applicants should be African researchers who have completed their university and /or professional training, with proven capacity to carry out research on the theme of the Institute. Intellectuals active in the policy process and/or social movements /civic organizations are also encouraged to apply. The number of places offered by CODESRIA at each session of its institutes is limited to fifteen (15) fellowships. Non-African scholars who are able to raise funds for their participation may also apply for a limited number of places.

Applications

Applications for the position of Resource Persons should include:

1. an application letter;
2. two writing samples;
3. a curriculum vitae;
4. a proposal of not more than five (5) pages in length, outlining the issues to be covered in their **three** proposed lecture.

Applications for Laureates should include;

1. an application letter;
2. a letter indicating institutions or organizational affiliation;
3. a curriculum vitae;
4. a research proposal (two copies and not more than 10 pages) including a descriptive analysis of the work the applicant intends to undertake, an outline of the theoretical interest of the topic chosen by the applicant, the relationship of the topic to the problematic and concerns of the theme of the 2010 Institute and
5. two reference letters from scholars and/or researchers known for their competence and expertise in the candidate's research area (geographic and disciplinary), including their names, addresses and telephone, email and fax numbers.

The deadline for submission of proposals is **31st March, 2010**. Acknowledgement of receipt of applications will be sent out before **the 3rd April**.

A selection committee of senior scholars will select the proposals **by April 15th, 2010**.

Selected applicants will be notified of the outcome of the selection **by 1st May, 2010**.

All selected applicants are expected to use the period from May 2010 to end of July 2010 for data collection and writing draft papers for the Institute.

Draft papers should be submitted to CODESRIA by the **6th August, 2010**. All submitted papers must be accompanied by a 300 word abstract which will be translated for all laureates attending the Institute.

The Institute will be held in Dakar, Senegal from the **6th September to 1st October, 2010**.

All applications or requests for further information should be addressed to:

CODESRIA Child and Youth Institute

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV

BP 3304, CP 18524,

Dakar, Senegal.

Tel: (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23

Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89.

Email: child.institute@codesria.sn

Website: <http://www.codesria.org>

Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse du CODESRIA
Thème: **La place du travail chez les enfants africains**
Date: **6 septembre – 1er octobre, 2010**
Lieu: **Dakar, Sénégal**

Appel à candidatures pour la session 2010

Le Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA) a le plaisir d'annoncer la session 2010 de son Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse et lance un appel à candidatures en direction des universitaires intéressés pour être sélectionnés comme futurs lauréats ou personnes ressources pour la session prévue en septembre 2010. L'Institut est un des volets du Programme d'études sur l'enfance et la jeunesse et a pour objectif de renforcer les capacités analytiques sur les questions relatives à l'enfance et à la jeunesse en Afrique et ailleurs dans le monde. L'idée de cet institut a été renforcée par la critique émanant de chercheurs africains sur le contenu et le contexte des crises de développement auxquelles le continent est confronté et le lien entre ces problèmes. L'institut est donc conçu comme un forum annuel interdisciplinaire au cours duquel les participants peuvent réfléchir ensemble sur un aspect spécifique des conditions des enfants et des jeunes en Afrique. L'espoir est que cet institut contribue à repousser les frontières du savoir et de la politique en la matière.

Chaque session de l'Institut se déroule sur une période de quatre semaines sous la direction d'un directeur désigné.

Objectifs

Les principaux objectifs de l'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse 2010 sont de :

1. encourager le partage d'expériences entre chercheurs, militants et décideurs de différentes disciplines, orientations méthodologiques et conceptuelles, et provenant de zones géographiques/linguistiques différentes pendant une période prolongée.
2. promouvoir et améliorer la culture de valeurs démocratiques qui permet d'identifier et d'aborder efficacement les problèmes des jeunes et des enfants auxquels est confronté le continent africain, et
3. encourager la participation des universitaires dans les discussions et les débats sur les processus de développement des jeunes et des enfants qui se tiennent en Afrique.

