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Annotated Bibliography

Review of Child Labor Information and Forced Labor Information

Volume I: Afghanistan—Dominican Republic

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INTRODUCTION

ICF Macro conducted desk research on behalf of the Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) at the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) regarding the use of forced labor and child labor in foreign countries. The desk research involved creating an annotated bibliography on available literature in over 170 countries.

ICF Macro consultants with topical, regional, and/or language expertise, conducted comprehensive reviews of all publicly available resources, in English and other major languages, related to forced and child labor in the selected countries. The literature review included academic papers, news articles, and other media resources, as well as reports and documents written by multilateral agencies, international organizations, U.S. and other national government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.

The results are presented in a five-volume publication, organized alphabetically by country, with separate bibliographies for child labor and forced labor. For each volume, an index organized by labor sector or activity is provided.

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the international responsibilities of USDOL under the direction of the Deputy Undersecretary for International Labor Affairs. ILAB conducts research on and formulates international economic, trade, immigration, and labor policies in collaboration with other U.S. government agencies, providing international technical assistance in support of U.S. foreign labor policy objectives. ILAB is working together with other U.S. government agencies to create a more stable, secure, and prosperous international economic system in which all workers can achieve greater economic security, share in the benefits of increased international trade, and have safer and healthier workplaces where the basic rights of workers and children are respected and protected.

ILAB's Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking

OCFT was created in 1993 in response to a request from Congress to investigate and report on child labor around the world. As domestic and international concern about child labor grew, OCFT's activities significantly expanded. Today, these activities include research on international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking; funding and overseeing cooperative agreements and contracts to organizations engaged in efforts to eliminate exploitive child labor around the world; and assisting in the development and implementation of U.S. government policy on international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking issues.

This research project was funded by OCFT to further the knowledge base on child labor and forced labor around the world.

ICF Macro

ICF Macro is a professional services firm focused on research and evaluation, management consulting, information technology, and social marketing and health communications. Our mission is to deliver quality products and services to our public- and private-sector clients.

ACRONYMS

AAIT/MG	Association of Labor Inspectors of Minas Gerais
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACPR	Associates for Community and Population Research
ACTU	Australian Council of Trade Unions
ADB	Adult Debt Bondage
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AI	Amnesty International
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
APRD	Armée Populaire pour la Restauration de la République et de la Démocratie
AR	Annual Review
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASK	Ain-O-Salish Kendra
AWA	Australian Workplace Agreements
B$	Barbadian Dollars
BAL	Bonded Adult Labor
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCHR	Bahrain Center for Human Rights
BCL	Bonded Child Labor
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BILSP	Balkan Institute for Labor and Social Policy
BNWLA	Bangladesh National Women Lawyers' Association
BRAC/RED	(Formerly) Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BSAF	Bangladesh Shishu Aadhikar Forum
BYSHR	Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights
CAR	Central African Republic
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CDB	Child Debt Bondage
CDL	Child Domestic Labour
CDW	Child Domestic Worker
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
CEAST	Episcopal Commission for Justice and Peace of the Bishops of Angola and Sao Tome
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIDA	Defence for Children International
CIDDEF	Centre d'Information et de Documentation sur les Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CLB	China Labour Bulletin
CNN	Cable News Network
COB	Central Obrera Boliviana
CONAETI	Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil
CONTAG	National Confederation of Agricultural Workers
CPD	Centre for Policy Dialogue
CPT	Pastoral Land Commission
CP-Ting	Chinese Project to Prevent Trafficking in Girls and Young Women for Labor Exploitation within China
CRASC	Centre de Recherche en Anthropologie Sociale et Culturelle
CRC	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRCA	Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania
CREAD	Centre de Recherche pour l'Economie Appliquée au Développement
CRED	The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
CRIN	Child Rights Information Network
CRRC	Caucasus Research Resource Center
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CTPA	Croatian Trafficking Prevention Activity
CTPR	World Learning's Croatian Prevention Activity
DANE	Colombia National Administrative Department of Statistics
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DNI	Defense for Children International
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
ECTCV	Ethical Clothing Trades Council of Victoria
ENACT	European Network Against Child Trafficking
EU	European Union
FAFN	Forces Armées des Forces Nouvelles
FAL	Forced Adult Labor
FANCI	Forces Armées Nationales de Côte d'Ivoire
FARDC	Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo
FBR	Free Burma Rangers
FCFA	Francs Communauté Financière Africaine
FCL	Forced Child Labor
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FLEC	Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave
FNL	Forces Nationales de Libération
FREPD	Foundation for Research on Educational Planning and Development
FSASH	Trade Union Federation of Education and Science of Albania
FTUB	Federation of Trade Unions Burma
FUC	United Front for Change
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GONGO	Government Organized Non-Governmental Organization
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HLT	High-Level Team
HLT	High Level Team
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IALI	International Association of Labour Inspection
IAS	Indentured Adult Servitude
ICBF	Colombian Institute for Familiar Welfare
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICS	Indentured Child Servitude
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IGO	Intergovernmental Organizations
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-ACT/EMP	ILO Bureau of Employer's Activities
ILO-IPEC	ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor
ILRF	International Labor Rights Fund/Forum
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INAC	National Institute for Children
INCIDIN	Integrated Community and Industrial Development (in Bangladesh)
INCRA	National Institute for Colonization and Rural Reform
INEC	National Institute of Statistics and Census
INSTAT	Institute of Statistics of Albania
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Networks (for Humanitarian News and Analysis)
ISTEEBU	Institut de Statistiques et d'Etudes Economiques du Burundi
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
KHRG	Karen Human Rights Group
KPCS	Kimberly Process Certification Scheme
LRF	Laogai Research Foundation
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Studies/Survey
MAPESS	The Ministry of Public Administration, Employment, and Social Security
MDA	Ministry for Rural Development
MDRP	Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program
MERCOSUR	Mercado Comun Del Sur
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIDEPLAN	Ministry of Planning and Cooperation
MINARS	Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration
MINERCOL	Empresa Nacional Minera Ltda
MISNA	Missionary International Service News Agency
MMCWA	Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association
MODEL	Movement for Democracy in Liberia

MOI	Ministry of the Interior
MOL	Ministry of Labor
MPB	Police Minors Protection Brigade
MPIGO	Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien pour le Grand Ouest
MTFS	Ministério de Trabalho, Família e Solidaridade
n.d.	No Date
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPA	National Plan of Action
NTCE	Non-Traditional Export Crops
OAS	Organization of American States
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIDEB	Observatoire Ineza des Droits de l'Enfant au Burundi
OMCT	World Organization Against Torture
OWS	Federal Office of Workplace Services
PA	Program of Action
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PCI	Pro-Child Institute
PETI	Program for the Elimination of Child Labor
PNAD	Pesquisa Nacional por Amostragem a Domicilio
POWA	Professional Organization for Women in Antigua
PSC	Private Security Companies
RCD-Goma	Rassemblement Congolais pour la Democratie-Goma
RETL	Re-Education Through Labor
RPA	Rwandan Patriotic Army
SACP	State Agency for Child Protection
SENAME	Servicio Nacional de Menores
SGM	Shwe Gas Movement
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SITRAP	Labor Union of Plantation Workers and Agriculture
SMC	Scalabrini Migration Center
SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
TACT	Transnational Action Against Child Trafficking
TBP	Time Bound Programmes
TCFU	Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear Union
TICW	Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
U.S.	United States
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UDFU	Union of Democratic Forces for Unity
UGTA	Union Générale des Travailleurs Algériens [General Union of Algerian Workers]
UN	United Nations

UNCRC	UN Committee on the Rights of the Child
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNIAP	UN Inter-Agency Project [on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion]
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar [also, US$]
WACAP	West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project (to Combat Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labor)
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labor
WTO	World Trade Organization

AFGHANISTAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission. (2006). *An overview on situation of child labour in Afghanistan research report*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.aihrc.org.af/rep_child_labour_2006.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Begging, Blacksmith, Car Washing, Carpet Weaving, Factory Work, Garbage Collection, Handicrafts, Portering, Retail, Service Industries, Shoe Making, Soap, Street Vending, Tailoring, Unspecified

   Using survey questionnaires conducted in 34 provinces with approximately 18,443 children and 501 adults, the research team gathered information on the situation of child laborers in Afghanistan. Findings revealed that children work in non-goods production including auto repair, begging, car washing, garbage collection, portering, retail, service industries, tailoring, vending, and other unspecified sectors. Production of goods using child labor include 3.72 percent of respondents involved in agriculture, 4.79 percent working as blacksmiths, 7.67 percent working as carpet weavers, 0.44 percent working in factories, less than 1 percent making handicrafts, and 0.26 percent making shoes. Case studies used in the document revealed that some children are involved in other activities such as making soap from home-based industries. In addition to revealing types of labor children were involved in, the study also found that the majority of children worked between six to nine hours a day (41 percent). Of the children surveyed, 65 percent reported not attending school, and the majority respondents listed poverty as their impetus for working.

   Article 49 of the Afghan Constitution protects children from being subject to forced labor. Additionally, Article 43 guarantees children in Afghanistan free access to education. Afghanistan's labor law states that 14 years is the legal age for work that requires 35 hours a week, or 13 years if the employment is instructional.

2. Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission. (2007). *Economic and social rights in Afghanistan II*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.aihrc.org.af/Rep_ESRII_Eng_Full_Text_30_Aug_2007.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report presents the findings of a human rights field-monitoring project in Afghanistan conducted jointly by the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from January to December 2006. Approximately one-third of families interviewed stated that at least one child under the age of 15 was engaged in work. Additionally, 13.5 percent (694) of the families stated that children were unable to go to school because they have to

work. Higher poverty levels were associated with exposure to the most hazardous working conditions. Methods of field monitoring involved team-led, survey-driven interviews. The non-random sample of 11,186 interviewees included 4,906 (43.8 percent) interviews with women and 6,280 (56.2 percent) with men. It does not mention child labor in the production of goods, nor does it go into any depth about specific work in various labor sectors.

3. Afghanistan: Thousands of child labourers in eastern province deprived of education. (2007, May 10). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=72062

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Brick Making

   This news article reports on child labor in the production of bricks in the Sorkhroad district of Afghanistan's Nangahar province. There are an estimated 60 brick making factories in this region that utilize approximately 5,000 children in their work force, according to Save the Children Sweden. Red bricks from these factories are used for construction of buildings in Nangahar. This article indicates that children working in brick factories are exposed to extremely harsh conditions, including 12-hour workdays, physical pain and injury, and sleep deprivation. Due to work, children are also unable to attend school. Poverty is what perpetuates the use of child laborers in the Afghan brick industry. There is also sociocultural acceptance of child labor as a means of providing familial economic support.

   Although Afghanistan is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other treaties, the country lacks the institutional support and infrastructure to enforce sanctions. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is considering establishing community schools in Sorkhroad as a way to offer children an education and keep them out of the brick making factories.

4. Almost one in four young Afghan children forced to work, says UNICEF. (2007, June 18). *UN News Service*. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.un.org/apps/news/printnewsAr.asp?nid=22952

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

   This news article summarizes a recent UNICEF report on the root causes and nature of child labor in Afghanistan. Specific types of child labor are not cited in this report, although it does mention that most children involved in child labor work in Afghanistan's informal sectors, such as agriculture. According to the article, almost one-quarter of children ages 7 to 14 works. The article highlights UNICEF's intervention plan to improve the status of working children by creating opportunities for non-formal education, formal schooling, and vocational skills training. It does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

5. Barakat, S., & Wardell, G. (2001). *Capitalizing on capacities of Afghan women: Women's role in Afghanistan's reconstruction and development*. Geneva, Switzerland: Recovery and Reconstruction Department. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/recon/crisis/download/afghanwomen.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Firewood Collection, Scrap Paper Collection, Shoe Shining, Trade

   This report, published by the International Labour Organization (ILO), contains data on the effects of war, displacement, and social reconstruction on women in Afghanistan. Child labor is a principal economic coping strategy for impoverished Afghan families. The report notes that children are engaged in a wide variety of labor such as begging for money, scavenging for firewood, collecting scrap paper, carrying rubbish, polishing shoes, cleaning cars, and selling items such as matches, toilet paper, key tags, and soap. A majority of children (71 percent) earn money for their labor while the remaining 29 percent take home goods, such as firewood, and scrap paper. Methods of data collection include review of relevant published literature, review of agency literature, and interviews with scholars and other academic experts on Afghan society. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Chrobok, V. (2005). *Demobilizing and reintegrating Afghanistan's young soldiers*. Bonn, Germany: Bonn International Center for Conversion. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.bicc.de/publications/papers/paper42/content.php

   Source: Research Organization

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This document discusses the use of child soldiers in Afghanistan and the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs designed to assist them. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldier use 2003: A briefing for the 4th UN Security Council open debate on children and armed conflict*. London: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2004/childsoldiers0104/childsoldiers.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This briefing describes reports in Afghanistan of private militia groups recruiting children under the age of 18 as soldiers. Some groups have reportedly enlisted the service of boys for transporting small arms and drugs into the northwest frontier province. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The United States Agency for International Development granted funding to a non-governmental organization (NGO) Consortium for the Psychosocial Care and Protection of Children, to protect children vulnerable to recruitment into military service, as well as rehabilitation for former child soldiers. The specific details of this rehabilitation plan were not outlined in the briefing. The Afghan Transitional Administration has stated their support for a disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration project, which will also protect children from recruitment into private militia groups. However, the report notes that as of 2003, implementing protective measures has been difficult.

8. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Afghanistan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/afghanistan.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Animal Herding, Begging, Domestic Labor, Firewood Collection, Scrap Metal Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining

   This one-page factsheet summarizes child labor in Afghanistan, which is characterized largely by children working to help support their families through economic activities or for wages that contribute to the household income. For example, children from the age of six have been reported to participate in animal herding, collecting paper and firewood, shining shoes, begging, and collecting scrap metal. The report notes that many of these activities are hazardous and put children in danger of exposure to landmines. Children as young as eight years of age have been reported working as prostitutes in areas controlled by the Taliban. Child soldiers have been observed in various armed militia groups. Though this document is undated, it appears not to have been published within the past three years. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Global March Against Child Labor. (2006). *Global march against child labor: From exploitation to education*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/campaigns/conventioncampaign/index.php

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   On a webpage devoted to monitoring efforts associated with the Global March campaign to end child labor, it notes that as of July 2005, Afghanistan is among over a dozen countries that still have not ratified ILO Convention 182. The webpage does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Combating child labour in Asia and the Pacific: Progress and challenges*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/public/english/standards/ipec/doc-view.cfm?id= 1879

    Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Brick Making
Child Labor: Auto Repair, Begging, Carpet Weaving, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fruit, Poppy Production, Portering, Road Construction, Sheep-Herding, Soldiering, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The ILO presents this overview of key issues in child labor for the Asia and Pacific regions, which has the highest number of children engaged in labor. Afghanistan is designated as one of the countries where the worst forms of child labor persist. Estimates presented in the report made by UNICEF state that nearly one-quarter of children ages 7 to 14 work in Afghanistan. Children are found working under conditions of debt bondage in brick kilns. Children also work as beggars, street vendors, domestic laborers, carpet weavers, in road construction, portering, sheep-herding, drug trafficking, auto repair, construction, and soldiering, as well as in agriculture with fruit and poppy production. The document also states that trafficking of boys for unspecified purposes occurs in Afghanistan.

The ILO has initiated projects in Afghanistan to learn more about the issues and to implement policies to protect children, in concert with UNICEF. UNICEF has been instrumental in community-based prevention of child trafficking and reintegration of previously abused children. At the time of publication (2005) Afghanistan had not ratified Convention 138 or 192.

11. International Organization for Migration. (2003). *Trafficking in persons: An analysis of Afghanistan. Kabul, Afghanistan*: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.old.iom.int/documents/publication/en/afghan_trafficking.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Construction, Orchard Farming, Poppy Cultivation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation, Labor, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report is one of the most comprehensive and in-depth reports of child labor and trafficking for Afghanistan. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) initiated this project to examine the trafficking of women and children within and from Afghanistan. Anecdotes and interview responses are included throughout the report to illustrate and contextualize forms of child labor and exploitation. Forms of human trafficking in Afghanistan that may include children are prostitution and sexual exploitation, slavery, forced labor, domestic labor, abductions for forced marriage, marriage for debt relief, domestic servitude, and removal of organs. Child labor often includes orchard farming (unspecified fruit products), and construction work, while forced child labor revolves around sexual exploitation and forced military conscription. Male children are also trafficked for forced labor in the cultivation of poppy fields. Data collection for this report included survey instruments, interviews, and review of

published and unpublished reports. The report reviews all the conventions and legal sanctions related to child labor in place as of 2003.

Afghanistan acceded to the UNCRC protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography on September 19, 2002, which prohibits child prostitution. The Ministry of Interior has also created a new department to combat human trafficking, focusing on law enforcement efforts to stop the phenomena. At the time of publication, approval for the new department had yet to be granted. There is no mention in this report of additional laws specific to child labor.

12. Opium trade in Afghanistan linked to human trafficking. (2006, September 4). *Voice of America*. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://voanews.com/english/archive/2006-09/2006-09-04-voa20.cfm?CFID204881041&CFTOKEN-29978861

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Begging, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving

    This news report discusses findings from the IOM that link the Afghanistan opium trade to human trafficking. According to the IOM, children are trafficked within Afghanistan to work as beggars or as bonded laborers in brick-kiln and carpet-making industries. The document does not provide additional information on these sectors.

13. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Afghanistan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/afghanistan.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Slavery: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    Children are trafficked for the following reasons: prostitution, domestic servitude, slavery (unspecified sectors), domestic work, poppy cultivation, soldiering, and drug trafficking. Abduction and trafficking of children is especially problematic in the northern and northeastern regions of Afghanistan. A majority of the data for this report comes from the 2004 IOM Afghanistan report on human trafficking.

    Forced labor and child labor are prohibited in Afghanistan. The Afghan Constitution stipulates that Afghanistan will comply with the United Nations (UN) Charter, international treaties, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. UNICEF is active in prevention and rehabilitation programs for child labor and exploitation in Afghanistan. The Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and the human rights unit of the UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan carry out ongoing investigations into human rights abuses in Afghanistan. The 2004 Afghan Constitution stipulates a provision for a permanent human rights commission. A conglomerate of the Ministries of Defense,

Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Frontier Affairs, and National Security are charged with reviewing cases of human trafficking and drafting relevant legislation. This report notes that at the time it was written, Afghanistan did not have a specific anti-trafficking law and did not specifically criminalize trafficking. However, other mechanisms have been used to address trafficking in persons and related human rights offenses. The Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Women's Affairs attended a capacity-building workshop in 2003 as part of a regional effort to manage human trafficking for the Central Asian States.

14. Rhode, D. (2003, March 7). A dead end for Afghan children adrift in Pakistan. *New York Times*, p. A3.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Markets, Recyclable Collection, Textiles

    While the majority of this news article focuses on the participation of young Afghan men in madrasas in Pakistan, it briefly highlights several industries that Afghani children work in. The article profiles young Afghan men and boys working as recyclable collectors at a Pakistani garbage facility. It notes that if the workers fail to collect enough recyclable materials in a day they are beaten. The article briefly states that children also work in markets and textile facilities, but does not elaborate on their tasks.

15. Terre des Hommes. (2002, July). *Needs assessment of children working in the streets of Kabul*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.tdhafghanistan.org/AssessmentReportKabul%202002.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Espandi, Firewood Collection, Paper Collection, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Unspecified

    The results of this study found approximately 37,248 observable children working on the streets of Kabul from March to May 2002. Most children worked as street vendors (58.7 percent), and an additional 20.5 percent of children worked collecting materials such as firewood and paper. To a lesser extent, children also engaged in other activities such as begging (0.6 percent), car washing (6.2 percent), shoe shining (6.6 percent), unspecified forms of labor (4.4 percent), and 3 percent were involved in Espandi (the creation of holy smoke to prevent unwanted events from occurring). The majority of the working children observed were boys (80.7 percent), 36 percent of all children were between the ages of 8 and 10, and 53.8 percent were between ages 13 and 14. Approximately 68.7 percent of children surveyed worked more than eight hours per day, and almost all stated they work to help their families economically. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

    Information for the needs assessment was collected through implementation of a survey with those children observed working on the streets of Kabul and their families. Sixteen separate districts of the city were included in the study. In addition to conducting the

surveys, researchers worked to identify all the children observed working on the streets of Kabul by collecting basic identifying information such as name and age.

16. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *Afghanistan*: *Statistics*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/afghanistan_afghanistan_statistics.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The child protection statistics for Afghanistan for 1999–2005 state that 31 percent of children ages 5 to 14 are involved in labor, although the types of labor are unspecified. The webpage does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report provides a broad overview of human trafficking trends. Afghanistan appears in the list of countries of origin, reporting medium levels of human trafficking. Case Study 8 (p. 71) describes a link between organized crime in Afghanistan and the trafficking of children for purposes of forced labor, debt bondage, prostitution, and sexual exploitation within and across the country's border. Additionally, Chinese gangs based in Kabul have been linked to exploiting children through prostitution. This report was generated through a systematic content analysis and review of published and unpublished reports of human trafficking from data in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Global Program against Trafficking database.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Afghanistan: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78868.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Begging, Blacksmith, Domestic Labor, Firewood Collection, Paper Collection, Retail, Scrap Metal Collection, Shoe Shining, Soldiering, Street Vending, Tailoring

    This report provides a comprehensive overview of human rights policies, practices, and issues in Afghanistan. One description of child labor is based on an AIHRC report, which notes that common forms of child labor include workshop hands, blacksmiths, farming, auto repair, and tailoring. Other common sectors for child labor not involved in the

production of goods include street vending, shop keeping, shining shoes, begging, and collecting paper, scrap metal, and firewood. A majority of children in Afghanistan are involved in domestic work. Despite rehabilitation and reintegration programs, 20 percent of Afghan's primary school-age children are engaged in some form of work, although it does not describe the specific sectors. Child soldiering is a concern in Afghanistan, despite a 2003 presidential decree prohibiting recruitment of children into military conscription. In 2004, approximately 8,000 children were demobilized from military service under a program initiated by UNICEF.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Begging
Involuntary Child Servitude: Unspecified

This document ranks Afghanistan as a Tier 2 country for trafficking in persons, including children. Children are trafficked mainly for commercial sexual exploitation, soldiering, forced begging, unspecified forms of debt bondage, and involuntary servitude. Girls are also trafficked into the country for sexual exploitation from China, Iran, and Tajikistan. Child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

AFGHANISTAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Fang, B. (2001, November 19). The tales of the donkey-men. *U.S. News & World Report*. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: News Article

   Adult Forced Labor: Trench Digging

   This article describes the Taliban's use of itinerant traders as manual laborers for ditch digging. According to the article, these traders have been forced into manual labor on the frontlines of the most recent conflict within Afghanistan. The article makes no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Afghanistan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved January 10, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/afganistan.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This factsheet provides limited data on forced labor in Afghanistan, but does say that forced child labor exists in the commercial sex industry as well as in the armed forces. No information on forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

3. Human Rights Watch. (2002). *Paying for the Taliban's crimes: Abuses against ethnic Pashtuns in Northern Afghanistan* (Vol. 14, No. 2). New York: Author. Retrieved January 10, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/afghan2/afghan0402.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This document notes that, in July 1999, a series of Taliban offenses in northeastern Afghanistan led to detainees being subjected to forced labor. It is unclear from the document whether detainees were adults, children, or both. No details of their tasks were provided, nor was there any discussion of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *"Killing you is a very easy thing for us": Human rights abuses in southeast Afghanistan* (Vol. 15, No. 5). New York: Author. Retrieved January 10, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2003/07/28/killing-you-very-easy-thing-us

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Transportation

This report notes that local police often force truck drivers to transport troops, or materials such as dirt. The only way for a truck driver to avoid having to participate is to pay the police a bribe of $1,000–1,500 Afghanis. This report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Human Rights Watch. (2005). *Blood-stained hands*. New York: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Manual Labor, Unspecified

   Although this document concentrates on the period between 1992 and 1993, it provides information on forced labor trends in Afghanistan. According to the report, both *Wahdat* and *Ittihad* forces were accused of using civilians for forced labor purposes. No details regarding the use of forced labor by Wahdat is available, but the document does state that reports of forced manual and agricultural labor by Ittihad were made. The information does not clarify whether the individuals involved were adults, children, or both. No additional details on the use of forced labor in the production of goods are available from this document.

6. International Organization for Migration. (2003). *Trafficking in persons: An analysis of Afghanistan*. Kabul, Afghanistan: Author.

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Forced Labor: Poppy Cultivation
   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) discusses the link between human trafficking and forced labor in Afghanistan. According to the report, trafficking of males to poppy fields for cultivation during the harvest season is a common practice. Commanders visit villages and obtain male workers to harvest the crop; selected workers cannot refuse to participate. During their employment, workers are not paid. The report notes that—since the end of the Taliban-controlled era—poppy production has increased, elevating the need for labor during the harvest. Finally, the report notes that children can be forced to work as soldiers, while both children and women are trafficked and forced to work as domestic laborers or in the commercial sex industry. The IOM collected information on trafficking routes and points of destination involving Afghanistan. Sistan Baluchistan province is part of a sexual exploitation transit route. Forced conscription into armed forces has been documented in Ghazni, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Samangan provinces. No additional information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

The report mentions that, while there are no mechanisms within the country to report incidences of forced labor or human trafficking, the government has enacted a national law prohibiting the employment of any person younger than age 15.

7. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Afghanistan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/afghanistan.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Poppy Cultivation, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This report notes that the trafficking of men, women, and children for the purpose of forced labor in poppy cultivation, domestic labor, and drug trafficking remains a serious problem in Afghanistan. The report also notes that women and children are trafficked and forced to participate in commercial sexual exploitation, while men are forcibly conscripted into the armed forces. It has also been reported that both Iranian and Pakistani women have been trafficked to Kandahar in Afghanistan. The report does not give details about the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2002). *Afghanistan opium survey 2002*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/afg/afg_opium_survey_2002.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Poppy Cultivation

   The *Afghanistan Opium Survey of 2002* is one in a multivolume series monitoring the agricultural and economic status of the domestic and global opiate drug trade. These studies do not discuss forced labor in the production of poppy in the opiate drug trade. However, they do allude repeatedly to farmers who are subject to pressure and coercion by drug lords to grow poppy, particularly in the key provinces, where poppy is intensely cultivated. These drug lords often offer pre-harvest loans to poppy farmers, who are indebted to them until they can pay off this debt. Often, farmers have no choice but to expand their poppy cultivation activities over successive years when they fail to pay back their debt after a poor harvest season. Similar pressures exist in other regions, where there may be substantial pressure on farmers to desist poppy cultivation because it is against the law. These studies are useful background information to poppy cultivation in Afghanistan and its position in the global heroin trade.

9. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 9, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report ranks Afghanistan medium as a country of origin for trafficking victims. The report also states that children in Afghanistan are trafficked for forced labor in the commercial sex industry. Boys are trafficked within Afghanistan for forced labor, but no industries were specified. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in relation to Afghanistan.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Afghanistan: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61704.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report notes that bonded labor occurs in Afghanistan, generally in the payment of debt or grievance. For example, children may often be given to another family to work as domestic servants as compensation for a debt or dispute that has occurred between two families. The report also notes that there have been no new reports of the forced recruitment of children into the armed forces since the 2003 presidential decree banning the recruitment of young people under 22 years old. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Debt Bondage: Brick Making, Carpet Weaving

    According to this document, children are involved in debt bondage in the brick making and carpet weaving industries within Afghanistan. No further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods or locations where these activities take place is available from this report.

ALBANIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Albanian child labor tragedy. (n.d.). *Mediascrape* [OnlineVideo]. Retrieved August 9, 2008, from http://www.mediascrape.com/News/ViewNewsItem.aspx?newsItemId=40211&rootVideoPanelType=1

   Source: Other—Online News Video

   Child Labor: Chromium Mining

   This news article focuses on a short video that shows children in Bulqiza, a small village in Albania, working all day inside of Geredec, one of country's most dangerous mines. The children are digging for chrome. Economic hardship makes parents send their children to collect chrome instead of attending school, despite the fact that the mine is known for deadly accidents. Collected chrome can be sold for 50 Albanian lek per kilogram to unspecified buyers. No further information related to child labor in the mining industry is presented.

2. Albanian street children's plight recognized by study. (2008, February 22). *Reuters*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/fromthefield/wvmeero/3de7024871e9a25db0c9ac281810b421.htm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Begging
   Child Trafficking: Begging

   This news article refers to the study of street children in Tirana, conducted by the World Vision's Children in Crisis Laboratory with the help of Johns Hopkins University and Tulane University in the United States. The report of the study is not available online.

   Street children in Albania work under harsh weather conditions. Subjected to physical abuse and at risk of being trafficked internally, the children are reported to be engaged in begging or doing other street jobs. Street children are predominantly boys, age 10 to 14, and half of them began working before they were age 10. There is a mix of ethnic minority children, such as Roma and Egyptian, and non-minority Albanians, with family poverty as the reason children from both groups end up on the streets. The working hours vary from 7 to 18 hours a day, forcing them to drop out of school. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania. (n.d.). *Stop child labor and trafficking in Albania*. Retrieved August 20, 2009, from http://www.crca.org.al/faqja/index.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Textile Production

This document by the Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania (CRCA) mentions that more than 50,000 children are forced to work in Albania as seasonal or full-time workers. The main sectors that employ child labor include the service industry, street and store retail, begging, construction, the textile industry, fishing, and agriculture. There are also indications of the worst forms of child labor, such as sexual exploitation, pornography, and child trafficking used for economic and sexual exploitation. This source does not provide any further details related to child labor in the production of goods.

4. Consortium for Street Children. (2005). *Report for Albania*. London: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/reports/38th%20session%20ALBANIA%20Jan%2005.doc

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

   The report is a compilation of several documents from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and other sources on the status of street children in Albania. It indicates that there are an estimated 800 children on the streets of Tirana. They are mainly of Roma origin and work as beggars, vendors, and shoeshine boys, and in some cases end up in prostitution. Such Roma children are reported to live in extreme conditions, with most of them surviving by begging in the streets or migrating illegally. Some working children miss school, while others go to school part-time. A survey by CRCA, (also included in this bibliography), showed that there are approximately 50,000 children working at least part-time or full-time in Albania, and 17 percent of children who dropped out of school needed to work to support their families. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Education International. (2006, June 19). *Spotlight interview on Stavri Liko (FSASH-Albania): Child labour—"attitudes" are a problem*. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://www.ei-ie.org/en/article/show.php?id=41&theme=childlabour

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Shoe Production, Street Vending, Textile Production, Unspecified

   In this interview conducted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Stavri Liko, leader of the Trade Union Federation of Education and Science of Albania (FSASH) estimates that there are some 50,000 children working in Albania, although there is no comprehensive study providing reliable statistics.

   The majority of working children in Albania are street workers and they participate in small-scale vending and begging. Some children also work in agriculture, light industry (such as shoe and textile production), in construction, and in other sectors. The main

causes that trigger child labor in Albania are financial hardship, unemployment, internal migration, and cultural circumstances. The article describes the work of FSASH to address the problem, but does not provide any more details related to children working in agriculture, shoe and textile production, or any other goods-related sectors.

6. Food and Agriculture Organization. (n.d.). *Nutrition country profiles, Republic of Albania*. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/nutrition/alb_en.stm

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   A country profile by the Food and Agriculture Organization briefly mentions that, after suffering economic shocks consequent to the financial collapse of the so-called "pyramid schemes" in 1997 and to the Kosovo crisis in 1999, one of the consequences of poverty in Albania was the increase in child labor and a subsequent decrease in school enrollment, particularly in rural areas, during the last decade.

   The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods

7. Grisewood, C. (Ed.). (2007). *Steps to the elimination of child labor in Central and Eastern Europe: Emerging good practices and lessons learned*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.un.md/un_ag_mol/ILO/ILO%20IPEC%20Publication_Steps%20to%20the%20Elimination%20of%20Child%20Labou.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Service Industries, Shoe Production, Textile Production
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report describes Albania as a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking, which is triggered by poverty, lack of education and opportunities, and ineffective law enforcement. There are also reports that many children work in hazardous conditions in agriculture, construction, shoe and clothing production, and in service industries, either as permanent or seasonal workers. The Construction Worker Trade Union indicates that 20 percent of the construction workforce is children under 16 who work long hours. Also, they are exposed to chemicals and injuries from tools and they carry heavy loads. Often these children quit school and have no other social activity.

8. Grumiau, S. (2004). *Child labor in Albania*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Retrieved August 14, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/PDF/AlbaniareportEN.pdf

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Chromium Mining, Clothing Industry, Construction, Shoe Production, Street Vending, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Begging

This report on the current situation of child labor in Albania is based on expert interviews, and it discusses national legislation on child labor and compulsory schooling as well as some examples of possible action by Albanian trade unions in this area. It also lists the main areas in which children work, which include farming, street vending, the shoe and clothing industries, washing cars, begging, construction, and the mining industry. Farming is the sector that employs most of the child labor in Albania, and in the majority of cases children work for relatives or family friends. These children increasingly miss school and some drop out of school. One of the interviewed boys was Roma, age 14. He says he works from 6:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and makes US$3 a day to support his family. However, the report does not mention the crops children grow while working in the agricultural sector.

In shoe and clothes-making factories—which are mainly located in Durres, Shkodra, Tirana, and Vlora—the lowest salaries are about 100 euros a month. There are many female child workers between age 15 and 17, and they often work up to 14 hours a day but are only paid for 8 hours. Often, employees of shoe-making factories take home some extra work, and their children help the parents do the job at home. For sewing 20 pairs of shoes by hand, they are paid about US$1.50 to US$2.00. Children working in chromium mining—mainly at Bater, Borje, Bulqiza, and Klos—are usually between age 16 and 17 and they make 55 euros a month.

Children engaged in car washing receive about US$9 a day and work from 9 to 19 hours a day. Most of them dropped out of school to do this job.

The majority of the children who are forced to beg are Roma children; most of them are under 10 and have never attended school. Additionally, about 20 percent of construction workers are under 16, and are often hired without a contract and are paid less than their older colleagues.

The main reasons for the growth in the number of working children in Albania are unemployment, internal migration, low wage levels, shortage of schools, dysfunctional families, lack of awareness, and weak enforcement of legislation on the minimum working age and compulsory school attendance.

9. International Labour Organization. (2008, January 18). *Press release*. Tirana, Albania. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_090036/index.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This press release says the transition to a market economy in Albania has created a large informal sector with a demand for child labor. It cites the INSTAT figure that 32 percent

of children age 6 to 17 are working in unspecified sectors. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2003). *Rapid assessment of trafficking in children for labor and sexual exploitation in Albania*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Criminal Activities, Drug Sale, Sexual Exploitation

    This report by the Institute of Statistics of Albania (INSTAT) prepared for the International Labour Organization (ILO), states that cases of children working on the street, in agriculture, and as a result of trafficking are abundant. The number of children being trafficked for sexual exploitation, domestic labor, begging, and agricultural work has steadily increased, and the report features a number of relevant case studies.

    Boys age 11 to 16 are at most risk of being trafficked and, when they are trafficked in the country, they live with other boys with whom they travel. Ninety percent of the trafficking victims interviewed said there was an agreement with a family member of the child who was trafficked.

    Children work between 10 and 12 hours a day, and those participating in the sex industry or in drug dealing work at night. Living conditions are usually very harsh, with minimum food and lodging and no opportunity to attend school. Working children mostly sell food or other small items, wash cars or shine shoes. In addition, there are often cases which qualify as the worst forms of child labor, such as forced labor in begging, prostitution, theft, and drug peddling.

    This rapid assessment was implemented through 83 questionnaires and 63 semi-structured interviews. Interviews were conducted among: trafficked children, children who were not trafficked, parents of children in both categories, and key informants. The report was complemented with a collection of existing literature and 12 group discussions. The survey focused on the factors that trigger child trafficking, on the risk groups, and on the ways these children were exploited.

11. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2005a). *Child trafficking—the people involved: A synthesis of findings from Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=939

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Car Washing, Criminal Activities, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

A portion of this report for Albania refers to the data of the ILO Rapid Assessment Survey (included in this bibliography) of trafficked children, children at risk of trafficking, parents of children in both groups, and key informants. It also reports that Moldovan girls and Romanian women and girls were trafficked to Albania for sexual exploitation. Also, the report showed that street children in Albania—the majority of whom are Roma—washed cars, shined shoes, sold small items on the street, and engaged in criminal activities. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2005b). *Protect CEE—country profile for Albania*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do;jsessionid=0a038009cef51c5e9a06d44459a960dc2df7fbb00c3.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLahD3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxah8LaN8Qc3yOa2b48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?type=document&id=1899

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Chromium Mining, Construction, Criminal Activities, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Production, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Textile Production

This report gives a socioeconomic background to the problem of child labor in Albania and names poverty, uneven income distribution, high unemployment rates, low levels of education, and internal migration as the main factors contributing to the increase of child labor in the country. As per the data by the Albanian Institute of Statistics (a 2005 report included in this bibliography), 32 percent of children in the country between age 6 and 17 are economically active, mainly as street children, as criminal agents, or working in the formal sector or in agriculture.

The majority of street children work in Tirana, Vlora, and Shkodra. The report shows that 81.5 percent of them are boys between age 12 and 17, and most have dropped out of school. They are mainly engaged in begging, vending, shoe polishing, and working as porters. Living and working on the street reflects negatively on children's physical and mental health, as well as makes them very vulnerable to employment in hazardous jobs, falling into child prostitution, or becoming criminals. In sectors like construction, mining, and shoe and textile production, a large number of children are engaged in performing hazardous jobs either as permanent, seasonal, or daily workers. There are reports that 20 percent of workers in the construction sector are children under 16, and those who are between 16 and 17 are also involved in chromium mines in Bater, Bulqiza, Borje, and Klos. Such children work long hours, deal with hazardous chemicals, carry heavy loads, and make about 55 euros. Children's work in agriculture is mainly family-related; however, the report does not discuss further details related to this sector.

13. National Institute of Statistics of Albania. (2004). *People and work in Albania: Labour force, employment and unemployment in the Transition*. Tirana, Albania: Author. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://www.instat.gov.al/repoba/english/Researches/anglisht/people%20and%20work/people%20and%20work25fevrier05.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—National Institute of Statistics of Albania

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Trade

    This report, produced by INSTAT as a part of a project financed by the World Bank, is based on the Census of 2001, as well as the Living Standard Measurement Survey of 2002 (unavailable online). As per the analysis conducted, 9.8 percent of children between 6 and 14 in Albania were working, mainly in rural areas, and 95.6 percent of the working children were in an agricultural enterprise run by their family. Two percent of the working children were in trade. In cities, working children constituted 0.3 percent of the total number of children between 6 and 14, compared with 16 percent in rural areas.

14. National Institute of Statistics of Albania. (2005). *Albania 2005 multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS 3)*. Tirana, Albania: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.childinfo.org/mics3_surveys.html

    Source: Government Agency—National Institute of Statistics of Albania

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report notes that 12 percent of children in Albania, mostly boys, are working, especially in rural areas. Of this number, 92 percent attend school. A table representing the type of works performed by children between 5 and 14 specifies paid and unpaid work, household chores, or family businesses; however it does not specify sectors. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Rosen, S. (n.d.). *Building NGO capacity to reintegrate at-risk children into school in Albania*. Washington, DC: International Center on Child Labor and Education. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://www.iccle.org/albania.php3

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Auto Repair, Begging, Car Washing, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Tailoring
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Criminal Activities, Drug Sale, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    The report references the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of 2000 conducted by INSTAT and other sources as recently as 2003, and it indicates that 32 percent of children between 6 and 18 are currently working. Additionally, 11 percent of children between 6 and 16 do not attend school. Almost all of the child labor in Albania occurs in the informal sector, and there are two main categories of working children: street children and children trafficked internally or externally for street commerce or prostitution. The

street children are mainly boys, who work as beggars, wash cars, shine shoes, and sell cigarettes and flowers in transport and in open-air markets. Sometimes they work as tailors and in car servicing. Often, organized criminal groups force children into begging, prostitution, drug selling, and robbery, or to work in hazardous conditions in unspecified sectors.

Almost half of the children interviewed by ILO in its recent rapid assessment survey on working street children (included in this bibliography), have migrated to urban areas because of harsh living conditions, and now work an average of seven hours a day, six days a week. In the rural areas, children are primarily engaged in agriculture and herding; however, the report does not provide detail on the type of crop and livestock they work with.

16. Terre des Hommes. (2007). *Transnational action against child trafficking in Albania-Greece—yearly report*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 25, 2009, from http://tdhchildprotection.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=109&Itemid=65

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified

    This document is the 2007 annual report for Transnational Action Against Child Trafficking (TACT), a program that is designed to combat the trafficking of Albanian children and is funded by a variety of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations. The program implements child protection, school reintegration, and birth registration activities both in Albania and Greece. Some of the data presented in the source are not disaggregated. According to the report, TACT is currently (as of 2007) supporting 639 children who are suspected victims of trafficking. These children are moved internally or across the border, and they are working on the streets in unspecified forced labor, forced begging, and sexual exploitation. Additionally, the program is also supporting 398 at-risk children who are exploited by their families or are the siblings of children who are trafficked. Of those totals, 325 trafficked children are assisted in Albania while the rest are in Greece, and all of the at-risk children are in Albania. Also, of the total number in both countries, more than half of the children in both categories are boys, many are of Roma and Egyptian descent, and most are between 6 and 15. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Terre des Hommes. (2008). *Transnational action against child trafficking in Albania-Greece—yearly report*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 25, 2009, from http://tdhchildprotection.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=109&Itemid=65

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified

This document is the 2008 annual report for TACT, and it only differs from the previous year's report in terms of the reported number of children assisted. Again, some of the data presented in the source are not disaggregated. According to the report, TACT is currently (as of 2008) supporting 737 children who are suspected victims of trafficking and were moved internally or across the border. These children are working on the streets in unspecified forced labor, forced begging, and sexual exploitation. Additionally, the program is also supporting 345 at-risk children who are identified as such because they are exploited by their families or are the siblings of children who are trafficked. Of those totals, 304 trafficked children are being assisted in Albania while the rest are in Greece, and all of the at-risk children are in Albania. Also, of the total number in both countries, more than half of the children in both categories are boys, many are of Roma and Egyptian descent, and most are between 6 and 15. The organization also produced three quarterly reports between 2007 and 2008, but these were not included in this bibliography, as this annual report aggregates and summarizes that information. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe.* Sarajevo, Bosnia, and Herzegovina: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report mentions that the number of minors trafficked internally in Albania has increased, as well as the internal prostitution markets are engaging more local women. The report draws particular attention to the problem of trafficking in Roma communities, triggered by factors such as traditional customs of early marriages, inequality within the family, and use of child labor, mainly in begging. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

19. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006a). *The state of the world's children 2006: Excluded and invisible*. New York: Author. Retrieved August 9, 2008, from www.unicef.org/sowc06/pdfs/sowc06_fullreport.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) indicates that, on average, 23 percent of Albanian children between 5 and 14 were working in unspecified sectors between 1999 and 2004, representing 26 percent of boys of that age range and 19 percent of girls of the same age group. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

20. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006b). *Action to prevent child trafficking in South Eastern Europe—A preliminary assessment*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=9997&flag=report

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Begging

    This report mentions that, in 2005, there were reports of increasing numbers of Albanian teenage girls trafficked inside the country and to Kosovo for begging. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004). *Consideration of reports submitted by state parties under article 44 of the convention—Albania*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.11.Add.27.En?OpenDocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Car Washing, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Transportation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report gives an account of the Albanian legislation on child labor and reports of instances of child labor observed in the country. Most child labor was found in rural areas, with poverty, family tradition, and difficult access to education among the major reasons for the incidence of child labor. Children were observed selling cigarettes, lighters, flowers, newspapers, and other petty products on the street. Also, they were selling vegetables in small shops, begging, working as farmers or selling dairy products, shepherding, assisting the drivers in public transport, fishing, and car washing. There were also reports of sexual exploitation of children, mainly girls, in Albania through deceit, coercion, and family ties.

22. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005). *Summary record of the 1004th meeting: Albania*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.SR.1004.En?OpenDocument

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified Labor

    According to this summary record, an inspection conducted in June and July of 2002 found that 307 Albanian children were employed, mainly in cities. No further details are provided, and the source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Development Program. (2002). *Common country assessment: Albania*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/1722-Albania_CCA_-_2002.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Car Washing, Construction, Shoe Shining, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Criminal Activities, Drug Sale, Sexual Exploitation

The Common Country Assessment for Albania reports that the number of children working in Albania is increasing. By 2000, the number of child workers between age 6 and 18 had reached 32 percent. Most of the children are engaged in informal work, mainly in agriculture and construction. Street children are increasingly involved in petty commerce such as street vending, car washing, and shoe shining. There are also reports that the worst forms of child labor—such as forced begging, prostitution, drug selling, and robbery—are on the rise in Albania. The source does not provide further details on child labor in the production of goods.

24. U.S. Department of State. (2008a, March 11). *Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100544.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Car Washing, Drug Sale, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Production, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Textile Production, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report indicates that Albania is a destination country for the internal and transnational trafficking of women and children. Internally trafficked children—who are in most cases trafficked to either Tirana or Durres and are children of Roma and Balkan-Egyptian origin—are most at risk. According to one of the NGOs, last year there was an increase in the number of internally trafficked children, reaching to more than 300, many of whom became street beggars. Officials also reported that girls and women are moved from villages and smaller towns to hotels and private homes in big cities for forced prostitution.

The source also noted that the prevalence of street children, primarily from the Roma community, remained a problem and that such children often beg or perform petty work in unspecified sectors to survive. In 2005, labor inspections carried out by the government revealed 83 cases of underage employment in the shoe and textile factories. No other businesses were visited, and the informal labor market—where most children work—was not taken into account during the inspection process. CRCA, in a report included in this bibliography, estimated that approximately 50,000 children under 18 worked either full- or part-time. UNICEF, in a report also included in this bibliography, estimated that 23 percent of Albanian children between 5 and 14 were working during the 1999–2003. The majority of children worked in street retail, as beggars, farmers or shepherds, drug runners, car washers, textile factory workers, and shoeshine boys, with some working as many as 16 hours a day. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are provided.

25. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report 2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    According to this report, internal sex trafficking of women and children in Albania is growing. The country is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List, as there were no obvious measures to address human trafficking over the past year. Sex and labor trafficking are criminal offences in accordance with the national legislation, and carry a penalty of 5 to 15 years of imprisonment. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. U.S. Department of State. (2009, February 25). *Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119064.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Munitions Dump
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report discusses instances of both child trafficking and child labor in Albania. According to the report, women and children are trafficked from and inside of Albania, and street children—primarily of Roma descent—are very much at risk. Unlike reports from previous years, this report does not list Albania as a destination country for transnational trafficking. It is mentioned in several places that people are trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor, but it is not clear whether this is in regard to internal trafficking as well as external.

    In terms of child labor, the report provides much of the same information as the 2007 human rights report (also included in this bibliography), but adds that, in Gerdec, a large explosion at a munitions dump on March 15, 2008 killed several children who were illegally employed there.

    Albanian law sets the minimum working age at 14 and regulates the amount and type of labor that children under 18 may perform. Children between 14 and 16, for example, work legally in part-time jobs during school vacation, while children between 16 and 18 can work throughout the year in certain sectors of labor. No further information related to child labor in the production of goods is provided.

27. Yzeiraj, G., & Prendi, B. (2007). *World Vision Albania promotes child rights and child protection*. Tirana, Albania: World Vision. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from http://meero.worldvision.org/news_article.php?newsID=1362&countryID=4

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Construction, Unspecified

According to this source, child labor is common in rural Albania and is a form of abuse inflicted on children by their parents. Children often have to miss school to help their parents earn money for the family, and in some cases they endure hard physical labor in unspecified sectors. One child age 13 stated that he began working in the construction industry with his father when he was in the sixth grade. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. Ziu, D. (2005). INSTAT and UNICEF warn about the situation with child labor in Albania. *One World*. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://see.oneworld.net/article/view/113349/1/

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This article says that INSTAT and UNICEF reports that a large number of Albanian children age 13 and 18 will remain employed in various sectors despite the passing of a new labor law, which sets age 16 as the lower threshold for legal employment. The data from a study by two organizations (included in this bibliography) say that an estimated 30 percent of children between 13 and 18 are economically active. The distribution of children working is particularly high in rural areas, where children are mainly engaged in the agricultural sector. Additionally, a case study by CRCA (included in this bibliography) shows that 25 percent of Albanian children drop out of school so they may work. The source does not provide any further details related to child labor in the production of goods.

ALBANIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania. (n.d.). *Stop child labor and trafficking in Albania*.

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Textile Production

   This document by the Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania mentions that more than 50,000 children are forced to work in Albania as seasonal or full-time workers. The main sectors that employ child labor include the service industry, street and store retail, begging, construction, the textile industry, fishing, and agriculture. There are also indications of the worst forms of child labor, such as sexual exploitation and pornography, as well as child trafficking used for economic and sexual exploitation. This source does not provide any further details related to forced labor in the production of goods.

2. International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2003). *Rapid assessment of trafficking in children for labor and sexual exploitation in Albania*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Begging, Criminal Activities, Drug Sale, Sexual Exploitation

   This report by the Institute of Statistics of Albania prepared for the International Labour Organization, states that cases of children working on the street, in agriculture, and as a result of trafficking are abundant. The number of children being trafficked for sexual exploitation, domestic labor, begging, and agricultural work has steadily increased, and the report brings in a number of relevant case studies.

   Boys between 11 and 16 are most at risk to be trafficked, and when they are trafficked within the country, they live with other boys with whom they traveled. Ninety percent of the trafficking victims interviewed said an agreement was made with a family member.

   Children worked between 10 and 12 hours a day, and those participating in the sex industry or in drug dealing worked at night. Living conditions were usually very harsh, with minimum food and lodging and a lack of opportunity to attend school. Working children mostly sell food or other small items, wash cars or shine shoes. In addition, there are often cases that qualify as the worst forms of child labor, such as forced labor in begging, prostitution, theft, and drug peddling.

This rapid assessment was implemented through 83 questionnaires and 63 semi-structured interviews of the trafficked children, children who were never trafficked, their parents, and key informants, and was complimented with the collection of existing information and 12 group discussions. The survey was focused on the factors that trigger child trafficking, on the risk groups, and on the ways these children were exploited.

3. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Child trafficking—the people involved: A synthesis of findings from Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=939

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report mentions that Romanian nationals were trafficked, among other countries, to Albania for sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe*. Retrieved February 20, 2009, from http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report states that in 2002 the number of foreign women identified as victims of trafficking in Albania has decreased. On the other hand, in 2003 there was an increase in the number of women trafficked domestically for sexual exploitation. The report also talks of the increasing amount of unconfirmed information on the trafficking of men for labor exploitation in Southeastern Europe, and Albania in particular. However, there is no mentioning of what sector this labor is being used in. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. U.S. Department of State. (2008a, March 11). *Albania: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100544.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This country report states that women are trafficked to and within Albania for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor in unspecified sectors. A trend was observed of girls and women being trafficked to hotels and private homes in big cities for forced prostitution. The report also notes that forced labor is illegal in Albania, and does

not note any instances of it apart from human trafficking. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. U.S. Department of State. (2008b, June 4). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, the internal sex trafficking of women and children in Albania is growing. The country is placed on the Tier 2 Watch List as there were no obvious measures to address human trafficking over the past year. Sex and labor trafficking are criminal offenses in accordance with the national legislation, and carry a penalty of 5 to 15 years of imprisonment. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

ALGERIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Advameg, Inc. (2009). *Encyclopedia of the nations*. Retrieved March 26, 2009, from http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Africa/Algeria-LABOR.html

   Source: Other—Encyclopedia

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

   This article states that child labor remains a problem in the informal sector, as well as in agriculture in Algeria, even though the minimum employment age is 16. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are provided.

2. Algeria, Africa information: Trafficking. (2007). *Africa.com*. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.africa.com

   Source: Other—Fact Page

   Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This source states that Algeria is a destination country for children who are trafficked from sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. It also mentions that often these migrants come willingly with the help of smugglers, but end up in forced labor or prostitution, and may be sexually exploited to pay off their debts, suggesting situations of debt bondage. Children may also be trafficked to work in domestic labor or as street vendors. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

3. Ait-Zai, N. (2005). *Les droits de l'enfant en Algerie: Rapport alternatif* [Children's rights in Algeria: Alternative report]. Algiers, Algeria: Centre d'Information et de Documentation sur les Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.40/Algeria_ngo_report.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

   This report was presented to the United Nations Committee on the Right's of the Child (UNCRC) as an alternative to the report submitted by the government of Algeria. The report points out that although 16 is the minimum age for work in Algeria, there are exceptions made for children age 15, who have an apprentice contract. It states that children who become part of these arrangements may be more vulnerable to abuse. The report refers to an unidentified 1999 study, which showed that 5 percent of all children between age 5 and 18 are working. According to the study, child labor is exacerbated

when large numbers of children leave school at age 15 and 16 after basic education. Begging and sexual exploitation were mentioned as sectors of work for children in Algeria, but there was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Boucherf, K., & Ziane, S. (2004). *Le travail des enfants en milieu urbain: Histoire scolaire et stratégie familiale* [Child labor in an urban setting: Educational history and family strategy]. Colloque international la question de l'emploi en Afrique du Nord: Tendances récentes et perspectives, Alger juin 26-28, 2004. [International colloquium on the question of work in North Africa: Recent trends and perspectives, Algiers June 26-28, 2004]. Algiers, Algeria: Centre de Recherche en Economie Appliquée pour le Développement (CREAD). Retrieved October 13, 2007, from http://www.cread.edu.dz /cread/manif/donwload/c54.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Street Vending

   The researchers note the growing problem of child labor in Algeria, indicating that, in areas where the educational level was less than the national average, 12 percent of children between age 10 and 15 were working. This figure does not include those children who were both working and attending school, and the 19 percent who described themselves as engaged in neither.

   The study focused on children between age 14 and 16 and found that the majority of children worked as vendors of various products. Children also worked in hair salons, cleaned houses, and sold goods such as eggs, vegetables, and paper napkins. The report also shows that girls are accosted by men and given additional work in household chores. Some children worked as part of a family enterprise, for example, selling products made by family members at home. The study does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production goods.

5. Busse, M. (2002). Do transnational corporations care about labor standards? *The Journal of Developing Areas, 36*(2), 39–57.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article is an empirical study of transnational corporations and labor standards. Using data from 134 countries from the period of 1995 to 2000, the study estimates econometric models of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows with indicators of labor standards as explanatory variables in addition to other factors, such as the log of gross domestic product (GDP) and growth. The study identifies five indicators of labor standards including the gender-related development index, the occurrence of forced labor, the occurrence of child labor, basic union rights, and the number of ratified ILO conventions. Child labor is measured by the percentage of children (age 10 to 14) who are not working in the labor market. Forced labor is measured by a three-scale variable for the prevalence of forced labor: (1) if problems have been reported with both enforcement and legislation,

(2) if there are shortcomings with one of them, and (3) if there are no insufficiencies at all. In this scale, Algeria is listed in the highest category of Group 3, countries implying the lowest prevalence of forced labor. The finding of this study challenges the conventional wisdom in the sense that countries with higher labor standards tend to attract more FDI inflows. The article mentions cases where some transnational corporations set new rules for their foreign contractors to avoid child labor.

6. Centre de recherche en anthropologie sociale et culturelle. (2004). *Le travail des enfants en Algéri: Une enquête pluridisciplinaire auprès des travailleurs âgés de 14 à 18 ans en milieu urbain* [Child labor in Algeria: A multidisciplinary study of workers age 14 to 18 years in an Urban Setting]. Oran, Algeria: Author. Retrieved March 2, 2009, from http://www.crasc.dz/organisation/projets/projet_2.php

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This study provides brief information about a project that focuses on the work of urban child laborers between age 14 and 18. This particular age group was chosen based on the definitions found in the international conventions on child rights. The research seeks to understand why children work and under what conditions. No other information was provided and only a summary of this project was available for annotation. The summary does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Consortium for Street Children (n.d.). *Information about street children—Algeria*. London: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/resources/details/?type=country&country=29

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging

   The report indicates that the phenomenon of street children in Algeria has received little attention, and that both boys and girls work as beggars in the streets. The report does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (2007). *Making children's rights work in North Africa: Country profiles on Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia*. Montreal, Canada: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.ibcr.org/editor/assets/thematic_report/1/cp_north_africa_rev13august2007_en.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

   The report summarizes the comments of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, particularly in response to Algeria's second periodic report under the convention, which was submitted October 12, 2005. The report, specifically on child

workers, identifies high school dropout rates and exam failures, especially following primary school, as a major factor in creating child labor. It is estimated that between 600,000 and 1.8 million child workers are in Algeria. Many are encouraged by their parents to work in the informal (unspecified) sector, and the use of girls as household maids is briefly mentioned in the text. According to the Ministry of Labor, a law is now being drafted that will lead to the appointment of labor inspectors to monitor the informal sector. For 2007, the coalition of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the Nada Network, planned to open a hotline called "je t'ecoute" ("I'm listening to you"), where violations of children's rights can be reported. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Ministry of Health, Population and Hospital Reforms, & Office of National Statistics, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. (2007). *Résultats de l'enquete nationale à indicateurs multiples, MICS3 ALGERIE 2006: Rapport préliminaire* [Monitoring the situation of children and women: Results of the National Survey of Multiple Indicators, MICS3 Algeria 2006: Preliminary report].Algiers, Algeria: United Nations Children's Fund.

    Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Health, Population and Hospital Reforms and Office of National Statistics, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This preliminary report summarizes the 2006 multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) data in Algeria. The data was collected from 29,476 households using three different questionnaires/modules: household, women (age 15 to 49 years), and children (under age 5). The household questionnaire included questions recording household economy, including child labor. The report does not further describe child labor nor does it indicate the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Nacer-Idine, H. (2006). *L'estimation du volume et du déterminants du travail des enfants en Algerie* [Estimating the magnitude and the determinants of child labor in Algeria]. Algiers, Algeria: Centre de Recherche en Economie Appliquée au Développement (CREAD). Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://jms.insee.fr/files/documents/2005/460_1-JMS2005_SESSION05-2_HAMMOUDA_PRESENTATION.PDF

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This presentation of a study on child labor in Algeria appears to be incomplete, but the part that is represented provides some insight into variables thought to determine the occurrence of child labor in Algeria. The research for the study was conducted with 2,877 children from 981 households in 10 varying provinces and 2 cities in Algeria. The first part of the study focused on children between age 10 and 15 who were no longer in school or had never attended school. The second component included a large group of working children who were also currently going to school, however this group was not included in studies by the Algerian statistical office. Information was collected on the

number of children per household, their age, level of schooling, etc. No details were provided on the sector of labor or type of work performed. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

11. Oulebsir, N. (2004, March 20). *La main d'oeuvre infantile en Algerie* [The child workforce in Algeria]. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.algerie-dz.com/article217.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article discusses a 2004 study by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security on child labor (unavailable online), which included 1,000 children between age 10 and 15, and primarily concentrated on children not attending school. The main reason for the children's employment was the unemployment of their parents. In 2002, labor inspectors recorded 95 minor workers out of 16,895 total workers, a rate of 0.56 percent (in the formal sector). The study was conducted in 12 provinces (walayas), including Algiers, Tissemsilt, Bouira, Relizane, Mascara, Bordj Bou Arredidj, Bejaia, Bechar, and Djelfa. Djelfa was the worst-affected by child labor because its school dropout rate was higher than average. The data showed the higher rate was the result of parents pushing their children to work. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

12. Ouzriat, B. (n.d.). *Les enfants et le commerce du tabac en Algérie* [Children and tobacco trade in Algeria]. Retrieved October 13, 2007, from www-aidelf.ined.fr/colloques/seance3/t_ouzriat.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Tobacco Distribution

    This study looks at children who are involved in the illegal distribution of tobacco in the Algerian section of Boumerdes, a primarily agricultural area near Algiers. All children involved in this work were boys, averaging age of 11, and with three-fourths under 14. More than half the boys came from rural areas, were displaced by violence, and had fathers without a regular income (unemployed, ill or handicapped).

    The study notes that, although tobacco distribution was illegal and dangerous, the children earned about US$210 per month, which was twice the minimum wage and the equivalent of a new doctor's salary in the area. At least 45 percent of children working in this illegal tobacco distribution had been introduced to the work by family members. The study, conducted between January and April 2002, included 223 children between age 6 and 17. The study does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *Draft country program document: Algeria.* Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard /files/06-PL17_Algeria_ODS.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This is a draft country program document for Algeria presented to the executive board for discussion, comments, and approval on the situation of children and women in Algeria. UNICEF's program in Algeria does not have a major component on child labor, and no statistics are listed under this document's line item for child work (children age 5 to 14). The document reports that 26 percent of children interviewed were working. In general, children are employed by their parents, with a higher percentage of them working in rural areas. The study did not report any instances of child labor in the production of goods.

14. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children: The situation in the Middle East/North Africa region*. Second World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC). Retrieved October 10, 2007, from www.unicef.org/events/yokohama/backgound8.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This source includes a small amount of information related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Algeria, as it is one of the countries included in this summary. Although statistics on CSEC understate the extent of the problem, there are some figures on cases of CSEC that have been reported to law enforcement entities. For example, in Algeria in 1999, a total of 1,180 cases of sexual mistreatment were reported in connection with CSEC. This report does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. United Nations Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. (2007). *Individual observation concerning the Minimum Age Convention of 1973 (138)—Algeria*. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Commerce, Service Industries, Unspecified

    The Committee of Experts noted that the government's report contains no reply to previous comments and repeated its concern regarding the effective abolition of child labor. In its latest report, the government of Algeria indicates that the minimum age for employment is 16 in all economic sectors, both private and public. However, in its previous comments, the government indicated that this does not apply to persons working on their own, who are governed by other regulations, which determine the minimum age for admission to non-wage work. The committee noted that inspections by labor inspectors sometimes found workers under age 16 employed, particularly in commerce and services. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

16. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (2005). *Algeria—Concluding observations: Consideration of reports submitted by state parties under Article 44 of the convention, fortieth session*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://sim.law.uu.nl/SIM/CaseLaw/UNCom.nsf/804bb175b68baaf7c125667f004cb333/523d3e252376630ec1257092002f7426?OpenDocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Couriers, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vending, Unspecified

    The committee expressed concern in this report about the employment of minors in the private and agricultural sectors. They were concerned with the status of nomadic and refugee children and felt this issue was not sufficiently addressed. The committee recommends that the government continue to take effective measures to prohibit the economic exploitation of children, in the informal sector (e.g., agriculture, domestic labor) in particular where the phenomenon is more prevalent. Girls and boys who work as vendors, couriers, or domestic servants are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and prostitution. No further information on child labor in the production of goods is provided. Regarding children employed as soldiers, the committee noted that Algeria has not yet ratified the optional protocol to the convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The minimum age of voluntary recruitment to regular armed forces and unregulated paramilitary forces is unclear under Algerian law, and there are allegations that persons under age 18 have been enrolled in government-allied paramilitary forces and armed political groups.

    In this document, the committee welcomed Algeria's ratification of ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor on February 9, 2001; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, on July 8, 2003; and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, on March 9, 2004. Algeria established the Office of the Head of Government's Deputy Minister for the Family and the Status of Women to protect and advance the rights of children in 2002, and in 2003, the Algerian government established the National Commission to Combat Child Labor.

17. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2002, July 17). Conference on human trafficking set for August. *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=33012

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This news report announcing an international conference on combating human trafficking from August 1 to 3, 2002, in Abuja, Nigeria, notes that Algeria was among the countries invited to participate due to the prevalence of human trafficking and child labor in the country. The announcement does not provide details on the nature of this trafficking or

child labor, nor does it specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2001, April 9). Jordan meeting examines problem in Middle East. *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, fromhttp://www.unwire.org/unwire/20010409/14135_story.asp

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article indicates that there have been reports on the use of child soldiers in several countries, including Algeria. No further details specific to Algeria are provided. The news article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (2008). *World factbook: Algeria*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ag.html

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Street Vending

    This report states that children in Algeria are trafficked internally for the purpose of domestic servitude and street vending. The source did not indicate whether this labor was forced or not. The report does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State (2007). *Algeria: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 09, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78849.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Unspecified, Workshops
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This annual report of human rights violations notes that, although it is prohibited, the Ministry of Labor reported that there were occurrences of forced and bonded labor involving children. The report also mentions the government's surprise inspection of manufacturing industries in an effort to enforce the minimum working age of 16 years. No such efforts were reported in the agriculture or private sectors. According to the Ministry of Labor, only 95 "young workers" were found from a surprise inspection of 5,847 companies. The report notes that economic reasons compelled children from poor families to work on family farms, in small workshops, and in unspecified informal trades. The report mentions the 2005 report of the Ministry of Labor that shows work rates of children at 0.56 percent. However, challenging the ministry's report, a watch group local NGO called FOREM found that 6 percent of children age 10 and younger participated in

the labor force in the eight most populous provinces. The NGO's report also indicated that 63 percent of children between age 13 and 16 participated in the labor force. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2007, June 12). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report notes that some Algerian children are reportedly trafficked in the country for domestic servitude, and that children are trafficked to Algeria from Niger and Mali. Additionally, an estimated 15,000 illegal sub-Saharan African migrants currently reside in Algeria, of which approximately 9,000 are victims of trafficking. Men, women, and children from sub-Saharan Africa and Asia are trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced domestic labor.

For the 2007 report, Algeria was downgraded from the Tier 2 Watch List (in 2006) to Tier 3 due to its lack of progress in combating human trafficking. The government of Algeria does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, and it is not making significant efforts to do so. The government does not prohibit and punish all crimes of trafficking in persons. It does not draw a distinction between trafficking in persons and illegal immigration, and it has not developed policies and programs to address the specific needs of trafficking victims. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

ALGERIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Africa.com. (2007). *Algeria, Africa information: Trafficking*. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.africa.com

   Source: Other—Fact Page

   Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

   This source states that Algeria is a transit and destination country for women, men, and children who are trafficked from sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. It also mentions that these migrants often come willingly by the help of smugglers, but then end up in forced labor and sexual exploitation to pay off their debts, suggesting situations of debt bondage. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

2. Busse, M. (2002). Do transnational corporations care about labor standards? *The Journal of Developing Areas, 36*(2), 39–57.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This article is an empirical study of transnational corporations and labor standards. Specifically, using data from 134 countries for 1995–2000, the article estimates econometric models of foreign direct investment inflows with indicators of labor standards as explanatory variables in addition to other factors, such as the log of gross domestic product and growth. The study identifies five indicators of labor standards, including a gender-related development index, the occurrence of forced labor, the occurrence of child labor, basic union rights, and the number of ratified International Labour Organization conventions. Child labor is measured by the percentage of children age 10 to 14 who are not working. Forced labor is measured by a three-scale variable for the prevalence of forced labor: (1) if problems have been reported with both enforcement and legislation, (2) if there are shortcomings with one of them, and (3) if there are no insufficiencies at all. In this scale, Algeria is listed in the highest category of Group-3 countries, implying lowest prevalence of forced labor. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). The informal economy: Women on the front line. *Trade Union World*. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/Briefing2-04%20informelE.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Textiles

This article discusses the implications of the rapid growth of the informal economy in the developing world, which affects 50 to 75 percent of workers not employed in agriculture. In Algeria, the General Union of Algerian Workers has launched a campaign to unionize women, particularly targeting the informal economy. The article discusses the situation of textile workers in Algeria's informal sector. Factories scattered across the country, which employ the workers, disregard formal sector rights such as paid maternity leave and retirement policies. The union expressed concern that the trend toward giving more assistance to microenterprises could harm workers by weakening the formal economic sector, which is subject to rules on pay, working conditions, and more. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

4. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 105, Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957. Algeria (ratification: 1969)*. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
   Prison Labor: Unspecified

   The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) expressed concern about Algeria's implementation of several provisions of Convention 105 on the abolition of forced labor. In Algeria, people who participate in an unrecognized association could be imprisoned for up to 2 years and obliged to work while in prison. Compulsory labor as a punishment for expressing opposition to the established system is not permitted under the convention, regardless of the government's claim that the work is considered to be part of the detainees' rehabilitation. The document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930. Algeria (ratification: 1962)*. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Compulsory Labor: Unspecified

   CEACR noted that it had not received a reply to its previous request concerning government legislation requiring people—specifically, those who have completed a course of higher education or training—to perform civic service for 2 to 4 years before being allowed to obtain employment or exercise an occupation. The government pointed out that people engaged in civic service have the same rights as other workers, and the years of civic service are counted toward seniority and retirement. The committee noted this, but also pointed out that refusal to perform civic service results in prohibition from opening a business such as a trader or craft worker. There are also penalties for employers who hire a person who has evaded civic service. Thus, it is considered that civic service is performed under a threat, falling under the concept of compulsory labor. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

6. Moroccan POWs in Tindouf confirm French NGO's report. (2003, October 17). *El Pais*. Retrieved March 14, 2009, from http://www.arabicnews.com/ansub/Daily/Day/031017/2003101715.html

   Source: News Article

   Forced Adult Labor: Construction
   Prison Labor: Construction

   El Pais, a Spanish daily, reported that Moroccan prisoners of war held by the Polisario separatist movement in the Tindouf camps in Southern Algeria told journalists that they had been forced to build schools, roads, and infrastructure. For example, the prisoners were forced to build the Rabouni Hospital. There are a reported 230 prisoners held in the prison of Lassiad, near Rabouni in Southwestern Algeria. *El Pais* reported that, based on a 15-day investigation in the Tindouf camps, the France-Libertés Foundation (chaired by Danielle Mitterrand) decided to stop its aid to the Polisario. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

7. United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. (2003). *Second periodic report—Algeria*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.bayefsky.com/reports/algeria_cedaw_c_dza_2_2003.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document considers the second periodic report submitted by Algeria under Article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. The Algerian Criminal Code establishes severe penalties for all forms of trafficking in women as well as prostitution and sexual exploitation. Also covered under the criminal code is inciting, promoting, aiding, or abetting the corruption of minors of either sex who are under age 19. Algeria's second periodic report states that servitude, slavery, and forced or compulsory labor are unknown in Algerian society, and Algeria has acceded to various international conventions prohibiting such acts. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

8. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2001, September 15–21). Fighting the traffic in women, children. *IRINnews.org*. West Africa: IRIN-WA Weekly Round-up covering the period. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/ Report.aspx?ReportId=27149#nig/fig

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   According to this source, the Nigerian government reported that nearly 300 victims of human trafficking had been repatriated in August and September 2001 from countries

such as Algeria, Benin, Niger, Saudi Arabia, and Spain. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

9. Conference on human trafficking set for August. (2002, July 17). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=33012

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This news item announcing an international conference on combating human trafficking from August 1-3, 2002, in Abuja, Nigeria, notes that Algeria was among the countries invited to participate due to the prevalence of human trafficking and child labor in the country. The announcement neither provides details on the nature of this trafficking or child labor, nor specifically discusses the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2007, March 6). *Algeria: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78849.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This report states that, although forced and bonded labor in Algeria is prohibited, there were occurrences in unspecified sectors. The term forced labor is used, but not in relation to the production of goods.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report lists Algeria as a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Men, women, and children from sub-Saharan Africa and Asia are trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced domestic labor. The report states that these women and men enter the country "voluntarily, but illegally with the assistance of smugglers." However, once in the country, some women are forced into commercial sex work to pay off the smuggler's debt. An estimated 15,000 illegal sub-Saharan African migrants currently reside in Algeria, of which approximately 9,000 are victims of trafficking.

    For the 2007 report, Algeria was downgraded from the Tier 2 Watch List (in 2006) to Tier 3 due to its lack of progress in combating human trafficking. The government of Algeria does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and it is not making significant efforts to do so. The government does not

prohibit and punish all crimes of trafficking in persons. Also, it does not draw a distinction between trafficking in persons and illegal immigration, and has not developed policies and programs to address the specific needs of trafficking victims. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

ANDORRA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

Thorough research on the part of ICF Macro revealed no sources that discuss or mention incidences of child labor or child trafficking in Andorra.

ANDORRA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

Research on the part of ICF Macro revealed no sources that discuss or mention incidences of forced labor in Andorra.

ANGOLA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Africa Action. (2008, February 14). *Blood diamonds are not forever*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.africaaction.org/docs/BloodDiamondsareNOTForever-3.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining

   This report provides an overview of the diamond mining industry with an emphasis on "blood" or "conflict" diamonds (diamonds that are mined to finance terrorist organizations and civil wars by way of inhumane and exploitive labor practices). Altogether, approximately 3.7 million people have died as a result of diamond-financed conflicts in the following countries: Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The report notes that there is a direct correlation between the rising number of child soldiers in these countries, (including Angola) and the "blood diamond" industry. However, it does not specify whether this is an ongoing problem, merely a past occurrence, or whether the children are forced into soldiering. However, the report does indicate that armed or rebel forces are known to forcibly drug children and force them to engage in violent activity in order to ensure their compliance, while working on unspecified tasks in the mines.

   Angola is a member of the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), an international governmental certification process that attempts to regulate the diamond trade industry with the hopes of flushing out blood diamonds and eliminating them from either being bought or sold. Even with Angola's membership in the KPCS, there are continuing instances of illegal mining for blood diamonds. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Allais, F. B. (2007). *Children's work in Angola: An overview*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved September 9, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_blanco_angola.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

   This working paper provides an overview of the child labor phenomenon in Angola on the basis of an analysis of the 2001 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The survey was conducted in 18 regions of the country and covered 6,251 households, including 8,827 children between age 5 and 14. Because of the war situation in Angola in 2001, the survey was limited to areas considered secure by the government. Although the survey is reasonably representative of

urban areas, it may overstate children's welfare as a whole due to the particularly poor social conditions in inaccessible rural areas.

With these caveats, 26 percent of children between age 5 and 14 are estimated to be engaged in some form of economic activity, and 76 percent are estimated to be involved in household chores. Girls are as likely as boys to be engaged in economic activity, but more likely to be involved in household chores and less likely to attend school, leading to a greater overall disadvantage. Children in rural areas are nearly twice as likely as children in urban areas to be engaged in economic activity, and children are also more likely to be engaged in economic activity in areas more affected by war and insecurity. The document shows that 65.8 percent of economically active children work for their families; since agriculture is the dominant economic activity among the labor force as a whole, many of these children can be presumed to be performing agricultural work. Although child labor in the production of agriculture is mentioned, no specific goods are identified.

3. Angola assinala dia mundial de combate ao trabalho infantil [Angola designates international day for the combat of child labor]. (2007, June 12). *Angola dicas*. Retrieved August 18, 2008, from http://www.angoladicas.com/notices_detail.asp?ID= 9600&a=1

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling, Transport

   According to data provided by the National Institute for Children (INAC), 30 percent of Angolan children between age 5 and 14 are involved in some form of labor without paid compensation. The news article shows that girls work more than boys (31 to 29 percent, respectively). Child labor data in Angola suggests that there are a high number of children involved in the following sectors: agriculture, animal husbandry, the commercial sex industry, domestic labor, the transport of merchandise, diamond mining, and smuggling. The news article notes that many of these jobs are dangerous and can affect the normal development of the child worker.

   To show its dedication to the fight against child labor, the Angolan government has assigned a specific day to help bring light to the international battle against child labor. The government has also adhered to international conventions and promises to increase resources for the children of Angola. This news article does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

4. Angola: Ex-girl soldiers hidden behind a veil of fear and denial. (2003a). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved September 9, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/InDepthMain.aspx?InDepthId=24&ReportId=66990&Country=Yes

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This news article discusses the difficulty of gathering information about former girl soldiers who were reportedly used by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) for the purpose of portering, domestic servitude, and sexual exploitation. Many of these girls were forced into marriage, sexual relations, and compulsory labor by government forces. This news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Angola: Reintegration of child soldiers underway. (2003b, January 15). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved September 9, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid= 40769

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Portering, Soldiering

   This news article, based primarily on an interview with Abubakar Sultan, the child protection officer for UNICEF in Angola, discusses efforts to reintegrate former child soldiers and notes the tendency to neglect young girls who were used as porters. The news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Balestino, R., Ignatowski, C., & Rodrigues, C. (2006, March 31). *Youth assessment in Angola*. Washington, DC: U.S. Agency for International Development. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://www.usaid.gov/ao/youthassessment.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Carrying Water, Portering, Washing Cars

   This 2006 report for the U. S. Agency for International Development compiles the needs and opinions of Angola's youth on the topics of health, employment, and community. Concluding information found that boys who work in the informal sector find jobs portering, carrying water, and washing cars. Many of these jobs in the informal sector do not pay well and have the tendency to be dangerous and carry a negative stigma. In more rural areas, children are involved in trade, domestic tasks, and agriculture.

   This assessment was conducted in the provinces of Cunene, Benguela, Huambo, and Luanda during February 13-24, 2006. Twelve focus groups consisting of Angolan youths (60 percent under age 20), were interviewed, given surveys, and directly observed. This assessment does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Bessa, C. (2008, July 30). Os ganhos da reabilitação da via Luanda/Benguela [The benefits from the rehabilitation of the Luanda/Benguela road]. *Jornal de Angola*. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://www.jornaldeangola.com/artigo.php?ID =90297

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Tire Changing

This news article describes the growing increase of child labor in Angola. The repair of a major road, which links the towns of Luanda and Benguela has allowed for many commercial companies to relocate into the area including several tire workshops. In this type of business, child labor is a frequent source of cheap labor. The news article places emphasis on the story of Artur Mateus, a boy age 13 who makes 400 *kwanzas* (approximately 5 US$) per day in order to provide food for his mother. Along with Artur, two of his coworkers, who are also minors, are employed as tire changers within the workshop. Although companies are using children for cheap labor, the article states that these types of development efforts and business opportunities are seen as a positive improvement. This news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Bonsoer, K., & Gibson, C. (2008). How diamonds work. *Howstuffworks.com*. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://science.howstuffworks.com/diamond6.htm

   Source: Other—Online Magazine

   Child Labor: Diamond Mining
   Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining

   This how-to website article provides information on the African diamond trade with an emphasis on "blood diamonds." These "blood" or "conflict diamonds" are diamonds that are illegally mined to support local rebel or terrorist groups. According to the article, Angola is the main source country for blood diamonds. Men, women, and children are forced by armed groups to mine for diamonds, with the fear of extreme punishment such as amputation of limbs or even death. Children in particular are used for mining since they can look for diamonds in small caves and holes where adults are unable to fit. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this article.

9. Christian Children's Fund. (2006). *Child labor*. Retrieved September 9, 2008, from www.christianchildrensfund.org/uploadedFiles/Public_Site/news/Relief_professionals/Child_Labor.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Carrying Water, Diamond Smuggling, Domestic Labor, Machine Operating, Mining, Sewer Cleaning, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Soldiering, Washing Cars
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This document reports on the Christian Children's Fund's (CCF) activities to combat child labor in Angola, Afghanistan, Ecuador, and the Philippines. According to CCF, the worst form of forced labor in Angola for the past 25 years has been the forced recruitment of child soldiers. The document states that Angolan children are currently working in the following sectors: agriculture, car washing, shoe shining, water carrying, sewer cleaning, machine operating, prostitution, mining, diamond smuggling, and domestic servitude. Many of these children work long hours in dangerous or hazardous conditions, especially those who work as domestic servants are often victims of abuse

and have had little or no schooling. Children are also trafficked in the country for sexual exploitation.

CCF, along with Save the Children, has developed a program that teaches children about the dangers of labor and sexual exploitation, in addition to providing them with life skills training and literacy education in some of Angola's most susceptible and at-risk communities. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

10. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004, January 16). *Extract from: Child soldier use 2003: A briefing for the 4th UN Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict: Angola*. London: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document/get?id=690

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This document compiles information from various government, international organizations, and NGO sources on the postwar situation of former and current child soldiers in Angola. According to the document, in March 2003 the Angola Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion (MINARS) developed disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs for Angolan soldiers. However, such programs have discriminated against child soldiers and have not addressed the needs of the women and girls who were abducted and taken as "wives," porters, and domestic servants by soldiers of the opposition. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

11. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers global report*: *Angola*. London: Author. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document/get?id=757

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report compiles information from various sources on the postwar situation of former child soldiers in Angola. According to this factsheet, child soldiers were used to fight alongside UNITA and the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda Enclave during the 27 year Angolan civil war. Also according to the report, although the conflict officially ended in April 2002, child soldiers could still be found serving in rural areas as late as December 2002. Currently, there is no evidence to suggest that underage children are used as soldiers. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

12. Cunene: INAC preocupado com trabalho infantil nas zonas fronteiriças [Cunene: INAC is worried about child labor in border zones]. (2007, July 27). *Portal Angola*. Retrieved December 19, 2008, from http://www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/pt_pt/noticias/sociedade/Cunene-INAC-preocupado-com-trabalho-infantil-nas-zonas-fronteiricas,7efc81a1-7364-4059-8f46-1a16329fc1e0.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Loading/Unloading Merchandise, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This news article references a statement made by INAC in Cunene, Angola, where there is increasing evidence that children are involved in child labor that includes children loading and unloading heavy merchandise in the border areas of Angola and Namibia. According to the article, the majority of children involved in this type of labor come from the nearby provinces of Benguela, Huíla, Huambo, and Namibe. The news article states that children in Angola are also involved in domestic work and unspecified forced labor, which also increases the chances that they are sexually and commercially exploited. This news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Emprego de menores carece de autorização dos pais, Ana Maria "Mapess" [Child labor does not have the authorization of the parents, Ana Maria "Mapess"]. (2008, May 28). *Jornal de Angola*. Retrieved August 18, 2008, from http://www.angolaxyami.com/Economia-/Emprego-de-menores-carece-deautorizacao -dos-pais-Ana-Maria-Mapess.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Trade
Forced Child Labor: Trade

According to this news article, a representative for the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security (MAPESS) of Angola recommends that a child under age 17 should not be allowed to sign a contract of labor with any employing company. If they do so, they must have pre-signed authorization from their parents or sponsors. Also, MAPESS indicates that there are many types of labor that a child under age 17 cannot perform, and thus, those who are underage should only be assigned specific tasks in accordance with their age. For example, small children who are forced to sell goods would be in direct violation of this law. The news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2001). *Five years after Stockholm: The fifth report on the implementation of the agenda for action adopted at the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Stockholm, Sweden, August 1996*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/ecpat_inter/Publication/Other/English/Pdf_page/ecpat_5th_a4a_2001_full.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report addresses commercial sexual exploitation of children around the world. With regard to Angola, the Defence for Children International (DCI) estimated that 22 percent

of children in Luanda were very vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation and that approximately 3,000 children prostituted themselves for survival. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Exploração sexual de crianças nas áreas de acolhimento em Angola [Sexual exploitation of children in shelter centers of Angola]. (2003, August 3). *Panapress*. Retrieved August 18, 2008, from http://www.panapress.com/freenewspor.asp?code=por001852&dte=08/03/2003

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    According to this article, an official document distributed in Luanda, Angola by the MINARS announced that millions of young girls who were separated from their families and living in the national shelters may be linked to forced relationships with adults, and that the girls are either sexually exploited or forced to work as domestic servants. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

16. Gomez, V. T., & Sapir, D. G. (2006). *Angola: The human impact of war—A data review of field surveys in Angola between 1999-2005*. Brussels, Belgium: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2006/cred-ang-26jun.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report provides an in-depth discussion regarding the aftermath of Angola's civil war and its effects on the lives of the people living in Angola. The report briefly notes that Angolan civilians, including children, were forcibly recruited as soldiers during the war by the armed oppositional group UNITA. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

17. Governador considera crítica situação de violência contra criança [According to the governor, violence against children is critical in Angola]. (2008, October 29). *Portal Angola*. Retrieved December 18, 2008, from http://www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/pt_pt/noticias/sociedade/Governador-considera-critica-situacao-violencia-contra-crianca,8e9aa56b-6fdf-4d8c-908b-ec1f1f8f79ae.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Drug Trade, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article refers to comments made by Governor Henrique André Júnior of Kwanza Norte, Angola at a regional meeting regarding violence against children in the country. Participants in the meeting discussed issues related to the abuse and sexual exploitation of minors including child trafficking and child labor exploitation. In addition, topics discussed in the meeting included the underlying factors and characteristics of violence against children in Angola and the use of children as instruments in the drug trade. This news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., Rosati, F. C., & Valdivia, C. A. (2004). *The influence of orphanhood on children's schooling and labour: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa.* Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved September 9, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_ orphans_and_CL_Oct2006.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This working paper explores the possible links between orphanhood and two important determinants of child vulnerability—child labor and schooling—using household survey data from 10 sub-Saharan African countries. Regarding Angola, the data was drawn from the 2000 UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey covering 6,012 households. Findings suggested that orphans were more likely than non-orphans to be engaged in unspecified child labor. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

19. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *Forgotten fighters: Child soldiers in Angola*. New York: Author. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/angola0403/Angola0403.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    According to this report, during the Angolan civil war, both government forces and UNITA forcibly recruited children into their armed forces. Boys abducted by UNITA were required to serve as porters and perform domestic tasks, after which they would be trained to fight. Girls also served as porters and domestic servants; however, they were sometimes assigned to commanders and guests for forced sex and forced marriage. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

20. INAC está preocupado com as crianças no garimpo [INAC is worried about the children in the artisanal mining business]. (2003, April 2). *Nexus*. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://www.nexus.ao/view.cfm?m_id=8627&cat_02=VOA

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Unspecified

This news article states that there are many Angolan children forced to work in the artisanal mining business and other unspecified industries as a means of survival after they have been abandoned or left as orphans. It must be noted that these children are forced to work due to circumstances, not necessarily because of coercion. Children must leave the schooling system in order to work in the diamond mines and support themselves financially. In the area of Luanda-Norte, nearly 60 percent of the children do not have access to schools. In response to this problem, INAC has attempted to improve this situation by establishing a multi-sector committee composed of the following ministries: Education, Assistance and Social Reintegration, Public Labor Administration, and Social Security as well as national and private diamond organizations. This committee will be in charge of identifying areas of artisanal mining with major incidences of child labor and the establishment of policies for the protection of the children. This news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006, February 16). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Angola.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsangola2006.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Unspecified, Washing Cars
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report produced by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) is a review of eight labor standards ratified by Angola. In reference to child labor, Angola has ratified the following International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions: Worst Forms of Child Labor, Minimum Age, and Forced Labor. According to this report, 440,000 children between age 10 and 14 are involved in some sort of economic occupation. In the province of Luanda, 5,000 children work in areas that include shining shoes, washing cars, begging, and prostitution. According to the report, children are also found working on family farms, as domestic servants, and as street vendors. Child trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and sexual exploitation continues to be a problem in Angola.

