

Rwanda

In 1994, at least 800,000 people were killed in a genocide. Nearly two million more fled to neighboring countries. The genocide and massive population displacement resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of orphans and vulnerable children in need of support, and a subsequent period of civil conflict in 1997 and 1998 further exacerbated the problem. In addition, the systematic rape and the purposeful transmission of HIV/AIDS was used as a weapon of genocide in order to infect and eventually kill a population after the war ended. This legacy of HIV/AIDS carries with it a particular stigma in Rwanda. Between the genocide and ongoing public health concerns, Rwanda has been hard-hit by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2001, the HIV/AIDS adult prevalence rate was 8.9 percent. There are 500,000 Rwandans living with the disease, 13 percent of whom (or 65,000) are children under 15. These children are extremely vulnerable to entering exploitive labor and need to have access to quality basic education.

Today, approximately one million children in Rwanda are orphans. Of that total, an estimated 264,000 children are HIV/AIDS orphans. As many as 13 percent of all households are being run by children (between 200,000 and 300,000 children). And as many as 9,000 children are living or working on the streets. Orphaned children engage in various forms of labor, including domestic labor, sexual exploitation, agricultural work on tea/coffee/pyrethrum plantations, and work in quarries and mines. Nationally, 41.3 percent of children between the ages of 10 and 14 work, but anecdotal evidence suggests that dire household poverty forces the majority of orphans to work in some capacity.

Education is free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 12, but in practice, grants designed to eliminate school fees are not yet available to many schools due to slow implementation of the government policy. Other costs of education remain, including purchasing uniforms and school supplies, and possible contributions to the school to cover repairs or teachers' expenses. Public schools lack basic supplies and cannot accommodate all primary age school children, and private schools are inaccessible or too costly for the majority of the population. Ninety-five percent of child-headed households lack adequate access to education due to prohibitive costs and conflicting responsibilities, among other limitations. On a national level, the primary school completion rate is extremely low, and the secondary school enrollment rate is below 10 percent. Over half of primary school teachers lack basic qualifications. Opportunities for non-formal education or vocational training are extremely limited.

The Government of Rwanda is an associated country of ILO-IPEC and has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182. The Ministry for Local Administration, Information and Social Affairs has opened safe houses for street children at-risk of entering exploitive labor. The government has established a list of the worst forms of child labor in Rwanda, and is working with UNICEF to address some of these worst forms.

Zambia

An estimated 800,000 children in Zambia have lost one or both parents to HIV/AIDS. These orphans are more likely to be found living in urban environments with relatives or on the streets where they must work to make a living. A majority of street children on the streets of Lusaka are orphans. Orphans are less likely to be attending school, may experience severe psychosocial trauma due to the loss of their parents, and may be in danger of both physical and sexual abuse. They have limited access to basic necessities including food, water, and health care, and often must resort to working in dangerous labor conditions to survive.

The Zambian Central Statistics Office estimated in 1999 that 11.5 percent of children ages 5 to 14 years were working, of which approximately 90 percent were engaged in agricultural work. Only one quarter of these children combined work with attendance at school. Children are engaged in a variety of other occupations as well, including stone crushing, fishing, manufacturing, domestic service, and vending and food production. Young girls are increasingly found working in prostitution leaving them extremely vulnerable to contracting the HIV/AIDS virus. Street children also engage in informal work activities, such as carrying parcels or guarding cars.

In 2002, the Ministry of Education instituted free primary education for 7 years, although it is not compulsory. Some rural communities have not fully implemented this policy and children who cannot contribute fees to the school or who cannot afford to buy a uniform are still being turned away from entering the classroom. Substantial barriers to quality basic education remain and the number of schools and teachers are insufficient to meet the increasing demand for education. Teacher absenteeism due to HIV/AIDS has had an especially negative impact on quality of education. Orphans and vulnerable children face other difficulties, such as long work hours that prevent school attendance, stigma and abuse, and cost of school materials. Quality of education in some schools in Zambia continues to be substandard.

The Government of Zambia is a member country of ILO-IPEC and has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182. A National Plan of Action on Child Labor was developed in 2000 and approved by the government in December 2001. The government's National Policy on Children and Labor Market policy include chapters on child labor.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Proposed Information Collection Request Submitted for Public Comment and Recommendations; Resource Justification Model

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a preclearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95) (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)). This program helps to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is soliciting comments concerning the proposed extension of collection of information for the Resource Justification Model (RJM). ETA intends to use the RJM to formulate budget requests for the unemployment insurance (UI) program from States' data and to allocate appropriated funds among the States.