Organisation

Les activités de tous les instituts du CODESRIA sont basées sur des présentations faites par des chercheurs locaux, des personnes ressources étrangères et des participants dont les candidatures ont été retenues. Les sessions sont dirigées par un directeur scientifique qui, avec le soutien des personnes ressources, s'assure qu'un large éventail de recherches et de questions politiques sont exposés aux lauréats. Des discussions ouvertes sur des ouvrages et des articles portant sur le thème d'un institut particulier ou un sujet spécifique relatif au thème sont également encouragées. Chaque participant sélectionné doit rédiger un article découlant d'un travail de recherche destiné à être présenté au cours de la session. Les lauréats doivent produire une version révisée de leurs articles qui sera étudiée en vue d'une publication par le CODESRIA. Pour chaque institut, le Centre de documentation et d'information du CODESRIA (CODICE) prépare une bibliographie complète se rapportant au thème. Les participants auront également la possibilité d'accéder à un certain nombre de centres de documentation situés à Dakar et dans ses environs. Tous les instituts du CODESRIA se tiendront en langues française et en anglaise par le biais de la traduction simultanée.

Thème de l'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse 2010 : La place du travail chez les enfants africains.

Il est nécessaire de repenser la place du travail dans la vie des enfants, en tenant compte de la culture africaine et des points de vue des enfants africains. Tandis que dans les familles et les sociétés à revenu élevé les enfants bénéficient souvent d'une enfance faite de loisirs, le travail est considéré comme un élément constitutif de la croissance pour la majorité des enfants du monde. En Afrique, alors que de nombreux parents considèrent la campagne mondiale contre le travail des enfants comme un abus ethnocentrique contraire aux pratiques acceptées en matière d'éducation des enfants, de nombreux enfants craignent que les fardeaux qui leur sont imposés n'empiètent sur leur scolarité et leur développement. Si les activités liées au travail peuvent contribuer à la croissance, le développement des enfants dépend aussi de l'interaction constructive avec les gens qui vivent autour d'eux. Nous devons ainsi apprendre à connaître ce que le travail des enfants signifie par rapport à diverses situations.

En général, le débat sur le travail des enfants ne prend en considération que les points de vue des adultes, ce qu'ils attendent ou exigent des enfants. Dans la pratique, l'expérience du travail et les avantages ou les méfaits qu'elle implique pour les enfants, est fortement affectée par la façon dont les enfants perçoivent leur travail. Les

points de vue des enfants sont donc essentiels pour comprendre les avantages et les méfaits du travail dans leur vie.

Dans la plupart des cas, les enfants africains font un travail non rémunéré, soit des tâches domestiques ou un travail sur de petites exploitations agricoles ou dans d'autres entreprises familiales, à travers lequel ils apprennent leurs rôles dans la société et acquièrent un statut dans leurs familles grâce à leurs contributions. Néanmoins, même le travail domestique peut être intense dans les ménages pauvres, en particulier si il consiste à ramasser du combustible, aller chercher de l'eau ou à prendre soin des personnes malades au sein de la famille. Alors que de nombreux enfants tirent profit du caractère élargi de leurs familles, il arrive que des proches, riches, exploitent la main-d'œuvre à bon marché de certains parents pauvres sous prétexte de leur venir en aide. Lorsque le travail va jusqu'à consister à offrir une aide dans des exploitations agricoles et à garder le bétail, il peut impliquer des dangers et empiéter sur la scolarité de l'enfant. Comment faire pour s'assurer que le travail exercé par les enfants à juste titre, en tant qu'élément constitutif du processus éducatif de la croissance, ne devienne pas aussi dur ou intense au point d'entraver leur développement?