The ICFTU finds that even though regulations on child labor are stringent, the Angolan government is lax in enforcing and implementing such laws. The ICFTU recommends that the Angolan government conduct an intensive effort to combat instances of exploitive child labor conditions. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

22. Khulisa Management Services. (2007, February 20). *Situational assessment of child labor in Benguella and Kwanza Sul provinces, Angola*.

Source: Other—Research Firm

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Industrial, Trade, Vegetables

This document is an in-depth assessment of child labor in the provinces of Benguella and Kwanza Sul, Angola. The assessment provides information on the scope of the problem in those particular provinces, underlying factors, educational and psychological impact, and recommendations to combat the problem. According to the report, poverty is the main reason why children in Angola must work. Many of these children work in the following sectors: domestic labor, agriculture (growing vegetables), fishing, trade, and industrial work. The document notes that overall, girls are more susceptible to labor exploitation, since they are often removed from school in order to perform domestic chores. In addition, child labor is found to impact school performance negatively and disrupt any leisure time the children may have. No further information is provided regarding child labor in the production of specific goods.

Information for this assessment was retrieved through questionnaires and semi-structured interviews administered to child participants, adults, and NGOs in the provinces of Benguella and Kwanza Sul.

23. Macro International Inc. (2008). *Research & data collection on international labor issues for the Department of Labor. Children working in Luanda, Angola. Draft report*.

Source: Other—Research Firm

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coal, Construction, Drug Trade, Fishing, Mining, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Washing Cars
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This draft report provides an in-depth analysis of child labor in Luanda, Angola. Information for this report was retrieved in 2007 and covers various areas related to child labor including industry, conditions, education, health, etc. According to the report, the majority of working children in the urban city of Luanda sell goods such as fish or bread. In addition, other sectors where children work include agriculture/fishing, washing cars, domestic labor, construction, and service industries. Citing data from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 2001 multiple household survey, the draft report notes that children work in mines and in the production of coal in rural areas of Angola. Both urban and rural areas have evidence of child forced prostitution, sexual exploitation, and drug trafficking. Children who work on the streets are particularly susceptible to health hazards and often either drop out or do not attend school.

Data for this report was conducted by the research firms Macro International Inc. and COWI in 2007 in Luanda, Angola. Information is based on 12 interviews with international organizations and NGOs, a household survey completed by 800 households in Angola, field observations at 10 locations, and supplemental data from UNICEF's 2001 survey.

24. McDougall, D. (2003, September 23). Street children find refuge in sewers. *The Scotsman*. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from http://news.scotsman.com/angola/ Street-children-find-refuge-in.2464725.jp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Washing Cars

This news article examines the situation of children living on the streets of Angola. Many "street children" are forced by circumstances to live and work on the streets of Angola and find shelter in the underground sewers. The news article notes that many children make money by washing cars, selling lighters, or engaging in prostitution. The news article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

25. Monteiro, C., & Wessells, M. G. (2006). Psychosocial assistance for youth: Toward reconstruction for peace in Angola. *Journal of Social Issues, 62,* 121–139.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This article states that after decades of war, Angolan youth are at risk of violence and need support in developing positive behaviors and social roles. The article notes that during the war, armed forces, particularly UNITA, forcibly recruited boys and girls as combatants, porters, and domestic servants. For the most part, girls were often sexually exploited by the rebel group and forced into sexual slavery. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

26. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2004, November 3). *Committee on the Rights of the Child, thirty-seventh session. Concluding observations: Angola*. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7 b4043c1256a 450044f331/52a950efa14c0ae3c1256f200055358d/$FILE/G0444313.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

As of 2004, this document by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) evaluates the condition, development, and issues of concern regarding Angolan children. The document also provides recommendations to improve the welfare and protection of those children. According to the document, more attention must be paid to the plight of former child soldiers, particularly girls, who also worked as porters and domestic workers. Children who work in informal sectors are at higher risk for labor exploitation, principally those who work in the agricultural sector. OHCHR recommends that the Angolan government strengthen child labor laws, implement youth-centered programs, and coordinate with international organizations to combat exploitive labor. The document also notes that there is an increase in child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, particularly among Angola's homeless or "street children." This document does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

27. Pearce, J. (2002, November 19). No-one fighting for Angola's child soldiers. *BBC News*. Retrieved September 10, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/2491619.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This news article reports on how both government and UNITA used children, at times forcibly, to fight among their forces. The news article also notes that many of these children have been neglected or forgotten by government authorities even though many of them suffer from emotional and psychological trauma due to their participation in the war. This news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. PNUD divulga declaração sobre discriminação de raparigas [UNDP (United Nations Development Program) disseminates declaration on discrimination of young girl]. (2007, February 27). *Portal Angola*. Retrieved December 19, 2008, from http://www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/pt_pt/noticias/sociedade/PNUD-divulgadeclarac ao-sobre-discriminacao-raparigas,1cadc9da-1f26-4c3d-86a6-26b12f1543c1.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article provides an overview of the exploitation of young girls around the world and in Angola. The article briefly notes that young girls living in Angola continue to be victims of unspecified forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, HIV/AIDS, abuse, and poor educational opportunities. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

29. Recomendada consciencialização das famílias sobre violência contra a criança [Awareness rising on violence against children is recommended to families]. (2008, November 10). *Portal Angola*. Retrieved December 18, 2008, from http://www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/pt_pt/noticias/sociedade/Recomendadaconsciecializacao-das-familias-sobre-violencia-contra-crianca,bd7200b9-53714428a 49325b fbee0ba47.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses the details of a regional meeting that took place in Angola, which focused on improving child welfare in the country. The meeting covered various topics regarding children and briefly noted that child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation exists in Angola and that mechanisms must be in place in order to combat it. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

30. Rede Criança. (2004). *Supplementary report by NGOs on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/ crc.37/Angola _ngo_report.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This report provides an analysis of various topics pertaining to Angolan children and how to best improve their current situation. The report states that during the Angolan civil war, many children were forced to join the armed forces. Girls in particular were abducted and used as porters and forced into marriage with rebel soldiers. Ongoing poverty is contributing to children's need to work, which often means they are subject to harmful or exploitive conditions. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

31. Reed, K. (n.d.). *Os vulneráveis: Les misérables of Angola* [The vulnerable: The miserable of Angola]. Berkeley, California: University of California, Berkeley. Retrieved December 26, 2008, from http://berkeley.edu/news/students/2003/angola/ 9.shtml

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Shoe Shining, Unspecified

    This journal article briefly discusses the plight of women and children living in Angola and the challenges they face in a post-war country. Regarding child labor, the journal article states that there are over 100,000 children separated from their families in the town of Luanda. Many of these children are susceptible to either sexual or labor exploitation. As an example, the journal article briefly mentions a young internally displaced Benguelan boy who works in Angola as a shoe shiner. He is unable to return to Benguela because he does not have enough money. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

32. Rodrigues, T. J. (2007). *Retrato de Angola na visão de uma brasileira* [Portrait of Angola by a Brazilian woman]. Programa de Intercâmbio Brasil Angola. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://www.brasilangola.org.br/textos/pdf/RetratoAngolaVisao Brasileira_Tania.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Trade, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This review by Tania Rodrigues references the number of children in the streets of Angola selling natural or industrialized products at local street markets. The document features general comments regarding Angolan society and its current problems such as

the large division of socioeconomic classes and the country's slow process toward industrialization. The document reports that this social division feeds the necessity of child labor and it is quite common to see children shining shoes or selling industrialized goods. Most girls sell water, fruits, and other goods. Work is valuable for them, although there are several complaints of forced child labor and sexual abuse in the agricultural sector. There are reports of hundreds of young girls and adolescents sexually exploited as well as kidnapped for trafficking inside Angola. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

33. Rui, 12 anos, tem três profissões e as ruas de Luanda [Rui, age 12, has three jobs on the streets of Luanda]. (2008, June 11). *Noticias Lusofonos*. Retrieved December 11, 2008, from http://www.noticiaslusofonas.com/view.php?load=arcview&article=21177&category= news

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Trade, Portering, Washing Cars

This article describes the case of a 12-year-old boy who is working on the streets of Angola. According to the article, the boy does various jobs, which include washing cars, carrying bags, and selling bread. Citing UNICEF, the article notes that an estimated 30 percent of children living in Angola are involved in the workforce. INAC established child labor as one of the biggest violations against children in Angola. One of the worst areas is the frontier city of Santa Clara, in the Cunene province. This area has a large concentration of children between age 6 and 18 who are currently involved in economic activities. They are used for the transport of merchandise, car washing, and domestic labor. Also, most of these children are used as drugs and arms carriers, an example of how children are forced into criminal activities. According to some estimates, there are approximately 3,000 children in similar situations. The article notes that most victims of child labor in Angola work because of extreme poverty. The methodology for this article was not provided. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

34. Santos, J. (2006, July 9). Vai longa a espera pelos Caminho de Ferro de Benguela, mas a vida continua [Long wait for the Benguela railway, but life continues]. *Leste de Angola*. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://lestedeangola.weblog.com.pt/arquivo/236084.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Loading/Unloading Merchandise, Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling

This news article discusses the status of the war in Luena, Angola, which was ravaged by the country's long civil war. The article notes that in Luena it is common to see small children, especially girls, smuggling unspecified items or loading/unloading very heavy parcels for less than 1 US$ per day. In addition, girls are often victims of sexual exploitation since many of these girls work as prostitutes and are sometimes compensated with a box of beer or the equivalent in money. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

35. Stavrou, V. (n.d.). *Breaking the Silence: Girls forcibly involved in the armed struggle in Angola: A Christian Children's Fund Angola research project funded by the CIDA Child Protection Research Fund*. Christian Children's Fund. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Angola_CIDA_Full_Report.doc

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Trade

    This report presents the results of research conducted in Angola from November 2003 to August 2004. The researchers held focus groups with female relatives of formerly abducted girl soldiers, adolescent girls, and adolescent boys. They also interviewed local officials, aid workers, and other knowledgeable individuals. The report discusses the ways in which participants were making a living at the time of the interviews, chiefly as agricultural laborers or through various types of small trade, portering, domestic labor, and odd jobs. The report also states that girls were often sexually abused or forced into marriage. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

36. United Nations Children's Fund. (2002, January 16). *Freeing the child within: Child soldiers in Angola*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/angola_508.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This document discusses the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) efforts on behalf of former child soldiers in Angola. According to the document, various programs and life skills training are being developed to help reintegrate former child soldiers into society. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods in the document.

37. United Nations Children's Fund. (2003a). *Criancas de Angola* [Children of Angola]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://www.unicef. org/angola/pt/children.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This document produced by UNICEF discusses the current social conditions of children in Angola. According to the document, 30 percent of working children are between age 5 and 14. Economic and sexual exploitation of children (including child trafficking in some parts of the country) have also increased. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

38. United Nations Children's Fund. (2003b). *Multiple indicator cluster survey assessing the situation of Angolan children and women at the beginning of the millennium*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/angola/mics.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    This 2003 survey provides in-depth statistical information regarding Angolan women and children with an emphasis on demographic information, mortality rates, disease/health issues, education, and child labor. In response to the topic of child labor, the report finds that 30 percent of Angolan children between age 5 and 14 work either paid or unpaid. According to the report, girls are found to work slightly more than boys, with a ratio of 31 percent versus 29 percent. Girls are also most likely to perform domestic work, even though it is found that 70 percent of all children participate in some form of domestic labor. The survey states that the most common form of child labor in Angola is in the small-scale agricultural sector for both boys and girls. Rural areas, which have a higher child labor rate compared to urban areas, also tend to have harsher working conditions. Also, there is a 17 percent chance that children working in rural areas will not be compensated. The survey concludes that there is a direct link between lower socioeconomic households and child labor. Children from "poorer" households are more likely to work at an earlier age and attend school less, thus thwarting their educational development and minimizing their chances at a more favorable job in the future.

    Information for this report was conducted over a six-month period between April and October 2001. The data were collected in three separate phases using a questionnaire in 18 Angolan provinces. A total of 29,811 people were surveyed in 6,252 households; 7,089 were women between age 15 and 49 and 5,663 were children between age 0 and 5. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

39. United Nations Children's Fund. (2004). *Angola: Issue overview*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 29, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/angola/protection.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document by UNICEF provides a concise overview of the welfare of children living in Angola. According to the document, child labor in Angola continues to rise, particularly in urban areas and the provinces of Kunene, Uige, Zaire, Lunda Sul, and Lunda Norte. Citing a 2001 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) study, it is estimated that 30 percent of children between age 5 and 14 were involved in unspecified paid or unpaid work. Child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation also is an area of concern in Angola. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

40. United Nations Development Programme. (2002). *Angola: The post-war challenges—common country assessment 2002*. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://mirror.undp.org/angola/LinkRtf/CCA2002.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Soldiering, Trade
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This wide ranging assessment produced by the United Nations Development Programme provides an analysis of key problem areas concerning Angolan citizens in a post-war country. In response to the issue of child labor, the assessment points to petty trading as the primary source of income for most women and children. Per the 2001 MICS, 30 percent of children between age 5 and 14 are involved in some sort of work (76 percent of children performed domestic tasks and 20 percent were involved in agriculture or trade. Evidence suggests that working children attend school less and have a higher dropout rate. According to the assessment, children also were forcibly recruited as child soldiers by UNITA during the civil war.

    In 2001, the government of Angola ratified the ILO convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The assessment recommends that the government continue taking measures to identify and combat instances of child exploitation. This assessment does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

41. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2004). *Humanitarian situation in Angola monthly analysis, Oct-Nov 2004*. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/0/cc3855c3fc3ff171c1256f70003834fa?OpenDocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Shoe Shining, Trade, Washing Cars

    This document, coordinated by various United Nations (UN) agencies, provides an examination of areas of concern in Angola between October and November 2004. According to the document, "street children" (homeless children) work in urban areas of Angola generally cleaning cars, shining shoes, and/or selling goods. These "street children" are highly susceptible to various forms of exploitation. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

42. U. S. Department of State. (2008a). *Angola: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100465.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Carrying Water, Coal, Crime, Domestic Labor, Drug Trade, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Washing Cars

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, most Angolan children, particularly homeless children, worked within the informal sector doing the following: shining shoes, washing cars, carrying water, working on family farms, transporting drugs, street vending, doing domestic labor, producing coal, begging, and committing petty crimes. According to the report, roughly 10,000 children were found to be working in the streets of Luanda. There were no confirmed cases of child trafficking in 2007; however, there were instances of forced child prostitution. Even though there are methods in place to fight child labor exploitation, the Angolan government has limited resources and does not seem to be adequately equipped to perform in-depth investigations into labor abuse. According to the report, the National Children's Institute has worked to develop and strengthen child protection groups and increase education.

43. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/ organization/105501.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report considers Angola to be a Tier 2 country due to its lax efforts toward the fight against human trafficking. According to this report, Angola is a source country for internal trafficking. Women and girls are trafficked inside the country for domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation, while boys are trafficked internally for agricultural or unskilled work. Congolese children are trafficked to Angola; however the report does not provide a purpose. The report also notes that women and children are often trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

44. Verhey, B. (n.d.). *The prevention, demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers: Angola case study.* Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/EXTCPR/0,,contentMDK:20482604~isCURL:Y~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:407740,00.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering

This study documents the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers in Angola during the Lusaka peace process from 1994 to 1998. It does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

45. Verhey, B. (2001). *Child soldiers: Preventing, demobilizing and reintegrating* (Africa Region Working Paper Series No. 23). World Bank Post-Conflict Unit. Retrieved September 9, 2008, from www.worldbank.org/afr/wps/wp23.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Messengers, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

    This working paper presents lessons learned about demobilization and reintegration programs for child soldiers, drawing primarily on separately published case studies of Angola and El Salvador, and secondarily on their experiences in other countries. The paper finds that children were not only used as combatants, but as porters, messengers, domestic servants, and sex slaves. This paper does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

46. Vieira, J. (2002). Meninos nas ruas de Luanda: Para ensinar a sonhar [Children in the streets of Luanda: Teach them how to dream]. *Audacia news*. Retrieved August 28, 2008, from http://www.audacia.org/cgi-bin/quickregister/scripts/redirect.cgi?redirect=EEuVyEZpVVmsdqCxAn

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This news article discusses child soldiers hurt in combat during the war and other victims of extreme violence. There are several attempts to help child soldiers and reintegrate them into society. The news article also notes that there are many cases of girls who became domestic workers or prostitutes in order to survive. This news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

47. Vieira, J. (2004, June 28). *Uma ponte entre Brasil e Angola* [A bridge between Brazil and Angola]. Programa de Intercâmbio Brasil Angola. Retrieved August 14, 2008, from http://www.brasilangola.org.br/textos/pdf/UmaPonteBrasilAngola_Joana.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Shoe Shining, Trade

    This document discusses an exchange and cooperation program between Brazil and Angola concerning child welfare. It notes that there are a number of children working in Angola as shoe shiners and fruit sellers. Through this program, both countries are trying to improve the issue of child labor and devise ways to overcome it. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

48. Watch List on Children and Armed Conflict. (2002, April 25). *Issue 2: Angola*. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.watchlist.org/reports/angola.php

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

According to this report, Angolan children continue to be victims of forced labor, sexual exploitation, and soldiering. There is a surge in child trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and sexual exploitation in post-war Angola. Government and oppositional armed forces have contributed to Angola's child exploitation crisis by either abducting boys for recruitment as soldiers or utilizing women and girls as sex slaves or porters. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

49. Zuberi, F. (2005). *Assessment of violence against children in the eastern and southern Africa region: Results of an initial desk review for the UN Secretary General's study on violence against children*. Retrieved June 18, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/ESA_Regional_Assessment_Final.doc

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

The report assesses the ratification of human rights treaties on violence against children by countries in the eastern and southern Africa regions. In Angola specifically, it is reported that violence against children is mainly identified in three areas: within the family and at home, in care or residential institutions, and in work situations. There are many children in Angola who were separated from their families by the war or who voluntarily worked on the street to earn a living and/or support their families. According to the report, during the war, girls were often abducted for the purpose of sexual slavery. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

ANGOLA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Africa Action. (2008, February 14). *Blood diamonds are not forever*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.africaaction.org/docs/BloodDiamondsareNOTForever-3.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining
   Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining

   This document provides an overview of the diamond mining industry with an emphasis on "blood" or "conflict" diamonds, which are diamonds mined for the purpose of financing terrorist organizations and civil wars by way of inhumane and exploitive labor practices. Angola is one of the primary countries for "blood" diamonds, where miners are subject to asbestos filled environments and are often threatened with amputation, rape, torture, and death by rebel groups and security officers. The document does not indicate whether children are also subject to or are involved in these working conditions. Altogether, approximately 3.7 million people have died as a result of diamond-financed conflicts in the following countries: Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The document notes that there is a direct correlation between the rising number of child soldiers in these countries (including Angola), and the "blood diamond" industry; however, it does not specify whether this is an ongoing problem, merely a past occurrence, or whether the children are forced into soldiering. The document does indicate that armed or rebel forces were known to forcibly drug children and engage them in violent activity to ensure their compliance while working on unspecified tasks in the mines.

   Angola is a member of the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), an international governmental certification process that attempts to regulate the diamond trade industry with the hopes of flushing out "blood diamonds" and eliminating them from being either bought or sold. Even with Angola's membership in the KPCS, there are continuing instances of illegal mining for "blood diamonds." The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Angola: Human trafficking yields nine billion dollars yearly. (2008, June 30). *Angola Press Agency*. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://allafrica.com/stories/200807010275.html

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Organs, Sexual Exploitation

   This news article briefly discusses how lucrative human trafficking has become in Angola. It states that human trafficking for the purpose of organ extraction, sexual exploitation, and abuse brings in over US$9 billion and produces more money than the

trafficking of drugs or weapons. This news article does not discuss the use of forced child labor in the production of goods.

3. Apelo ao governo para fazer cumprir a lei laboral sobretudo a empresas estrangeiras [The Angolan government is urged to increase enforcement of national labor laws, particularly when dealing with foreign investors and companies]. (2007). *Apostolado*. Retrieved August 25, 2008, from http://www.apostolado-angola.org/articleview.aspx?id=735

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Mining

   The cited article references a recent conference of the Episcopal Commission for Justice and Peace of the Bishops of Angola and Sao Tome (CEAST). In the conference, CEAST made a specific call to the government and civil society of Angola to increase control mechanisms for the compliance of the national labor laws, particularly by the international companies and investors in the country such as the ones involved in infrastructure reconstruction, agriculture, and mining industries. The lack of monitoring mechanisms to measure the working conditions has given ample opportunities for the employers to mistreat local workers.

   All representatives of the different Angolan provinces endorsed this request. The representatives referenced the abuses performed by national and international companies engaged in the development of the country. They alluded to local reports denouncing poor labor conditions (i.e., excessive working hours, minimum remunerations, and even the existence of child labor situations in some unidentified mining areas). This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of specific goods.

4. Bonsoer, K., & Gibson, C. (2008). How diamonds work. *Howstuffworks.com*. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://science.howstuffworks.com/diamond6.htm

   Source: Other—Online Magazine

   Forced Adult Labor: Diamond Mining
   Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining

   This "how-to" website article provides information on the African diamond trade with an emphasis on "blood diamonds." These "blood" or "conflict diamonds" are diamonds that are illegally mined with the objective of supporting local rebel or terrorist groups. According to the article, Angola is the main source country for "blood diamonds." Men, women, and children are forced by armed groups to mine for diamonds with the fear of extreme punishment such as amputation of limbs, or even death. Children in particular are used for mining, since they can look for diamonds in small caves and holes where adults are unable to fit. There is no mention of forced Labor in the production of specific goods in the article.

5. Falcão de Campos, R., & Marques, R. (2004). *Lundas—The stones of death: Angola's deadly diamonds: Human rights abuses in the Lunda provinces*. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/docs/ADDMarq.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining
   Forced Labor: Diamond Mining

   On the basis of interviews and other information compiled by the authors and other local activists, this report discusses human rights abuses in the provinces of Lunda-Norte and Lunda-Sul, which are diamond reserve zones. Artisanal diamond mining is the mainstay of the region's economy but is illegal, as all mineral resources are considered state property. This situation leaves the miners vulnerable to all forms of corruption and abuse by both police and the private security guards hired by large-scale mining companies in possession of government concessions. The report discusses in detail several cases in which artisanal diamond miners were subjected to forced and exploitive labor either in mining or in other tasks. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Gomez, V. T., & Sapir, D. G. (2006). *Angola: The human impact of war—A data review of field surveys in Angola between 1999-2005*. Brussels, Belgium: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2006/cred-ang-26jun.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Forced Labor: Soldiering

   This document provides an in-depth discussion regarding the aftermath of Angola's civil war and its effects on the lives of the people living in Angola. The report briefly notes that Angolan civilians were forcibly recruited as soldiers during the war by the armed oppositional group the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The term forced labor is mentioned in this document, but not in the production of goods.

7. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006, February 16). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Angola.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsangola2006.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report produced by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is a review of eight labor standards ratified by Angola. In reference to child labor, Angola has ratified the following International Labour Organization Conventions: Worst Forms of Child Labor, Minimum Age, and Forced Labor. The report briefly notes that women and

children are trafficked into Angola for the purpose of unspecified forced labor and forced prostitution. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Joras, U., & Schuster, A. (2008). *Private security companies and local populations. An exploratory study of Afghanistan and Angola*. Swiss Peace Foundation. Retrieved on September 15, 2008, from http://www.swisspeace.ch/typo3/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Working_Paper/WP_1_2008.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining, Private Security

   This working paper provides an analysis of private security companies along with their influence and impact on local communities in Afghanistan and Angola. The paper describes that in Angola citizens are often fearful of private security officers, especially those at diamond mines, since they have been known to threaten, abuse, and torture freelance miners. The paper states that much of this criminal behavior can be attributed to the fact that these security guards work under exploitive conditions, which include putting in 24-hour shifts without food and receiving much less than the mandated minimum wage standard of US$50 per month. The paper does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Marques, R. (2006a, November 6). A new diamond war. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/11/05/AR2006110500775.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining

   This article discusses the Angolan diamond mining industry and the human rights violations that are occurring at such mines. According to the article, private security companies hired by large diamond corporations are responsible for exacting fear, violence, and torture on citizens of mining communities and freelance miners. The article states that the author has collected over 100 cases of human rights violations by security officials in the town of Lundas. This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Marques, R. (2006b). Operation Kissonde: The diamonds of humiliation and misery: Cuanga, Lunda-Norte, Angola. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.africafiles.org/article.asp?ID=12804

    Source: Other—NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Telecommunications
    Forced Labor: Unspecified

This comprehensive report based on interviews and other information compiled by the author discusses abusive practices by diamond mining companies in the municipality of Cuango, in the southwest Lunda-Norte Province. The area is controlled by three diamond mining companies, the *Sociedade de Desenvolvimento Mineiro*, the *Sociedade Mineira do Cuango*, and the *Sociedade Mineira Luminas*, and their respective security firms, Alfa-5, Teleservice, and K&P Mineira. At times, with the participation of members of the army and police officials, security guards inflict various human rights violations on diamond miners, which include torture, sexual abuse, forced labor (unspecified), domestic chores, and sadistic violence.

The report also mentions that at Muaxinga in Cafunfo, the timetable posted at the entrance of a satellite telecommunications company under contract to the public communications company Angola-Telecom calls for 18-hour workdays, 7 days a week, with a break only on Sunday morning. This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Pearce, J. (2004, June 25). *War, peace and diamonds in Angola: Popular perceptions of the diamond industry in the Lundas*. Institute for Security Studies. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.iss.co.za/AF/current/2004/angolamay04.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining
    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This report examines Angola's history in the diamond industry and how it has influenced the country's current state of affairs. Research for this report was retrieved during a 10-day trip to the towns of Lunda Sorte and Lunda Sul in November 2003. The author notes that since Angola's civil war, diamond mines continue to be areas of violence and forced labor. Freelance miners in particular are often threatened or forcibly removed by security officials working at the mines. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Reed, J. (2004, June 28). Angola: Lure of "blood diamonds" brings risk, hardship. *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved September 15, 2008, from http://articles.latimes.com/2004/jun/28/business/ft-diamonds28

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining

    This news article discusses the dangerous and hazardous working conditions that surround those who work in the Angolan diamond mining industry. According to the article, freelance miners or *garimpeiros* are not only subject to extremely dangerous working conditions, but often are abused and mistreated by police and security guards employed to watch over the mines. This news article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Snow, K. H. (2007, November 27). *Chloe's blood diamond. Angola rock sold for $16 million to GUESS jeans founder*. Centre for Research on Globalization. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=va& aid=7423

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining

    According to this report, many "blood diamonds" are being certified and sold around the world as "clean" diamonds, even though they were mined illegally, and are used to help fund rebel and terrorist organizations. According to the article, an alleged Angolan "blood diamond" was recently sold for $16.21 million through Sotheby auctioneers. The report states that Angolan freelance miners or *garimpeiros* are often subject to extreme violence, abuse, and sexual exploitation at the hands of security officials employed to watch over the mining area. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

14. United Nations Development Programme. (2002). *Angola: The post-war challenges—Common country assessment 2002*. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://mirror.undp.org/angola/LinkRtf/CCA2002.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Agriculture

    This wide ranging assessment produced by the United Nations Development Programme provides an analysis of key problem areas concerning Angolan citizens in a post-war country. The assessment briefly notes that due to poverty and post-war rehabilitation there is an increase of women in the workforce. Women in rural areas are particularly susceptible to exploitation, since they are considered the poorest and lack male support while working on the land and farming. This assessment does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of specific goods.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Angola: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100465.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

    This document by the U.S. Department of State identifies instances of forced child prostitution and unspecified adult forced labor that occurred in Angola in 2007. According to this document, there were also reports of adult exploitation practices in the area of Lunda Norte, where there were instances of forced labor and other human rights violations against immigrants from the Congo. Human trafficking in Angola is prohibited and there are no confirmed cases of internal trafficking. Although, there are methods in

place to fight labor exploitation, the Angolan government has limited resources and inadequate capabilities to perform in-depth investigations concerning situations where labor abuse may exist. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/ 105501.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture
    Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

    This report finds Angola to be a Tier 2 country due to its lax efforts to fight human trafficking. According to this report, Angola is a source country for internal trafficking. Women and girls are trafficked in the country for domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation, while boys are trafficked internally for agricultural or unskilled work. The report also notes that women and children are often trafficked for the purposes of unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of specific goods.

17. Watch List on Children and Armed Conflict. (2002, April 25). *Issue 2: Angola*. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.watchlist.org/reports/pdf/angola.report.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Adult Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation
    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

    According to this report, Angolan women and children continue to be victims of forced labor, sexual exploitation, and soldiering. There is a surge in human trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and sexual exploitation in post-war Angola. Government and opposition armed forces have contributed to the exploitation of women and girls by forcing them to work as porters or sex slaves. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Antigua and Barbuda Minister of Labor. (2003) *Country presentations on labour dimensions of integration. Country: Antigua and Barbuda*. Retrieved June 20, 2009, from http://www.sedi.oas.org/ddse/english/documentos/wg1_annex_a-antigua_eng.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Labor of Antigua and Barbuda

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This source briefly notes that the government of Antigua and Barbuda has implemented policies that have reduced the instances of child labor and the worst forms of child labor in the country. No details are provided. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Global March Against Child Labor. (2005) *Worst forms of child labour report 2005: Antigua and Barbuda*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved July 10, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/antigua-barbuda.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This global report on child labor states that official statistics of the number of economically active children in Antigua and Barbuda are not available. However the document observes that some children above age 12 work in unspecified sectors over summer holidays, with parental consent. The report also mentions that in 2001 children as young as age 12 were sexually exploited in prostitution and pornography rings. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001, June). *Internationally-recognized core labour standards in the WTO members of the organization of East Caribbean States*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991212900&Language=EN

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report states that Antigua and Barbuda has ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work, and set the minimum age at 16. The report also notes that child labor is not a problem in Antigua and Barbuda. The document did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007, November 5 and 7). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.cioslorit.net/english/noticia1.asp?id=1059

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document states that while the minimum age for employment is 16 according to ILO Convention 138, the Labor Code of Antigua and Barbuda specifies that the minimum age of employment is 14. The labor act also specifies that children under age 14 are not allowed to work in the agricultural or industrial sectors or on a ship. However, the labor code specifies an exception to this rule, as it permits children under age 14 to work on any undertaking or ship where only family members are employed, and in other jobs where the child works with family members on the same task, at the same location, and for the same duration of time. The report states that Antigua and Barbuda ratified ILO Convention 182 in 2002. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Josiah: Drug trafficking, the worst form of child labor. (2002, November 6). *Antigua Sun*. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/projects/childlabour/news/newspaper_articles/2002/asun-6nov02.pdf

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Slavery: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article states that children are involved in drug trafficking and sexually exploitive activities, such as "sugar-daddying," in Antigua and Barbuda. However, the article does not provide further details about the type of drugs trafficked or any further details about sexual exploitation. The article also mentions a pending investigation into two cases of child slavery in unspecified sectors, involving children imported (trafficked) from other unspecified Caribbean countries. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2004, May 10). *Summary of 993rd meeting: Antigua and Barbuda*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 24, 2009, from www.unicef.org/lac/spbarbados/Legal/national/Antigua%20and%20Barbuda/Reporting/AandB_CRC_meeting2004.doc

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

These meeting notes provide insight into the recent concerns about child labor practices in Antigua and Barbuda. Although no specific details are provided, meeting participants requested additional measures to prevent commercial exploitation of children (domestic labor) as well as more rehabilitation for children involved in sexually exploitive situations. There is also a request for additional protection for boys who are abducted for sexual exploitation. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Professional Organization for Women in Antigua and Barbuda. (2004, October). *Revised NGO alternative report*. St. Johns, Antigua and Barbuda: Author. Retrieved July 19, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.37/Antigua_ngo_report.doc

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report by the Professional Organization for Women in Antigua and Bermuda (POWA), states that both the education act and the labor laws of Antigua and Barbuda help prevent child labor. Although the legal age for employment is 14, children cannot be employed as fulltime workers until age 16. This is in line with the legal age for the cessation of schooling. However, the report expresses concern for girls under age 16 who become pregnant and discontinue their formal education. The report also mentions a lack of laws prohibiting the sale and trafficking of children, although the practice is not considered a problem in Antigua and Barbuda. The report did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Antigua and Barbuda*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Relations. Retrieved July 28, 2008, from www.protectionproject.org/human_rights/report_documents/antigua.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document states that children are trafficked to Antigua and Barbuda from unspecified countries for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and pornography. It reports the 2001 arrest of four people linked to a child prostitution ring that involved girls as young as age 12. The document does not elaborate on the issue, or mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. United Nations. (2004, November 3). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child for Antigua & Barbuda*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 19, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Antigua%20and%20Barbuda%20COs.doc

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document describes recent ratifications to the ILO Convention 182 and plans for enforcing sanctions on the trafficking of children and adults. This document states that although there is a lack of formal information, trafficking does exist for unspecified purposes. Children are also noted as working in domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation. There are no further details about trafficking listed in the document. There is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Antigua and Barbuda: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100624.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Unspecified

This annual report on human rights practices states that child compulsory labor is prohibited, and there are no reports of the occurrence. The report did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Global March Against Child Labor. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report 2005: Antigua and Barbuda*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved July 10, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/antigua-barbuda.html

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This global report on child labor states that Antigua and Barbuda does not have specific laws criminalizing human trafficking, but there were no reports of people trafficked to or from the country. The report does mention that an unspecified task force suggests that passports can be fraudulently obtained, which may be used in human trafficking for unspecified purposes. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001, June). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the WTO members of the Organization of East Caribbean States*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991212900&Language=EN

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   Forced labor is not reported to occur in Antigua and Barbuda, though the report mentions concerns about the legislation on the prohibition of forced labor. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. International Organization for Migration. (2005, June). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean region*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 29, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/pid/1674?entryId=10159

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report on trafficking in the Caribbean briefly mentions the trafficking of a woman to Antigua for unspecified purposes. The article did not provide further details on the matter, or mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007, November 5 and 7). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.cioslorit.net/english/noticia1.asp?id=1059

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report, on core labor standards in the Caribbean, states that Antigua and Barbuda ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work in 1983, and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 2002. Additionally, Antigua and Barbuda has ratified both conventions on forced labor, and forced labor and human trafficking are not reported as occurring in the country. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Jacobs, M. (2006, June 20). Antigua joins battle against human trafficking. *The Antigua Sun*. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.antiguasun.com/paper/?as=view&sun=291016099606202006&an=160737097506192006&ac=Local

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article reports that Antigua and Barbuda is collaborating with other Caribbean countries in an effort to curb human trafficking in the region. The article states that trafficking has been on the rise in the country, and mentions the discovery of persons trafficked from Dominican Republic, Haiti, and China for unspecified purposes. The article did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (3 November, 2004). *Thirty-seventh session: Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding observations: Antigua and Barbuda*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved March 24, 2009, from http://www.bayefsky.com/docs.php/area/conclobs/treaty/crc/opt/0/state/6/node/3/filename/antigua_t4_crc_37

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document describes recent ratifications and plans for enforcing sanctions on the trafficking of children and adults. This document states that, although there is a lack of formal information, trafficking does exist. There are no further details about trafficking listed in the document. There is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Antigua and Barbuda: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100624.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Exploitive Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that there are no reports of trafficking to Antigua and Barbuda; however, many women came from various Caribbean countries to Antigua to work in brothels as entertainers or dancers. The report suggests that it is possible that some of these women were trafficked to the country, though no data on the subject exists. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

ARGENTINA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Anti-Slavery Group. (2009). *Country report: Argentina*. Boston: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://www.iabolish.org/slavery_today/country_reports/ar.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation

   This source, created by the American Anti-Slavery Group, identifies child slavery in Argentina with a focus on the city of Buenos Aires. It notes that children from Bolivia, and possibly other areas, are enslaved in factories for years at a time. The document does not specify what these factories produce. Girls from Paraguay are also held in slavery in the commercial sexual exploitation industry in Argentina.

   The source also notes the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) efforts to address the commercial sexual exploitation of minors in Argentina. It mentions that the Office for Assistance to Migrants and the Office for the Assistance to the Victims of Crime as entities that provide local support and legal assistance to victims.

2. Aparicio, S. (2007). El trabajo infantil en el agro. In *El trabajo infantil en la Argentina: Análisis y desafíos para la política pública* (pp. 205–240). Buenos Aires, Argentina: International Labour Organization. Retrieved March 14, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2007/107B09_289_span.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Garlic, Lemons, Olives, Street Vending, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Yerba

   This chapter of the report discusses the involvement of children in Argentina in the agricultural sector. Many children work alongside their parents in the harvesting of crops, or help to alleviate the work burden of their family by performing domestic chores. The document notes that children assist with animal husbandry and the harvesting of garlic, lemons, tobacco, and tomatoes. Unrelated to agriculture, children also collect garbage and work as street vendors. It is typical for males to work alongside their families, beginning at age 14, harvesting lemons from May to August. It is likewise typical for girls to begin work as domestic servants in the homes of third parties. Statistics presented in the report collected from previous studies of child labor indicate that 29.1 percent of children age 5 to 9 work, 52.6 percent of children age 10 to 13 work, and 60 percent of children age 14 to 17 work. In each of these groups children most commonly work for their parents or other family members. The report cites a claim from the agricultural workers union that children work in tobacco, yerba, horticulture, cotton, and olives. It

also suggests that children have worked in cotton and sugarcane, but that child labor is likely to have been greatly reduced in these sectors due to technological advancements.

3. Arana Araya, I. (2006, August 27). Prolifera la exportación de trabajo esclavo Boliviano. *El Mercurio*. Retrieved November 26, 2006, from http://www.sindicatomercosul.com.br/noticia02.asp?noticia=33144

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Strawberries
   Child Slavery: Garments

   This article reports that Bolivians, including men, women, and children, who died in an accidental fire in a house basement, were actually working in an illegal textile (clothing) factory located below the home. The incident revealed the slave-like conditions of Bolivian workers who lived in the basement and worked without being paid, properly fed, or allowed to leave the premises. Since this incident, the Government of Argentina closed 1,500 illegal factories in Buenos Aires and doubled its number of inspectors. However, some factories reopened or moved to other neighborhoods. The article briefly mentions the plight of Bolivian migrants and trafficking victims in Argentina in general, including the story of a Bolivian girl who worked at a strawberry plantation in Mar del Plata.

4. El trabajo infantil en la Argentina. (2001). *Barrilete.* Buenos Aires, Argentina: Imprenta Sergio Cerullo. Retrieved May 9, 2008, from http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/conaeti/difusion/grafica2001.htm

   Source: Government Agency—CONAETI

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Bakery, Cotton, Crafts, Fodder, Flowers, Food Preparation, Plastic Bags, Strawberries, Sugarcane, Trade

   This magazine article was produced by Argentina's National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labor—*Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil* (CONAETI)—and addresses child labor in Argentina, especially in the province of Santa Fe. It includes the testimony of the general secretary of the Argentinian Union of Rural Workers and Longshoremen, who himself had been a child worker. The article also describes the situation of child labor in rural areas where many children work, especially in agriculture, harvesting cotton, strawberries, flowers, and sugarcane, cutting fodder, and doing other work in the fields. In urban areas most children work making plastic bags, hand crafts, in commerce, preparing food, and in bakeries. Employers many times prefer to hire children because their small size and small hands allow them to do a better job collecting cotton and strawberries. Children also receive less pay and do not need to be paid benefits or insurance. Furthermore, this article reports that at least 50 percent of the children who work in agriculture do not receive any pay at all. Child labor is difficult for inspectors to detect in rural areas largely due to the fear of both children and their parents. In the province of Santa Fe, video cameras and regular cameras are being used to capture images of child labor from a distance.