A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the office listed below in the addressee section of this notice.

DATES: Submit comments on or before August 2, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Lauren C. Harrel, Room S4231, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210, (202) 693-2992 (this is not a toll-free number). E-mail address is harrel.lauren@dol.gov and fax number is (202) 693-2874.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lauren C. Harrel, Room S4231, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210, (202) 693-2992 (this is not a toll-free number). E-mail address is harrel.lauren@dol.gov and fax number is (202) 693-2874.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

ETA developed the RJM to obtain updated State UI program cost data. Although the RJM entails a substantial data collection effort, it provides ETA with current cost information to justify

budget requests for State UI program administration and allocate administrative funds equitably among States. State agencies submit detailed data by major cost categories in a structured format. This provides States with a means to provide ETA with their input to the budget process. Software now available to the States for data extraction from accounting systems is able to keep the data collection burden at a minimum.

II. Desired Focus of Comments

Currently, the Department of Labor is soliciting comments concerning the proposed extension of the RJM collection. Comments are requested to:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including

whether the information will have practical utility;

- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained

by contacting the office listed above in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice.

III. Current Actions

Type of Review: Extension without change.

Agency: Employment and Training Administration.

Title: Resource Justification Model.

OMB Number: 1205-0430.

Affected Public: State government.

Cite/Reference/Form/etc: Social Security Act, section 303(a)(b).

Total Respondents: 53 State workforce agencies.

Frequency: Annually.

Total Responses: 212.

Average Time per Response: 33.75 hours.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 7,155.

Form/activity	Total respondents	Frequency	Total responses	Average time per response (hours)	Burden (hours)
Crosswalk	53	Annually	53	120	6,360
ACCT SUM	53	Annually	53	4	212
RJM 1-6	53	Annually	53	3	159
Narrative	53	Annually	53	8	424
Totals		212	7,155

Total Burden Cost (Capital/Startup): There are no capital or start-up costs for RJM.

Total Burden Cost (operating/maintaining): \$0.

Comments submitted in response to this comment request will be summarized and/or included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the information collection request; they will also become a matter of public record.

Dated: May 26, 2004.

Cheryl Atkinson,

Administrator, Office of Workforce Security.
[FR Doc. 04-12526 Filed 6-2-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-P

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

Youth Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENCY: National Council on Disability (NCD).

TIME AND DATE: 10 a.m.-12 p.m., July 23, 2004.

PLACE: Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City, 1250 Hayes Street, Arlington, Virginia.

STATUS: All parts of this meeting will be open to the public. Those interested in participating should contact the appropriate staff member listed below.

AGENDA: Roll call, announcements, reports, new business, adjournment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Geraldine Drake Hawkins, Ph.D., Program Analyst, National Council on Disability, 1331 F Street NW., Suite 850, Washington, DC 20004; 202-272-2004 (voice), 202-272-2074 (TTY), 202-272-2022 (fax), ghawkins@ncd.gov (e-mail).

YOUTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE MISSION: The purpose of NCD's Youth Advisory Committee is to provide input into NCD activities consistent with the values and goals of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Dated: May 27, 2004.

Ethel D. Briggs,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 04-12511 Filed 6-2-04; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Cooperative Agreement to Develop, Offer, and Evaluate an Instructor-Mediated Online Course To Train Library and Museum Personnel to Plan and Evaluate Outcomes-Based Projects

AGENCY: Institute of Museum and Library Services, National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

ACTION: Notification of availability.

SUMMARY: The Institute of Museum and Library Services is requesting proposals leading to one (1) award of a Cooperative Agreement to accomplish the following (1) develop, pilot, deploy, and evaluate a packaged instructor-mediated online course to train library and museum personnel to plan and evaluate outcomes-based projects, (2) compare the effectiveness of that course to an analogous existing workshop, and (3) develop a widely usable cost model for developing and offering such a course. Organizations eligible for the award include public and not-for-profit institutions of higher education, all types of libraries (except federal and for-profit libraries), library consortia, all types of public and not-for-profit