Le travail rémunéré en Afrique commence souvent à un âge précoce. Les gains des enfants peuvent contribuer au budget familial dans les ménages pauvres. La contribution au revenu familial donne aux enfants un statut et du respect dans leurs familles. Le travail peut leur permettre d'échapper à certaines situations découlant de la pauvreté de leur famille ou d'autres contraintes. En particulier, lorsque les enfants atteignent l'adolescence, le travail peut contribuer à étendre les relations au-delà de la maison, notamment de rencontrer des pairs, d'apprendre à traiter avec des adultes et d'acquérir des compétences nécessaires pour l'avenir. Lorsque les enfants quittent l'école pour une raison quelconque, le travail offre une activité constructive préférable à l'oisiveté. Et pourtant, le travail peut également être psychologiquement et physiquement violent, dangereux, et aussi empiéter sur leur scolarité. L'apprentissage de métiers peut impliquer beaucoup de travail avec peu de respect et de formation en retour. Comment permettre aux enfants de profiter des opportunités qu'offre le travail, tout en les protégeant contre l'exploitation?

Il est à craindre que le travail des enfants entrave leur fréquentation et leurs performances scolaires et qu'il limite ainsi leurs possibilités d'avenir. Et pourtant, dans de nombreuses situations, c'est le travail qui assure la couverture des dépenses scolaires; en outre il peut créer des possibilités d'avenir notamment pour les enfants qui ne sont pas très compétents à l'école. L'école et le travail sont-ils en fait incompatibles? Quels types de travaux sont compatibles avec la scolarité et quels types de scolarité sont compatibles avec le travail? Lorsque les enfants travaillent au lieu d'aller à l'école, est-ce le travail qui les empêche d'aller à l'école ou est-ce l'échec du système scolaire qui les pousse à travailler?

L'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse 2010, qui se tiendra du 6 septembre à 1^{er} octobre 2010, mettra l'accent sur le travail chez les enfants africains. Il vise à recueillir des informations empiriques sur la nature et l'ampleur du travail dans la vie des enfants, et sur les conséquences de ce travail pour leur développement et leurs perspectives d'avenir, en intégrant une variété de disciplines en sciences sociales. Toutes les études devront examiner les aspects positifs et négatifs du travail des enfants: pour cela, il est essentiel qu'elles accordent une attention aux points de vue et aux intérêts de ces enfants.

L'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse 2010 sera dirigé par le **Professeur Michael Bourdillon** de l'Université du Zimbabwe. Le professeur Bourdillon travaille sur l'enfance africaine depuis plus de 20 ans. Il est l'auteur de nombreux ouvrages sur la question et était le directeur de la session 2009 de l'Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse.

En tant que Directeur de l'institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse 2010, le Professeur Michael Bourdillon assurera les tâches suivantes :

- Identifier les personnes ressources pour aider à diriger les discussions et les débats;
- Participer à la sélection des lauréats;
- Concevoir le cours de la session, notamment les sous-thèmes spécifiques ;
- Faire une série de conférences et mener une analyse critique des articles présentés par les personnes ressources ou les lauréats;
- Soumettre un rapport scientifique écrit sur la session.

Le Professeur Michael Bourdillon devra également (co)-éditer les versions révisées des articles présentés par les personnes ressources en vue de les soumettre pour une publication dans une des collections du CODESRIA.

Les personnes ressources

Les cours devant être dispensés à l'Institut sont destinés à offrir aux lauréats l'occasion d'approfondir leurs réflexions sur le thème du programme ainsi que sur leur sujet de recherche. Les personnes ressources doivent,

par conséquent, être des chercheurs confirmés en milieu de carrière qui ont beaucoup publié sur le sujet, et qui ont une contribution importante à apporter aux débats. Elles devront produire des documents de cours qui incitent les lauréats à engager la discussion et le débat sur les cours et toute la documentation disponible sur le thème.

Une fois sélectionnées, les personnes ressources doivent :

- Soumettre un exemplaire de leurs cours pour reproduction et distribution aux participants au cours de la semaine de la présentation des cours ;
- Dispenser leurs cours, participer aux débats et commenter les propositions de recherche et les articles des lauréats ;
- Revoir et soumettre la version révisée de leurs notes de cours ou leurs articles de recherche pour publication par le CODESRIA au plus tard deux mois après leur présentation.