5. Bastia, T. (2005). Child trafficking or teenage migration? Bolivian migrants in Argentina. *International Migration, 43*(4), 57–89. Retrieved March 14, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/bastia_2005_teenage_migration_0108.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Debt Bondage: Textiles
   Child Labor: Tomatoes
   Child Trafficking: Textiles

   This document explores the history and current reality of the trafficking of Bolivian citizens to Argentina, including minors. The document presents several case studies of children who were either trafficked or migrated to Argentina from Bolivia, but who all ended up in exploitive work situations. Two of the case studies involve 16-year-old girls who were trafficked from Bolivia to Argentina to work in textile factories in Buenos Aires and kept in a form of debt bondage. While working in the textile factory, the girls worked from eight a.m. to eight p.m. with only one 30 minute break. Though they received a monthly wage of US$200, they were forced to work three months without pay. Another case study discussed the situation of one migrant child worker who worked harvesting tomatoes earning 30 to 40 cents per box.

   The research is based primarily on 38 case studies of migrant Bolivians who either work or have worked in Argentina. Fieldwork for the study was conducted in Cochabamba, Bolivia and Buenos Aires, Argentina. The case studies are supplemented by a survey conducted in Cochabamba, which included 157 households and a total of 605 cases.

6. Belser, P., & Duarte, D. (n.d.). *La eliminación de todas las formas de trabajo forzoso u obligatori: Movilizarse contra el trabajo forzoso* [The elimination of all forms of forced and involuntary labor: To mobilize against forced labor]. Buenos Aires, Argentina: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.ar/documentos/declaracion_2.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Child Trafficking: Textiles, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Garments

   This document discusses labor abuse in Argentina, including forced labor, and notes that existence of children under age 16 working in commercial sexual exploitation as part of the country's tourism industry. Argentina is a destination country for minors trafficked for involvement in commercial sexual exploitation. The document notes that children from Uruguay and Bolivia are trafficked into Argentina for the aforementioned purpose. The document also mentions that children in Argentina work in agriculture and street sales, and mentions a case in which Bolivian children worked in forced labor conditions in a textile factory.

Argentina has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 29 and 105 on forced labor. Additionally, UNICEF has launched a program focused on Argentina, which assists children involved in the commercial sex industry.

7. Blach, O. (2006, June 2). An end to toil. *The Guardian*. Retrieved March 14, 2008, from http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2006/jun/02/businesscomment.argentina

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Garbage Collection

   This discussion of child labor in Latin America includes reference to the situation of children in Argentina who work collecting cardboard, garbage, and other recyclable materials to earn money. Though the article discusses other forms of child labor in Latin America, it does not offer more information about Argentina nor does it discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Caharron, M. C. (2005). Prevention and withdrawal: Good practices and lessons learned related to the prevention and elimination of commercial exploitation of girls, boys and adolescents (Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cee2fad2d8501654b74abfbcd344928100d.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=1679

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   Puerto Iguazú, a city in Argentina, is one of the border areas included in this study regarding child labor in the commercial sex trade. Children are trafficked for use in prostitution and pornography from Brazil, Paraguay, and parts of Argentina. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil. (n.d.). *Report on the basic fundamental norms on the worst form of child labor and its eradication*. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Author.

   Source: Government Agency—CONAETI

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report states that Argentina's legal framework against child labor is well established. It also reports that Argentina ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor and Convention 138 on the minimum age to work. The national law forbids

children under age 18 from working in dangerous and unhealthy jobs. In Argentina, it is considered a crime to use children in prostitution, pornography, and drug trafficking. The government has created the national committee to prevent and eradicate child labor, CONAETI, and the Provincial Committee to Prevent and Eradicate Child Labor—*Comisiones Provinciales para la Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil* (COPRETIs). These organizations have developed the National Plan to Prevent and Eradicate Child Labor. Currently, CONAETI is providing technical assistance to the programs "PORVENIR" in Salta y Jujuy, and "GURISITOS" in Misiones to eradicate child labor in the tobacco sector. Finally, the governments of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay have signed a cooperation agreement against child sexual exploitation and the trafficking of boys, girls, and teenagers.

10. Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil. (2002). *Plan nacional para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil*. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Author. Retrieved May 6, 2008, from http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/conaeti/actividades/files/plan_nacional_consensuado.doc

    Source: Government Agency—CONAETI

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

    This document presents Argentina's National Plan to Prevent and Eradicate Child Labor and was drafted by the CONAETI. CONAETI was created in 1997 after Argentina signed ILO Conventions 138 and 182, and joined the ILO International Program to Eradicate Child Labor (IPEC) in 1996. It is a cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial commission whose objective is to prevent and eradicate child labor in Argentina. Some of the immediate objectives of CONAETI are to establish a national information system about child labor, to raise awareness of the society in Argentina about child labor, to promote the creation of organizations that prevent and eradicate child labor, to fortify the systems of inspection and detection of child labor, to promote research about child labor, and to ensure the insertion and reinsertion of child workers into the education system.

    One of CONAETI's first actions was to develop the National Plan to Prevent and Eradicate Child Labor, whose focus is the well-being of children through access to education, healthcare, and recreation. The document reports that the primary types of child labor in Argentina include farm work to help the family, domestic service, begging, collecting garbage, informal selling, prostitution, pornography production, and drug trafficking.

11. Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil. (2005). *Informe de gestión anual 2005*. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Author.

    Source: Government Agency—CONAETI

    Child Labor: Unspecified

This document is CONAETI's annual report for 2005, summarizing their activities for the year and presenting information on their plans for 2006. Among the activities that CONAETI accomplished was the completion of the first phase of the National Plan to Prevent and Eradicate Child Labor. This phase included the design, general guidelines, and the objectives of the Plan. In the report, CONAETI provides information on Argentina's effort to develop a regional plan to prevent and eliminate child labor in the Mercosur member countries. CONAETI organized the second national encounter between the 17 provincial commissions to prevent and eradicate child labor—COPRETI (Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe, and Tucumán). CONAETI worked with other stakeholders in the fight against child labor to define it and to disseminate information about child labor. Finally, CONAETI helped with the development of the program "PORVENIR" to enroll children in school.

12. Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil. (2007). *Trabajo infantil rural*. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Author. Retrieved May 8, 2008, from http://www.trabajo .gov.ar/conaeti/que_es/rural.htm#rural

    Source: Government Agency—CONAETI

    Child Labor: Flowers, Strawberries, Tomatoes, Vegetables

    This article talks about child labor in rural areas. It reports that child labor is increasing in rural areas because the active economic population in rural areas is decreasing. Most children start working alongside their parents or relatives. Most of them work on farms in the harvest of tomatoes, strawberries, flowers, and vegetables. Children in rural areas start to work at around age 6 or 7, and when they reach 11 or 12, they start to work with toxic agrochemicals on the farms. At age 14, most children work like adults. Consequences of child labor include children abandoning school and developing health problems, both of which perpetuate the cycle of poverty. Also, the article say that there is not a lot of information about child labor in rural areas, and many rural families considered child labor to be part of their children's upbringing. Furthermore, many farms prefer to hire children because it is cheaper. The article also mentions that many rules and laws that the government has put into place are more focused on urban areas and overlook rural areas.

13. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Argentina*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/ARGENTINA. pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Begging, Brick Work, Business, Domestic Labor, Flowers, Food Preparation, Garbage Collection, Garments, Shoe Shining, Strawberries, Street Vending, Tea, Tobacco, Tomatoes

    Child Slavery: Factory Work
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet states that approximately 2.2 percent of children age 10 to 14 in Argentina work. Additionally, estimates place the number of working children age 5 to 17 at 7.1 percent. The fact sheet notes that Bolivian children are enslaved in factories in Argentina, though there is no mention of what the factories produce. Additionally, women and girls from Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay are enslaved in the commercial sex industry within the country. Child labor has also been noted to occur in begging, brick work, small- and medium-scale business, domestic labor, food preparation, garbage collection, garments, shoe shining, and street vending. Children also found working in the agricultural sector producing strawberries, flowers, tea, tobacco, and tomatoes.

14. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Infancia y adolescencia: Trabajo y otras actividades económicas*. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Impreso en Grafica. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/simpoc_argentina.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fruit, Garbage Collection, Grapes, Grass Cutting, Olives, Service Industries, Street Vending, Trade

    This document is based on the survey conducted in 2004 by the Labor and Social Security Department's National Institute of Statistics and Census with the assistance and support of ILO. This survey was applied in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Chaco, Mendoza, Formosa, Jujuy, Salta, and Tucuman, where around 6 million children where interviewed. This survey was conducted in urban and rural areas. The survey was divided between two age groups, age 5 to 13 and age 14 to 17. The survey found that most of the boys were in work recycling garbage, selling products in the street, cutting grass, taking care of animals, packing fruit, harvesting grapes—for wine production—and olives, and in the construction sector. Most of the girls were working as domestic servants, making clothes, taking care of children and elderly or sick people, doing commerce and preparing food in restaurants. In rural areas most of the children work with their families. The survey also found that children work between 10 to 36 hours per week and generally make very low pay (children between 5 to 13 years old earn an average of 21 dollars per month, and adolescents earn 97 dollars per month). Moreover, most children do not received any social benefits and have dropped out of school.

15. Jimena, J. (2004, November 24). Argentina campaigns against child labour. *Ethical Corporation*. Retrieved March 14, 2008, from http://www.ethicalcorp.com/content.asp?ContentID=3251

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Car Washing, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Tea, Trade, Yerba

    This brief article reports on efforts by the government of Argentina to eradicate child labor in the country. The article claims that at the time of publication approximately two million children in the country worked in jobs like car washing, garbage collection, trade, sexual exploitation, and tea and yerba harvesting. In August 2004, the Ministry of Labour

implemented a campaign to restrict children from doing adult jobs. At the time of publication, the project had been implemented in 12 provinces.

16. Kaye, M. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Argentina*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved October 23, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Contemporary%20Forms%20of%20Slavery%20in%20Argentina.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Factory Work

    This document discusses slavery in Argentina; though most of the report focuses on incidents involving adults, the document does note that 90 of the 259 Paraguayan women trafficked to Argentina for commercial sexual exploitation were under 18 years of age. Internal trafficking of girls for commercial sexual exploitation also occurs in Argentina. Children are forced to work in factories creating unspecified goods. According to the report, 56 Bolivian children were released from their forced labor at "four sweatshops" in the La Matanza area of the country.

    The government of Argentina ratified the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children in 2002. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, International Commerce and Culture is responsible for coordinating issues related to trafficking within the country.

17. Maceira, V. (2007). Trabajo doméstico no remunerado de niños, niñas y adolescentes. In *El trabajo infantil en la Argentina: Análisis y desafíos para la política pública* (pp. 241–278). Buenos Aires, Argentina: International Labour Organization. Retrieved March 14, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2007/107B09_289_span.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This chapter discusses child domestic labor in Argentina. It does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture. (2004, June). *Rights of the child in Bolivia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 27, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.38/Bolivia_ngo_report_OMCT1.doc

    Source: NGO

    Child Slavery: Textiles
    Child Trafficking: Textiles

This document mentions the trafficking of Bolivian children to textile workshops in Argentina, where they are kept working under slave-like conditions.

19. Oviedo, S. (2007, May 26). La trata con fines sexuales tiene cada vez más víctimas [Trade for sexual purposes has more victims all the time]. *Ultima Hora*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.ultimahora.com/notas/40763-La-trata-con-fines-sexuales-tiene-cada-vez-m%E1s-v%EDctimas

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article comments on frequent cases of Paraguayan females rescued from Argentinean brothels. Women are offered a job and transported by land along the routes *Encarnación-Posadas* or *Puerto Falcón-Clorinda*. As minors, the girls are transported in mototaxi, international buses, or private vehicles. Sometimes victims are transported in small boats across the river to avoid border controls. Prosecutor Teresa Martínez currently has 48 active cases, including some from 2007. Paraguay is considered a country of origin; after weapons and drugs, human trafficking stands third on transnational crimes in the country. Many victims resist making a formal complaint. The prosecutor shared the case of four females from Ciudad del Este she had met a week earlier who had been offered work as caretakers for elderly couples for 1,000 Euros. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

20. Sandá, R. (2006, August 25). Situación reversible. *Página/12*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.pagina12.com.ar/diario/suplementos/las12/13-2847-2006-08-25.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Fruit, Garbage Collection, Garlic, Grapes, Olives, Onions, Potatoes, Tea, Tobacco, Walnuts, Yerba
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    Although the article focuses on child labor in general, it includes references to forced child labor. The article states that in Argentina 1,500,000 boys and girls are working, and the majority of child labor occurrences are in its worst forms. It also states that child labor problems exist in different sectors including livestock and agriculture (cotton, walnut, tobacco, fruit, olives, garlic, grapes—including work in viniculture, onions, potatoes, tea, and yerba) in many parts of Argentina (Chaco, Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Misiones, Patagonia, and Tucumán). Children also work as domestic laborers or collecting garbage and recyclables. At least 3,500 children at the triple border (borders of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay) are forced by their parents or the mafia to be involved in sexual exploitation.

21. United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2001, January 25). *Rights of the child: report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G01/105/94/PDF/G0110594.pdf?OpenElement

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sweatshops
    Forced Child Labor: Sweatshops

    In this 2001 report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur, it is noted that police discovered 56 Bolivian children and young adults between age 9 and 20 being held in captivity and forced to work in sweatshops in slave-like conditions near the La Matanza area of Buenos Aires. The children had been hidden in trucks, sedated, and trafficked from Bolivia. Felix Zapata, the president of the *Associaciones Civiles Bolivians* in Argentina, claims that there are similar reports of children from Bolivia and neighboring countries being trafficked into Argentina and forced to work in sweatshops.

22. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document notes that Argentina is a source and destination country for children trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Children from Brazil and Paraguay are trafficked into Argentina for sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

23. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Argentina: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 8, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100625.htm

    Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Food Preparation, Garbage Collection, Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

    This U.S. Department of State report includes a short discussion on the existence of exploitive labor practices in Argentina like prostitution and child abuse. It also reports that children are involved and exploited through child pornography, sexual exploitation, sex tourism, and drug trafficking, but there are not enough statistics to determine the extent of such exploitation. Furthermore, the report said that the CONAETI had estimated that 1.5 million of children under age 15 were working in Argentina in 2004. The sectors in which children tend to work are garment production, recycling of garbage, domestic service, street vending, and preparing food. In response to the child labor problem in the

country, CONAETI, together with UNICEF and ILO, has launched a plan to prevent and eradicate child labor in Argentina.

24. Valente, M. (2006, June 6). Argentina: Sold into prostitution as children, accused in court as adults. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=33513

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reviews the case of a former police officer on trial for the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women through forced prostitution. It notes that some victims were trafficked and forced into the commercial sex industry as children when they were between the ages of 9 and 13. The article makes no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

25. Vité, S. (2002). *Rights of the child in Argentina*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Organisation Against Torture. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/ArgentinaEng.CC.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Slavery: Factory Work
    Child Trafficking: Factory Work

    The report discusses numerous children's rights issues within Argentina, including the rights to freedom from sexual and economic exploitation. The report states, however, that children in Argentina are also involved in commercial sexual exploitation. In addition, many children reportedly work as garbage collectors in dumps along with their families. Trafficking of children for the purpose of slavery in the numerous underground factories in Argentina is also a major area of concern. Though the document does not elaborate on what is made in these factories, it does note that 56 Bolivian children were rescued from one such factory after being trafficked into the country and held under deplorable work conditions.

    According to Argentine law, children age 14 to 18 who live independently can work, as long as either their tutor or parents know of their employment. The Argentinian Law on Work Contract places the minimum age for employment in Argentina at 14, with the exception of children who work in a family business or contribute directly to the survival of their families. The same law limits children's working hours to six hours per day and up to 36 hours per week. However, children over 16 can be granted additional hours of eight per day and 48 per week.

ARGENTINA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Anti-Slavery Group. (2006). *Country report: Argentina*. Boston: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2006, from http://www.iabolish.com/slavery_today/ country_ reports/ar.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Debt Bondage: Factory Work
   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
   Debt Bondage: Unspecified
   Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, Bolivian boys found working in an Argentine factory were involved in a system of debt bondage. These boys worked 19-hour shifts, were unable to leave the premises, received no pay, and incurred debt to their employers. The report does not mention what products the boys produced. The report also discusses human trafficking from neighboring countries such as Paraguay and Bolivia for slavery in Argentina. The causes of slavery in Argentina include high levels of unemployment, economic collapse, social unrest, lax border control by police, an inefficient police force, and slow court actions. Sexual slavery is common in Argentina. The report indicates the trafficking of Paraguayan girls into Argentina for work in brothels.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *Trafficking in Argentina: Background*. London: Author. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/campaign/ argentinatbackground.html

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Labor: Textiles

   This report mentions forced labor in the textile sector. Trafficking for labor exploitation in Buenos Aires is mentioned in reference to an October 2005 incident when 17 Bolivians were released from a textile factory where they were forced to work up to 17 hours a day. The report did not present identifying information about the workers. The workers testified that the owner of the factory confiscated their documents, threatened them, and forced them to work. The case was eventually dismissed on grounds of insufficient evidence to prove labor exploitation. However, it is estimated that tens of thousands of people work in similar conditions throughout Buenos Aires. The report also discusses trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation in Argentina.

   The government of Argentina ratified the United Nations protocol on trafficking in 2002 and drafted a comprehensive bill, which would define and punish the crime of trafficking. The bill also provides for the rights and protection of trafficked people, including through

a national assistance program. Despite many positive initiatives, Argentina currently has no law that specifically defines and penalizes human trafficking and there is still no specialized assistance available to trafficked people.

3. Arana Araya, I. (2006, August 27). Prolifera la exportación de trabajo esclavo Boliviano [The exportation of Bolivian slave workers proliferates]. *El Mercurio*. Retrieved November 26, 2006, from http://www.sindicatomercosul.com.br/noticia02.asp?noticia=33144

   Source: News Article

   Adult Slavery: Textiles
   Adult Trafficking: Textiles
   Child Slavery: Textiles
   Child Trafficking: Textiles

   This article reports that Bolivian men, women, and children, who died in a fire accident in a house basement were actually working in an illegal textile factory located below the home. The incident revealed the slave-like conditions of workers who lived in the basement and worked from 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. without being paid, properly fed, or allowed to leave the premises. Since this incident, the government of Argentina closed 1,500 illegal factories in Buenos Aires and doubled the number of its inspectors. However, some factories reopened or moved to other neighborhoods. At present, thousands of undocumented Bolivians live under miserable and slave-like conditions in Buenos Aires, working in illegal textile factories. No information regarding products produced in these factories was available.

   The government of Bolivia attempted to address the issue of undocumented Bolivian workers by issuing a decree requesting the distribution of necessary documents to these workers.

4. Barboza, L. M., & Martínez, M. T. (2006). *Manual de intervención en la trata de personas* [Manual for intervention in the trafficking of persons]. Asunción, Paraguay: Secretaría de la Mujer de la Presidencia de la República—Paraguay. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/manual_trata_py.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Office of the Secretary of Women, Paraguay

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This manual for intervention describes how trafficked persons are forced or deceived as they are recruited and transported to their destination (domestic or international). Case studies are provided to illustrate trafficking of girls and women from Paraguay, primarily for sexual exploitation, to neighboring Argentina and Bolivia. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Belser, P., & Duarte, D. (2005). La eliminación de todas las formas de trabajo forzoso u obligatorio: Movilizarse contra el trabajo forzoso [The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory work: Mobilizing against forced labor]. In *Promover los Principios y Derechos Fundamentales a Través del Diálogo Social* (pp. 67–73). Buenos Aires, Argentina: Oficina Internacional del Trabajo. Retrieved November 26, 2006, from http://www.oit.org.ar/documentos/declaracion_2.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Slavery: Factory Work, Textiles, Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Factory Work, Textiles, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Slavery: Textiles, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Textiles, Sexual Exploitation

   Chapter II of this document focuses on the eradication of all forms of forced or compulsory labor. The chapter describes forced labor situations in Argentina, including a report on 80 underground factories found in Buenos Aires where most of the laborers were undocumented migrants from neighboring countries, working under slave-like conditions. The report does not specify whether migrants working in these factories were with their families, but does note that minors were included among those laborers discovered. Trafficking of children for various labor purposes is common in Argentina. Minors are reportedly trafficked for slavery in textile factories and the commercial sex industry. Adults are also victims of trafficking, primarily from Bolivia and Paraguay, and work under slave-like conditions in the commercial sex industry and textile factories. The document notes that no statistics on slave labor in the capital city are available.

   Argentina ratified International Labour Organization Convention 29, concerning forced or compulsory labor, and Convention 105, regarding the abolition of forced labor, as well as the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998. The government modified some national labor laws in compliance with international conventions such as Law 20509, Law 20457, Law 19102, Law 22825, and Law 25602.

6. Desbaratan una red dedicada al tráfico de personas hacia Bolivia [They dismantle a network dedicated to the trafficking of persons to Bolivia]. (2006, September 7). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=141529

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation

   The article reports that the Department of Women's Affairs (*Secretaría de la Mujer*) and the Public Prosecutor's Office (*Ministerio Público*) are currently working on approximately 100 trafficking cases of female Paraguayan victims to Argentina for commercial sex work. Unofficially, the Paraguayan diplomatic mission in Argentina estimates that 1,000 young Paraguayan women are involved in prostitution. The article does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

7. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Trafficking sexual purposes*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/Country/TraffickingSexualPurposes/Argentina.html

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The report states that Argentina is a country of destination and origin for the trafficking of women and children from Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and the Dominican Republic for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

8. Guimarâes, A. O., & Sprandel, M. A. (2005). *Awareness raising and institutional strengthening: Collection of good practices and lessons learned related to the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) of girls, boys and adolescents*. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/fort_inst_eng_triple.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Arms Trafficking, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

   This document identifies lessons learned and good practices emerging from an awareness-raising and institutional strengthening project carried out on the triple border between Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay from September 2001 to October 2005. The project, implemented under the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour with financing provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, builds on ILO Convention 182 (1999) against the worst forms of child labor; hence, this project regards the sale, trafficking, and commercial sexual exploitation of girls, boys, and adolescents as slavery-like practices. Data were collected through document review and media analysis, and interviews with players directly involved in the project in the areas of intervention (i.e., Puerto Iguazú [Argentina], Foz de Iguazú [Brazil], and Ciudad del Este [Paraguay]); as well as in Brasilia; Asunción; and Posadas. Data indicated that the existence of the trafficking of children, adolescents, and women for sexual exploitation in this area was connected to drug- and arms-trafficking networks and organized crime. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Kaye, M. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Argentina*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved November 26, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/c/contemporary_forms_of_slavery_in_argentina.pdf

   Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Textiles
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Textiles
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Textiles
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Textiles
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Factory Work, Footwear

This report provides information and analysis in relation to slavery practices in Argentina, with a particular focus on trafficking of people for both labor and sexual exploitation, and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. According to the report, Bolivian men and their families have been trafficked to Argentina for forced labor in the garment industry. An incident referenced in the report notes that in 2001, 56 Bolivian children and youth were forced to work in an Argentine sweatshop. The report also notes the release of 17 Bolivian migrants from forced labor in a textile factory in 2005. Reports from the rescued workers state that the manager of the factory confiscated their documents, withheld payment, and kept them secluded in order to maintain control over them. The report adds that Argentines are not the only groups who have been victimized by exploitive labor; other countries are said to face similar treatment in factories and the agricultural sector.

The report also contains information on the trafficking of women and girls from countries such as the Dominican Republic and Paraguay to Argentina, mostly for sexual exploitation. Argentine women, on the other hand, have been trafficked internally.

The report includes information on the Argentine government's response to trafficking issues, including its legal framework, relevant government institutions, and proposed legislations. Despite the government's efforts and action plans, little priority is given to addressing this problem at a local level.

10. Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture. (2004, June). *Rights of the child in Bolivia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. June 27, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.38/Bolivia_ngo_report_OMCT1.doc

    Source: NGO

    Child Slavery: Textiles
    Child Trafficking: Textiles

    This document mentions the trafficking of Bolivian children to textile workshops in Argentina, where they are kept working under slavery conditions.

11. Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the Organization of American States. (2006). *Esfuerzos hemisféricos para combatir la trata de personas: Recomendaciones y conclusiones de la primera reunión de autoridades en materia de trata de personas* [Hemispheric efforts to combat trafficking in persons: Recommendations and conclusions of the first meeting of authorities in matters of trafficking in persons] Washington, DC: Organization of American States. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://scm.oas.org/doc_public/SPANISH/HIST_07/CP18182S04.doc

Source: International Organization

Slavery: Unspecified

This brief document confirms the commitment of the Argentine government in combating slave labor and giving support to the victims at national and multilateral levels, through The Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Organization of American States. No information regarding MERCOSUR's efforts to implement standards on forced labor is provided from this source. The document does not specifically mention the use of forced labor in the production of products.

12. The Protection Project. (2005). *Argentina*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/ argentina.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that women and girls are trafficked to Argentina from Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Dominican Republic for the purpose of forced labor in the commercial sex industry. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

13. Sandá, R. (2006, August 25). Situación reversible [Reversible situation]. *Página 12*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.pagina12.com.ar/diario/suplementos/las 12/13-2847-2006-08-25.html

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Although the article focuses on child labor in general, it includes references to forced child labor. The official statistics show that in Argentina, 1.5 million boys and girls are working, and the majority of child labor is akin to its worst forms.

At least 3,500 children at the triple border (of Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil) are forced by their parents or the mafia to be involved in sexual exploitation. No information regarding forced labor in the production of products is provided.

14. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 20, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/ traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This report ranks Argentina low as a country of origin for human trafficking, and medium as a destination country. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of products in this report.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Argentina: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61713.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Garments

The report mentions a case investigated by Argentine police where hundreds of Bolivian nationals were working in clothing factories in a suburb of Buenos Aires under forced labor conditions. A federal court judge refused to hear the case due to questions of jurisdiction. Further information regarding forced labor in the production of products was not available. However, the report does note that both women and children are trafficked to Argentina for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.

In Argentina, laws prohibit trafficking in persons for prostitution, alien smuggling, and indentured servitude as well as sexual exploitation and forced or compulsory labor. However, most illegal labor practices occur in the informal sector, where inspectors have limited ability to enforce the law. The report also points out that Argentina still lacks a nationwide policy of victim assistance and policy to prevent trafficking.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Unspecified
Trafficking: Unspecified

This report discusses the situation of trafficking in persons in Argentina, but does not relate the topic to forced labor in the production of products. The report states that Argentina is primarily a destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Argentine victims are trafficked within the country, from rural to urban areas. Foreign victims such as Bolivians are trafficked into Argentina for forced labor. Despite the government of Argentina's significant efforts in addressing human trafficking, legal framework and comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation are still inadequate.

17. Valente, M. (2005a, May 19). Trafficked women—An invisible problem. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.ipsnews.net/interna.asp?idnews=28748

Source: News Article

Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The article addresses the trafficking of women into forced prostitution in Argentina. In the report, an activist named Juan Carr as well as the families of vanished victims stated that women and girls are kidnapped by operating trafficking rings and sold into forced prostitution. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

18. Valente, M. (2005b, December 1). Argentina: Slave labor alive and well. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved November 26, 2006, from http://www.ipsnews.org/news.asp?idnews=31264

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Textiles
Forced Adult Labor: Textiles

This article recounts the experience of one man trafficked from Bolivia to Argentina for forced labor in a small textile factory. Although he was trafficked with his family, the article does not state whether his children also worked in the factory. Prior to being trafficked, the man believed he would obtain a lucrative job in a factory in Buenos Aires. It was not until he moved that he learned of the harsh working conditions, which included withheld pay, restriction of movement, and poor living and working conditions. The man eventually escaped and, with the help of local organizations and ombudsmen, charged the factory owner with trafficking in persons, forced labor, and violation of laws associated with home-based work. The charges were dismissed by a judge, but the case is being appealed. According to the article, 40 small sweatshops similar to the one the victim worked in are located in the same neighborhood where the victim worked. These types of sweatshops are common throughout Buenos Aires and produce textile goods for major brands. For example, the factory where the victim worked produced clothing for Montagne and Lácar.

Even though the Argentine government has already ratified the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three protocols on the trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, parts and ammunition, a federal law eliminating the trafficking in persons has yet to be adopted.

19. Valente, M. (2006a, April 3). Tragedy spurs action against slave labour. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=32757

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Footwear, Textiles
Adult Trafficking: Footwear, Textiles

This article reports on the reaction of the deaths of six Bolivians in an underground textile factory in Buenos Aires. According to the article, two adults and four children were killed when a fire erupted in the factory where they lived and worked. It is unclear

from the report whether the children were laborers at the factory or simply residents. The deaths of these workers highlights the larger problem of underground textile factories in Buenos Aires, which are believed to approximate 400 city-wide and employ an estimated 120,000 people. Conditions in these factories are often deplorable, and evidence from escapees describes 12–18 hour workdays, restricted movement, and withheld pay, among other abuses. These underground factories produce both textiles and footwear.

Workers who manage to escape face several challenges, including an inability to approach the police, as the workers are usually undocumented immigrants or trafficking victims. In addition, the article states that many police officials are not responsive to complaints because factory owners have paid them off. The article does note that a case was brought before the courts with the assistance of ombudsmen and local organizations, but the case was ultimately dismissed.

20. Valente, M. (2006b, June 6). Argentina: Sold into prostitution as children, accused in court as adults. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=33513

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reviews the case of a former police officer on trial for the trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women through forced prostitution. The article notes that some victims were trafficked and forced into the commercial sex industry as children. The article makes no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of products.

21. Valente, M. (2006c, November 8). Clamping down on human trafficking. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?id news=35414

Source: News Article

Slavery: Unspecified
Trafficking: Unspecified

This article indicates that although Argentina has signed and ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, the country does not have a specific law on trafficking. Thus, an international seminar was held in Buenos Aires to debate a comprehensive bill aimed at restricting modern-day slavery. The bill would create a state secretariat within the president's office to coordinate action against trafficking in Argentina and outline a preventive program and victim assistance initiative, as well as introduce specific penalties in the criminal code for trafficking crimes. In

addition, the bill would help raise public awareness about techniques used by traffickers. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

22. Valente, M. (2006d, November 8). Sex trade: Argentina cracking down on human trafficking. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.globalinfo.org/eng/login.asp?ReturnPath=%2Feng%2Freader%2Easp%3FArtcleId%3D47173

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Slavery: Unspecified

    This news article briefly discusses efforts by the Argentine government and various NGOs to combat human trafficking within the country. Victims are trafficked into Argentina for the purpose of forced labor and sexual exploitation. The document also notes that both adults and children are trafficked for labor exploitation in domestic service and slavery in unspecified sectors. This article makes no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of products.

23. Vité, S. (2002). *Rights of the child in Argentina*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Organisation Against Torture.

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshops

    This report has been presented to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child to analyze national laws in terms of the government's international commitments. The report addresses a concern over the development of clandestine sweatshops involving children and gives detailed information on the 56 Bolivian children illegally brought into Argentina, detained, and forced to work in slave-like conditions. Armed guards also monitored the children, who only received one meal per day.

    The report also reviews Argentina's compliance with various conventions, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which it ratified in 1990. The report notes that despite Argentina's acceptance of various conventions, certain areas remain problematic, including the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

ARMENIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2001). *Child soldiers: Global report*. London: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2008, from http://child-soldiers.org/document/get?id=1262

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report states that questions have been raised concerning the forced recruitment of refugee children from Azerbaijan into the Armenian army. Armenia was urged to refrain from conscripting underage soldiers. The minimum age of admission into military training schools is ambiguous; one source cites age 14, and another cites age 16 as the minimum age. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers: Global report*. London: Author Retrieved December 1, 2008, from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/content/armenia

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report states that there are no records of children under age 18 being enrolled in the military. However, military training is compulsory for children from age 16 to 18. In one rural school, as part of a pilot program, children begin receiving weapons training at around age 11 or 12. The government has revealed plans to extend this pilot program to other "disadvantaged" schools, and allow preadolescents to transfer to those schools to receive military training from a young age. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

3. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2002). *2002 agenda for action*. Retrieved October 18, 2008, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/web/05reading_rooms/2002_agenda_for_action_report_ecpat.doc

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The 2002 National Plan of Action states that, in Armenia, a major part of the child sex tourism industry is connected to the vast numbers of Armenian children who are trafficked domestically from one city to another. The document does not mention child labor or forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Out of the shadows*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/index.php#02

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The document states there were reports of older girls in local orphanages being approached with offers to engage in prostitution, both locally and abroad. Trafficking in girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a problem in Armenia. There are reports of forced recruitment of refugee children from Azerbaijan into the Armenian army despite the minimum recruitment age of 18, and street children still remain a significant problem. Possible labor activities performed by street children were not discussed. This document does not mention child labor or forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Grigoryan, M. (n.d.). *Armenia's working children: Selling luck and childhood*. Yerevan, Armenia: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.UNICEF.org/armenia/reallives_4426.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Begging, Portering, Vending

   The article describes cases where children between age 8 and 12 often work to help their families survive. Children work selling goods in markets, portering produce to the marketplace, and begging for money. Children working in these circumstances often do not have access to education or other social services, and many others often quit school. The article notes that the Ministry of Education planned to investigate the situation of child laborers, but did not provide specifics regarding the project. This document does not mention child labor or forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Hancilova, B., & Snajdrova, H. (2007). *Trafficking in human beings in the republic of Armenia: An assessment of current responses*. Yerevan, Armenia: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://osce.org/documents/oy/2007/04/24090_en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Begging

   This report cites one case where a boy in Armenia was forced to beg by his stepparents. This document does not mention child labor or forced labor in the production of goods.

   This document also addresses government efforts to combat trafficking. An advisory body was established in 2002, and since that time, there has been improvement in the legislative framework and the identification of victims by law enforcement. As a result,

significantly more victims are assisted. However, despite these improvements, there are still many gaps in the government's response. The report identifies shortcomings in virtually all areas of the government's anti-trafficking efforts, including prevention, legislative criminalization, enforcement, and victim protection. There is no cohesive national plan to combat trafficking in Armenia, and the government's anti-trafficking response is erratic and inconsistent.

7. International Organization for Migration. (2001). *Trafficking in women and children from Armenia*. Yerevan, Armenia: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://iom.ramdisk.net/iom/images/uploads/Armenia_Study%20on%20Trafficking%202001_1071068564.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   A case is presented where homeless children are offered shelter and food in exchange for providing sexual services for individuals at small apartments near the market areas of Yerevan. This document does not mention child labor or forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Jerbashian, G. (2006). *Child poverty in Armenia*. Yerevan, Armenia: Caucasus Research Resource Center—Armenia. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.crrc.am/store/files/db_fellows/gj/Child%20Poverty_Final%20Paper.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

   This survey was conducted through the Caucasus Research Resource Center (CRRC) Fellowship Program. The report examines different aspects of child poverty, including the negative consequences of poverty on the intellectual development of children, access to health and educational attainments, juvenile crime, and child labor. This report provides a comprehensive review of available research and uses the information to assess a number of factors relevant to child poverty, including child labor. The report states that 63.6 percent of children must work to provide their families with some income, and almost 46 percent of children at the time of the survey were engaged in agricultural work. Nearly all employed children had an oral agreement and were not registered by their employer. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were provided.

9. Khatchatrayan, A. (2008, November 10). Newly appointed UNICEF representative to Armenia—"Child labor robs children of childhood itself." *Hetq Online*. Retrieved December 1, 2008, from http://www.hetq.am/eng/society/8528/?printable=1

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Construction, Trade, Vending

This news article tells the story of Yura Haroyan, a boy who began selling crosses on the street at age 7 to earn money to buy medicine for his father. Most working children in Armenia are boys who are not in school, and they are most likely to be found working as street vendors or in construction. Children engaged in street trade are sometimes victims of police brutality. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Krikorian, O. (2005, January 26). *Invisible people*. Yerevan, Armenia: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://archive.hetq.am/eng/society/0501-invisible.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Trash Collection

    This article mentions the labor activities of one particular child in Armenia who collects, cleans, and sells discarded bottles for 10 drams each. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods. The child labor issue is linked to ongoing difficulties in obtaining birth records in Armenia. Without an official birth certificate, a child will be unable to attend school and may end up working instead.

    The article refers to the Armenian government's National Plan of Action on Children and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, as well as a new anti-corruption law that indicates birth registration issues should be contained in these government initiatives to ensure that every child's birth is legally registered.

11. Meloyan, S. (2003, June 5). *Armenia: Child prostitution taboo*. London, UK: Institute for War and Peace Reporting: Caucuses Reporting Service. Retrieved October 18, 2008, from http://iwpr.gn.apc.org/?s=f&o=160542&apc_state=henicrs2003

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

    The article states that underage prostitution and child begging is a growing problem in Armenia. Although the problem is very severe, few people in Armenia will admit that child prostitution exists. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

12. National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia. (2004a). *Labour force and child labour in Armenia*. Yerevan, Armenia: Author. Retrieved December 1, 2008, from http://www.armstat.am/en/?module=publications&mid=6&id=365

    Source: Government Agency—National Statistical Service of Armenia

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This survey was targeted to discovering information about child labor in Armenia, such as the composition of the labor force, the employment structure, the characteristics and causes of unemployment, and the peculiarities of the labor market. To obtain this information, researchers conducted extensive household interviews using standardized instruments with questions about general household information and child work. According to the survey, 63.6 percent of working children stated the main reason for working was their families' financial hardships. Agriculture was the largest sector of child employment, reporting 45.5 percent of working children. While mainly girls worked without pay (88.9 percent), 55.9 percent of working boys received remuneration. Approximately 46 percent of working children worked in normal conditions, while 32.5 percent indicated that they performed hard manual work. Nearly all employed children had an oral agreement and were not registered by their employer. No further details on child labor in the production of goods are provided.

13. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2004). *NGO report—Armenia*. Yerevan, Armenia: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.35/armenia_ngo_report.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging, Trade, Service Industries

    This report states that minors often work in the trade and service fields in Armenia, although precise numbers are lacking. There is also a proliferation of children begging on the street. The document also refers to the government's 2002 National Plan of Action for Children's Rights, noting that the plan reflects government efforts to bring national policies and practices in alignment with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which Armenia signed and ratified. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

14. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Armenia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.protection project.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/armenia.doc.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report mentions that internal trafficking of children, particularly street children or those who live in institutions such as orphanages, is a new phenomenon in Armenia. Internally trafficked children are typically found working in the sex industry. Armenia's criminal code criminalizes all forms of trafficking and sexual exploitation, with increased penalties if the victim is a minor. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Simonyan, K. (n.d.). A matter of life or abandoned honor? *Avarot Daily*. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.bu.edu/globalbeat/ARMENIA/karine.html

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The news article describes the situation of several women and girls, as young as age 13, who are forced to work as prostitutes in the town of Bagratashen near the Armenian border with Georgia. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, March 19). *Armenia ratifies optional protocol on sale of children*. Yerevan, Armenia: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/armenia/media_2321.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The article discusses Armenia's ratification of the UNCRC Optional Protocol. President Robert Kocharyan signed the Optional Protocol to the UNCRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and it was ratified by the National Assembly of Armenia on February 28, 2005. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

17. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, April 13). *Armenia ratifies key treaties for children*. Retrieved October 18, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/armenia/media_2320.html.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

The article discusses Armenia's ratification of the UNCRC Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, signed by President Kocharyan. This document does not mention child labor or forced labor in production of goods.

18. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008, October 30). *UNICEF-supported studies indicate links between student absenteeism, dropouts, and child labor in Armenia*. Retrieved December 1, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/armenia/media_10052.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture (Unspecified), Construction, Service Industries

This article notes that according to new studies, school dropout rates in Armenia grew 250 percent each year between 2002 and 2005. There is a direct correlation between school dropouts, school absenteeism, and child labor. The article itself does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods. However, a photo caption mentions that

most Armenian child laborers are boys who work in agriculture, construction, and car maintenance service.

19. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child for Armenia's second periodic report*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Armenia%20COs.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture (Unspecified)

    The United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child expresses concern about the increasing dropout rate from schools in Armenia and the number of children beginning to work in the informal sector, particularly in agriculture. The Committee is also concerned with the low level of awareness about child labor and its consequences, as well as the lack of measures in the country to address it.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Armenia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100546.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Begging, Street Children, Loading (Unspecified), Laboring (Unspecified)

    This report indicates that the number of children begging and working on the streets in Armenia seems to be decreasing, but adds that this observation is not yet supported by credible data. Observers report seeing children in jobs that include selling of flowers and working in markets after school hours. A poll conducted by the Armenian government found that 3.8 percent of children were employed, some in heavy manual work. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. Yegiazaryan, A. (2005, January 26). Children have to work. *Hetq Online*. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://archive.hetq.am/eng/society/0501-narek.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Entertainment, Portering, Vending

    The article describes many cases of children in Armenia who sacrifice their education to work to ensure income for their families. This document mentions children in Armenia who porter goods in markets. Many dress up in animal costumes, sell balloons, and have their pictures taken with other children for a fee. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

ARMENIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Baghdasaryan, E. (2006, November 13). Government agencies help convicted trafficker escape. Yerevan, Armenia: Women's Rights Center. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://www.stopvaw.org/Trafficking_in_Women_and_Girls.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The article describes the case of a citizen of Uzbekistan who brought nine women from Uzbekistan to Armenia and subjected them to sexual exploitation. She was later convicted of trafficking and was sentenced to a 4.5-year prison term. She was able to escape the prison and left Armenia by crossing the border with Georgia. This document does not describe the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Hancilova, B., & Snajdrova, H. (2007). *Trafficking in human beings in the Republic of Armenia: An assessment of current responses*. Yerevan, Armenia: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.osce.org/documents/oy/2007/04/24090_en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report mentions four strip dancers from Ukraine and Russia who were trafficked into Armenia, but mostly discusses the country as one of transit and origin in human trafficking. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor for the production of goods.

