

a

A young boy near the end of his shift at the Fandjora gold mine. After the famines in Burkina Faso forced families off their farms in the 1980s, artisanal or small-scale mining took root. It has now become the nation's third largest export. Although child labor is illegal in the country, leaders and entrepreneurs, eager to tap the vast reserves, often look the other way while young mine workers risk long-term health problems caused by exposure to dust, toxic chemicals, and heavy metals. Image by Larry C. Price. Burkina Faso, 2013.

b

A child labor victim from Myanmar closing the door of a shelter in Singapore for migrant workers who have run away from their employers. The address of the shelter is hidden from the public for the safety. Image by Xyza Bacani. Singapore, 2016.

c

Sauri (left) and her sister-in-law Birma stand in the spot where Sauri's 17-year-old daughter, Laxmi, recently burned to death while sleeping in a chaupadi shed in an area far from the family's home, near Dhakari village, Achham, Nepal. "I have many daughters," said Sauri, "but she was the one who was always with me." The family since destroyed the shed. Image by Allison Shelley. Nepal, 2012.

d

A truck crosses the Yalu river on the Sino-Korean Friendship Bridge from Sinuiju, North Korea to Dandong, China. The bridge is one of the few places along the border where vehicles can cross. The United Nations has warned China that it may be "aiding and abetting crimes against humanity" with its policy of forcibly repatriating North Koreans who flee across its borders. Image by Tomas van Houtryve. China, 2013.

e

In a shelter in Vrindavan, known as a "city of widows," Lalita (at right) bears the cropped hair and white wrap of her culture once considered obligatory for widowhood. Shelter manager Ranjana, a much younger widow, is less constrained by traditional customs. Image by Amy Toensing. India, 2013.

f

A resident of Sihoupo village, about 40 km southwest of downtown Handan, leaps down into his vegetable plot right outside his home to work the fields. The coking plant in the background—a branch of the Hansteel works dominates Handan city—is less than 100 m from the houses in this village. Day and night, the factory emits steam and smoke in cycles—grey, black or yellow—and constantly beeps like an electrocardiogram machine. Depending on the direction of the winds, the smoke sometimes blows low right across these farms plots where villagers grow corn and vegetables. Image by Sim Chi Yin. China, 2013.

g

A man walks over rocks near to a glacial lake that has formed at the base of the Dagu Glacier on the southeast edge of the Tibetan Plateau. The glacier has been reducing in size in recent years as a result of rising temperatures in the region. Image by Sean Gallagher. China, 2012.

h

In Jocotenango, Guatemala, Rosa de Sapeta's family used to avoid her smoke-filled kitchen. But since an aid group helped her replace the open fire with a cleaner burning stove, she says, I have company while I cook." Image by Lynn Johnson. Guatemala, 2017.

i

"It seemed like there were thousands of them—Gbagbo's militia, all dressed in black. They didn't have machetes or the kinds of guns you normally see with farmers in this area. They had Kalashnikovs. And by the end of the day the whole village was flattened. There wasn't a single house left." Above, a man sees his destroyed home for the first time since fleeing a year earlier in a village near Bolequin, Ivory Coast on March 11, 2012. He had been living in a refugee camp in Liberia. Image by Peter DiCampo. Ivory Coast, 2012.

Identify the letter that corresponds with each numbered photo:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.



Directions:
Match the captions on page one to the photos below