Les lauréats

Les candidats doivent être des chercheurs africains ayant terminé leur cycle universitaire et/ou leur formation professionnel et ayant une capacité prouvée de faire de la recherche sur le thème de l'Institut. Les intellectuels actifs dans le processus politique et/ ou des mouvements sociaux/ des organisations de la société civile sont aussi encouragés à se porter candidats. Le nombre de places offertes par le CODESRIA pour chaque session de ses instituts est limité à quinze (15). Les chercheurs non-africains qui peuvent financer leur participation peuvent également faire acte de candidature pour un nombre de places limité.

Les dossiers de candidatures

Les dossiers de candidatures des personnes ressources doivent comprendre :

1. Une demande de candidature ;
2. Deux échantillons de rédaction;
3. Un curriculum vitae;
4. Une proposition de cinq (5) pages au plus, décrivant les questions qui seront couvertes dans leurs **trois** cours proposés.

Les dossiers de candidatures des lauréats doivent comprendre;

1. Une demande de candidature ;
2. Une lettre attestant de l'affiliation institutionnelle ou organisationnelle;
3. Un curriculum vitae;
4. Une proposition de recherche (de 10 pages au plus en deux exemplaires), comprenant une analyse descriptive du travail que le candidat veut entreprendre, un résumé exposant l'intérêt théorique du thème choisi par le candidat, ainsi que les relations entre le sujet et la problématique et les centres d'intérêt pris en compte par le thème de l'Institut 2010 ; et
5. Deux lettres de référence de chercheurs connus pour leur compétence et leur expertise dans le domaine de recherche du candidat (du point de vue géographique et concernant la discipline), avec leurs noms, adresses, numéros de téléphone et/ou de fax et adresses électroniques.

La date limite de soumission des candidatures est fixée au **31 mars 2010**. Les accusés de réception des candidatures seront envoyés avant le **3 avril**.

Un comité de sélection composé d'éminents scientifiques fera la sélection des candidatures **d'ici le 15 avril 2010**.

Les candidats sélectionnés seront informés du résultat de la sélection **d'ici le 1^{er} mai 2010**.

Tous les candidats sélectionnés doivent procéder à la collecte de données et la rédaction d'articles pour l'Institut pendant la période allant de mai 2010 à fin juillet 2010.

Les articles devraient être soumis au CODESRIA d'ici le **6 août 2010**. Tous les articles soumis doivent être accompagnés d'un résumé de 300 mots, qui sera traduit pour tous les lauréats participant à l'Institut.

L'Institut aura lieu à Dakar, au Sénégal, **du 6 septembre au 1^{er} octobre 2010**.

Toutes les candidatures ou demandes de renseignements complémentaires devront être adressées à :

Institut sur l'enfance et la jeunesse du CODESRIA

Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV

BP 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Sénégal.

Tél: (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23

Fax: (221) 33 824 12 89.

Email: child.institute@codesria.sn

Site Web: <http://www.codesria.org>

Instituto de Estudos da Criança e da Juventude do CODESRIA

Tema: **O lugar do trabalho entre as crianças africanas**

Data: **6 de Setembro – 1 de Outubro de 2010**

Local do encontro: **Dacar, Senegal**

Apelo a candidaturas para a sessão de 2010

O Conselho para o Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais em África (CODESRIA) tem o prazer de anunciar o seu Instituto da Criança e da Juventude para 2010 e convida os académicos interessados a enviar candidaturas com vista à selecção como laureados e pessoas de recurso para a sessão programada para Setembro de 2010. O instituto faz parte do programa de Estudos da Criança e da Juventude e está projectado para o reforço da capacidade analítica sobre todas as questões que afectam as crianças e a juventude em África e em qualquer outra parte do mundo. O impulso para a introdução do Instituto foi reforçado pela crítica emanada dos investigadores africanos sobre o conteúdo e o contexto das crises relacionadas com o desenvolvimento que o continente enfrenta. Além disso, a ligação entre estas questões e o que é designado como um fórum interdisciplinar anual, onde os participantes podem juntos reflectir sobre um aspecto específico da condição das crianças e da juventude em África uma vez garantido o apoio adicional para este tipo de Instituto. Espera-se que este instituto contribua para o avanço das fronteiras do conhecimento e das políticas sobre a Infância e a Juventude.