3. Sayadyan, L. (2006, February 20). Ukrainian girls exploited in Armenia. *Hetq Online*. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://archive.hetq.am/eng/court/0602-club.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   Four Ukrainian girls were recruited by an Armenian man to work as strippers in Armenia. Upon their arrival, their passports were confiscated, they were denied the right to move freely, and they were forced to work without pay. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Simonyan, K. (n.d.). A matter of life or abandoned honor? *Avarot Daily*. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.bu.edu/globalbeat/ARMENIA/karine.html

   Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article describes the situation of women and young girls who are forced to work as prostitutes in the town of Bagratashen, near the Armenian border with Georgia. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Armenia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100546.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This annual report notes some reports of Armenia as being a destination country for human trafficking, and one Armenian citizen has been investigated for trafficking women from Russia to Armenia for purposes of prostitution. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

AUSTRALIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2007, February 15). *Child employment, June 2006*. Canberra, Australia: Author. Retrieved June 4, 2008, from http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/6211.0Main%20Features2Jun%202006?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=6211.0&issue=Jun%202006&num=&view=

   Source: Government Agency—Australian Bureau of Statistics

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Forestry, Gardening, Newspaper Delivery, Sales/Retail

   This report says that 175,000 child workers age 5 to 14 were working at some point between 2005 and 2006. This survey by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) says the most common occupation for boys is leaflet or newspaper delivery, followed by forestry, farming, and gardening. For girls, the most common job is sales worker. The most common reason for working is to earn money for spending or saving. Most children work during both school terms and school holidays. Their work hours range from one or two hours to ten or more hours. This report does not provide details on the nature of the tasks children performed, the products they produced, or their working conditions. It also does not cite any research methodologies.

2. Australian Council of Trade Unions. (2003, September 2). *Labour rights and child labour in Australia*. Retrieved April 10, 2008, from http://www.actu.asn.au/Images/Dynamic/oldsite/public/papers/laborrights/australia_labor_rights_comments_02_09_2003.rtf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Garment Industry, Sweatshops

   This report indicates that children as young as age nine are exploited by clothing manufacturers in sweatshops in Australia. Fractures, amputations, burns, cuts, sprains, and injuries to the eyes, ears, and nose are common in children age 15 to 19. There were several cases of child labor in clothing sweatshops within ethnic communities, but no action was taken. As of 2003, Australia had not ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 on the minimum age for employment or Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. No other details on child labor in the production of goods are provided.

3. Australian Council of Trade Unions. (2004, June 11). *World Day Against Child Labour—12 June 2004*. Retrieved April 18, 2008, from http://www.actu.asn.au/Campaigns/International/Whatsnew/WorldDayAgainstChildLabour12June2004.aspx

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Garment Industry

In this report, the Textile, Clothing and Footwear Union (TCFU), says there are children working on industrial sewing machines after school and during school holidays. Some children work until late at night. Additionally, about 8 percent of children who died from an injury on a farm in rural Australia were working at the time. No other information on child labor is provided. The report says the Australian government has not ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age and Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

4. Burn, J., & Simmons, F. (2006). Trafficking and slavery in Australia: An evaluation of victim support strategies. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 15(4), 553–570. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from EBSCOhost.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   Women and children are identified in this document as common victims of trafficking in Australia and are a major focus of victim protection plans. Over 80 percent of trafficking victims are women and girls, and nearly 50 percent are children. The countries of origin of trafficking victims are not provided. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Carrington, K., & Hearn, J. (2003, May 13). *Trafficking and the sex industry: From impunity to protection* (Current Issues Brief, No. 22, 2002–2003). Canberra, Australia: Information and Research Services, Department of the Parliamentary Library. Retrieved April 14, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/carrington_2003__traffickin .pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Department of the Parliamentary Library, Australia

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report says Australia is a destination country for Asian women and children trafficked from Thailand, the Philippines, China, and Cambodia for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. (n.d.). *Australia*. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.catwinternational.org/factbook/aus.php

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discusses child prostitution and pornography in various Australian cities. Over 1,200 children from Victoria and 320 children from Queensland participate in prostitution, although the year in which these activities took place was not specified. The study also shows that child prostitution leads to future commercial sex activities, with

over 3,100 children between age 12 and 18 prostituting just to survive. Children in Australia are typically sold into prostitution in exchange for food, drugs, or alcohol. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

7. Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child*. Retrieved September 25, 2008, from http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/crc/australia2005.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discusses the state committee's plan to minimize the trafficking of women and girls for sexual purposes so that Australia is no longer a destination country for such activity. These plans include the National Plan of Action to Eradicate Trafficking in Persons, and there will be alterations to the Criminal Code as well. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

8. Colebatch, T. (2007, February 16). *Nation's phantom workforce turns out for pocket money*. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Childcare, Family Business, Newspaper Delivery, Sales/Retail

   This news article cites the ABS estimate of 175,000 children between age 5 and 14 engaged in some type of work, mostly for their parents or themselves on family farms, in family businesses, or they are delivering leaflets or newspapers. Girls also work as babysitters and sales persons. About 95,000 children work for other employers. Most children put in fewer than five hours of work a week. About 1 percent work more than 10 hours a week. Almost all children say they work to earn spending money. Child labor is most common in Western Australia, where the labor shortage is the worst in the country. There are no details on child labor in the production of goods.

9. Cregan, C. (2001, June). *'Home sweat home': Preliminary findings of the first stage of outworkers in the textile industry in Melbourne Victoria*. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.pc.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/27162/sub030.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Garment Industry

   This report discusses the preliminary findings of the first part of a two-stage survey of garment manufacturing outworkers in Melbourne in 2001. The survey of 119 outworkers, including teenagers, confirmed that outworkers are among the most disadvantaged workers in the Australian labor market. The youngest participant in the survey was age 17.

10. Cregan, C. (n.d.). *Tales of despair: Outworker narratives*. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.pc.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/27162/sub030.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Garment Industry

    This is a collection of excerpts from the interviews conducted as part of the Home Sweat Home study. This document confirms that child labor exists in Australia's garment manufacturing industry. Many outworkers who were interviewed say their children assist them in completing garments. Several children say they work at least two hours a day after school to assist in making garments, while others say they work from four to six hours a day and even stay up late at night to finish rush orders. Children say they experience fatigue and report that they have accidentally sewn their fingers while using sewing machines. No other details on child labor are provided.

11. Department of Industrial Relations, New South Wales Government. (2001). *Outworkers and working conditions*. New South Wales, Australia: Author. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/33795/200302270000/www.dir.nsw.gov.au/behindthelabel/media/fs_conditions.html

    Source: Government Agency—Department of Industrial Relations, New South Wales Government, Australia

    Child Labor: Garment Industry

    According to this source, about 31 percent of the outworkers in Australia's clothing manufacturing industry rely on their children to finish making garments. This is according to the survey titled, Home Sweat Home undertaken by the University of Melbourne in 2001, which also is annotated in this bibliography. No other information is provided on child labor in the production of garments.

12. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Global monitoring report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved April 15, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/violence/search/closeup.asp?infoID=11970

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Street Children
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

    This report says many street children in Australia engage in commercial sex as a means of survival. Since underage sex work is illegal, children work on the street rather than in a legal brothel, making them even more vulnerable for abuse and exploitation. The report says a significant number of indigenous children, who are victimized by sexual abuse because of inadequate policies to protect them, are also vulnerable to commercial sexual

exploitation. It also says Australia is a destination point for children trafficked for debt-bonded prostitution. Children are trafficked from Myanmar to Thailand, wherein they enter Australia using Thai passports. Other victims are trafficked from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Russia, and countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Ethical Clothing Trades Council of Victoria. (n.d.). *12 month report*. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.business.vic.gov.au/busvicwr/_assets/main/lib60052/ethicalclothingtradescouncilreport.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ethical Clothing Trades Council of Victoria

    Child Labor: Garment Industry

    This report cites the Home Sweat Home study of garment outworkers in Victoria. One of the key findings was that family members help out in 70 percent of outworkers' households to meet tight deadlines to finish rush orders. About 30 percent of outworkers say they rely on their children to complete the work. No other details on child labor in the production of garments or other goods are provided.

14. Fergus, L. (2005, June). *Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://aifs.gov.au/acssa/pubs/briefing/acssa_briefing5.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Australian Institute of Family Studies

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    Children in particular are targeted for human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Australia. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

15. Fined for illegal employment of children. (2008, July 28). *Safe to work*. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.safetowork.com.au/articles/Fined-for-illegal-employment-of-children_z200374.htm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Services Industries

    This news article documents several fast food restaurants in Western Australia that were fined for illegally hiring children to work. Domino's Pizza and Red Rooster were both fined for employing children on their staff, and allowing them to work shifts outside of their allowed schedules. This report does not mention any specific examples of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report 2005*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved April 15, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worst formsreport/world/australia.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Garment Industry, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report indicates that children work on industrial sewing machines, and poor children as young as 13 often resort to prostitution. The report also notes that about 8 percent of children who died from injuries on farms in rural Australia were working at the time. Australia is also a major destination country for the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. No further details related to child labor are provided.

17. Hanley, N. (2004). *Speaking for themselves*. Retrieved April 11, 2008, from http://www.child wise.net/downloads/Speaking_For_Themselves.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report presents the findings of the nongovernmental organization (NGO) Child Wise. The organization conducted interviews with 30 Australians between age 16 and 29 engaged in commercial sex work. The participants said they began sex work on the streets of St. Kilda and inner city Melbourne when they were between 12 and 16, and all of them were drug addicts. Many also came from abusive backgrounds, homelessness, and exposure to violence. Most were school dropouts, and 16 of them were in the state care system where they were introduced to sex work and other harmful high-risk activities. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Harpur, P. (2007). *Occupational and safety duties to protect outworkers: The failure of regulatory intervention and calls for reform*. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.deakin.edu.au/buslaw/law/dlr/ pdf_files/vol12-iss2/3.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Garment Industry

    This report says children of outworkers in Australia's clothing manufacturing industry assist their parents in making garments. It says children as young as age eight perform tasks such as measuring, marking and cutting fabric, and folding completed garments. The report cites a case of a girl in Victoria, who worked three to five hours on school days and all day on weekends doing tasks such as ironing, hemming, and sewing using a sewing machine. Considering that there are an estimated 329,000 outworkers in Australia, the report says that even if only 1 in every 100 outworkers makes their children work for them, then there would be thousands of children working in this unpaid labor sector.

The report says the plight of these children will improve only when the working conditions of their parents improve. The report does not cite the use of any research methodologies. It is based on information from various academic and legal documents.

19. Harrison, R. (2003, October 13). Australia tackles sex slave traffic. *BBC News*. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/3187304.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses Australia's announcement that they are launching a multimillion-dollar plan to stop the trafficking of women and young girls. Over the next four years, Australia will spend US$14 million to stop the trading of people for sexual exploitation and services. The majority of the girls, some of whom are as young as age 12, are trafficked from Thailand, Korea, and other South Asian countries into sexual servitude. This report does not discuss any child labor in the production of goods.

20. Hely, S. (2007, May). Kids & money. *Money, 32–33*. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from Business Source Complete.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Child Care, Newspaper Delivery, Services Industry

    This article discusses children working part-time jobs in Australia. The minimum age to work varies in different states in Australia. In Western Australia, for example, children under 15 can work with parental consent and, in Queensland, children 16 and under need consent. The most popular jobs for Australian children are babysitting, food and drink sales, newspaper delivery, and various types of farm work. The amount of hours a child works in a week is determined by the child's age. This article does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. Homeworker Code Committee Inc. (n.d.). *Homeworkers and the industry*. Retrieved April 11, 2008, from http://www.nosweatshoplabel.com/homeworkers.asp

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Garment Industry

    This report says Australian homeworkers in the garment industry have deadlines to meet and, as a result, they often use their children to help finish the work. No other details are provided on child labor in garment manufacturing or any other production of goods.

22. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002, September). *Internationally-recognised core labour standards in Australia: Report for the WTO General Council review of trade policies of Australia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsaustralia2002.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Sweatshops, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    Australian women and children are forced into prostitution, yet there is not proper legislation to prevent the abuse from occurring. Child labor also remains an issue, with many children working in sweatshops, in agriculture, and in other labor areas. This report contains no specific information related to child labor in the production of goods.

23. Macdonald, K. (2007, March 16). Shops fined over child labour laws. *The Western Australian (Perth)*. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Services Industries

    According to this news article, McDonald's, Hungry Jack's, and Eagle Boys Pizza outlets in Perth were fined over US$90,000 for hiring children under age 15, assigning them shifts outside of legal working hours, and failing to get written parental consent before hiring them. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

24. McPherson, T. (2006, July 26). Child sweat shop shame: Official investigation. *The Advertiser*. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Bake Houses, Beauty Salons, Sales/Retail, Services Industry, Sweatshops, Unspecified

    This news article says children as young as eight are working without pay in sweatshops, and that migrant children in particular are at risk for working alongside their parents in the in-home garment manufacturing industry. The article states that the working conditions of children in cafés and restaurants, retail stores, bake houses, and beauty salons are under investigation in Australia. Further details related to child labor in the aforementioned sectors were not provided.

25. Mercer, P. (2008, August 19). *Traffickers dash dream of Australia*. Retrieved September 25, 2008, from http://www.thenational.ae/article/20080819/FOREIGN/843739836/1015/rss

    Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This article describes cases of human trafficking where men, women, and children are brought to Australia and subsequently forced to do manual labor in order to pay off "traveling debts." This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

26. New South Wales Commission for Children and Young People. (2005). *Children at work*. New South Wales, Australia: Author. Retrieved June 6, 2008, from http://www.kids.nsw.gov.au/uploads/documents/ChildrenatworkreportFinal.pdf

Source: Government Agency—New South Wales Commission for Children and Young People

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Child Care, Clerical Work, Gardening, Newspaper Delivery, Information Technology, Performance Work, Sales/Retail, Service Industries, Sports Coaching, Teaching

This report examined the full range of children's work in New South Wales, Australia, including paid or unpaid jobs, but excluding routine household chores and schoolwork. The nature and extent of work performed by nearly 11,000 school children age 7 to 10 (but mostly 12 to 15 years) were studied. The most common jobs for children were babysitting, food and drink sales, leaflet and newspaper delivery, gardening, cleaning, and general farmhand work. In the agricultural sector, boys generally did unspecified labor work, while girls were involved in animal husbandry. Boys dominated work involving physical activity, while girls worked jobs requiring care and service. Boys generally performed labor work, newspaper delivery, work as service station attendants, and work in the area of information technology. Girls were engaged in service work, clerical work, teaching, performance work, and sports coaching. Farm work was more prominent in rural areas and delivery work was more prominent in the city.

Most children worked less than six hours a week. However, about 9 percent worked more than 15 hours a week. Children working for their families or communities were least likely to be paid. Some child workers, especially girls, got non-monetary rewards such as food and clothing. Girls also got lower pay, as they worked for mostly informal employers. Over 60 percent of children worked for a formal employer and their work tended to be regular and with regulated conditions, training, and supervision. They also had reasonable pay and relatively set hours.

Those who worked 15 hours a week or more risked compromising their school performance and social life. Burns, open wounds, sprains, and strains were the most common work-related hazards children faced or sustained, and many of these injuries were caused by non-powered hand tools, appliances, and hand equipment. Agriculture and horticulture were sectors where there was the highest likelihood of serious injury. Children involved in these sectors were exposed to strong vibrations, fumes, dust and chemicals, loud noise, and hot temperatures. They also had to use sharp instruments and carry or move heavy loads. Some children experienced verbal harassment at work,

mainly being shouted at, sworn at, or made fun of. Others reported physical abuse such as being physically hurt, pushed, or touched inappropriately.

The study used a questionnaire to interview children in 22 Catholic and independent coeducational schools, and the quantity of individuals was selected to balance the number of male and female participants. The sample strategy was also designed to represent children's socioeconomic status, their cultural and linguistic backgrounds, and the rural-urban locations.

27. Parkinson, P. (2001, September). *The child labour problem in Australia*. Retrieved April 11, 2008, from http://www.dci-au.org/html/parkinson.html

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction

According to this report, many children in New South Wales are unpaid workers in family businesses that are not covered by any employment legislation. Hundreds of children are injured every year due to workplace accidents, and the greatest dangers for children occur on farms and construction sites. Farm machinery and vehicles, for example, are the cause of many work-related deaths of children. It is estimated that one in every four people killed in tractor accidents is a child under 16. No other details are provided on child labor in the production of goods.

28. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Australia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved April 15, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/australia.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this report, Australia is cited as a destination country for trafficking in children from Albania, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Russia and the former Soviet Republics, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Turkey, Vietnam, Zambia, and Southeast Asian countries, particularly Thailand, for commercial sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

29. Seymour, B. (2008, July 7). Today tonight: Scientology child labor exposed on Australian national TV. Sydney, Australia: *Seven News* [Video]. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.vimeo.com/1295178

Source: Other—Video

Child Labor: Church

This article focuses on a video news report that documents the Australian Church of Scientology's use of child labor in the organization. Several former members of the church were interviewed and they claimed that children work illegally and miss out on their education. Rather than going to school, a 13-year-old boy was shown going to the church organization to work an eight-hour day. One man says that children were working because their parents are members of the church. This video does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

30. Smith, E., & Wilson, L. (2002). The new child labour? The part-time student workforce in Australia? *Australian Bulletin of Labour*, 28(2), 120–137. Retrieved October 16, 2008, from EBSCO Host Database.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Sales/Retail, Services Industry, Unspecified

    According to this source, over half of Australian schoolchildren age 10 and above are engaged in unspecified formal paid work. Nearly two-thirds of student workers are employed in the retail and fast food industries. According to this document, more attention is needed on the part-time nature of student jobs, which is now the normal form of entry into the labor market. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this document.

31. Sullivan, M. (2005). *What happens when prostitution becomes work?* Retrieved April 17, 2008, from http://action.web.ca/home/catw/attach/Sullivan_proof_01.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document indicates that an estimated 4,000 children in Australia are engaged in prostitution. The majority of these children are between 16 and 17, but some of them were 10 or younger when they first began. The report says the child sex trade exists throughout Australia, but only some of the victims are trafficked from areas outside the country. Australia is identified as a destination country for trafficking victims from China and Southeast Asian countries, including Thailand. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

32. Tailby, R. (n.d.). *Cross analysis report into smuggling and trafficking between Philippines and Australia*. Retrieved June 19, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/australian_institute__traff.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This source says that, although reports involving the trafficking of Filipino children to Australia by pedophiles have largely been discredited, research suggests that children from the Philippines and other unspecified Southeast Asian countries are trafficked into Australia for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation. No other details on child labor are provided in this report.

33. Textile, Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia. (2002, November 4). *Submission to the Senate Employment Workplace Relations and Education Legislation Committee*. Retrieved April 11, 2008, from http://www.aph.gov.au/senate/committee/eet_ctte/completed_inquiries/200204/vic_work02/submissions/sub03.doc

    Source: Other—Trade Union

    Child Labor: Garment Industry

    This report cites the 2001 report Home Sweat Home, which says 30 percent of the 119 outworkers interviewed relied on their children to assist them in completing the work. Almost all the children interviewed reported working during school holidays, on weekends, and on public holidays. According to the TCFU, there are over 300,000 homeworkers in Australia's clothing industry, with about 144,000 of them in Victoria. Although this figure does not include children, one in every four families is estimated to rely on their children's help on a regular basis to complete the work and meet unrealistic production deadlines. This means that an estimated 36,000 children are involved in clothing manufacturing in Victoria alone (Note: this data is taken from a 1995 TCFU report). Children as young as eight were observed sewing at industrial machines. No other details on child labor are provided in this report.

    Unions raise child labour fears. (2002, May 22). *ABC news*. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2007/05/22/1929258.htm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Services Industry, Unspecified

    This article says unions in Australia are concerned that underage children are working in Canberra. At an employment arrangements workshop at a Youth Week conference, 5 of the 15 participants said they started working in the take-away food industry before they were age 14 years and nine months. Australia's Workplace Relations Act does not cover children under the age of 14 and nine months and they are not able to sign their own work contracts. The children said a child age 11 also worked with them. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2008, June). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 6, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Australia, which is a Tier 1 country, is identified as a destination country for the trafficking of women from South Korea, Taiwan, China, India, and Southeast Asian countries including Thailand and the Philippines, mainly for sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

35. Wong, F. (2005, April 26). *Sex trafficking growing in S.E. Asia*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.swissinfo.org/eng/index.html?siteSect=143&sid=5722826&cKey=1114521622000

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report speculates that 600,000 to 800,000 women and children are trafficked into other countries every year. Young girls from Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, and the Philippines are tricked into other countries with the false hope of employment. It is estimated that countries like Thailand and Indonesia bring in 2 to 4 percent of their gross domestic product from sex tourism. Many young girls and children from Southeast Asia are lured into Australia, as well as other countries. They are kept as slaves and are sometimes drugged, beaten, and raped. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

36. Woodard, A. (2005, April 28). Labouring in the shadows. *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.smh.com.au/news/National/Labouring-in-theshadows/2005/04/27/1114462103530.html?from=moreStories

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Orchards

This news article says migrant children from Peru, India, Iraq, the Philippines, and Samoa rise as early as 4:00 a.m. and head to the orchards in Australia to harvest crops alongside their parents until 5:00 p.m. The article does not specifically say if children are involved in picking fruits or doing other work. It also does not provide any other information on child labor in the production of goods.

AUSTRALIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aust guilty of "sex slavery, eating child labour chocolate." (2008, April 10). *Australian Broadcasting Corporation*. Retrieved April 11, 2008, from http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2008/04/10/2213517.htm

   Source: News Article

   Slavery: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   According to this source, the government of Australia estimates there are between 300 and 1,000 female sex slaves working throughout the country. There are unofficial reports of slaves being used in restaurants, suggesting the problem is much broader than what is presented. This report does not provide any further details related to situations of slavery, nor does it discuss forced labor in the production of goods in Australia.

2. Australian Manufacturing Workers Union. (2006, July). *Temporary skilled migration. A new form of indentured servitude*. New South Wales, Australia: Author. Retrieved April 14, 2008, from http://backontrack.asn.au/files/skilled-migration-0706.pdf

   Source: Other—Labor Union

   Exploitive Labor: Beef Processing, Construction, Machine Installation, Manufacturing Sector, Rail Work, Unspecified, Welding
   Bonded Labor: Manufacturing Sector, Unspecified

   This report discusses the exploitation of workers with temporary work visas, particularly "457" visas, in Australia. Employers and the Australian federal government have been misusing temporary work visas to exploit migrant workers for cheap and bonded labor, particularly in the manufacturing sector.

   Migrant workers, who are dependent on their employers for their right to stay and work in Australia, are made to sign job contracts in English, a language they do not speak or read, so that their employers can exploit them. They are often paid far less than the wages they are promised, and must perform manual labor rather than the skilled labor for which they were hired. Moreover, migrant laborers work long hours, and use tools and equipment that do not meet Australian standards. Employers provide migrant workers with very few or no rights to occupational health or safety. The case studies discussed involve Chinese rail workers, welders, tissue machine installers, and beef processing plant workers; Korean welders, Slovenian paint line installers; and Filipino construction workers. The companies involved include General Motors Holden, Ballarat-based Maxi Rorts/MaxiTrans (manufacturing/welding), Naracroote-based Teys Brothers (beef processor), Quigihar Rolling Stock Company/Pacific National (rail workshop), Hanssen Construction, and ABC Tissues.

This report is based on research conducted by the Australian Expert Group in Industry Studies and the University of Western Sydney, supplemented with further research by the Australian Manufacturing Workers Union. The specific research methods are not discussed. The term "forced" is not used in this document to describe the labor exploitation detailed above in the production of goods. The report says the exploitation of migrant workers could lead to situations akin to bonded labor, but does not specifically say that it exists.

3. Burn, J., & Simmons, F. (2006). Trafficking and slavery in Australia: An evaluation of victim support strategies. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal, 15*. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from EBSCOhost database.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This document evaluates the current support system and legal procedures being implemented to protect victims of trafficking and slavery in Australia. Women and children, in particular, are a major focus of the protection plan, as over 80 percent of trafficking victims are women and girls, and nearly 50 percent are children. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Canna, X. (2006, October 31). Firm ordered to repay foreign workers. *Herald Sun (Australia)*. Retrieved April 18, 2008, from http://www.news.com.au/heraldsun/story/0,21985,20677011-5005961,00.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Manufacturing, Printing

   This news article says Australia's Federal Office of Workplace Services (OWS) recovered a record amount of money owed to migrant workers by their employers. Back-pay due to the 38 Chinese workers of Hunan Industrial Equipment ranged between $15,000 and $30,000, and the total recovered amount was $650,972. The workers were brought to Australia on "457" temporary migration visas. The Chinese company was subcontracted to provide factory equipment for Sydney-based ABC Tissues. Aprint, a printing firm in Melbourne, was also forced to pay about $93,000 to four Chinese workers employed through "457" visas. The report does not provide details on the types of work the Chinese laborers performed or the goods they produced.

5. Carrick, D. (2003, April 15). Outworkers—out in the cold. The law report [Audio]. *Australian Broadcasting Corporation*. Retrieved June 4, 2008, from http://www.abc.net.au/rn/talks/8.30/lawrpt/stories/s831469.htm

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

This report indicates that hundreds of thousands of outworkers in Australia are exploited at the hands of clothing manufacturers, agents, and middlemen along the supply chain. Many of the outworkers, in what is termed as "the Rag Trade Industry," are recently arrived immigrant women from Vietnam and China who work 12 to 14 hours a day and get paid as little as $100 per week. They work in conditions with poor occupational health and safety. They sometimes do not get paid because their employers close shop and abscond without paying them. They seldom seek workers' compensation because they are afraid they will not get any work in the future, and are vulnerable to exploitation in the unorganized and non-unionized workforce.

Australia has introduced industrial awards, voluntary codes of conduct and legislation to protect outworkers against exploitation, but progress has been slow because of a lack of committed response from retailers and manufacturers alike to safeguard outworkers' rights. The term forced labor is not used in this report.

6. Carrington, K., & Hearn J. (2003, May 13). *Trafficking and the sex industry: From impunity to protection*. Current Issues Brief, No. 22, 2002–2003. Canberra, Australia: Information and Research Services, Department of the Parliamentary Library. Retrieved April 14, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/carrington_2003__traffickin.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Department of the Parliamentary Library, Australia

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

   This report says Australia has a continuing demand for young Asian sex workers and its sex industry involves trafficking in women and children from many countries, including Thailand, the Philippines, China, and Cambodia. Many victims of trafficking agree to pay a fee to come to Australia and are willing to work in the sex industry, but find themselves in debt bondage, sexual servitude, and other exploitive situations. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Carstens, D., & Gardener, D. (2006, July 21). *Submission to senate employment, workplace relations and Education Legislation Committee*. New South Wales, Australia: FairWear. Retrieved June 1, 2008, from http://www.aph.gov.au/senate/Committee/EET_CTTE/completed_inquiries/2004-07/contractors06/submissions/sub38.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

   This report states that the 2006 Independent Contractors Bill and the 2006 Workplace Legislation Amendment (Independent Contractors) Bill were established to protect outworkers against exploitation by their employers. Employers often make outworkers produce high volume output in unrealistic timeframes. Frequently, workers do not receive regular pay for their work and are unable to claim unpaid wages. In 2004 the Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear Union of Australia (TCFU) inspected 151 companies for compliance with award pay to outworkers; only one company was found to be fully

compliant. Several bills were introduced to maintain the status of textile, clothing, and footwear outworkers as employees under state legislation, but this report says that these bills are flawed and employers continue to treat outworkers as independent contractors. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

8. Casey, A. (2001, March 2). Five star exploitation at Regent. *Workers Online Journal, 86*. Retrieved April 22, 2008, from http://workers.labor.net.au/86/news12_regent.html

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Service Industries

   This source reports that the Sydney Regent Hotel is being accused of underpaying its foreign workers. The hotel claims it was unable to fill housekeeping jobs in Australia, and therefore, brought in workers from Regent Hotels in Indonesia and Hong Kong. The 11 foreign housekeepers living in closely-monitored rooms in the Regent in Sydney received what is described as "slave wages"—$100 a week—plus provisions for meals, accommodation, and laundry. The report says an Australian housekeeper receives about AUD$442 a week plus tips. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Concern on "slave" visas. (2007, August 28). *Herald Sun*. Retrieved April 18, 2008, from http://www.news.com.au/heraldsun/story/0,21985,22320841-662,00.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Animal Husbandry, Construction, Logging, Unspecified

   This source notes that there are over 100,000 workers on "457" visas, and over the last few years these visas have been used more at the trade level than for high-level professional skills. Migrant workers from countries, such as China, the Philippines, and India, enter the Australian labor market hoping to earn $30,000 to $40,000 a year, but due to a system of brokers and contracts, these workers often find themselves having no choice but to work in slavery-like conditions. The report does not elaborate on these working conditions, but gives accounts of the reported deaths of three "457" visa-holders. A university-trained Filipino farm supervisor was thrown off the back of a truck and killed on a cattle ranch not long after he complained about harsh and menial work conditions in breach of his visa. A Chinese logger died north of Brisbane when a tree fell and crushed him, and a Filipino man was crushed to death by granite slabs at his work site north of Perth. The Australian government is reluctant to reform the skilled migrant worker's visa scheme because it relies on the visas to sustain the nation's economic boom. The term forced labor is not used in this report in connection with the labor discussed.

10. Cregan, C. (2001, June). *"Home Sweat Home": Preliminary findings of the first stage of outworkers in the textile industry in Melbourne Victoria*. Melbourne, Australia: Department of Management, University of Melbourne. The Department of Management, Melbourne University. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.pc.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/27162/sub030.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

    This report presents the preliminary findings of the first part in a two-stage survey of garment manufacturing outworkers in Melbourne, Australia, confirming that outworkers are among the most disadvantaged workers in the Australian labor market. The findings indicate that outworkers were paid on a piece-rate basis and the average rate was as little as $3 an hour. Often, employers did not pay outworkers at all or paid them less than the agreed upon price by accusing them of producing poor quality garments or submitting them late. Outworkers also did not enjoy any entitlements, such as sick or holiday pay as they were not classified as "employees." Outworkers said they did not complain because they feared they would lose their jobs, and many reported they could not get regular work. Most of these laborers worked on their own sewing machines in their homes because they were unable to get jobs elsewhere due to poor English skills, unaffordable childcare, or lack of transportation.

    The report shows that 119 participants from age 17 to 64 (115 of them women), were surveyed via questionnaire and open-ended discussion. Participants were mostly Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Thai immigrants, with some Australian-born workers in the immigrant communities. The term forced labor is not used in this report in reference to the production of goods.

11. Cregan, C. (n.d.). *Tales of despair: Outworker narratives*. Melbourne, Australia: Department of Management, University of Melbourne. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.pc.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/27162/sub030.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

    This is a collection of excerpts from the surveys conducted for the 2001 study, *"Home Sweat Home": Preliminary findings of the first stage of outworkers in the textile industry in Melbourne Victoria* (annotated above). Most outworkers in this study said they work over 14 hours a day, and sometimes all night, to finish making garments. They receive pay on piece-rate basis and their wages are very low compared to the retail prices of the garments they make. Late or unpaid wages are common, and employers make excuses to avoid paying workers or deduct their wages saying that workers missed their deadlines or the garments were poorly made. Employers also close down their factories and move to a different location without paying their workers. Soreness in the back, legs, and fingers, dry eyes, and depression were common ailments reported, and children who help their parents with large orders reported accidentally sewing their fingers or arms while using

the sewing machine. Outworkers said their lives will improve only if they receive regular work, get higher wages, get paid on time, and are given similar benefits as factory workers. The term forced labor is not used in this document.

12. Department of Industrial Relations, New South Wales Government. (2001). *Outworkers and working conditions* [Behind the label]. New South Wales, Australia: Author. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/33795/20030227-0000/www.dir.nsw.gov.au/behindthelabel/media/fs_conditions.html

    Source: Government Agency—Department of Industrial Relations, New South Wales Government, Australia

    Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

    This report says that about 150,000 to 329,000 outworkers, mostly non-English speaking women, work in Australia's garment industry in exploitive working conditions. New South Wales defines an outworker as a person who does external work in the clothing industry, working directly or indirectly with the manufacturer, but they do not work inside a factory. Women in the Chinese, Vietnamese, Khmer, and Korean communities become victims of low wages and long work hours due to the transient and hidden nature of the garment manufacturing supply chain. Their jobs are characterized by low piece-rates, late payment or non-payment of wages, rejection of work by employers or contractors, unachievable deadlines, long working hours, substandard occupational and health safety in the workplace, and high stress. According to the findings of "Home Sweat Home," a 2001 Melbourne University study on outworkers, which is also annotated in this bibliography, outworkers were paid an average rate of about $3 an hour, and most outworkers worked over 12 hours a day, 6 or 7 days a week. In terms of pay, 74 percent of workers did not get paid on time, and about 45 percent said there were times when they did not get paid at all for their labor. About 31 percent also said they relied on their children to complete the work. The term forced labor is not mentioned in this report in connection with the production of goods.

13. Eastaway, N. (2008, September 29). Construction workers protest 457 visas. *Herald Sun*. Retrieved April 18, 2008, from http://www.news.com.au/heraldsun/story/0,21985,22498680-662,00.html

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Construction

    This report details the story of two Chinese migrant workers who faced deportation after being fired from their jobs in Sydney. Each worker paid $12,000 to a recruitment agent in China, and once they arrived in Sydney, were paid only about $50 a week and forced to work in dangerous conditions. No other work-related details are provided. With the union's help, they said they were launching a court action against the employer to recover their back pay. There were also two Indian engineers who said they were fired after complaining about non-payment for overtime work. Temporary visa holders across Australia receive substandard pay and put up with inferior working conditions,

particularly in the construction sector. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Ethical Clothing Trades Council of Victoria. (n.d.). *12 month report*. Victoria, Australia: Author. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.business.vic.gov.au/busvicwr/_assets/main/lib60052/ethicalclothingtradescouncilreport.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

    This report states that clothing outworkers are exploited in Australia, and it is a major industrial and social issue. Estimates of the number of outworkers vary anywhere from 20,000 to 330,000, and the majority of clothing manufacturing takes place in New South Wales and Victoria. The majority of clothing outworkers are of Vietnamese and Chinese origin, followed by people of Filipino, Arabic, Khmer, Korean, Laotian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Turkish descent.

    Exploitation of outworkers is characterized by low piece rates, impossible deadlines to complete the work, late payment, underpayment or non-payment for completed work, rejection of work or failure to reimburse expenses, physical and verbal harassment, threats, bribes, blackmail, and coercion. Laborers often work outside of factory premises, mostly in private homes, and in substandard working environments. Incidence of occupational injuries is high, and outworkers are not covered by any award or legislative entitlements.

    The predominance of sub-contractors and middlemen in the chain, and factors such as isolation from mainstream Australian society and poor English language skills, make clothing outworkers easy targets for exploitive labor. Other factors, such as increased competition of imports from developing countries, the sporadic, seasonal, and hidden nature of the work, and being at the bottom of the supply chain, make clothing outworkers one of the most marginalized and vulnerable groups in Australia's workforce.

    The Australian government has passed mandatory codes of practice to complement the clothing industry's existing voluntary Homeworkers Code of Practice so that the non-signatory retailers, suppliers, and contractors also follow the codes. The government and organizations such as the Ethical Clothing Trades Council, Textile, Clothing and Footwear Union of Australia, and the nongovernment organization (NGO) FairWear are also taking steps toward improving outworkers' working conditions. These include workplace inspections, training for outworkers, and amendments of award and legislative entitlements for factory workers to include outworkers. There is no mention of the research methodologies used. The term forced labor is not used in the report.

15. FairWear. (2005, March 31). *Ms. Nguyen's speech—dinner 31st March*. Retrieved April 15, 2008, from http://www.fairwear.org.au/ media/client/nguyensyd.doc

    Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

Ms. Nguyen, a Vietnamese migrant outworker, discusses in her speech to the organization known as Fabric of Society, the exploitation of outworkers in Australia's garment industry. She notes that outworkers are not compensated enough for the amount of time spent working on each garment, and they are pressured by employers to work quickly and without pay for overtime. In some cases, they are fined if the order is not finished on time, and are often not paid at all. Employers inspect garments carefully for flaws and find reasons to deduct wages, and trap workers by delaying their pay for an order until after the next order is accepted. The term forced labor is not used in this document in reference to the production of goods.

16. FairWear. (n.d.[a]). *Fashion court in the race. Top labels face prosecution*. Retrieved April 15, 2008, from http://www.fairwear.org.au/engine.php?SID=1000004&AID=100165

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

This report mentions 11 garment companies, including Frou Frou, Rich, Satch, TL Wood, and Vicious Threads, that face prosecution for alleged breaches of the outworker provisions of Australia's Federal Clothing Award. The report does not provide specific details on the breaches of the award. As many as 300,000 outworkers produce nearly 90 percent of the clothing sewn in Australia. They are paid as little as $3 per hour, and their working conditions are poor. No other details are provided. The term forced labor is not used in connection with the production of goods.

17. FairWear. (n.d.[b]). *"No sweat school"* [DVD]. Retrieved April 15, 2008, from http://www.fairwear.org.au/engine.php?SID=1000056&AID=1000056

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

This transcript of the film "No sweat school" highlights the fact that the bulk of Australian-made clothes come from an estimated 300,000 home-based outworkers. Most of these workers are immigrants working in their home garages in the suburbs, and are often exploited by their employers. They earn an average of about $3 an hour and as little as 50 cents an hour, while the garments they produce retail for about $50 to $100. Most of them work between 12 and 19 hours a day and do not get sick leave, holiday wage, superannuation, or long service leave. The term forced labor is not used in the film.

18. Fergus, L. (2005, June). *Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation* (Briefing No. 5). Melbourne, Australia: Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault. Retrieved April 14, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/austria_1_15.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report says women are trafficked into Australia for debt-bonded forced prostitution. Thailand, Myanmar, Indonesia, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Colombia, and former Soviet Union states are cited as source countries for human trafficking to Australia. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Ford, M. (2001). *Sex slaves and legal loopholes: Exploring the legal framework and federal responses to the trafficking of Thai 'contract girls' for sexual exploitation to Melbourne, Australia*. Melbourne, Australia: Victoria University. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.projectrespect.org.au/resources/sexslaves.pdf

Source: NGO

Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article says that contract girls are brought to Australia from Thailand by brothel owners and persuaded to pay off their debts by prostituting themselves. Many of the women are forced to work seven days a week, and sleep with as many as 500 men just to pay off their debt. This report uses the term forced labor sparingly because it is unknown whether or not all these women are forced into prostitution. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Former sex slave wins settlement. (2007, May 29). *The Sex E-Zine*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.lilith-ezine.com/articles/sex/Former-Sex-Slave-Wins-Settlement.html

Source: News Article

Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses a young girl who became the first former sex slave in Australia to be compensated for her time spent enslaved. The girl, known as Ning, was a victim of sex trafficking and debt bondage, and suffered through years of sexual abuse at a brothel in Sydney. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Frances, R. (2004, July). 'White slaves' and white Australia: Prostitution and Australian society. *Australian Feminist Studies, 19*(44), 185-200.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the trafficking of women into Australia for the purpose of forced prostitution in brothels. Details related to countries of origin are not presented. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Gearin, M. (2002, September 24). Sweatshop labour [Transcript]. *Australian Broadcasting Corporation*. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.abc.net.au/7.30/content/2002/s684907.htm

Source: Other—TV Program Transcript

Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry, Unspecified

This television program transcript highlights the plight of outworkers in Australia, noting that 30 unnamed clothing manufacturing companies have been sued for breaches of outworkers' awards. A representative of the TCFU said that there are individual company laws and the Homeworkers Code of Practice to ensure workers' award conditions are met. However, breaches of these laws frequently take place. The term forced labor is not used in this report.

23. Global March Against Child Labor. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report 2005*. Retrieved April 15, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/australia.html

Source: International Organization

Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

This report indicates that Australia is a major destination country for the trafficking of women and children, and that slavery syndicates stretch from Australia's brothels to those in the major cities of Southeast Asia. There are accounts of Thai women who are often held in debt bondage working as sex slaves in Sydney brothels. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Harding, R. (2001). Private prisons. *Crime and Justice, 28*, 265-346.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified
Prison Labor: Unspecified

This document discusses the use of forced labor in Australian prisons. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has a standard that outlines the exemption of prison labor from the provisions of forced labor, as long as the labor is supervised. In a 1999 case, an Australian trade union argued that the labor performed in private prisons violates this condition. The ILO ruled that forced prison labor should be prohibited, even if work

conditions and pay rates are similar to those in public prisons. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Harpur, P. (2007). Occupational and safety duties to protect outworkers: The failure of regulatory intervention and calls for reform. *Deakin Law Review, 12*(2), 41-77. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.deakin.edu.au/buslaw/ law/dlr/pdf_files/vol12-iss2/3.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry
    Forced Labor: Garment Industry

    According to this report based on a review of academic and legal literature, many Australian outworkers work in exploitive and poor conditions. They are typically non-English speaking immigrants who are socially and culturally isolated, economically vulnerable, and legally unprotected by labor regulations. They are de-unionized laborers at the bottom of the supply chain, working outside of the factory premises and in private homes where occupational health and safety protections are not enforced.

    Outworkers work non-standard hours, often at night, to avoid detection from inspectors, and many of them work over 10 hours a day, 7 days a week in dimly-lit and poorly ventilated rooms. They work on poorly installed industrial machines using inadequate domestic power sources, and do not wear protective clothing or use proper equipment to perform tasks such as bleaching or using dyes and lifting heavy boxes. They are encouraged to borrow money in order to buy the sewing machines they need to perform their work, and are then forced to continue working to repay the debts. Outworkers are also subject to threats as well as verbal and physical abuse. When garments have faults, they may not get paid for their labor. This report does not use the term forced labor in its description of these or any other work activities.

26. Homeworker Code Committee Inc. (n.d.). *Homeworkers and the industry*. Retrieved April 22, 2008, from http://www.nosweatshoplabel.com/homeworkers.asp

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

    According to this source, there are around 300,000 outworkers or homeworkers in the country's fashion and textile industry, and about 75 percent of the country's clothing companies hire homeworkers. The vast majority of outworkers performing this "invisible" or hidden labor are women from non-English speaking communities. Many of them work in cramped sweatshops or in rooms and garages of private homes and may earn AUD$3 or less per hour, work 12 hour days for 6 to 7 days a week. They rarely receive paid annual or sick leave benefits. They also often receive less money than what was originally agreed upon, but do not complain because they fear losing their jobs. Additionally, outworkers use inferior machinery and are, therefore, three times as likely to suffer work-related injuries as factory workers. The term forced labor is not used in connection with the labor discussed.