Cada sessão do Instituto tem uma duração de quatro semanas e decorre sob a liderança de um director designado para o efeito.

Objectivos

Os objectivos principais do Instituto da Criança e da Juventude são:

1. Incentivar a partilha das experiências entre investigadores, activistas e decisores de políticas de disciplinas diferentes, orientações metodológicas e conceptuais, bem como de zonas geográficas/linguísticas durante um período prolongado de tempo;
2. Promover e realçar uma cultura de valores democráticos que permita identificar eficazmente e resolver as questões da Criança e da Juventude que o continente africano enfrenta; e
3. Promover a participação dos eruditos/intelectuais nas discussões e nos debates sobre os processos de desenvolvimento da criança e da juventude que ocorre em África.

Organização

Todas as actividades dos Institutos do CODESRIA centram-se em apresentações feitas pelos investigadores residentes, pelas pessoas de recurso em visita e pelos participantes cujas candidaturas para admissão como laureados foram bem sucedidas. As sessões são conduzidas por um director científico. Com a ajuda das pessoas de recurso convidadas ele/ela assegurar-se-á de que os laureados sejam expostos a uma larga escala de pesquisa e de questões relacionadas com políticas. As discussões abertas sobre os livros e os artigos relevantes para o tema de um instituto em particular ou para um tópico específico dentro do tema são igualmente incentivadas. Cada participante seleccionado deve preparar um artigo de investigação para ser apresentado durante o curso. Os laureados devem produzir uma versão revista de seus artigos de investigação para análise e publicação pelo CODESRIA. Para cada Instituto, o Centro de Informação e Documentação do CODESRIA (CODICE) prepara uma bibliografia detalhada sobre o tema. O acesso a um número de centros de documentação em e em torno de Dacar é igualmente facultado. Todos os institutos do CODESRIA são realizados em Francês e Inglês através de tradução simultânea.

Tópico para o Instituto da Criança e da Juventude 2010: O lugar do Trabalho na Vida das Crianças Africanas

Há uma necessidade de repensar o lugar do trabalho na vida das crianças, tendo em consideração a cultura africana e as perspectivas das crianças em África. Enquanto as crianças em famílias e em sociedades de alto rendimento normalmente gozam de uma infância de lazer, o trabalho é tido como constitutivo do crescimento para a maioria das crianças do mundo. Enquanto muitos pais em África consideram a campanha internacional contra o trabalho infantil como uma imposição etnocêntrica contrária às práticas da educação da criança, muitas crianças estão preocupadas com facto de as cargas que lhes são impostas interferirem com a sua aprendizagem e desenvolvimento. Apesar de as actividades de trabalho poderem contribuir para o seu crescimento, o desenvolvimento da criança depende igualmente da interacção construtiva com as pessoas em torno dela. Nós precisamos de compreender o que o trabalho significa para as crianças em diferentes situações.