27. Hughes, D. M. (2002, June). *Trafficking for sexual exploitation*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/serial_publications/mrs_7.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report says that women from Russia are trafficked into Australia for commercial sexual exploitation. They reportedly enter the country legally to dance, but are then forced into prostitution in Australia's brothels, including those in Sydney. Other women enter illegally. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

28. HumanTrafficking.org. (n.d.). *Australia*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://humantrafficking.org/countries/australia

Source: NGO

Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report explains that there are over 1,000 trafficking victims held in debt bondage in Australia. Many of these victims are women who were trafficked into the country, then forced into prostitution to pay off their traveling fees. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

29. HumanTrafficking.org. (2005, September). *Sex slavery in Australia*. Retrieved April 18, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/10

Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report indicates that Australia is a destination country for women from China, Thailand, and South Korea trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. While the number of Thai sex workers in Australia is decreasing due to a police crackdown on trafficking in the country, the number of South Korean women in Australia's sex industry is increasing as traffickers are turning to that country to recruit women for prostitution. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

30. Indian chef tastes slavery in Australia. (2007, October 11). *It's IndiaTime*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.indiatime.com/2007/10/11/indian-chef-tastes-slavery-in-australia/

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Services Industry
Debt Bondage: Services Industry
Forced Labor: Services Industry
Slavery: Services Industry

This article focuses on a former trafficking victim named Anbalagan Rajendran, who was brought to Australia from India with the promise of work as a chef, where he would make $40,000. Once in the country, Rajendran's employer took away his passport and forced him into slave labor, where he worked without pay and slept in a hallway. The victim was told he had to pay off a travel debt of $14,000 by working at a restaurant. Occasionally, his employer would give him $20 for his work. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

31. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the trafficking of persons into Australia for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Source countries of the victims are not listed. This report does not mention or provide information about forced labor in the production of goods.

32. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007, March 7). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Australia*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ITUC_submission_to_WTO_2007_final_Australia__2_.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document outlines legislation changes prohibiting forced or bonded labor in Australia. Australian law prohibits the trafficking of persons, although 300 to 1,000 women are trafficked each year. Victims are brought over from South Asia, and forced to repay debts by providing sexual services. This source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

33. Lamont, L. (2004, June 10). *Silent shame of our new slaves*. Retrieved April 20, 2008, from http://www.smh.com.au/news/National/Silent-shame-of-our-new-slaves/2004/06/09/1086749774853.html

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles, Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles, Unspecified

This report states that many immigrants smuggled into Australia become victims of exploitive labor. It says exploitation of illegal workers is not confined to the sex industry, as generally assumed. It also exists in other sectors, including restaurants, small businesses, and textile companies. Victims are typically brought to the country on fraudulent visas or are not aware of their status. The report cites various cases of exploitive labor involving Chinese, Korean, Indonesian, and Indian illegal workers. They work as cleaners and domestic helpers and their employers owe them back-pay in thousands of dollars. This report does not provide further details related to forced labor in the production of goods.

34. Littlely, B. (2006, February 13). Imported slaves dig desert ditches. *The Advertiser*. Retrieved April 20, 2008, from http://www.news.com.au/story/0,10117,18126836-2,00.html

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Digging Trenches, Gas Extraction

According to this report, Indonesian workers come to Australia under temporary work visas and perform low-skilled, laboring jobs at the Halliburton Australia gas extraction operations in the Cooper Basin. The laborers who work 12-hour shifts for 80 days straight digging trenches and helping in the tapping of gas shafts, are paid only $40 per day, and are housed in poor conditions. The report also mentions that 34 Croatian and Slovenian workers on "457" visas are building a paint shop at Holden's Elizabeth plant. The term forced labor is not used in this report.

35. Maltzahn, K. (2008, July 28). The modern face of slavery. *Australian Broadcasting Corporation*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2008/07/28/2316175.htm

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

This article notes that women are brought into Australia, enslaved in brothels, and forced to pay off debts through prostitution. The article does not list the victims' countries of origin. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

36. Maritime Union of Australia. (2007). Youth exploitation. *Maritime Workers Journal*. Retrieved June 6, 2008, from http://www.mua.org.au/journal/spr_2007/Youth.html

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Exploitive Labor: Brick Making, Services Industry, Painting, Transportation

This report says the WorkChoices legislation leaves low-skilled and young workers vulnerable to exploitation. It says workers on Australian Workplace Agreements (AWA), under WorkChoices laws, lack negotiating power, and their pay rate is lower. Their work hours are longer than those of their counterparts with union collective agreements. The report cites the case of a brick worker, age 17, at the Austral Bricks factory. He was on a non-negotiable AWA with no overtime and shift penalties, no rest breaks, and no extra annual leave. He worked 12-hour shifts but received $400 less than other workers doing the same job. The report also cites several other cases of underpaid workers. It says young trolley collectors in South Australia and workers under age 18 in a Melbourne painting business (name not mentioned), Chili's restaurant outlets, cafes, and take-away outlets in the Warrnambool seaside area in Victoria were underpaid by thousands of dollars. The term forced labor is not used in this report.

37. Mercer, P. (2008, August 19). *Traffickers dash dream of Australia*. Retrieved September 25, 2008, from http://www.thenational.ae/ article/20080819/FOREIGN/843739836/1015/rss

Source: News Article

Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fruit Farming, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fruit Farming, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fruit Farming, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article notes that around 1,000 men, women, and children from Asia and parts of Eastern Europe are trafficked to Australia, where they are forced to work in prostitution, agriculture, fruit farming, domestic labor, or in other unspecified work sectors to pay off "traveling debts."

38. Moore, M., & Knox, M. (2007, August 28). Exploitation of skilled migrants exposed. *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Retrieved April 18, 2008, from http://www.smh.com.au/news/ national/exploitation-of-skilled-migrants-exposed/2007/08/27/1188067034448.html

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Logging, Stonemasonry

This is a report about a "457" visa worker from Inner Mongolia, China who was killed while felling trees in a remote state forest west of Brisbane, Australia. The "457" visa scheme only allows foreign workers jobs that are relevant to their skills, but this worker had never used a chainsaw before he took the job at the N.K. Collins company. The report says other foreign employees of the company living in western Queensland in a timber mill next to a dump, speak no English, and push a wheelbarrow about three

kilometers to town to buy food. In another case, a university-trained Filipino farm supervisor was thrown off the back of a utility truck and killed on a Gulf of Carpentaria cattle station in the Northern Territory. He repeatedly complained to his wife in the Philippines that his working conditions were much tougher than he was told to expect, and he was forced to do menial work, such as fencing, in breach of his visa terms. There was also the case of a Filipino specialist stonemason who was crushed to death by two slabs of granite at a stone works site north of Perth.

Following the deaths of these men, the investigation revealed that the workers were employed in locations other than those stated on their visas. Also, their accommodation and meal expenses were wrongly deducted from their wages, the safety standards were routinely ignored, and the workers were not paid for overtime. The government says 21 workers from various countries including China, Japan, the Philippines, the United States, and Britain have died on "457" visas in the last five years, but it insists that only three deaths were job related. The term forced labor was not used to describe the above labor activities.

39. Oxfam. (2004). *How clean are your clothes?* Retrieved April 18, 2008, from http://www.oxfam.org.au/oxfamnews/march_2004/ clothes.html

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

    This report says that there is an 80 percent chance that garments made in Australia are made by the more than 300,000 outworkers employed there. These workers are predominantly women who work from home for as little as $2 to $3 an hour for 18 hours a day, 6 to 7 days a week. The report provides no other details on the Australian garment industry. The term forced labor is not used in this report.

40. Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Australian Crime Commission. (2004, June). *Inquiry into the trafficking of women for sexual servitude*. Retrieved June 25, 2008, from http://www.aph.gov.au/Senate/committee/acc_ctte/completed_inquiries/2002-04/sexual_servitude/report/report.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Australian Parliament

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report identifies Australia as a destination country for Southeast Asian women trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. Source countries include Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, China, Korea, Canada, the United States, Nepal, and Colombia. Trafficking victims typically incur a debt of over $35,000 and are brought into the country through student or holiday visas and false passports. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

41. Pearson, E. (2007). *Collateral damage. The impact of anti-trafficking measures on human rights around the world*. Bangkok, Thailand: Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women. Retrieved April 17, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/CollateralDamage_2007.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Plastic Factory
    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report cites the case of a Korean man working in a plastics factory under exploitive conditions. He lived in the factory and worked up to 18 hours a day, 7 days a week. He was promised about $7 per hour, but he often worked excessive hours, for which he was not paid. He did not receive annual leave or sick pay. When he lost his finger at work, his employer did not provide him with any medical assistance. When the worker sought assistance from strangers, his employer tried to have him deported. The report does not mention the name and location of the plastics factory where the man worked or the types of goods the factory manufactured. In another case, a construction worker from the Cook Islands was beaten by his Australian employer and suffered blindness in one eye, partial deafness, broken jaw, nose, and teeth, and scarring and neurological damage.

    This report also says that women from Thailand, South Korea, and China are trafficked to Australia for sex work. They are held under debt bondage and owe traffickers as much as $39,000 to $62,000. This report does not use the term forced labor in its depiction of labor in the production of goods.

42. Phillips, J. (2008, August 22). *People trafficking: An update on Australia's response*. Canberra, Australia: Parliamentary Library. Retrieved September 25, 2008, from http://www.aph.gov.au/library/pubs/rp/2008-09/09rp05.htm

    Source: Government Agency—Parliamentary Library, Australia

    Forced Labor: Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    According to the document, no specific details are known about the precise number of forced labor and trafficking victims in Australia. It acknowledges that in 2004 and 2005, there were about 3,870 illegal workers in the country, but no specific information can be confirmed as to whether or not the workers were trafficked or if they were exploited. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

43. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Australia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved April 15, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/australia.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this report, Australia is cited as one of the top nine destination countries for sex trafficking in the world. Women are trafficked to Australia from Thailand, Albania, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Russia and the former Soviet Republics, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Turkey, Vietnam, and Zambia. The report says at least 1,000 women are trafficked to Australia every year for forced prostitution. The term "forced" is used in this report but not in the context of labor in the production of goods.

44. Romero, R. (2003). *In the shadow of Eden* [Video]. Retrieved October 31, 2008, from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SP0HdGoKVeI

Source: Other—Video

Forced Labor: Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation

This video documents a young girl who was forced to work for Magdalene Laundry in South Australia. She worked on dangerous machinery and was only allowed to stop working to go to school for a few hours a day. She was physically and sexually abused by her father.

45. Scarlet Alliance. (2003, September). *Inquiry into trafficking in women—sexual servitude*. Retrieved April 14, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/scarlet_alliance_2003_inquiry_into_trafficking_in_women_4.pdf

Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Garment Industry, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

According to the source, there are about 300 to 400 sex workers from Thailand, Vietnam, China, and Korea entering Australia in any one year. The report focuses on trafficking in persons to Australia for forced labor in various other sectors, including the cleaning, garment, and textiles industries. There are no details provided on forced labor in the production of goods.

46. Sullivan, M. (2005). *What happens when prostitution becomes work: An Update on Legalisation of Prostitution in Australia?* North Amherst, Massachusetts: Coalition against Trafficking in Women. Retrieved April 17, 2008, from http://action.web.ca/home/catw/attach/Sullivan_proof_01.pdf

Source: NGO

Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report identifies Australia as a destination country for trafficking victims from China and Southeast Asian countries, including Thailand. Many of these victims are trafficked into situations of debt bondage for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation. They are raped, traumatized, coerced, and kept in conditions of sexual servitude. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

47. Tailby, R. (2001, May). Organized crime and people smuggling/trafficking to Australia. *Trends and issues in crime and criminal justice*. No. 208. Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/ti208.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Australian Institute of Criminology

Human Trafficking: Drug Smuggling, Gambling Houses, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report says that trafficking in persons to Australia occurs by both sea and land. Indonesian boats bring migrants from Indonesia to Ashmore Reef. Chinese criminal gangs also bring in Chinese people by sea to Australia. Thai syndicates recruit Asian women for work in Australia's sex industry. Middle Eastern syndicates also facilitate the movement of Iraqis, Afghans, and Turks to Australia. The report says women are mostly trafficked for sexual exploitation, and criminal gangs also use trafficking victims for "under the table" labor in establishments or markets, such as gambling houses and for drug smuggling. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

48. Tailby, R. (n.d.). *Cross analysis report into smuggling and trafficking between Philippines and Australia*. Canberra, Australia: Australian Institute of Criminology. Retrieved September 25, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/australian_institute__traff.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Factories, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Factories, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this report, women from Southeast Asian countries including Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines are trafficked to Australia for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Data on trafficking victims working in other employment sectors were not readily available, but victims also work legally or illegally in restaurants, hotels, and factories. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

49. Textile, Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia—Victoria Branch. (2002, November 4). *Submission to the Senate Employment Workplace Relations and Education Legislation Committee*. Melbourne, Australia: Author. Retrieved April 11, 2008, from http://www.aph.gov.au/senate/committee/eet_ctte/completed_inquiries/2002-04/vic_work02/submissions/sub03.doc

Source: Other—Textile, Clothing & Footwear Union of Australia

Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

This report says that there are over 300,000 homeworkers in Australia's clothing industry, with about 144,000 of them in Victoria. These workers are mostly migrant women from Vietnamese, Chinese, Central American, and Middle Eastern communities who compete for their wages in an unregulated labor market, characterized by ever changing styles in fashion and quick production to meet demands. They typically work 12 to 18 hours a day, 7 days a week and make less than the minimum wage. The term forced labor is not used in this report.

50. Trafficked women 'being raped, starved.' (2005, July 6). *Fairfax digital*. Retrieved September 25, 2008, from http://www.smh.com.au/news/National/Trafficked-women-being-raped-starved/2005/07/06/1120329497809.Html

Source: News Article

Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that 1,000 or more women in Australia are held in debt-bondage after being trafficked, and are forced to pay off debt by providing over 500 sexual services. No information related to source countries was provided. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

51. Two face sex slavery charges. (2004, March 12). *News 24*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.news24.com/News24/ World/News/0,,2-10-1462_1630683,00.html

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

Two men in Australia were charged with sex slavery offenses associated with their ongoing exploitation of women from Korea, Thailand, and Hong Kong. One of the charged men, Kam Tin Ho, was charged with using slaves to conduct sexual services for customers. Chee Fui Hoo, was also charged with possessing a slave in Melbourne. In addition to locking three Thai women in a home, he also tried to sell a woman, age 21, for $21,000. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

52. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006, April). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 30, 2008, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report says that Australia ranks high as a destination country for trafficking victims from Thailand, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Malaysia, primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Trafficking in persons for forced labor in unspecified sectors also takes place. Trafficking victims are mainly girls, with no reported instances of men or boys being trafficking. This report does not discuss forced labor in reference to the production of goods.

53. U.S. Department of State. (2008, June). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 6, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Labor: Tomato Farms, Unspecified
Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

This report says that many migrant laborers in Australia, particularly those on "457" temporary work visas, are in situations of debt bondage and servitude. There were reports of women and men from India, China, South Korea, Ireland, and the Philippines who migrated to Australia for temporary work but were subsequently subjected to conditions of forced labor. They became victims of fraudulent recruitment, their travel documents were confiscated, and they were kept in confinement and debt bondage. The report cites a January 2008 case of Indian nationals who arrived in Australia on tourist visas, but were sent to a tomato farm in New South Wales, where they were held in confinement for forced labor.

Australia is a destination country for women from South Korea, Taiwan, China, and Southeast Asian countries including Thailand, trafficked mainly for commercial sexual exploitation. Many trafficking victims come to Australia voluntarily to work in both legal and illegal brothels, but are subjected to conditions of debt bondage or involuntary servitude. Australia is classified as a Tier 1 country, meaning the Australian government fully complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

54. U.S. Department of State. (2007, March 11) *Australia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 17, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100513.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Slavery: Unspecified

This report says that there were several cases of men and women from India, China, and South Korea who migrated to Australia on temporary work visas, but became victims of

slavery. The report also says that human trafficking to Australia, primarily of Asian women, for prostitution purposes is a limited problem. Australia is also a destination country for trafficked laborers with fake tourist or student visas from China, South Korea, and countries in Southeast Asia. This report does not specifically mention forced labor in the production of goods.

55. Woodard, A. (2005, April 28). Labouring in the shadows. *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.smh.com.au/news/National/Labouring-in-the shadows/2005/04/27/1114462103530.html?from=moreStories

    Source: News Agency

    Exploitive Labor: Construction

    This report indicates that exploitation of migrant workers is rampant in Australia's construction sector. Employers take advantage of workers' illegal status to intimidate them and deduct their wages for no credible reasons. These workers also seldom get insurance coverage or superannuation. The term forced labor is not used in this report.

AZERBAIJAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. AzEcoConsulting Group. (2005). *Study on child labour on cotton plantations in 8 regions of Azerbaijan*. Baku, Azerbaijan: Author. Retrieved November 17, 2006, from http://www.ask.org.az/files/Study%20on%20Child%20Labour.doc

   Source: Other—Private Company

   Child Labor: Cotton Industry

   This report presents survey data on child labor in eight cities that mainly specialized in cotton in Azerbaijan. The survey presents information on the nature, extent, and effects of child labor in the cotton sector on children in Azerbaijan. The main findings of the survey were that child labor is influenced by economic hardship and poverty, lack of education, agility of children to maneuver in cotton plantations, parent-child relationships that emphasize strict obedience to parents, and adult indifference to child labor. Child labor in this sector is widely practiced. More public awareness about its dangers and detrimental effect on children is needed. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this document.

2. Azerbaijan probes child-organ traffickers. (2004, February 24). *BBC News*. Retrieved November 17, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3513439.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Human Organs

   This report discusses the practice of trafficking children outside of Azerbaijan for the purpose of stealing their organs, but does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Common ground [Radio Program]. (2003, November 18). *International Labor Issues* [Transcript]. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://commongroundradio.org/shows/03/0346.shtml

   Source: Other—Radio Program Transcript

   Child Labor: Carpet Industry

   This is a transcript of a weekly radio program in which speakers discussed child labor issues, particularly in developing countries. One speaker talks about children weaving traditional carpets in Azerbaijan. These carpets are typically sold to tourists. The speaker adds that despite efforts to eradicate child labor, the early exposure and economic need will continue to fuel child labor. Using Azerbaijan as an example, the speaker says that children weaving carpets are likely to be weaving carpets in their adult lives as well.

4. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Azerbaijan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 13, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/azerbaijan.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Child Prostitution, Child Soldier
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document mentions that children work as beggars and in commercial sexual exploitation in Azerbaijan. It states that children are also victims of trafficking but does not specify for what purpose. The document does not provide information on forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Godfrey, M. (2005). *Towards a national action plan for youth employment in the Azerbaijan Republic*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organisation. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/download/esp2005-4.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This is a report on the current labor market situation for young people in Azerbaijan, which is characterized by unemployment, non-employment, and working poor. This report discusses child labor, but does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods in Azerbaijan.

6. Initiative for Development. (2004). *Study on institutionalized children in Azerbaijan: children's rights and possibilities of de-institutionalization reform*. Baku, Azerbaijan: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Carpet Weaving

   The report primarily discusses children's rights in institutions in Azerbaijan, but one brief section mentions child labor. As part of the free period in one institution, and most likely in others, children can participate in various circles (of activities), including carpet weaving. Although the circles are purportedly for their leisure, all children spend part of their day, and often all of their free time, weaving carpets. To submit their work on time, children have to work 8 to 10 hours a day to weave the carpets. A boy recounts that after complaining about weaving to visitors, he was transferred to a special school with harsher rules. In another institution, girls were given yarn and instructed to weave scarves and capes supposedly for display of handmade articles, but the articles were not returned.

7. International Labour Organization. (2004). *The effective abolition of child labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organisation. Retrieved December 13, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1665

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This is a report on select countries and their efforts to abolish child labor. The brief section on Azerbaijan mentions national policy to ensure the effective abolition of child labor and laws to eliminate the worst forms of child labor (WFCL)—such as debt bondage, compulsory labor, and prostitution. However, the report states that WFCL do not exist in Azerbaijan. The report lists efforts and specific measures to abolish child labor. These include the introduction of free, compulsory education through grade/year 11, social assistance, child rehabilitation following removal from work, and vocation training for young workers. The report concludes by indicating areas of high priority, such as data collection and analysis that require technical assistance from the International Labour Organization (ILO) to assist Azerbaijan in effectively abolishing child labor. No information on the use of child labor in the production of goods is provided.

8. International Organization for Migration. (2002). *Shattered dreams*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 24, 2007, from http://www.old.iom.int/documents/publication/en/azerbaijan_report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Services, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Services, Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that children who are living in institutions and on the streets are the most vulnerable to trafficking in Azerbaijan, particularly in prostitution, entertainment, domestic servitude, and agriculture. Azerbaijan also has become a transit country used by criminal gangs trafficking women from Central Asia and Russia. No further information on the use of child labor in the production of goods is provided.

9. National Confederation of Entrepreneurs Organizations of Azerbaijan Republic. (n.d.). *Project "Role of employers in elimination of child labour in commercial agriculture*." Baku, Azerbaijan: Author. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.ask.org.az/childproject.html

   Source: Other—Union

   Child Labor: Cotton Industry

This website describes a project supported by ILO's Bureau of Employer's Activities, to study and combat child labor in the cotton sector in Azerbaijan. The goals are to raise awareness of the problem of child labor and enhance the capacity of entrepreneurial organizations to enforce child labor policies. The site goes on to outline the activities planned for the project, including conducting a survey to assess the prevalence of child labor, preparing training materials on child labor, coordinating mass media to highlight issues concerning children, and organizing a national conference. No information on the use of child labor in the production of goods is provided.

10. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Azerbaijan*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 13, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/azerbaijan.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

    This report notes that children in Azerbaijan are trafficked internally and abroad to work as beggars or in the commercial sex industry. Women from Russia and Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan, often were transited through Azerbaijan to other countries not specified in the report. Children, on the other hand, are usually trafficked internally. No information regarding child labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

11. Roccella, C. (2005). *The child protection system in Azerbaijan: Situation analysis*. Baku, Azerbaijan: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved December 13, 2006, from http://www.ceecis.org/child_protection/word/AZreport.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton Industry

    This is a report on the state of child welfare in Azerbaijan since the transition in the mid-1990s. The author writes that child labor is diffuse in Azerbaijan and that many children are at risk of exposure to several different kinds of threats. Most children work at the request of their parents—engaging in seasonal agricultural work. Azerbaijan is slowly implementing policies and regulations to address child labor and to prosecute child traffickers. However, many of these legislations are not adequately reinforced. The report references the study conducted by the AzEcoConsulting group on child labor in the cotton sector. Based on the findings of that report, the author concludes that the lack of authority within the education system facilitates the development of child labor, and that the state does not exercise (enough) control over violations in child labor laws. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Soltan, A. (2005). *Walls built of human skulls. You think they are in the past?* Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://cmic.aznet.org/cmic/humantraffic_ar_1.htm

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Human Organs, Construction Work, Unspecified

This news article opens with a story of Azerbaijan's government learning that children were trafficked out of Azerbaijan to be used as human organ donors. The article goes on to discuss other forms of human trafficking: girls promised in marriage only to be used as sex workers by their husbands, boys taken to Iran for religious education and then used as laborers, sexual exploitation, and pornography. No specific countries were mentioned as trafficking destinations. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

13. Sultanova, M. (n.d.). Child labor needs adult solution. *Baku Sun*. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.bakusun.az/cgi-bin/ayten/bakusun/show.cgi?code=7943

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton Industry, Sugar Production, Tea Plantation, Market

This article states that child labor is commonly practiced in Azerbaijan, particularly in the cotton, tea, and sugar industries. Children work sometimes at the request of their parents, and sometimes they are forced into labor. Working often prevents or limits the amount of schooling children receive. A nongovernmental organization director who provided commentary seemed to suggest that child labor is complicated by more than just poverty. Children earn more than enough money to support themselves and their families, but families would prefer for their children to keep working rather than attend school. The article concludes by presenting some legislative efforts by the state to limit child labor and to protect child laborers, such as a 36-hour rather than a 40-hour work week, a ban of night shift or underground work, and the prohibition of hard labor and heavy workload.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Azerbaijan: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 13, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78801.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report does not provide information on child labor in the production of goods, but does outline Azerbaijan's laws on the topic. Children are allowed to work beginning at age 15, but 14-year-olds are allowed to work in family businesses. Children less than 16 are not permitted to work more than 24 hours per week. Children age 16–18 cannot work more than 48 hours per week. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 24, 2007, from http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/70330.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Azerbaijan is a source and transit country for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and potential forced labor. No specific countries were mentioned as trafficking destinations. The report did not elaborate on potential industries or sectors, nor did it discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

AZERBAIJAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Applebaum, A. (2004, March 1). Protests over working conditions unlikely to slow Caspian pipeline. *EurasiaNet.org*. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/business/articles/eav030104.shtml

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Oil

   The article discusses probable unfair workplace practices by employers and builders of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline. In February 2004, nearly 400 workers went on strike in Kurdamir district of Azerbaijan. The protesters in Azerbaijan accused their employers of social injustice and discrimination in terms of wages and ethnicity. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Belyavskaya, V. (2007, July 19). International Labour Organization project coordinates South Caucasus anti-trafficking measures. *Georgia Today*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.ilo.ru/news/200707/001.htm

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   The news article describes a project launched for the development of an anti-trafficking response system in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. The project aims to enhance the national action plans against trafficking in human beings in the countries of the South Caucus region, as well as to create a framework for their implementation. The project also aims to prevent trafficking in human beings through awareness raising and capacity building among key stakeholders. Other goals of the project include improving victim identification, protection, and assistance mechanisms. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Bickley, C. (Ed.). (2001). *Away from Azerbaijan, destination Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://iom.ramdisk.net/iom/images/uploads/IOM-%20Away%20from%20Azerbaijan,%20Destination%20Europe,%202001_1147105650.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   The main objective of this report was to investigate the motives for irregular migration and the routes and methods used. The report details the realities of migration patterns in Azerbaijan and introduces case studies on migration agencies, which are often fronts for trafficking. Many individuals were trafficked into Azerbaijan or through Azerbaijan to

Western Europe for unspecified purposes. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Labour Organization. (2008). *Project brief: Development of a comprehensive anti-trafficking response in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved April 30, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_090675.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This brief describes a project launched by the International Labour Organization in Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia to provide wider assistance to labor migrants and individuals vulnerable to trafficking for labor exploitation. The document notes that migration for employment opportunities has increased in all three countries since the collapse of the Soviet Union. The project aims to help the countries develop national action plans against trafficking, improve legal frameworks, and raise awareness among potential victims. Expected results of the project include increased prosecutions of traffickers and improvements in information availability among migrant workers. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. International Organization for Migration. (2006). *Counter trafficking law adopted*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/azerbaijan_08_09.doc

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The press release describes the enactment of a new law to fight human trafficking, which came into effect on August 5, 2006 in Azerbaijan. The law is the culmination of the national action plan to combat human trafficking, which focuses on prevention, prosecution, and protection. It targets traffickers and provides protection for victims and potential victims. The majority of trafficking victims are women who are trafficked for sexual exploitation. The United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Pakistan, and India are listed as destination countries. The article does not note whether Azerbaijan is a destination country. It does not mention forced labor for the production of goods.

6. The International Rescue Committee. (2004). *Assessment on violence and women in Azerbaijan*. Baku, Azerbaijan: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.theirc.org/resources/IRC-20Azerbaijan-20VAW-20Assessment-20June-202004-20English.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This International Rescue Committee report focuses on issues of violence against women in Azerbaijan. The report notes that women in Azerbaijan are trafficked for unspecified purposes and that before publication, the government had been making efforts to address the problem, namely through the creation of a National Action Plan on trafficking. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. (2007). *Intervention by the Delegation of the Republic of Azerbaijan*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.osce.org/documents/odihr/2007/10/26960_en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This statement made at the Human Dimension Implementation meeting, 2007, outlines a number of laws enacted by the Republic of Azerbaijan to combat the trafficking of humans, for example, the National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. On June 28, 2005, the Law on Combating the Trafficking in Human Beings was also enacted in Azerbaijan. This law regulates the legal and organizational basis for the prevention of human trafficking, fighting against trafficking, and protection of victims. The report does not specifically discuss forced labor for the production of goods.

8. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Azerbaijan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/azerbaijan.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This document notes that women from Azerbaijan are trafficked domestically and abroad, mainly for commercial sexual exploitation. Additionally, women from Russia and Central Asia are trafficked through Azerbaijan. Men from Azerbaijan have also been trafficked to Turkey for unspecified forms of forced labor. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

   According to the Criminal Code of Azerbaijan, slavery is considered a criminal act carrying a sentence of 5 to 10 years imprisonment. Forced prostitution is also a crime, punishable by imprisonment from 5 to 10 years or even life imprisonment. In May 2004, a national action plan to coordinate all efforts in the fight against human trafficking was adopted, containing provisions from the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

9. Shahinian, G. (2002). *Trafficking in women and girls*. New York: United Nations. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/trafficking2002/reports/EP-Shahinian.PDF

   Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture

According to this report, Azeri women and minors are trafficked into agricultural work. Women are also trafficked for work in prostitution, entertainment, and domestic servitude. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Azerbaijan: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007 from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78801.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that some internal trafficking of women occurs in Azerbaijan for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

In 2005, the government of Azerbaijan adopted new legislation and amended the criminal code criminalizing trafficking in persons. The Azerbaijani constitution and laws allow forced or compulsory labor under circumstances of war or in the execution of a court's decision under the supervision of a government agency.

11. Yanus, L., Thirova, Z., & Alakbarova, E. (2004). *Violence against women in Azerbaijan*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Organization Against Torture. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/VAW/2004/Azerbaijan_CESCR33rd.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report presents general observations about the status of women in Azerbaijan, with a special focus on violence against women. According to the report, Azerbaijan is a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking victims. Women are the most vulnerable to trafficking in Azerbaijan and are often trafficked for sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

BAHAMAS: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Clarke, P. (2005, June 30). Child labour exposed. *The Bahama Journal.* Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.bahamasb2b.com/news/wmview.php?ArtID=5493

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Car Washing, Construction, Family Business, Fishing, Gas Stations, Retail/Sales, Roof Repair, Sea-Sponge Harvest, Service Industries, Illicit Activities, Sexual Exploitation, Tire Repair, Transportation
   Child Slavery: Unspecified

   This news article notes the creation of a special unit to investigate child labor in the Bahamas. Bahamian children have been found to be engaged in construction and roof repair, dishwashing at restaurants, working at gas stations and supermarkets, operating horse-drawn carriages, washing cars, repairing tires, and selling food, newspapers, and crafts. Additionally, some children are involved in crawfishing, cutting and selling sea sponge, and selling food as part of family-run businesses. The article also cites a local survey that found 52 children engaged in the worst forms of child labor during the previous year; 35 of these children were involved in commercial sexual exploitation, four were enslaved, and the rest were involved in unspecified hazardous or illicit activities.

2. Dunn, L. L. (2002). *The situation of children in the worst forms of child labour in a tourism economy (The Bahamas): A rapid assessment.* International Labour Organization, Subregional Office for the Caribbean. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/rapid_assessment/RABahamas.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Car Washing, Construction, Conch Harvest, Crabbing, Drug Dealing, Family Business, Fishing, Gardening, Gas Stations, Mining, Retail/Sales, Roof Repair, Sea Sponge Harvest, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Tire Repair, Trade, Transportation, Vending
   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

   This document is the 2002 Rapid Assessment on child labor in the Bahamas by the International Labour Organization/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC). The Rapid Assessment consulted 157 persons and cited 189 reports of children working in a range of economic activities, including the worst forms of child labor associated with tourism, the drug trade, and the informal sector. The children surveyed ranged in age from 7 to 17 years. The report cites a wide range of child labor activities: construction, sexual exploitation, drug dealing, selling newspapers, selling food, mining, driving horse-drawn carriages, tire repair, gardening, washing cars, working in gas stations and supermarkets, roof repair, cutting and selling sea sponges and conch, crawfishing, crabbing, washing dishes in restaurants, and working in clothing stores and shops. Of the 189 reports of child labor, 109 cited children's involvement in

vending, trades, services, and family businesses; 52 cases were associated with the worst forms of child labor, four of which involved sexual exploitation through incest, referred to in the report as modern-day slavery. An additional 35 cases were associated with child prostitution and pornography. (The report gives special attention to the prevalence of sexual exploitation of children within the tourism-based economy of the Bahamas.) Nine reports involved illicit activities such as children selling drugs and working as 'look outs' for drug dealers. The remaining four cases involved hazardous conditions for the children, such as crabbing, craw fishing, and collecting sea sponges and conches.

The study used the ILO/United Nations Children's Fund Rapid Assessment Methodology in which a five-person research team conducted fieldwork in August of 2002 in various locations in Nassau, Paradise Island, and Freeport. The study was designed to determine the existence, magnitude, characteristics, causes, and consequences of child labor in the Bahamas. A convenience/snowball sampling method was used to identify key informants who were consulted through focus group discussions, interviews, semi-structured interviews, and observations.

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, the Department of Labour Inspectorate Unit monitors labor laws, including ILO Conventions 138 and 182. The Bahamas has also ratified ILO Convention 10 on Minimum Age (agriculture) and ILO Convention 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labor.

3. Epstein, R. (2007, October 23). Investigation on child labour. *The Bahama Journal*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.jonesbahamas.com/?c=45&a=14561

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Service Industries, Unspecified

   This news article reports that the Bahamian labor minister has promised to investigate complaints of child worker exploitation. The minister has received reports that child workers in certain sectors are earning only tips and working extremely long hours in food stores and other unspecified sectors. The minister plans to work with the trade union movement and employer associations to ensure child protection. The document does not discuss child labor in reference to the production of goods.

4. Global March Against Child Labor. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor report 2005: Bahamas*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/bahamas.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Brickworking, Car Washing, Construction, Flowers, Garment Industry, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Strawberries, Tea, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Trade, Trash Collecting, Vending
   Forced Labor: Begging, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report, which contains a compilation of information from a number of NGO and government publications, indicates that roughly 8 percent of Bahamian children between the ages of 5 and 14 are economically active. In agriculture, children produce tea, tobacco, tomatoes, strawberries, and flowers. Additionally, children are known to work in garment production, food preparation, and brickwork. In urban areas, children are more likely to work in the sector of informal commerce: begging, washing car windows, opening car doors, shining shoes, recycling trash, or selling items on the street. Contrary to national law, there have been reports of forced labor, but this report does not specify sectors in which forced labor has been known to occur. There are reports of parents forcing their children to beg. Internal trafficking is also a problem, with girls being trafficked from rural to urban areas (especially Baku) for sexual exploitation.

5. Hall, H. (2005, June 29). Businesses exploiting children, says Peet. *Nassau Guardian*. Retrieved October 23, 2008 from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/news/newspaper_ articles/2005/Nassau%20Guardian-29jun05.pdf

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Car Washing, Construction, Crabbing, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Gas Stations, Retail/Sales, Roof Repair, Sea Sponge Harvest, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Tire Repair, Trade, Transportation

   This news article refers to statements made by Vincent Peet, the Minister of Labor and Immigration in the Bahamas, regarding the government's commitment to fight child labor. This document cites local studies funded by the ILO to assess the most common forms of child labor in the Bahamas. Children in the Bahamas are involved in a wide range of economic activities: washing dishes in restaurants, operating horse-drawn carriages, washing cars, working as gas station attendants, crawfishing, crabbing, diving off piers for money, construction, selling food, newspapers, and handicrafts, repairing tires and roofs, and cutting and selling sea sponges. The article gives special attention to the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of young girls in the Bahamas, locally referred to as "sweethearting," citing this as one of the worst forms of child labor that affects children as young as 12 years of age.

6. Lundy, T. (2005, March). Bahamas is fertile ground for human trafficking. *The Bahama Journal*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.bahamasb2b.com/news/wmview.php?ArtID=4967

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This news article offers general information about human trafficking, and mentions that there is a link between trafficking, sex tourism, and the commercial sexual exploitation of young girls in the Bahamas. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Pegus, C. (2005, June). *A review of child labour laws of the Bahamas—A guide to legislative reform*. International Labor Organization, Subregional Office for the Caribbean. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/legislative_reviews/review-child-labour-laws-bahamas.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   The report is a synopsis of Bahamian child labor laws, as well as international treaties that the government has signed and ratified, and does not contain specific information on the types of child labor that occur in the Bahamas. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Pegus, C. (2006, May 4). *Report of meeting of Caribbean Sub-Regional Child Labour Project: Combating child labour—Lessons learnt, the way forward*. International Labor Organization, Subregional Office for the Caribbean. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/reports/Report_of_ILO_Child_Labour_Meeting.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Drug Dealing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report summarizes a 2006 meeting attended by numerous agencies involved with the ILO's Caribbean Subregional Project on Child Labour. During this meeting, it was stated that due to the tourist economy of the Bahamas, child labor has manifested itself in the commercial sex and illicit drug trade sectors. It was agreed upon that child labor was growing in the informal sector of the economy and there was a need to ensure that ILO Conventions 138 and 182 are being upheld through Bahamian law. The document does not discuss child labor in reference to the production of goods.

9. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Bahamas*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 23, 2008 from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/ report_documents/bahamas.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The report mentions that growth in the sex trade industry is a concern throughout the Caribbean region, and that girls and women in the Bahamas are known to be trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/The%20 Bahamas%20COs.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The report, which assesses the level of Bahamian compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, mentions that Bahamas has a relatively high prevalence of child labor. No information is given regarding the labor sectors. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Bahamas: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c67af.html

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This annual report details Bahamas' standing in relation to human rights protection. The document mentions that the government is adequately enforcing child labor laws, although there has been a recent increase in the sexual exploitation of children in connection with sex tourism. There are reports that forced labor—including forced child labor—occurs despite laws forbidding it. The human trafficking situation in the Bahamas is convoluted; reports suggest that men, women, and children are trafficked for purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation, but there is a limited amount of information to confirm this. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the report.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a4aa.html

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    The Bahamas is a transit and destination country for the trafficking of children, women, and men. Trafficking occurs for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. The Bahamas is cited as a Special Case in the 2008 Trafficking in Persons Report, due to limited data and the presence of large numbers of undocumented migrants who may or may not be victims of human trafficking. There are an estimated 30,000 to 60,000 undocumented Haitian migrants living in the Bahamas, and reports suggest that some of

them may be living in conditions of involuntary servitude. There are also reports that women and girls from Jamaica are trafficked to the Bahamas for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the report.

BAHAMAS: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Organization for Migration. (2005). Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean region. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/exploratory_assess.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

   This report, which provides a country-by-country assessment of trafficking in the Caribbean, includes several pages about the Bahamas. The report acknowledges that the links between human trafficking, irregular migration, and forced labor are not well established due to a lack of data. The document focuses on "irregular" migrants, the term used for Haitian immigrants who may have been trafficked into the Bahamas, although there is no evidence to confirm this. There is some convolution (in media reports and in public opinion) and difficulty distinguishing between people who have been willingly "smuggled" into the Bahamas, and people who have been trafficked against their will or under false pretenses. The possible victims typically come to the Bahamas to work in agriculture, construction, and domestic servitude. It is common for women to find themselves working as prostitutes, particularly as the demand for sex tourism is increasing in the country. The Bahamas are also listed as a destination country for humans trafficked from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, and Jamaica to provide cheap labor. Forced labor is not used in this document in reference to the production of goods.

2. The Protection Project. (n.d.). Bahamas. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/bahamas.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report mentions that growth in the sex trade industry is a concern throughout the Caribbean region, and mentions that girls and women in the Bahamas are known to be trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Bahamas: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c67af.html

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified

This annual report details the Bahamas' standing in relation to human rights protection. The document mentions that the government is adequately enforcing child labor laws, though there has been a recent increase in the sexual exploitation of children in connection to sex tourism. There are reports that forced labor—including forced child labor—occurs despite laws forbidding it. The human trafficking situation in the Bahamas is convoluted; reports suggested that men, women, and children are trafficked for purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation, but there is a limited amount of information to confirm this. In particular, it is difficult to assess the existence of labor exploitation within the large Haitian migrant communities. Local sources suggest that labor exploitation, and even involuntary servitude, could be widespread in these communities. Some reports suggest that forced labor in the Bahamas exists in the fields of agriculture, domestic servitude, and construction.

4. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a4aa.html

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Gardening
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Gardening, Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified

Bahamas is a transit and destination country for the trafficking of men, women, and children. Trafficking occurs for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Although the data are limited and unclear, domestic servants, gardeners, construction workers, and agricultural laborers are believed to be victims of forced or exploitive labor. The Bahamas is classified as a "Special Case" for the third year in a row, due to limited relevant data and the presence of large numbers of undocumented migrants who may or may not be victims of human trafficking. There are an estimated 30,000 to 60,000 undocumented Haitian migrants living in the Bahamas, and reports suggest that some of them may be living in conditions of involuntary servitude. There are also reports that women and girls from Jamaica are trafficked to the Bahamas for purposes of sexual exploitation.

BAHRAIN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Affa'a Mindzié, M. (2002). *Report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Bahrain.* Geneva, Switzerland: World Organisation Against Torture. Retrieved October 7, 2008, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc /Bahrain_Web_GB.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report published by the World Organization Against Torture notes that it is illegal in Bahrain to entice, help, or coerce someone into prostitution, crimes that are all punishable by detention. If the victim is a young child, the penalties are stiffer. The author expresses concern regarding child labor and potential sexual exploitation of girl domestic workers, but does not cite incidents of either. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Bew, G. (2006, January 8). Trafficking horror revealed. *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved on December 18, 2008, from, http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/1yr_arc_Articles.asp? Article= 133768&Sn=BNEW&IssueID=28314&date=1-28-2006

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article states that women and children from India are being trafficked into Bahrain for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Many women and girls are lured into the country with promises of work in the domestic sector, film industry, or factories; however, none of those promises come true and instead they become victims of sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldier global report 2008*. London: Author. Retrieved September 2, 2008, from http://www.childsoldiersglobal report.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report. pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report's brief section on Bahrain notes that while there is no conscription in Bahrain, there is a lack of clarity regarding the country's voluntary recruitment age. In September 2004, Bahrain declared that the minimum age for voluntary recruitment into military service was 18. The report notes, however, that in 2001 the Bahraini government indicated that the minimum age was 17 and that when it came to technicians, non-

commissioned officers, and other specialized personnel, the minimum recruitment age for cadets was 15. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. David, N. (2001, October 31). *The child jockeys scandal*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Retrieved October 2, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214067&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Camel Jockeying
   Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

   This article posted on the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions' website addresses the issue of child camel jockeys in Middle Eastern countries, including Bahrain. According to the article, these children, who can be as young as six years old, come primarily from the Indian subcontinent, where they are either sold off by their parents or kidnapped. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Dhaka blacklisted for human trafficking. Faces possible U.S. sanctions if records not improved by Oct. (2004, June 16). *The Daily Star*. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from http://www.thedailystar.net/2004/06/16/d4061601044.htm

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article reports that Bahrain is a destination country for women and girls trafficked from Bangladesh. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report 2005*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 2, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/bahrain.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Car Washing, Potering, Unspecified

   This information sheet is a compilation of child labor data collected from a variety of independent sources, and it notes that according to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) figures, 5 percent of children age 5 to 14 are engaged in child labor in Bahrain. The sheet also indicates that some children work as porters and car washers in market areas. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Hameed, K. (2006, March 24). Gulf clamp over child trafficking. *Gulf Daily News* Retrieved October 7, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2390&file=view_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TYPE_DOC=-1&TOPIC=-1&GEOG=-1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL_DETAIL=Yes

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Begging, Camel Jockeying

This article reports that UNICEF is working with governments in the Middle East, including Bahrain, to identify the causes and forms of child trafficking and how best to combat it. While the issue of child trafficking has only recently gained the attention of the governments in the Gulf area, the sectors of camel jockeying and begging are listed as two known areas of concern throughout the region. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (n.d.). *Making children's rights work: Country profile on Bahrain—Draft report*. Montreal, Canada: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/BahrainPDF.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This draft document examines Bahrain's implementation of The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). It notes that Bahrain ratified the CRC in 1992, and in 2004 Bahrain ratified two more optional CRC Protocols: one on the involvement of children in armed conflict and one on the sale of children, child prostitution, and pornography. The document expresses concern, however, regarding Bahrain's implementation of the CRC. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. International Labour Organization. (2008). *CEACR*: *Individual Direct Request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Bahrain (ratification: 2001)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This request by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations points out the following inadequacies in Bahraini law: a lack of legal prohibition of the sale or trafficking in children under age 18, a lack of legal prohibition of the use of children in the production of pornography and other illicit activities, and a lack of legal protection for minors working as domestic or agricultural laborers or minors who are self-employed. Moreover, the committee calls on Bahrain to produce a list of work deemed hazardous for children age 16 to 18 and to indicate how they will guarantee through international cooperation that the worst forms of child labor do not occur in Bahrain. Although this document does mention agriculture, there is no mention of child labor in the production of specific goods.

10. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007*). Internationally-recognized core labour standards in Bahrain*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 2, 2008, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/WTO_TPR_Bahrain_final_16-July-07-2.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Portering, Vending, Service Industry, Unspecified

    The document cites UNICEF figures that 5 percent of Bahraini children age 5 to 14 engaged in some form of child labor between 1999 and 2005. This work included domestic work, work in family businesses, and informal service work such as porters, car washers, and vendors.

    The document indicates that Bahrain ratified ILO Convention no. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor) in 2001, but has not yet ratified Convention no. 138 (Minimum Age). It also notes that there are no Bahraini laws prohibiting the sale or trafficking of children under the age of 18, despite the requirements in 182 for governmental measures to be taken against this practice. Another legislative gap mentioned concerns those individuals, including children, not covered by Bahrain's labor laws, namely: domestic and seasonal workers. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. National Human Rights Commission, et al. (2002-2003). *A report on trafficking in women and children in India 2002-2003*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2008, from http://nhrc.nic.in/Documents/ReportonTrafficking.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report names Bahrain as one of the destination countries for women and children trafficked out of India. It also states that recruitment for labor into Bahrain does not always match true labor demand in the country. This is because so many workers arrive in Bahrain and find no work, which places them immediately into an irregular migrant status. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. The Protection Project. (2005). *Human rights report on trafficking in persons, especially women and children—Bahrain*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/bahrain.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report describes Bahrain as a transit and destination country for trafficked persons, including women and children who are trafficked from: Ethiopia, Thailand, the

Philippines, and from some Eastern European countries. The report also documents Bahrain's laws concerning sexual offenses against children. It states that encouraging a child under the age of 18 into prostitution is an offense punishable by up to five years imprisonment. Forcing or enticing a child to do so is punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Scalabrini Migration Center. (n.d.). *Bahrain*. Quezon City, Philippines: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.smc.org.ph/amnews/amn060131/middleast/Bahrain060131.htm

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document, based largely on articles published throughout 2006 by Bahrain's *Gulf Daily News*, reports on conditions in Bahrain relevant to Asian migrant workers. In reference to child labor, the document states that human rights groups have urged Bahraini authorities to look into claims that Indian children and women are being trafficked into the country for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. Terzieff, J. (2008, January 7). Rights & wrongs: Bahrain, bloggers, China and Turkey. *World Politics Review*. Retrieved October 16, 2008, from http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/article.aspx?id=1479

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article reports on a newly passed law to combat trafficking in Bahrain, which the king is expected to sign. The law provides for stiff penalties for those convicted of trafficking (up to $265,000); in cases where the victim is female, disabled, or under age 15, the fines can be doubled. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Torr, R. (2007, August 15). Cybersex sites spur vice probe. *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved September 2, 2008, from http://byshr.org/?p=56#more-56

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports that the Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights (BYSHR) is investigating more than 35 websites that offer sex to customers in Bahrain and other Gulf countries. BYSHR expressed its concern that the girls on these websites are victims of trafficking who must work as prostitutes, paying up to 80 percent of their earnings to sponsors. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. United Nations. (2006, November 1). *Press release: Expert on trafficking in persons ends visit to Bahrain*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/huricane/huricane.nsf/view01/58FAF1D58BE8FAAFC1257219005C3225?opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

    Sigma Huda, the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on trafficking in persons, concluded her fact-finding visit to Bahrain with this statement, in which she reports that trafficking is prevalent in the country. She expresses concern regarding the recruitment of girls for domestic migrant work, noting that recruiters in both the originating counties and Bahrain falsify documents so that minors can enter the country. She praises Bahrain for the anti-trafficking legislation it promised to pass in the near future. The statement does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Bahrain on alert for girl-trafficking rise. (2005, January 25). Gulf Daily News. Retrieved from October 3, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?file=view_document.sql&TITLE=1&AUTHOR=1&THESAURO=1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TOPIC=1&GEOG=1&YEAR=1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=&FULL_DETAIL=Yes&ID=1349

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This article, originally published by the *Gulf Daily News*, relates the warning Bahraini authorities were given following the tsunami in South East Asia that an increase of trafficking in girls from that area to Bahrain for the purpose of sexual exploitation could occur. According to the article, there have been reports of physical, sexual, and economic abuse of trafficked girls, who as domestic workers, are not protected by national labor laws. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (2002). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Bahrain. 7/02/2002*. CRC/C/15/Add.175. Retrieved August 28, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.15.Add.175.En?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    In this document, the CRC voices its concerns that the minimum age for employment in Bahrain, 14, is less than the age of a child upon completion of basic education at 15, and

that family enterprises are exempt from labor laws. The Committee recommends that Bahrain ratify the ILO Convention on the minimum age for admission to employment and two other ILO Recommendations, one concerning minimum wage and the other regarding worst forms of child labor. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Bahrain: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100593.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Industrial Sector, Service Industry, Unspecified

    This annual report by the U.S. government is a general assessment of human rights in Bahrain. The document states that there were no reports of forced or compulsory child labor in Bahrain. The law protects children from exploitation in the workplace and prohibits forced and compulsory child labor. It states that inspectors from the Ministry of Labor (MOL) enforced child labor laws effectively in the industrial sector. These laws include: a minimum working age of 16 (with exceptions granted upon MOL authorization for youth age 14 to 16), a restriction on employing minors in hazardous industries, and a six-hour-a-day cap for working minors. According to the report, child labor outside the industrial sector was also not monitored, but it was thought to be insignificant enough to not warrant monitoring. Child labor in family-operated businesses, which are free from the child labor restrictions mentioned above, exists but is not pervasive. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved on December 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report discusses the issue of human trafficking in Bahrain and notes that the country is considered a Tier Two Watch List country for its lack of law enforcement and lack of a formal procedure for identifying victims of trafficking. The report briefly mentions that Bahrain has done little to curb citizens from visiting areas where child sex tourism is known to exist. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

BAHRAIN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Activist wants rights of maids secured. (2007, June 12). *The Peninsula*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=local_news&month=june2007&file=local_news2007061221713.xml

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

   This article reports on a regional conference focused on migrant workers. It describes the *Kafala*, or sponsorship system, which came under harsh criticism for denying basic human rights to domestic workers in Bahrain and other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries by leaving those workers open to trafficking and exploitation. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Adow, M. (n.d.). Ethiopian tells of migrant ordeal. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4221954.stm

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

   This article, which was posted on a website last updated on July 7, 2005, describes a graphic informational pamphlet offered to Ethiopians before their departure for work in the Middle East. It tells the story of a young Ethiopian woman who was trafficked for domestic labor in Bahrain where she experienced exploitive labor practices, including withheld wages and sexual harassment. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Al Alawi, D. (2006, January 17). 'Abused' maid to be sent back. *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved on December 22, 2008, from http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/1yr_arc_Articles.asp?Article=132810&Sn=BNEW&IssueID=28303&date=1-17-2006

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

   This article describes the plight of an Indian maid working in Bahrain who was abused by two separate families for whom she worked. According to the article, the woman described her time working as a maid in Bahrain and claimed that her employers not only required her to do all the domestic chores, but that she also care for their children. In addition, she claims to have been physically abused on a regular basis and that, in one

particular instance, the woman's employer beat her with a wooden spoon. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Al Belooshi, N. (2007, November 15). *The human rights of trafficked people: A comparative discussion on human trafficking, anti-trafficking legislation and the value of victim-assistance initiatives in the U.S. & Bahrain*. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.bahrainembassy.org/view/resources/uploaded/documents/Quinnipiac_university_event,November15,2007.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Embassy of the Kingdom of Bahrain

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   In these remarks, Dr. Naser M.Y. Al Belooshi, ambassador of Bahrain states that his country is a destination country for trafficked persons and outlines the measures that Bahrain has taken in the past few years to prevent trafficking, to legislate against it, and to offer protective assistance to the victims of human trafficking. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Al-Najjar, S. (2002). *International migration papers 47: Women migrant domestic workers in Bahrain*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/imp/imp47e.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This often-cited study on the condition of female foreign domestic workers in Bahrain states that such domestic workers are primarily from Sri Lanka, India, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Ethiopia, and they are often subject to exploitive conditions including verbal abuse, withheld wages, long work days, isolation, and—in extreme cases—physical abuse, including rape. There are also cases of women forced into prostitution by their male sponsors. As domestic workers do not fall under the country's labor laws, redress of such abuse is difficult. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Al-Saheil, T. (2007, June 17). Gulf officials react to US human trafficking report. *Asharq Al-Awsat*. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from http://aawsat.com/english/news.asp?section=1&id=9295

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article states that Bahrain's government challenged the U.S. Department of State's *Trafficking in Persons Report*, which accuses Bahrain of trafficking abuses. Bahraini officials have asked the U.S. Department of State to reveal the agency's sources, as Bahrain had received no complaints by foreign embassies on the issue. According to the article, an anti-trafficking law is being drafted and several programs already exist to help victims. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Ashour, M. (2006, August 26). Growing trafficking 'cause for concern.' *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=2643&file=view_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TYPE_DOC=-1&TOPIC=-1&GEOG=-1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL_DETAIL=Yes

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article from the *Gulf Daily News* indicates that women from Thailand are being promised legitimate jobs in Bahraini homes, salons, and massage parlors and are then being forced into prostitution upon entering the country. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Baby, S. (2007, August 30). 45 rogue firms are blacklisted. *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/1yr_arc_Articles.asp?Article=192266&Sn=BNEW&IssueID=30163&date=8/30/2007

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

   This article from the *Gulf Daily News* reports that the Indian Embassy has blacklisted over 45 Bahraini companies, denying them permits to recruit workers from India, until Indian workers' conditions are improved in the country. Common complaints include withheld wages, sub-par living conditions, maltreatment of workers, and illegally holding their passports in an attempt to thwart their amnesty process. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Bahrain Center for Human Rights (BCHR). (2007, March 8). International Women's Day: Affirm the rights of female migrant workers—BCHR reiterates demand for domestic workers to be included in labour law. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.bahrainrights.org/ref07030800

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This document states that female foreign domestic workers in Bahrain work under exploitive conditions including long working hours, withheld wages, and physical, sexual, and psychological abuse. In addition, if they go to the police, they are usually jailed. According to this document, some women are trafficked into prostitution. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Bahrain law to fight human trafficking (2008, January 10). *Arab News*. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from http://www.arabnews.com/?page=4&section=0&article=105481&d=10&m=1&y=2008

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article from the *Arab News* reports that King Hamad Bin Issa Al-Khalifa of Bahrain publicly declared a new law to fight human trafficking, which includes imprisonment and fines between $5,319 and $26,595 (U.S.) for perpetrators. The article notes, however, that it is unclear when this law will go into effect. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. The National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking. (2008, September 15). Bahrain national committee to combat human trafficking holds its first meeting. *Bahrain News Agency*. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from http://english.bna.bh/newsadmin/printable.php?ID=72711

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This *Bahrain News Agency* article reports on the first meeting of Bahrain's national committee to combat human trafficking. The committee is expected to work cooperatively with various nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Bahrain that seek to protect victims of trafficking. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Bew, G. (2006, January 8). Trafficking horror revealed. *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved December 18, 2008, from http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/1yr_arc_Articles.asp?Article=133768&Sn=BNEW&IssueID=28314&date=1-28-2006

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article from the *Gulf Daily News* states that women and children from India are being trafficked into Bahrain for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Many women and girls are lured into the country with promises of work in the domestic sector, film industry, or factories. However, once in Bahrain it is revealed that those jobs do not exist

and that these women fall victim to the commercial sex industry. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Bew, G. (2007, August 8). Human trafficking victims failing to show up. *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/1yr_arc_Articles.asp?Article=189949&Sn=BNEW&IssueID=30141&date=8-8-2007

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article from the *Gulf Daily News* reports that the recent amnesty offered to illegal foreign workers living in Bahrain will likely not be utilized by female victims of trafficking who are being held against their will. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Bew, G. (2007, August 14). Women 'duped into sex slavery.' *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved October 20, 2008 from, http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/1yr_arc_Articles.asp?Article=190545&Sn=BNEW&IssueID=30147&date=8/14/2007

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

    This article from the *Gulf Daily News* states that many Asian women who come to Bahrain with job offers or marriage proposals are confined to apartments and turned into sex slaves once inside the country. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Bowman, D. (2008, April 29). Sponsorship system to be scrapped by year end. *Arabian Business.com*. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.arabianbusiness.com/517857-sponsorship-system-to-be-scrapped-by-year-end?ln=en

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This *ArabianBusiness.com* article reports that Bahrain plans to abolish its sponsorship system, which allows employers the authority to grant work visas to foreign workers. The system is being eliminated because it provides employers with too much power, and leaves workers vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Calandruccio, G. (2005). *A review of recent research on human trafficking in the Middle East. In data and research on human trafficking: A global survey*. International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.nswp.org/pdf/IOM-GLOBALTRAFFICK.PDF

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report published by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) states that Bahrain's ranking in the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report was raised from Tier 3 to Tier 2 in 2003, because of the efforts the country had made. It also notes that the IOM began a three-year project in Bahrain in 2004 to aid the government and NGOs in preventing worker abuse, exploitive labor conditions, and trafficking in migrant workers. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Database for trafficking victims (2008, March 12). *Trade Arabia*. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from http://www.tradearabia.com/news/LAW_140116.html

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article from *Trade Arabia* examines the United Nations (UN) project to combat human trafficking in Bahrain, which is to serve as a model for other GCC countries. The UN project includes a database of trafficking victims in Bahrain as well as training for law enforcement, shelter management, and the media. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

18. del Rosario, E. (2006, January 19). 'Shelter us' plea by 466 workers. *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved on December 19, 2008, from http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/1yr_arc_Articles.asp?Article=132996&Sn=BNEW&IssueID=28305&date=1-19-2006

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This article from the *Gulf Daily News* states that more than 460 Filipino workers who work in Bahrain have complained about labor abuses by their employers. Many of those workers are female domestic laborers who claim various forms of abuse such as being overworked, sexually harassed—or raped, or having been the victims of theft, contract violation, and illegal termination. According to the article, in late 2005, the Philippines Embassy in Bahrain sent a proposal to the Philippine Department of Labor and Employment requesting stricter employment regulations regarding Bahrainis hiring Filipino immigrants in order to reduce labor exploitation. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. del Rosario, E. (2007, May 13). 200 Thais fleeing pimps every year. *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/1yr_arc_Articles.asp?Article=182089&Sn=BNEW&IssueID=30054&date=5/13/2007

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article from the *Gulf Daily News* states that Thai women are trafficked into Bahrain each year to work as sex workers, some knowingly and some not. Thai women are sometimes forced into prostitution, but even those who are not forced, often experience exploitive conditions—including withheld wages—at the hands of their pimps. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Dhaka blacklisted for human trafficking. Faces possible US sanctions if records not improved by Oct. (2004, June 16). *The Daily Star*. Retrieved October 9, 2008, from http://www.thedailystar.net/2004/06/16/d4061601044.htm

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This article from *The Daily Star* reports that Bahrain is a destination country for women and girls trafficked from Bangladesh. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Ginete, A. (n.d.). Domestic servants are often subjected to various kinds of abuses. *Bahrain Tribune*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.bahrainrights.org/node/849

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
Involuntary Servitude: Construction, Domestic Labor

This article from the *Bahrain Tribune* states that migrant workers in Bahrain often wind up in involuntary servitude positions in the domestic labor and construction sectors where they experience nonpayment of wages, withheld passports, abuse, confinement, and high travel fees. According to the article, women from Eastern Europe and Thailand are also trafficked in for sexually exploitive purposes and other unspecified forced labor. The article concludes by citing recent governmental measures seeking to address the situation. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Hameed, K.T. (2006, January 21). Maids' shelter hit by cash shortage. *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved December 19, 2008, from http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/1yr_arc_Articles.asp?Article=133176&Sn=BNEW&IssueID=28307&date=1-21-2006

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

According to this article from the *Gulf Daily News*, a volunteer group in Bahrain that assists women who have been subject to labor exploitation in the domestic sector is in need of funding in order to expand their shelter and services. The article states that domestic workers who come to the shelter claim to have been overworked, underpaid, physically and/or sexually abused, and deprived of food or medical assistance, among other abuses. In addition, the volunteer group finds that many of those women are from India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

23. International Labour Organization. (2002). *Employment, social protection and social dialogue. An integrated policy framework for promoting decent work in Bahrain*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/arpro/beirut/infoservices/report/report11.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This ILO report includes the recommendation that Bahrain revise its labor laws so that they conform to ILO conventions it has already ratified, including eight related to forced labor. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

24. ILO. (2004, June). *Gender and migration in Arab States: The case of domestic workers*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.gender.gcim.org/attachements/Book%20in%20ArabStates.pdf

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This often cited ILO study on the conditions of migrant domestic workers in the Middle East reveals that foreign workers in Bahrain average 108-hour work weeks; do not receive overtime pay; are subject to controls on their movements, have their passports taken from them and withheld; and are frequently abused. The chapter on Bahrain is adapted from the al-Najjar study cited above. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

25. International Labour Organization. (2008). CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 105, Abolition of Forced Labour 1957 Bahrain (ratification: 1998), submitted: 2008. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Prison Labor: Unspecified

This ILO document, which requests action on Bahrain's part to bring its penal code into compliance with the ILO Abolition of Forced Labour convention, notes that Bahraini law allows prison sentences to include compulsory prison labor by inmates. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

26. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). Internationally-recognized core labour standards in Bahrain. Report for the WTO General Council Review of the trade policies of the Kingdom of Bahrain. Geneva, Switzerland: Author Retrieved September 2, 2008, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/WTO_TPR_Bahrain_final_16-July-07-2.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This ITUC report states that the majority of persons trafficked into Bahrain work in construction or as domestic workers, and that the conditions those workers face once in Bahrain often amount to forced labor. The report says employers withhold worker wages and passports, restrict their movements, and physically intimidate them to work, and that some women are forced into commercial sexual exploitation. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

27. Mahmood. (2006, August 17). Human trafficking claimed. *Bahraini.TV*. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from http://bahraini.tv/2006/08/07/human-trafficking-claimed/

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction
Human Trafficking: Construction

This *Bahraini.TV* news broadcast reports on a fire that killed 16 Indian construction workers at a labor camp in Bahrain. The fire has brought attention to the exploitive labor conditions of Indian construction workers in Bahrain that violate international trafficking laws. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

28. Malik, T. (2007, August 27). Over 470 firms flout midday working ban. *Arabian Business.com*. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from http://www.arabianbusiness.com/498398-over-470-firms-flout-midday-working-ban?ln=en

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Construction

This article reports that Bahraini officials are taking over 470 construction firms to court because those firms forced workers to work during Bahrain's recent mid-day working ban during July and August. Many workers forced to work during these times were

treated for heat exhaustion at local hospitals. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

29. National Human Rights Commission, et al. (2004). *A report on trafficking in women and children in India 2002-2003*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2008, from http://nhrc.nic.in/Documents/ReportonTrafficking.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    This (NHRC) report names Bahrain as one of the destination countries for women and children trafficked out of India. It also states that recruitment for labor into Bahrain does not always match true labor demand in the country. This leaves many incoming workers without work upon arrival, which immediately places them into an irregular migrant status. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

30. Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations. (2006, April 26). *Aide Memoire*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.un.org/ga/60/elect/hrc/bahrain.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    In this correspondence, the government of Bahrain—in announcing its desire to join the UN Human Rights Council—presents its commitment to human rights. In addition, the Bahraini government notes that it has launched a major campaign to fight human trafficking, including preparations to draft legislation. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

31. The Protection Project. (2005). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. Bahrain. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 16, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/bahrain.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor
    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor
    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This Protection Project report states that women and children are trafficked to Bahrain from Ethiopia, Thailand, the Philippines, and from the Eastern European countries of Belarus, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine to work primarily as domestic laborers and construction workers. Foreign workers in these fields are often subjected to exploitive labor practices from their employers. In addition, the report says women from Thailand

are brought in as tourists and then forced to work as prostitutes. The report concludes by examining Bahraini law and NGOs as they pertain to victims of forced labor. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

32. The Protection Project. (2007). *Combating trafficking in persons for labor exploitation in Bahrain (February 17-21, 2007)*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 19, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/news/trafficking_bahrain.htm

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This news release reports that the Protection Project conducted a training program in Bahrain for government officials and NGO representatives on the issue of trafficking in persons for labor exploitation; assisting participants with initiatives that had already begun, such as a shelter for abuse victims. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

33. Scalabrini Migration Center. (n.d.) *Bahrain*. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.smc.org.ph/amnews/amn060131/middleast/Bahrain060131.htm

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This (SMC) document reports on conditions in Bahrain relevant to Asian migrant workers, and it states that in 2005 there were over 1,000 complaints of abuse by Filipino migrant workers in Bahrain. Further, human rights groups have urged Bahraini authorities to look into claims that Indian children and women are being trafficked into the country for the purpose of sexual exploitation. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

34. Terzieff, J. (2008, January 7). Rights & Wrongs: Bahrain, Bloggers, China and Turkey. *World Politics Review*. Retrieved October 16, 2008, from http://www.worldpolitics review.com/article.aspx?id=1479

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This *World Politics Review* article reports on a newly passed law designed to combat trafficking in Bahrain and which the King is expected to sign. The law allows stiff penalties on those convicted of trafficking (up to $265,000 U.S.); and in cases where the victim is female, disabled, or below 15, the fines can be doubled. The law also provides for the establishment of two new agencies: an agency offering medical and psychological assistance to victims of trafficking, and another that is focused on ways to combat the phenomenon. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

35. Thai sex worker in Bahrain seeks to extricate friends caught in catch 22 situation. (n.d.). *Pattaya Daily News*. Retrieved September 2, 2008, from http://www.bahrainrights.org/en/node/1210

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This *Pattaya Daily* News article reports the story of a Thai woman who was lured to Bahrain with the promise of a good job and then forced to work as a sex worker. According to the article, she was able to escape to the Thai embassy, but had to pay daily living expenses, airfare home, and a fine of 4,000 Baht for every month she stayed past her visa, none of which she could afford. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

36. Torr, R. (2007, August 15). Cyber sex sites spur vice probe. *Gulf Daily News*. Retrieved September 2, 2008, from http://byshr.org/?p=56#more-56

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This *Gulf Daily News* article reports that the Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights (BYSHR) is investigating over 35 websites that offer sex to customers in Bahrain and other gulf countries. BYSHR expressed its concern that the girls on these websites are victims of trafficking who must work as prostitutes, paying up to 80 percent of their earnings to sponsors. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

37. Toumi, H. (2007, February 13). Bahrain activists hope for better protection for workers' rights. *Gulf News*. Retrieved September 2, 2008, from http://archive.gulfnews.com/articles/print_friendly_version.jsp?global_name=/channels/gulfnews_com/articles/07/02/13/10103942.html

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor

    This *Gulf News* article reports on an upcoming multi-agency workshop that will focus on combating labor trafficking and exploitive labor practices in Bahrain. According to the article, 270,000 of Bahrain's 710,000 total population is comprised of foreigners, most of whom come from Asia to work in construction and as domestic laborers. Many of them suffer exploitive labor practices. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

38. United Nations. (2006, November 1). *Press release: Expert on trafficking in persons ends visit to Bahrain*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/huricane/huricane.nsf/view01/58FAF1D58BE8FAAFC1257219005C3225?opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    Sigma Huda, the Special Rapporteur of the UN Commission on Human Rights on trafficking in persons, concluded her fact-finding visit to Bahrain by stating that human trafficking is prevalent in the country. Adults are trafficked in to work as domestic laborers, in the service industries and in other unspecified sectors. In addition, many of the total 300,000 migrant workers in Bahrain are victims of exploitive working conditions including workdays of from 14 to 16 hours, withheld wages, confinement, and abuse. According to the statement, female artists and entertainers who are trafficked into the country under false pretenses may end up working—sometimes under forced conditions—as prostitutes.

    Bahrain has promised to pass anti-trafficking legislation in the near future and has already created a safe house for victims. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

39. United Nations Human Rights Council. (2008). Universal periodic review: Report of the working group on the universal periodic review, Bahrain (General Assembly A/HRC/8/19 22 May 2008). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session1/BH/A_HRC_8_19_Bahrain_E.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report is a review of Bahrain's human rights status by a UN Human Rights Council working group, and includes comments by the government of Bahrain regarding its recently passed anti-trafficking law and services provided to victims of exploitive labor practices, focusing particularly on domestic workers. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

40. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Country reports on human rights practices 2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100593.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This 2007 U.S. government report states that numerous cases of forced labor were reported, especially among foreign domestic workers and individuals working illegally in unspecified sectors. Foreign domestic workers, which number 70,000 in Bahrain, are commonly victims of sexual exploitation by their employers and recruiting agencies. Many cases of Thai women forced into commercial sexual exploitation were also reported. According to the report, Bahrain is a destination country for workers trafficked from Southeast Asia, the Horn of Africa, and former Soviet states. These workers work primarily as domestic laborers, in light construction, and other unspecified sectors.

Trafficking in persons is not illegal in Bahrain, and domestic workers are not fully covered by the country's labor laws. In the case of forced labor, which is illegal, offending employers are penalized by either a fine of up to $2,650 or a prison sentence of up to two years. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

41. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State.

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Involuntary Servitude: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This U.S. government report states that workers from India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Ethiopia, and Eritrea migrate to Bahrain of their own free will to work in homes and as laborers. Some migrants, however, encounter the illegal withholding of their travel documents, non-payment of wages, confinement, and abuse—conditions amounting to involuntary servitude. There have also been cases of women from Thailand, Morocco, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia trafficked in for sexually exploitive purposes, including forced prostitution.

Bahrain has passed sufficiently stringent anti-trafficking legislation as well as legislation designed to protect migrant workers; however, it is placed on the Tier 2 watch list due to a lack of law enforcement and lack of formal procedure in identifying victims of trafficking. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

BANGLADESH: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asian Development Bank. (2002). Combating trafficking of women and children in *South Asia. Country paper: Bangladesh*. Manila, Philippines: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/adb_2002__trafficking_bangl.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Debt-Bondage: Factory
   Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Factory, Garments, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Slavery: Factory
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Garments, Marriage, Sexual Exploitation

   This report emphasizes the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) view that combating the trafficking of women and children contributes to its goal of poverty reduction and gender equality. The report highlights the dearth of concrete data to make an accurate estimate of the extent of trafficking in and from Bangladesh. In addition to internal trafficking in Bangladesh, it is also cited as a transit point for trafficking out of Myanmar. Contrary to general belief, the paper emphasizes that trafficked women and children are not only made to work as prostitutes, but also as domestic workers and in factories. It is also stated that most victims are not kidnapped but tricked or coerced. Prior vulnerabilities such as abuse at home are linked to migration and trafficking.

2. Asian Development Bank. (2003). *Combating trafficking of women and children in South Asia: Regional synthesis paper for Bangladesh, India and Nepal.* Manila, Philippines: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/adb_2003__trafficking_south.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments, Sexual Exploitation

   This document provides an overview of the trafficking situation in Bangladesh. The report does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods. It discusses the trafficking of children internally to work as domestic laborers, and anecdotal evidence suggests that girls are trafficked as laborers in the garment sector. The report stresses that no major studies examine the issue of trafficked labor in industrial sectors in Bangladesh.

3. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. (2003a). *Report on national child labour survey 2002-2003.* Dhaka, Bangladesh. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www. ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebe6f9fd61ab8d4b5baee49f3af95a284f?productId=746

   Source: Government Agency—Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Fishing, Forestry, Manufacturing, Mining, Service Industries, Trade, Transportation

This report, based on surveys undertaken in 2002 and 2003, is the first national-level survey of the extent of child labor in the country since the period 1995 to 1996. The results state that children from one fifth of all households work with more than 55 percent in agriculture, 28 percent in manufacturing, transportation and trade, and the rest working in various sectors such as, fishing, forestry, mining, hotel and restaurant service, construction, and the informal sector. For both boys and girls, approximately 19 percent of children work in rural areas compared to 15 percent who work in urban areas.

4. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. (2003b). *Report on the working children in the metropolitan cities of Bangladesh (establishment-based child labour survey) 2002-2003*. Dhaka, Bangladesh. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www. ilo.org/public/english/ region/asro/newdelhi/ipec/download/resources/bangladesh/bgdpubl03eng4.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

   Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Labor: Administration/Management, Agriculture, Automobile Repair/Maintenance, Chemical Products Manufacturing, Clerical, Community/Personal Services, Construction, Education Services, Footwear, Forestry, Leather Tannery, Manufacturing, Metalwork, Mining, Production, Professional/Technical, Quarrying, Retail, Rubber/Plastics, Sales, Service Industries, Storage, Tobacco, Trade, Transportation, Unspecified

   The report stated that while a large number of children are employed in the service industries (726), and professional or technical services (618), the majority of children work in some form of production (884). Children also work in other sectors including administration/managerial positions, clerical work, sales, agriculture, and transportation. Twenty-six establishments in the Rajshahi metropolitan city reported recruiting children by paying their families or guardians. The report likened this method of recruitment to bonded labor and noted that 4.2 percent of all establishments reported using this technique. The report did not state the roles of children in these establishments.

   The survey was conducted in six major metropolitan cities via questionnaires completed by establishments, children working in the establishments, and other working children. The main aim of the survey was to obtain a comprehensive picture of child workers ages 5 to 17 years who worked for salaries or wages. Questionnaires for the latter group covered information such as job satisfaction and health among other topics. This report based on surveys in 2002-2003 is a follow-up survey to the National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) in Bangladesh.

5. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. (2003c). *Report on baseline survey of working children in automobile establishments 2002-2003*. Dhaka, Bangladesh. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/2003 _bng_ auto.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Child Labor: Automobile Industry

The survey aimed to estimate the incidence and distribution of child workers in automobile establishments. Based on a sample of 350 workshops and 380 child workers, the survey looks at the age distribution of the child workers, the hours worked, average incomes, health situations and working conditions, among other variables. The report notes that 77.6 percent of children employed in the automobile industry are in mechanical and engine work, while 19.5 percent labor in dent and body work, 9.7 percent paint, 8.5 percent are in electrical work, 3.7 percent repair seats, and 2.9 percent work in other jobs. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. (2003d). *Baseline survey on child workers in welding establishments 2002-2003*. Dhaka, Bangladesh. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/ 2003_welding_bangladesh.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Brick-breaking, Crafts, Factories, Fishing Processing, Stone Breaking, Street Vending, Welding

   Based on a sample of 404 establishments and 434 child workers, this report found an estimated 39,031 children working in the welding industry. Thirty-two percent of these children are unpaid apprentices while 29 percent are paid as regular employees. Children participate in grill work, window and door work, iron furniture making, and the welding of old utensils and furniture. Additionally, the report notes that 22.9 percent of children are also found to work as street vendors, 5.7 percent are brick and stone breakers,16.1 percent are in factories, 4.8 percent are in the agricultural sector, 2.3 percent work in crafts, 0.7 percent in fish processing, and 0.4 percent work as beggars.

7. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. (2004a). *Baseline survey on child workers in battery recharging/recycling sector 2002-2003*. Dhaka, Bangladesh. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/2004_ battery_bangladesh.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

   Child Labor: Battery Recharging/Recycling, Brick-chipping, Crafts, Factory, Fishing

   Based on a sample of 416 establishments and 416 child workers, the results reveal that nearly 16.1 percent of child laborers in Bangladesh are factory workers, 5.7 percent are brick and stone breakers, 4.8 percent are agricultural workers, 2.3 percent are involved in craft work, and 0.7 percent are in the fishing industry. An additional 39.1 percent of child laborers work more than 9 hours a day in the battery recharging sector. Furthermore, children perform multiple duties in this sector including recharging work, repairing work, and acid filling. Some child laborers are paid as regular workers, but the majority of child laborers are considered unpaid apprentices. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. (2004b). *Report of the baseline survey on child workers in road transport sector 2003*. Dhaka, Bangladesh. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/ 2003_bng_roadtransport.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

   Child Labor: Begging, Brick/Stone Breaking, Crafts, Factories, Fish Processing, Rickshaw Pulling, Street Vendors, Transportation

   The report states that the road transportation sector is predominantly urban-based, with only male children found working in this sector. The report notes that more than 70 percent of child laborers in the transportation industry work beyond 9 hours per day. Children work as helpers and conductors, drivers of rickshaws, vans, and pull carts, as street vendors, beggars, brick and stone breakers, in factories, and in the agriculture, fish processing, and crafts industries.

   The survey is one of five undertaken in sectors considered especially hazardous for children. Unlike the other studies in this series, this was a location/site-based survey rather than an establishment-based survey.

9. Bangladesh Shishu Aadhikar Forum (BSAF). (2003). *BSAF's alternative report on the implementation of UNCRC in Bangladesh 1996-2000.* Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.34/ Bangladesh_BSAF_ngo_report.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Construction, Deep-Sea Fishing, Domestic Labor, Garments, Glassware, Leather Tannery, Matches and Fireworks, Scavenging, Slate Making, Transportation

   According to this report, an estimated 7 million children (or 10 percent of all children) are child laborers. The report states that child labor constitutes 42 percent of the informal sector, and 60 percent of all labor in the agricultural, domestic, informal, and self-employed sectors. The report does not provide a sector-wise break down of the incidence of child labor in each of the industries cited.

   The report was prepared by the Bangladesh Shishu Aadhikar Forum (BSAF), an apex body of 133 NGOs working to promote and protect child rights in Bangladesh. It is an alternative report to that submitted by the government as a follow up to Bangladesh's ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Based on desk research and workshops held in different parts of the country, the report evaluates the situation of children in Bangladesh with reference to the articles of the UNCRC and also makes recommendations in various areas of child rights, including child labor.

10. Bangladesh National Women Lawyers' Association. (2007). NGO report on the optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Bangladesh_OPSC_NGO_report.doc

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report cites domestic and community sexual abuse of girls and boys in addition to pornography, prostitution and trafficking. It also points out the delicate nature of tackling these issues in Bangladesh. While the Bangladesh government has signed the protocol, it has not been very effective in implementation of the spirit of the convention. Recommendations are made in areas where urgent attention is needed. The Bangladesh National Women Lawyers' Association also recommends translating the protocol into Bengali and widely disseminating it. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

11. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee/Research and Evaluation Division (BRAC/RED). (2005). *Inheriting extreme poverty: Household aspirations, community attitudes and childhood in northern Bangladesh.* Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.bracresearch.org/publications/iep_text.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Domestic Labor, Garments, Porting, Soap, Transportation

    This report evaluates the influence of community institutions and actors on the inheritance of extreme poverty. Children work in the agricultural sector, various factories producing soaps, Bidi or cigarettes, and garments as well as in the transportation sector as rickshaw and ferry drivers. Girls are commonly found in the domestic labor sector and both boys and girls earn a living by collecting firewood and cow dung. The study undertaken in two communities in northern Bangladesh finds little progress in attitudes to child labor. Parents, community members, and the children themselves view early entrance into the world of work as the inevitable consequence of extreme poverty. However, the report finds progress on matters of schooling and early marriage. The document does not provide a sector-wise breakdown of the incidence of child labor in each of the industries cited in the report.

12. Blanchet, T. (2001). *Lost innocence, stolen childhoods*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: The University Press Limited.

    Source: Other—Book

    Child Labor: Begging, Bidi (hand-rolled cigarettes), Domestic Labor, Factory, Garbage Collection, Garments, Sexual Exploitation

This book, first published in 1996, focuses on boys and girls ages 8 to 16 in Bangladesh. The author focuses on the different ways children are perceived and treated, based on their socioeconomic standing. Children from well-off families are expected to study hard, while being served in the home by other children of similar age who work as servants. The author focuses on child workers in rural Bidi factories, domestic servants in Dhaka, as well as girls in brothels. The author argues that the inefficiency of and corruption in the government are important reasons for the inability of existing laws to safeguard children.

13. Centre for Policy Dialogue. (2003). *Child labour policy of Bangladesh: What are we looking for?* Report No. 61. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.cpd-bangladesh.org/publications/dr/DR-61.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Slavery: Unspecified

    Based on a dialogue among representatives of policymakers, politicians, academia, civil society, development agencies and NGOs, this paper aims to identify gaps in knowledge and develop a research agenda that will inform formulation of national policy with respect to child labor. The discussants highlighted several overarching issues: (1) the need for child workers' perspectives; (2) the urgency to focus on the worst forms of child labor such as prostitution, trafficking, pornography, and child slavery; (3) the necessity of stronger monitoring mechanisms to implement laws; (4) the importance of better networking among those involved with child labor issues; and (5) the imperative to focus on poverty as the major underlying cause of child labor.

14. Child labour on rise in Jamalpur, Dinajpur. (2004). *Daily News Monitoring Service.* Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://bangladesh-web.com/view.php?hid Date=2004-12-07&hidType=LOC&hidRecord=000000000000000028614

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Brick Fields, Cigarette Rolling, Construction, Garages, Hotels, Workshops

    This news article discusses the rise in child labor in Bangladesh, in areas such as hotels, brick fields, workshops, garages, and construction sites. Malnutrition and overwork are cited as threats to healthy child development. Of particular concern is the cigarette rolling industry, where many children suffer from lung disease. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

15. Coomaraswamy, R., & Satkunathan, A. (2006). Anti-child trafficking legislation in Asia: A six-country review (Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Indonesia). Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/ilo2006.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report assesses the inadequacies of national and international legal frameworks in addressing the problem of child trafficking across borders for work as domestic servants, prostitutes, and camel jockeys. Based on a review of the legal framework in the six countries, including Bangladesh, as well as national and regional consultations with government officials, employers, and worker organizations, the report includes case studies and recommendations.

The document states that Bangladesh has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the optional protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, ILO convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, the 1949 Convention on the Suppression of Traffic of Persons, and the 1956 Slavery Convention. The report states that trafficked children are also used as bonded labor but does not mention the type of work involved. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Daily News Monitoring Service. (2004, December 7). *Child labour on rise in Jamalpur, Dinajpur*. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from: http://bangladesh-web.com/view.php?hidDate=2004-12-07&hidType=LOC&hidRecord=00000000 00000000028614

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Automobile Industry, Bidi (Cigarettes), Brick Breaking, Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Transportation, Welding

This news report from Bangladesh documents the rise in child labor in two northern districts of Bangladesh, and attributes the cause to rising poverty. It is estimated that 20,000 child workers under the age of 12 are working in Jamalpur, while more than 30,000 are working in Dinajpur. In addition to domestic service, children are reported to work in brick fields, construction sites, hotels, automobile garages, and as rickshaw pullers. Also, a large number of boys and girls are working in hazardous jobs such as bidi and welding factories and workshops.

17. Delap, E. (2001). Economic and cultural forces in the child labour debate: Evidence from urban Bangladesh. *Journal of Development Studies, 37*(4), 1–22.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Brick Breaking, Domestic Labor, Firewood Collection, Garments, Porting, Restaurant Work, Shop Work, Street Vending

This article evaluates the relative importance of economic and cultural factors as determinants of child labor. Drawing on data from slum households in Dhaka, Bangladesh, the author concludes that poverty and income stability are important determinants for child labor but other cultural norms and factors also influence the

decision to put children to work. These factors include gender norms (such as girls staying indoors), age subordination (younger people are required to do more menial tasks such as gathering firewood), and the cultural importance of avoiding idleness.

The article states that boys and girls are found to be involved in income-generating activities as well as unpaid household work. Girls are more likely to be engaged in household chores such as child care, cooking, firewood collection, and other household work. Most income-generating labor by girls involves work in garment factories, but also activities such as brick breaking. Boys are more likely to perform tasks such as shopping and firewood collection for the household. Income-generating activities for boys include shop work, street vending, as well as garment manufacturing. Both boys and girls are engaged in work by the age of eight although light household work is done by girls as young as five. Boys work an average of 7.7 hours in income-generating activities while girls work 10 hours a day.

The study was based on both qualitative and quantitative surveys of slum households in the slums of Dhaka Bangladesh. The qualitative surveys involved 30 to 45 households while the quantitative data was derived from a survey of 700 households.