Muitas discussões sobre o trabalho infantil consideram apenas o ponto de vista dos adultos – o que esperam ou buscam nas crianças. Na prática, a experiência do trabalho, e os benefícios ou os danos que ela traz às vidas das

crianças, é fortemente afectado pela forma como as crianças entendem o seu trabalho. As perspectivas das crianças são consequentemente essenciais para compreender os benefícios e os danos do trabalho em suas vidas. A maioria do trabalho infantil em África consiste em trabalho não remunerado, seja ele tarefas domésticas ou trabalho em pequenas explorações agrícolas ou em outras empresas da família, através das quais as crianças aprendem sobre os seus papéis na sociedade e adquirem posicionamentos em suas famílias através de contribuições próprias. Não obstante, mesmo o trabalho doméstico pode ser extensivo em agregados familiares pobres, especialmente quando inclui a colecta do combustível e da água ou o cuidar do doente na família. Enquanto muitas crianças recebem benefícios das famílias grandes, os parentes ricos exploram às vezes a mão-de-obra barata dos parentes mais pobres em guisa de oferecimento de ajuda. Quando o trabalho se estende à ajuda em explorações agrícolas e a cuidar de rebanhos animais, podem incorrer perigos e pode interferir com a educação da criança. Como nos asseguramos de que o trabalho que as crianças empreendem de forma correcta, como parte do processo educativo de crescimento, não se torna demasiado áspero ou extensivo a ponto de prejudicar o seu desenvolvimento?

O trabalho remunerado em África começa frequentemente numa idade jovem. O salário das crianças pode ajudar nos orçamentos familiares em famílias pobres. A contribuição para o rendimento familiar dá às crianças status e respeito em suas famílias. O trabalho pode ser o escape das limitações em casa, devido à pobreza ou a outros constrangimentos. Especialmente quando as crianças alcançam a adolescência, o trabalho pode ajudar a estender as suas relações para além da família, encontrando-se com colegas, aprendendo a lidar com os adultos, e aprendendo aptidões que são necessárias para a vida futura. Quando as crianças abandonam a escola por qualquer razão, o trabalho proporciona actividade construtiva que é preferível à ociosidade. No entanto o trabalho pode igualmente ser psicológica e fisicamente abusivo, perigoso, e interferir com a educação. As aprendizagens podem envolver muito trabalho com pouco respeito e pouca formação em retorno. Como permitimos que as crianças beneficiem das oportunidades que o trabalho oferece, enquanto as protegemos da exploração?

Há um medo que o trabalho das crianças impeça a sua comparência ou desempenho na escola, limitando assim as suas possibilidades futuras. No entanto, em muitas situações, é o trabalho que suporta as despesas da escola, e o trabalho pode criar oportunidades futuras particularmente para as crianças que não são muito competentes na escola. São a escola e o trabalho essencialmente incompatíveis? Que tipos do trabalho são compatíveis com a educação e que tipos da educação são compatíveis com o trabalho? Quando as crianças trabalham em vez de frequentarem a escola, é o trabalho que as está a manter fora da escola ou será a falha do sistema escolar que as conduz ao trabalho?

O Instituto da Criança e da Juventude que terá lugar de 6 de Setembro a 1 de Outubro de 2010, centrar-se-á sobre o trabalho entre as crianças africanas. Tem como objectivo recolher informação empírica sobre a natureza e o nível do trabalho na vida das crianças, e sobre as consequências deste trabalho para o seu desenvolvimento e suas perspectivas futuras, incorporando uma variedade de disciplinas das ciências sociais. Todos os estudos deverão considerar aspectos positivos e negativos do trabalho para as crianças: para isto é essencial que prestem atenção às perspectivas e aos interesses das crianças.

O Instituto da criança e da juventude 2010 será dirigido pelo **Professor Michael Bourdillon** da Universidade do Zimbabwe. O Professor Bourdillon tem trabalhado sobre a Infância Africana há mais de 20 anos. É autor de muitos livros. Foi o director da sessão do Instituto da Criança e da Juventude de 2009.

Como director do Instituto da Criança e da Juventude de 2010, o Professor Michael Bourdillon irá:

- Identificar as pessoas de recurso para ajudar a conduzir as discussões e debates;
- Participar na selecção dos laureados;
- Projectar o curso para a sessão, inclusive os subtemas específicos
- Fazer uma serie de palestras e criticar os artigos apresentados pelas pessoas de recurso ou pelos laureados;
- Submeter um relatório científico escrito sobre a sessão.

O professor Michael Bourdillon deve igualmente (co) – editar as versões revistas dos artigos apresentados pelas pessoas de recurso com vista a submetê-las a publicação numa das colecções do CODESRIA.

Pessoas de recurso

As palestras a serem feitas durante o Instituto devem oferecer aos laureados uma oportunidade de avançar suas reflexões sobre o tema do programa e em seus tópicos de pesquisa. As pessoas de recurso são por isso

académicos séniores em meados de suas carreiras que publicaram bastante sobre o tópico, e que têm uma contribuição significativa a dar aos debates. Deverão produzir materiais para palestra que estimulem os laureados a se engajar na discussão e no debate em torno das palestras e o corpo geral da literatura disponível sobre o tema.

Uma vez seleccionada, a pessoa de recurso deve:

- Submeter uma cópia de suas palestras para a reprodução e a distribuição aos participantes na semana em que a palestra é apresentada;
- Fazer a sua palestra, participar nos debates e comentar as propostas de pesquisa e os projectos dos laureados;
- Rever e submeter a versão revista de suas notas de palestra ou artigos de investigação para análise para publicação pelo CODESRIA o mais tardar dois meses a seguir às suas apresentações.

Laureados

Os candidatos devem ser investigadores africanos que terminaram a sua formação universitária e/ou profissional, com capacidade comprovada para realizar a pesquisa sobre o tema do Instituto. Os intelectuais activos no processo das políticas e/ou os movimentos sociais e organizações civis são igualmente incentivados a candidatar-se. O número de lugares oferecidos pelo CODESRIA em cada sessão de seus institutos é limitado a quinze (15) bolsas. Os académicos não - africanos que podem angariar fundos para sua participação podem igualmente candidatar-se a um número limitado de lugares.

Candidaturas

As candidaturas para os postos de pessoas de recurso devem incluir:

1. Uma carta de candidatura;
2. Dois manuscritos;
3. Um curriculum vitae;
4. Uma proposta de tamanho não superior a cinco (5) páginas, esboçando as questões a serem abordadas pelas **três** palestras propostas.

Os pedidos dos laureados devem incluir;

1. Uma carta da aplicação;
2. Uma carta que indica a afiliação institucional;
3. Um curriculum vitae;
4. Uma proposta de pesquisa (duas cópias de não mais de 10 páginas) compreendendo uma análise descritiva do trabalho que o pretendente tenciona empreender, um esboço do interesse teórico do tópico escolhido pelo pretendente, a relação entre o tópico e a problemática e a preocupação do tema do instituto 2010 e
5. Duas cartas de referência de académicos de reconhecida competência e perícia na área de pesquisa do candidato (geográfica e disciplinar), inclusive seus nomes, endereços e números do telefone, do correio electrónico e de fax.

O fim do prazo para a submissão das propostas é **31 de Março de 2010**. O aviso de recepção das aplicações será enviado antes de **3 de Abril**.

Um comité de selecção de académicos séniores seleccionará as propostas até **15 de Abril de 2010**.

Os pretendentes seleccionados serão notificados do resultado da selecção a **1 de Maio de 2010**.

Todos os pretendentes seleccionados devem usar o período compreendido entre Maio de 2010 e fim de Julho de 2010 para o levantamento de dados e escrita dos projectos para o Instituto.

Os projectos devem ser submetidos a CODESRIA até **6 de Agosto de 2010**. Todos os artigos submetidos devem ser acompanhados de um resumo de 300 palavras que será traduzido para todos os laureados que participam no Instituto.

O Instituto será realizado em Dacar, Senegal, de **6 de Setembro a 1 de Outubro de 2010**.

Todas as aplicações ou pedidos de mais informações devem ser endereçados a:

Instituto da Criança e Juventude do CODESRIA

Av. Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV

BP 3304, PC 18524,

Dacar, Senegal.

Telefone: (221) 33 825 98 21/22/23

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