18. Doftori, M. R. (2004). *Education and child labour in developing countries: A study on the role of non-governmental organisations in Bangladesh and Nepal*. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/val/sospo/vk/doftori/educatio. pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This doctoral study states that children are trafficked both inside the country and abroad but does not give specific destinations. This study does not provide data on specific agricultural products for which child labor is used, nor does it give specific breakdowns of child labor in different sectors of the economy.

    The primary focus of this study is to assess the role of NGOs that address the issue of child labor and education in Bangladesh and Nepal. Based on interviews, observations and analyses of documents, the study examines the role of NGOs in the education of child workers. A significant finding is that poverty need not be a barrier to the education of child workers. Taking a lesson from the experience of NGOs, the author argues that rescheduling school hours and vacations can go a long way towards resolving the conflicts between children's work and education.

19. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes, and International and Integrated Community and Industrial Development, Bangladesh. (2006). *The boys and the bullies: A situational analysis report on prostitution of boys in Bangladesh.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/publica tions/Boy_Prostitution/PDF/Bangladesh_Part1.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report, prepared by International and Integrated Community and Industrial Development, is one among a few studies specifically focused on the sexual exploitation of boys in Bangladesh. The study finds that prostitution among boys on the streets is a relatively widespread and under-reported phenomenon. Most of the boys involved end up on the street due to poverty, abuse, and dislocation. The study points out that due to the taboos around homosexuality, and the perception that boys are not as "harmed" as girls, the problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children has focused mostly on female children.

The study is based on a sample of 50 boy prostitutes in Dhaka and Chittagong using a Rapid Appraisal Method with semi-structured questionnaires, focus group discussions, informal discussions with boys involved, pimps and NGOs. Customers of the boys have not been directly interviewed. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. Feldman, S., & Larson, D. (2004). Bangladesh. *Child labor in a global view.* Westport and London: Greenwood Press.

Source: Other—Book

Child Debt-bondage: Agriculture, Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Garments, Unspecified
Child Labor: Agriculture, Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Garments, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The garment manufacturing sector has both been a source of economic emancipation for women and a prominent employer of children until the introduction of the Harkin bill in the United States Congress, which effectively forced factory owners to let go of their child workers. An estimated 10,000 to 30,000 children, mostly girls, were said to be employed in the garment manufacturing industry. Poor working conditions for garment workers in this leading export sector of Bangladesh is described. Additionally, the occurrence of debt-bondage, a phenomenon in which children's labor results from their parents' debts, is also noted. The paper also discusses trafficking of children and emphasizes the link between social and economic vulnerability and victimization by traffickers. In recent years, trafficking of children increased. Girls are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 20,000 women and children are trafficked out of the country annually.

21. Foundation for Research on Educational Planning and Development. (2003). *A baseline survey of street children in Bangladesh*. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/2003_streetchildren_bangl adesh.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Flower Sales, Paper Pickers, Petty Crime, Pick-pocketing, Porters, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Polishing

This survey aimed to estimate the incidence and distribution of child labor among street children including the age and gender distribution of the child workers, the hours worked, average incomes, health situations and working conditions, among other variables. Street children are predominantly males (97.56 percent) although girls (2.44 percent) are also found on the streets. The report found the majority of children worked as agricultural laborers, beggars, coolies (porters), domestic workers, flower sellers, mintis (porters), and paper pickers. Coolies are generally registered with the authorities, while mintis are usually not. Dhaka division had the largest number of street children, while Chittagong had the largest number for a city. The report does not provide information on the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. Global March Against Child Labour. (2006). *Review of child labour, education and poverty agenda: Bangladesh country report 2006.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/images/bangladesh-report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Automobile, Battery Recycling, Brick-chipping, Brick-making, Construction, Cotton Weaving, Cultivators, Domestic Labor, Garage, Garments, Leather, Manufacturing, Mica Mining, Stone Breaking, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Silk, Slate Mining, Stone Breaking, Tannery, Trade, Transportation, Welding

With a focus on the educational status of children, this report also analyzes the magnitude, age composition, and distribution of child labor in Bangladesh. Citing statistics from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, the report states that there were 4.97 million working children in Bangladesh (3.56 million boys and 1.43 million girls) from 2002 to 2003. Child labor is reported to have declined 22.46 percent from 1995 to1996. Moreover, the decline has been much larger for girls (43.35 percent) than boys (5.51 percent). The main reason cited for the large decline for girls is the release of girls from garment factories after the signing of the MOU.

Additionally, 17.5 percent of children between the ages of 5 and 17 years are laborers. Also, 56 percent of children are reported to work in the agricultural sector, 18 percent in industry, and 26 percent in the service sector. The majority of children (93 percent) work in the informal sector and 15 percent are reported to be working in hazardous occupations. In terms of hazardous work, almost 16,000 children work in the automobile sector, 5,513 in the battery sector, 30,585 in transport, and 39,000 in welding. The report does not provide information on the specific number of children in the other sectors mentioned.

23. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Bangladesh*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 28, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/bangladesh.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Soldiering
Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This document states that children are engaged in involuntary servitude in the domestic labor sector, and they are in Bangladesh's armed forces. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

24. Insight News Television. (n.d.). *Bangladesh*: *Child labour.* [Web Video]. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.insightnewstv.com/c27_ban/

Source: Other—Video

Child Labor: Battery Casing, Bottle Making, Brick Breaking, Domestic Labor, Garments

This short documentary video highlights the situation of child garment workers who were fired as a result of the Harkin bill enacted into law by the U.S. Congress. In order to maintain business contracts, many garment factories in Bangladesh complied with the requirement to refrain from the use of child labor and released child workers. Many of these children reportedly ended up in other less pleasant work such as domestic service or more hazardous jobs such as manufacturing battery casings. The documentary provides a window into the harsh world of working children in several Bangladeshi factories manufacturing battery casings, garments, and bottles.

25. Integrated Community and Industrial Development in Bangladesh. (2002). *Rapid assessment on trafficking in children for exploitative employment in Bangladesh.* Kathmandu: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebe6f9fd61ab8d4b5baee49f3af95a284f?productId=772

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Labor: Agriculture, Bidi (cigarettes), Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Earth Work/ Digging, Handicrafts, Rice Husking, Rickshaw Pulling, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transportation
Child Trafficking: Bidi (cigarettes), Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The report notes that while trafficking is on the rise, its magnitude is hard to determine. Both boys and girls are trafficked to work in bidi factories, prostitution, and camel jockeying. The report states that children are trafficked for the purpose of bonded and forced labor for sexual exploitation. The report does not, however, specifically state which industries use bonded labor practices. Girls are trafficked internally and abroad mainly to work in bidi manufacturing and for sexual exploitation.

This study used a combination of literature review, focus group discussions, and interviews with informants, institutions, and survivors, as well as short household surveys in three districts covering 450 households.

26. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Bangladesh.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandardsban gladesh2006.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Bidi (Cigarettes), Brick Breaking, Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Leather, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Servitude: Domestic Labor
    Forced Child Labor: Fishing

    This report highlights inadequate enforcement of child labor laws, and states that despite the prohibition of forced labor, there is a widespread use of forced child labor in the fishing industry. Children are forced to work five months out of the year in fish farms, where they are persistently treated poorly. Moreover, child labor is also found in the agricultural, bidi (hand-rolled cigarettes) industry, domestic labor, camel jockeying, and in leather manufacturing. Children work at a very young age, often incurring injuries.

    The report states that Bangladesh has ratified seven of eight ILO core labor conventions, but has not ratified ILO Convention 138. However, enforcement of the ratified conventions is found to be very weak. In addition to the prohibition of forced and bonded labor, the Factories Acts and Shops and Establishments Act outline inspection guidelines, as well as provide for further development of laws against forced labor. These laws and activities, however, are poorly enforced and forced labor is common in informal industries.

27. International Labour Organization, and International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2004). Combined evaluation of ILO/IPEC garment sector projects as part of the "Memorandum of Understanding" with the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebe6f9fd61ab 8d4b5baee49f3af95a284f?productId=633

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Garments

    This report is an evaluation of the process and achievements arising from the projects implemented under the memorandum of understanding (MOU), signed by the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The MOU was implemented to remove and rehabilitate child workers in the garment industry and provide them with education and skills training. The findings stated in the report include virtual elimination of child labor from the garment sector (less than one

percent of factories still employ children) and improved labor standards in the garments industry. However, out of the 27,951 child laborers identified, only 31 percent of the MOU children had received education, 7 percent received skills training, and 1.6 percent of the MOU children's families received micro-credit. The capacity of BGMEA and the government of Bangladesh to carry out monitoring without ILO support were not yet established.

28. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *Making decent work an Asian goal: Combating child labour in Asia and the Pacific:* Progress and challenges. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved September 25, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebe6f9fd61ab8d4b5baee49f3af95a284f?productId=189

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Automobile Industry, Battery Recharging, Bidi (Cigarettes), Construction, Domestic Labor, Garments, Leather Tanning, Match Making, Transportation, Unspecified, Welding
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report argues that child labor needs to be tackled in national development framework policies, including those related to poverty reduction and education for all. In Bangladesh, child labor is prevalent in the automobile repair, battery recharging, domestic labor, match-making, street-based activities, transportation, and welding industries. The report does not further specify the kinds of street-based activities, nor does it provide information regarding the purpose for the trafficking of children. The report, however, details the situation of child labor in the garment manufacturing industry and the pioneering partnership between ILO-IPEC, government of Bangladesh, and the BGMEA in monitoring the industry and providing education for former child workers.

29. International Labour Organization. (2005b). CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 Bangladesh (ratification: 2001) Published: 2005. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Camel Jockeys, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This document by the ILO provides comments of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in response to reports by the government on the issues of child trafficking as well as child domestic service. Additionally, the document mentions the government's view that child domestic-work is a longstanding practice and that it does not constitute forced or bonded labor in general. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

30. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Baseline survey on child domestic labour (CDL) in Bangladesh. Dhaka, Bangladesh:* Author. Retrieved September 25, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009ceb3f8a21d6662343339400bb9e3ab16ef2?productId=4647

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    Based on a survey undertaken by the Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR) in Dhaka, in conjunction with the ILO Dhaka Office, the study maps the nature and extent of Child Domestic Labour in Bangladesh. Findings suggest that about 12 percent of all domestic workers are children ranging in age from 6 to 17 years. The majority of child domestic workers are female (78 percent) and almost 50 percent have never attended schools. Child Domestic Workers work an average of nine hours a day and seven days a week. While children report abuse by employers (slapping, beating, and scolding), a surprising majority of child domestic workers (78 percent) claim to be treated well. Most employers are unaware of the minimum legal age for employment. The report did not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

31. International Labour Organization. (2007). *IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2006.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://labordoc.ilo.org/cgibin/Pwebrecon.cgi?Search_Arg=IPEC+action+against+child+labour+Highlights+2006&SL=None&Search_Code=TALL&PID=h7OpPu0_7nBP8I4EMch8V9BPtnRgI&SEQ=20071029214927&CNT=30&HIST=1

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Battery Recycling, Domestic Labor, Embroidery, Tailoring

    The report cites girls are withdrawn from school after basic literacy in order to work at home or be placed in domestic service elsewhere. This report describes the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) initiatives that address the disadvantages girls face. The report encourages them to continue schooling and it also motivates parents to let their daughters continue their education. The report mentions several informal occupations that have a very high incidence of girl child labor such as, battery recycling, tailoring, and embroidery.

32. Khair, S. (2005). *Child labour in Bangladesh: A forward looking policy study.* Dhaka, Bangladesh: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebe6f9fd61ab8d4b5baee49f3af95a284f?productId=979

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Automobile Industry, Baking, Bidi (cigarettes), Domestic Labor, Embroidery Flower Sales, Food Processing and Canning, Garments, Glassware, Handicrafts, Junk Collectors, Leather Work, Messenger, Metalwork, Packers, Pottery, Shrimp Factory, Service Industry, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Toys, Transportation, Weaving and Spinning

This study surveyed 42.4 million children ages 5 to 17 years, of which an estimated 7.4 million were child laborers. Additionally, about 5.4 million child workers were boys, while 2.0 million were girls. The study states that child labor is prevalent in the rural areas with an estimated 65.4 percent of children working in the agricultural sector. Moreover, 8.2 percent children work in manufacturing, while 24.6 percent of children work in the service industries, of which 14.3 percent work in domestic service.

This study is a review of the current knowledge of the state of child labor and its effects on child development in Bangladesh. Based on literature reviews and multi-stakeholder dialogues, the study explores conceptual and legal issues as well as state policies and programs. The study emphasizes the need to revisit the issue of child labor and identify realistic policy options for intervention. Furthermore, it explores the link between child labor, economic conditions, and education, stressing the need to make education inclusive for underprivileged children for whom the cost of attending school can be prohibitively expensive. The paper attempts to identify gaps in knowledge for policy formulation and a research agenda for future policymaking. The report did not provide further information regarding the incidence of child labor in each of the industries named above.

33. Macro International Inc. (2008). Bangladesh in-country research and data collection on child labor in country. Calverton, MD: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Brick Kilns, Deep Sea Fishing, Fish Processing & Drying, Jute, Pulses, Rice, Ship Breaking, Wheat
Child Labor: Bidi, Brick Kilns, Deep Sea Fishing, Embroidery, Fish Processing & Drying, Garments, Gul Factories, Jute, Leather Tanneries, Plastic Factories, Pulses, Rice, Salt Production & Refining, Ship Breaking, Shoe Making, Shrimp Processing, Soap Making, Steel Furniture Making, Steel Re-Rolling Mills, Tobacco, Weaving, Wheat, Wooden Furniture Making

In March 2008, Macro International Inc. carried out document collection and interviews of key informants in Bangladesh as part of a research contract funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. This research focused on the incidence of child labor, and government policies and programs to combat child labor. Areas of Bangladesh visited included: several towns and villages in the southwest coastal regions of Khulna, Barisal, and Chittagong; northern region of Rajshahi; northeastern region of Sylhet; and Dhaka region, including the capital Dhaka City.

Evidence was found of child labor in the production of agricultural goods (rice, jute, pulses, and wheat), furniture (wooden and steel), bidis or hand rolled cigarettes, bricks,

gul (similar to chewing tobacco), salt, leather, embroidery and hand looming of saris, lungi, and Shalwar Kameez and other garments, soap in factories, and plastic factories making household products (plastic jugs, buckets, jars, pots, etc.). Additionally, children are involved in various aspects of fish processing and drying, deep sea fishing, shrimp processing, ship breaking, steel re-rolling, as well as large and small shoe-making factories. Children in debt bondage or bonded labor were found working in brick kilns, deep sea fishing, fish processing and drying, and in the agricultural sector.

34. Masud, T., & Masud, C. (2001). *A kind of childhood.* Producer: Trudie Styler and Susan Bissell. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from ttp://www.directcinema.com/dcl/title.php?id=407&list=407

Source: Other—Video

Child Labor: Flower Sales, Street Vending, Transportation

This documentary film highlights the plight of young children forced by circumstances to earn a living on the streets of Dhaka, Bangladesh. The film follows the main character over a period of six years as he struggles to maintain his health and education while working as a helper and then a taxi driver on the streets of Dhaka. The film also includes other children who live and work on the streets in such jobs as tea-stall vendor and flower seller. The film provides an insightful glimpse into the life and environment of child workers in urban Bangladesh. The film does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

35. Masum, M. (2002). Eradication of hazardous child labour in Bangladesh: The need for an integrated strategy. *International Journal of Children's Rights,* 10(3), 233–268.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Bidi (Hand-Rolled Cigarettes), Communication, Manufacturing, Matches, Transportation

The paper identifies rural poverty as the main cause of child labor in Bidi and match manufacturing industries. The employment of casual workers over regularly employed adults is increasing in both industries. Child workers are used in the Bidi industry through an indirect mechanism of incentives created for workers. Adult workers are issued cards with authorized daily production quotas far larger than they can themselves produce. Thus, adult workers have an incentive to employ family members, including children, to fulfill production quotas. Employers are well aware of this and provide work space for the workers and children at their factories.

Workers are paid less than the government mandated minimum wage for this sector, thus allowing employers to appropriate the gains from using lower paid children. A similar situation was found in the match industry with the important difference that newer automated factories employed skilled adults. Factories that were manually operated were able to stay in business only by employing lower-paid women and children as casual workers. Boys and girls were used for hazardous work such as chopping wood as well as

filling matchboxes. Almost 30percent of these children were never enrolled in schools. Of those enrolled, about 45.7percent of boys and 49.5percent of girls dropped out of school after starting work in the factories. The article states that over 65 percent of child workers in Bangladesh work in the agricultural sector. As is the case in the agricultural sector, boys tend to be slightly more employed than girls, with an estimated 8.2percent of all child laborers working in manufacturing. Additionally, about 1.8 percent of children are found to be working in transportation and communications sectors.

36. The Protection Project. (2002). *Bangladesh*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_bangladesh_4.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document notes that between 10,000 and 29,000 children are in the commercial sex industry in Bangladesh. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of products.

37. Salmon, C. (2005). Child labor in Bangladesh: Are children the last economic resource of the household? *Journal of Developing Societies, 21,* 33. London: Sage Publications.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Garments, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade

    This empirical paper on child labor in Bangladesh uses data from the 2000 Labor Force Survey and finds support for the hypothesis that child labor is a consequence of poverty. Almost one fifth of all children are laborers and children constitute almost 10 percent of the labor force. The majority of child workers are in the agricultural sector. Boys make up about 58 percent of all child workers and girls constitute 42 percent. Following agriculture, most children work in the service sector; in urban areas boys are mostly in trade, hotel, and restaurant work (37 percent) and girls are primarily in household services (32 percent). In manufacturing, girls are almost exclusively in garment manufacturing, while boys have more diversified occupations. Girls made up about 70 percent of all child workers in the garment sector. In the poorest of families, children's incomes constitute almost 50 percent of household income. Given the differences in labor patterns between boys and girls, the author recommends a gender-specific approach to address the problem of child labor in Bangladesh.

38. Sarwar, S., & Rahman, S. (2005). *Urbanization, rural to urban migration, and the street children in hazardous condition: A case study in Rajshahi city.* Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.childjustice.org/docs/ sarwar2005.pdf

    Source: NGO

Child Labor: Carpet Factory, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Political Protests, Sales, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling, Street Vending, Tailoring, Transportation

This report focuses on rural-urban migration in Bangladesh and the consequent hazardous living and working conditions of street children, most of whom are migrants from rural areas. Poverty, broken families, and economic desperation drive large numbers of children to live and work on the streets. The paper cites an estimate of 11,377 street children are in Rajshahi city. Based on a survey of 100 children (80 male and 20 female) in Rajshahi, the report is a snapshot of the activities in which the children engage. Children are not only engaged in various commercial activities, but many are involved with criminal elements and are used for smuggling and prostitution. Street children are also paid by political parties to engage in violent activities during strikes and demonstrations. Additionally, the report notes the involvement of children in a range of labor activities including carpet factories, domestic service, garbage collection, street vending, tailoring, and transportation. Moreover, children are also used for the purpose of sexual exploitation, smuggling, and political violence.

39. Save the Children UK. (2005). Children's views and definitions of harmful work: Implications for policies and practice. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Author.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cigarettes, Fishing

This report draws on consultations with children to guide policy development in preventing the use of children in hazardous forms of labor. Children are subjected to compulsory overtime work, being forced to work overnight, beatings or abusive treatment, physical risks, and job insecurity. It is noted that, in the fishing industry, children are at risk of attacks by crocodiles, tigers, and snakes; and in the cigarette rolling industry, children are at risk of exposure to tobacco dust. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

40. Save the Children Sweden. (2006). *South and Central Asia convergence of working children.* Kathmandu, Nepal: Author.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This conference report describes the meeting of 40 working children from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Tajikistan. The discussion acknowledges that child work has yielded both positive and negative experiences for children. However, it is believed that the participation of child workers in the meeting will lead to better policymaking and legislation for the protection of children. For Bangladesh, it is reported that child labor laws are not obeyed, and that the money-making potential is greater in hazardous types of work. In some instances, children are paid only after three or four

months of work. Information regarding forced labor in the production of products is not included.

41. Save the Children UK. (2006). *Bangladesh: Country brief—2006*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/bang.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Automobile Industry, Domestic Labor, Fish Factory, Porting, Sales, Shrimp Factory, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This country brief summarizes some of the organization's concerns regarding child labor and the protection of children from violence in Bangladesh. Children, especially girls and the disabled, suffer from abuse both inside and outside the home. While the document states that children are also kidnapped and trafficked for exploitation, it does not specifically mention the purposes of trafficking or the labor sectors. Early child marriages of girls are also seen as a problem. The organization is working with parents and other community groups to change attitudes about children. The paper does not provide an activity-specific breakdown of the incidence of child labor in each of the industries cited.

42. Terre des Homes—Italy. (2005). *Brothel-based and floating sex workers in Bangladesh: Living conditions and socio-economic status.* Milan: Author. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tdh_2005_brothel_based_floating_sex_workers_bangladesh_10.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report details the living and socioeconomic conditions of sex workers in Bangladesh. The report states that girls enter the commercial sex industry primarily due to deception, abuse, coercion, rape, and poverty. It also notes that girls are sometimes forced to work in the sex industries. However, the report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

43. Thomas, H. (2002). *Combating trafficking of women and children in South Asia: Country paper, Bangladesh.* Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/adb_2002__trafficking_bangl.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments, Sexual Exploitation

    This report, written for the Asian Development Bank, discusses the trafficking of women and girls in Bangladesh. The report notes that comprehensive studies on trafficking in

Bangladesh have not been completed, meaning that estimates on the size of the trafficked population are incomplete. The document mentions that young girls are trafficked within the country to work as domestic laborers and in the garment industry.

44. United Nations Children's Fund and International Labour Organization. (2004). *Addressing child labour in the Bangladesh garment industry 1995-2001.* Dhaka, Bangladesh: Authors. Retrieved October 6, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebe6f9fd61ab8d4b5baee49f3af95a284f?productId=219

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Brick Breaking, Garments, Rickshaw Pulling, Sexual Exploitation

This report evaluates a program that responds to government efforts to eliminate child labor from the garment industry by providing educational resources for former child laborers. The report states that between 40,000 and 50,000 children were removed from the garment industry. Subsequently, some children were driven to seek work in other hazardous forms of labor such as brick-chipping or prostitution. The document does not provide further information regarding the use of child labor in the production of goods.

45. United Nations Population Fund. (2002). Trafficking *in women, girls, and boys.* Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/266_filename_ Traf ficking.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that children in Bangladesh are trafficked for work as beggars, domestic laborers, or commercial sex workers. The document does not provide information on the use of child labor in the production of products.

46. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Bangladesh: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61705.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Battery Recharging, Camel Jockeying, Carpentry, Domestic Labor, Fish Industry, Garments, Metal Works, Saw milling, Sexual Exploitation, Welding
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The report notes that the trafficking of children continues to be widespread in Bangladesh and abroad. Girls as young as 10 are often trafficked to work as prostitutes in brothels in large numbers. Additionally, child marriages remain a problem, despite the legal age of marriage is 18 years. The report notes that children are also found working as domestic

servants, in fish and shrimp farms manufacturing garments, welding and metal works, saw mills, carpentry, and the battery recharging sector.

The government has made some effort regarding child marriages by providing a stipend to parents who keep their daughters in school until the legal age of marriage.

47. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report by the U.S. Department of State on trafficking around the world lists Bangladesh as a Tier 2 country. The report cites Bangladesh as a source country for the trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation and domestic labor. The report also cites internal trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, bonded labor and domestic servitude. Both girls and boys are said to be trafficked. The report also mentions underage male prostitution in Bangladesh, apparently an under-reported problem. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

48. White, S. (2002). From the politics of poverty to the politics of identity? Child rights and working children in Bangladesh. *Journal of International Development, 14,* 725–735.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Sales

The article states that children often perform some type of street work such as garbage collection and casual labor. Additionally, children are employed in shops and workshops, as live-in domestic servants and perform agricultural work. However, the paper does not describe or address the data collected from these interviews directly. Rather, the author questions the prevailing tendency to focus on children's rights rather than their welfare. In particular she distinguishes between the views of international and national development agency workers. The author states that national workers have a tendency to see a lack of children's rights embedded in the local culture, while international workers advocate for the concept of children's rights. The author suggests that such a view coincides with the agendas of donor agencies.

This paper is based on field research by the author in Dhaka and a rural area of Bangladesh. Development agency staff as well as street and working children were interviewed.

BANGLADESH: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asian Development Bank. (2003). *Combating trafficking of women and children in South Asia: Regional synthesis paper for Bangladesh, India, and Nepal*. Manila, Philippines: Author. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/adb_2003__trafficking_south.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments, Sexual Exploitation

   This document provides an overview of the trafficking situation in Bangladesh. The report does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods. It discusses the trafficking of children internally to work as domestic laborers, and anecdotal evidence suggests that girls are trafficked as laborers in the garment sector. The report stresses that no major studies have examined the issue of trafficked labor in industrial sectors in Bangladesh.

2. The Bangladesh Thematic Group on Trafficking. (2004). *Revisiting the human trafficking paradigm: The Bangladesh experience part 1: Trafficking of adults*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration.

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Bonded Labor: Unspecified

   This study examines trafficking in and out of Bangladesh. Various factors are suggested to influence the demand for trafficked persons, and it is reported that poverty in Bangladesh makes the population vulnerable to being trafficked. Adults are trafficked into the sex industry, domestic servitude, industrial work, and bonded labor. Persons trafficked out of Bangladesh are often placed in bonded labor or another exploitive situation.

3. Coomaraswamy, R., & Satkunanathan, A. (2006). *Anti-child trafficking legislation in Asia: A six-country review*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   Regarding Bangladesh, this document notes that children are trafficked for the purposes of supplying labor as camel jockeys, domestic servants, and prostitutes. The document discusses legislation in Bangladesh aimed at addressing the issue of trafficking. The most recent legislation includes the Women and Children Repression Prevention Act of 2000

and the National Plan of Action Against the Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children Including Trafficking (2001–2006). The report does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Hossain, R., Karim, R., & Ward, S. (2006, July 16). Imams in Bangladesh mobilize against human trafficking. *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/385

   Source: NGO

   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article notes that partnerships between local nongovernmental organizations and local Imams have led to better cooperation and community mobilization related to the threat of trafficking of women and children in Bangladesh. These efforts have informed communities about the danger of trafficking during Friday prayer recitations, and have led to the establishment of community watch groups.

5. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006*). Internationally recognized core labour standards in Bangladesh*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2006 from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandardsbangladesh 2006.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Fishing

   According to this report, forced child labor is prevalent in the fishing industry. Children are taken to work on fish farms for five months out of the year and are poorly treated. Further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is unavailable from this report.

   The report notes that the country's laws prohibit bonded or forced labor and that the Factories Acts as well as the Shops and Establishments Act outline inspection guidelines, as well as provide for further development of laws against forced labor. However, these laws and activities are poorly enforced, and forced and bonded labor are common in informal industries.

6. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

   Source: International Organization

   Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation, Weaving

   The document mentions the use of the *chukri* system of debt bondage in the prostitution sector in Bangladesh. In this system, women work for a year without pay in order to repay the debt owed to their employer for costs incurred from living expenses.

The report also notes the implementation of an International Labour Organization-funded program to combat bonded labor in South Asian states, including Bangladesh. The program aims to provide microfinance services as a way to end laborers' involvement in debt bondage situations. The report notes that debt bondage is not officially recognized in Bangladesh; therefore, the program targets over-indebtedness. In addition to targeting the commercial sex industry, the program also focuses on over-indebtedness in the weaving sector. The report did not provide specific information regarding the weaving sector.

7. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Demand side of human trafficking in Asia: Empirical findings*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author.

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This study examines trafficking in five sectors (commercial sex, domestic labor, begging, fireworks production, and the use of child soldiers) in various countries, including Bangladesh. The study reports that 40 percent of females in the commercial sex industry have been forced to participate. It is also suggested that some domestic workers are held captive. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is presented in the report.

8. Macro International Inc. (2008). *Bangladesh in-country research and data collection on child labor in country.* Calverton, MD: Author.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Brick Kilns, Deep Sea Fishing, Fish Processing & Drying, Jute, Pulses, Rice, Ship Breaking, Wheat

   In March 2008, Macro International Inc. carried out document collection and interviews of key informants in Bangladesh as part of a research contract funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. This research focused on the incidence of child labor and government policies and programs to combat child labor. Areas of Bangladesh visited included several towns and villages in the southwest coastal regions of Khulna, Barisal, and Chittagong; northern region of Rajshahi; northeastern region of Sylhet; and Dhaka region, including the capital Dhaka City.

   Evidence of child debt bondage were found in brick kilns, deep sea fishing, fish processing and drying, as well as in the agricultural sector producing rice, jute, pulses, and wheat.

9. The Protection Project. (2002). *Bangladesh*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_bangladesh_4.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the issue of trafficking, noting that Bangladesh is a country of origin, and estimating that about 25,000 women and children are trafficked out of Bangladesh each year. This report also discusses prostitution within Bangladesh, where there are between 10,000 and 29,000 children in the commercial sex industry. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Rahman, S. (2004). Global shift: Bangladesh garment industry in perspective. *Asian Affairs, 26*(1), 75–91.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Exploitive Labor: Garments

In this discussion about the garment industry in Bangladesh, it is noted that, in 2003, there was no legislated minimum wage requirement. Many garment workers are forced to work 14- to 16-hour days, and are subjected to adverse working conditions and occupational hazards that affect their health. The report does not specifically state that participation in the industry is forced.

11. Terre des Hommes—Italy. (2005). *Brothel-based and floating sex workers in Bangladesh*. Milan, Italy: Author. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tdh_2005_brothel_based_floating_sex_workers_bangladesh_10.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report assesses the living conditions of brothel-based and floating sex workers and identifies ways to improve the quality of life for women and girls in the sex industry. Women and girls enter the commercial sex industry mainly because of poverty, deception, abuse, coercion, and rape. While it is reported that participation in this industry is sometimes forced, the document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Thomas, H. (2002). *Combating trafficking of women and children in South Asia: Country paper Bangladesh*. Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/adb_2002__trafficking_bangl.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Garments, Sexual Exploitation

This report written for the Asian Development Bank discusses the trafficking of women and girls in Bangladesh. The report notes that comprehensive studies on trafficking in Bangladesh have not been completed, meaning that estimates on the size of the trafficked population are incomplete. The document mentions that young girls are trafficked within the country to work as domestic laborers and in the garment industry. Though the report does not specifically say that this labor is forced, it does note that anecdotal evidence has surfaced indicating that exploitive labor practices occur in the garment sector, though comprehensive studies have yet to be conducted.

13. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2003). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the convention: Concluding observations: Bangladesh*. Retrieved March 23, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/3ff4da770b9e9847c1256df3005a49f4/$FILE/G0344627.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockey, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This document presents the Committee on the Rights of the Child's concerns regarding the status of children in Bangladesh. The issue of child trafficking for work as camel jockeys, domestic laborers, and in sexual exploitation is also a premier concern for the Committee. The document does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

    Despite areas of improvement, the Committee also notes the achievement of the government of Bangladesh in formulating and revising a National Plan of Action for Children, as well as the 2002 National Plan of Action to combat sexual abuse and exploitation, including trafficking.

14. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report ranks Bangladesh high as a country of origin for human trafficking, very low as a transit country, and low as a destination country. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. United Nations Population Fund. (2002). *Trafficking in women, girls, and boys*. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/266_filename_Trafficking.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that children in Bangladesh are trafficked for work as beggars, domestic laborers, or commercial sex workers. The document does not provide information on the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

16. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/ cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/usaid _antitraffic_final_508c_04_20_06.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor, Fishing

This document notes that both women and children are victims of trafficking in Bangladesh. Women and girls are trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Involuntary servitude involving children occurs with girls in the domestic service industry and boys in the fishing industry. The report also notes the occurrence of debt bondage, but does not specify a sector. The U.S. Agency for International Development supports several projects aimed at curbing the spread and impact of trafficking. These activities include awareness raising, development of policies, supporting social services for trafficking victims, and training key stakeholders on the dangers of trafficking.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Bangladesh: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61705.htm

Source: Government Organization—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Involuntary Servitude: Domestic Labor

The trafficking of women and children, both to foreign countries and within the country, mainly for the purpose of prostitution, continues to be reported. It is also reported that, despite legislation prohibiting forced or bonded labor, many domestic servants are working in conditions that resemble servitude. The report provides no further elaboration on forced labor in the production of goods.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Servitude, Sexual Exploitation

Bonded Child Labor: Fishing
Child Trafficking: Domestic Servitude, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
Involuntary Adult Servitude: Domestic Labor

This document reports that both women and children are victims of trafficking and forced labor in Bangladesh. Women and girls are trafficked internally for the purpose of sexual exploitation or work as domestic laborers. Related to forced labor in the production of goods, boys are trafficked internally and forced to work in the fishing industry. The report states that the government has repatriated 160 boys rescued from forced labor in the fishing sector. No further information about forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

BARBADOS: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Blank, L. (2007). *Situational analysis of children and women in the eastern Caribbean*. Barbados: United Nations Children's Fund Eastern Caribbean Office. Retrieved January 30, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/barbados/cao_unicefeco_sitan.pdf_resize.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Child Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Garment Industry, Sexual Exploitation

   This report focuses on the progress of 10 Small Island Developing States (SIDS), including Barbados, in pursuing rights, services, and protection of women and children. The source notes that, while all of the SIDS have notably strong political systems, open democracies, and relatively good living standards, challenges to the protection and development of children remain. The source notes that, due to a lack of available data on the subject, the extent of child labor in the region is unknown. Some level of child labor, however, does exist in the Caribbean, and work performed by children typically includes street vending, domestic labor, farming (unspecified), prostitution, and drug pushing and trafficking. The source mentions that such forms of labor place children at risk of truancy, injury from heavy lifting, dangerous chemicals such as pesticides, the heat, insects and other animals, and sexually transmitted infections. The source references Dunn's report of the 2002 ILO Rapid Assessment of WFCL in Barbados.

   The report also discusses human trafficking in SIDS, and notes that the problem is not widespread, but does occur in some of the 10 SIDS, including in Barbados. Trafficking in the region mainly occurs in terms of staffing brothels with women and girls from the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and Guyana. In Barbados, specifically, persons are trafficked for work in the domestic labor, construction, and garment industries. The report does not discuss Barbados as a country of origin, nor destination country.

   The Caribbean Counter-Trafficking Initiative, together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, and other international and governmental agencies, are increasing Barbados' ability to prevent, prosecute, and protect against human trafficking.

2. Bowrin, L. (2005). *Report of the strategic planning workshop for the national steering committee on child labour*. International Labour Organization Caribbean Office, Regional Child Labour Project. Retrieved from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/Barbados%20SPIF%20Report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

The International Labour Organization's (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) executed a regional project to provide support to the Caribbean countries for the eradication and prevention of child labor. The project objectives are (a) to increase awareness and promote national commitment towards the elimination of child labor; (b) to support the design of national strategies for the eradication of child labor through the strengthening of national capacities; and (c) to promote direct intervention benefiting working children. In Barbados, the project has supported a rapid assessment of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL). The strategic planning exercise produced an agreed upon framework of national needs and objectives for the eradication and prevention of WFCL. These needs and objectives provided a common platform for the coordinated action of all stakeholders: government institutions, employers' and workers' organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Various activities were assigned to particular stakeholders according to expertise, access, and resources; they include a thorough review of legislation, continued education and consultation, teacher training, and needs assessments of target populations. The report does not provide specific information or statistics on child labor, nor does it discuss child labor as related to the production of goods.

3. Dunn, L. (2003). *Barbados: The situation of children in the worst forms of child labour in a tourism economy: A rapid assessment*. Port of Spain: International Labour Organization. Retrieved January 23, 2008, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/rapid_assessment/rabar.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Childcare, Construction, Drug Trafficking, Electrical Work, Fruit Selling, Hair Braiding, Horse Grooming, Shop Assistants, Supermarket Assistants, Trade, Vending
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

This report details the findings of a rapid assessment designed to examine WFCL in relationship to the prosperous and growing tourism industry in Barbados. The study and subsequent report focus on the tourism industry, sex tourism in particular, with the goal of collecting data that would be useful in comparing non-tourism based economies and devising interventions from the emergent patterns.

Despite the comprehensive legal and institutional framework in Barbados, strong economy, free health and education systems, and the overall democratic nature of the country, the rapid assessment data indicate that children are involved in economic activities suggestive of child labor and WFCL. Of the 126 Barbadians consulted for the study, there were 104 reports (82 percent) of children working, more than half of whom (52 percent) were reported to be engaged in work indicative of WFCL. In terms of types of work performed in both the tourism and non-tourism sectors, there were significant gender differences. Boys most often worked in construction, electrical repair and installation, horse grooming, or vending in markets and fruit stands, while girls were

more likely to be employed as childcare assistants, shop assistants, and hair braiders. The service industry was the most common source of employment for children not involved in the worst forms (49 percent), followed by vending (21.2 percent), trades (14.9 percent), and assisting with family businesses (14.9 percent).

While most of the work does not interfere with education activities of the children, the working conditions described, such as long hours, sporadic pay, and low wages, are suggestive of exploitation. Of those children involved in WFCL (54 individuals in total), 83 percent of activities involved locals, with sexual exploitation accounting for 51 percent of cases, illicit activities 27 percent, hazardous work 13 percent, and slavery or bondage 9 percent. Most reports of prostitution and pornography involved some kind of "gain" and interactions between girls under the age of 14 and older men, but cases of the sexual exploitation of young boys with older male partners, incest, rape, and other forms of sexual abuse were also reported. Earnings for economically active children in Barbados range from B$5 (Barbadian dollars) per day to B$500 per day, congruent to work performed and hours worked.

Data for the rapid assessment was collected over a one week period and consisted of interviews, focus groups, observations, and a review of secondary literature. Most of the children consulted were of African descent, and 60 percent of those who were economically active were between the age 15 and 17.

Barbados has ratified the Minimum Age Convention (138), the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (182), Recommendation 190, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and has signed the Stockholm Agenda, which deals specifically with the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). While Barbados has a strong legal and institutional framework for the protection of children from child labor, specific activities to be classified as WFCL have not been legally defined, and a comprehensive and cooperative monitoring system has yet to be developed. The use of child labor for the production of goods was not mentioned in this report.

4. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Barbados*. Retrieved January 31, 2008, from the ECPAT CSEC database.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This database provides information related to the prevalence of CSEC in Barbados, and the actions the country is taking to combat CSEC. According to the database, prostitution is the largest problem in the sex trade in Barbados, and the most prevalent forms include female streetwalkers and club prostitutes catering both to local and tourist clientele. There is also a rising trend in male prostitutes soliciting homosexual male tourists as well as female tourists as part of the "romance tourism" trend. As a result of increased tourism and close proximity to a port, the source notes that boys as well as girls are heavily

involved in the sex trade in Barbados. The database does not provide information on other types of sexual exploitation.

While there have been several legislative actions put into place since 1990 that are aimed at protecting children from sexual exploitation, End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT) International claims that these are insufficient. The source also notes that Barbados has not committed to the 2000 Stockholm Agenda for Action, and has not developed an action plan of its own to combat CSEC. There is no mention of sexual exploitation in this document.

5. Focus on local child labour problems. (2005, November 11). *NationNews.com*. Retrieved January 31, 2008, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/projects/childlabour/news/newspaper_articles/2005/NationNews-11nov05.pdf

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   The article discusses the government's response to ILO's Rapid Assessment on Child Labor (see Dunn 2002), which revealed that children in Barbados are involved in WFCL, including commercial sexual exploitation. As a response to the study's findings, the government formed the National Child Labour Steering Committee comprised of NGOs, key ministries and departments, churches, and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF). The committee produced a document outlining the status of legislation in Barbados and the ILO Conventions on child labor. The committee planned to turn the document into an educational program in 2006. No further detail was given about the document, nor was it released. The article does not provide information directly related to the use of child labor in the production of products.

6. Green, E. (2005, March 21). *U.S. helping Caribbean nations fight trafficking in persons: Regional cooperation deemed essential to fight trafficking*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State. Retrieved March 12, 2008, from http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/Archive/2005/Mar/22-710930.html

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Involuntary Child Servitude: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Quarrying, Soldiering, Sweatshops

   This article briefly discusses some coordinated efforts taken by the United States, Barbados, and other Caribbean nations to gain a better understanding of trafficking in persons in that region. The article refers to trafficking as modern-day slavery, and notes that victims are often forced into prostitution or different types of involuntary servitude, such as in sweatshops, quarries, farming, child soldiering, or domestic labor. The article does not, however, discuss Barbados with any specificity.

7. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Barbados.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/barbadoscls.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document states that both forced labor and child labor are generally not problems in Barbados. The document acknowledges Barbados' ratification of both the ILO's child labor (138 and 182) and forced labor (29 and 105) conventions. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. International Labour Organization. (2002). *Research findings: Child labour in Barbados*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/fact_sheets/BarbdosFS.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Childcare, Construction, Drug Sale, Electrical Work, Family Business, Hair Braiding, Horse Grooming, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Assistants, Trades, Vending

   This factsheet is a summary of the findings of the 2002 Rapid Assessment study conducted by the Caribbean Office of the ILO, and analyzed and reported by Dunn in 2003. The data indicate that 53.5 percent of the total 101 reported economic activities involving children were suggestive of WFCL, including instances of sexual exploitation, illicit activities, and exposure to hazardous conditions. The study found that children in Barbados participate in a number of forms of economic activity, including construction, trade, family business, electrical work, service, horse grooming, babysitting, fruit vending, shop assistance, hair braiding, drug sale, and sexual exploitation through prostitution and incestuous relationships. While the work reported in the study was characterized by long hours and low pay, most children reported attending school regularly and working only part time.

   The factsheet notes that Barbados has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182, CRC, and CEDAW, as well as many other conventions and laws that provide protection for workers and vulnerable populations. Additionally, Protocol 4 of the Barbados Social Partners (2001–2004) sets restrictions on the importing of goods manufactured or produced by children, especially for sale or use. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed in this factsheet.

9. International Organization for Migration. (2005a). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean region*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 29, 2007, from http://www.oas.org/atip/Caribbean%20Research%202005.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Adoption, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Through a review of literature, legal review, and key informant interviews, this report explores the local population's understanding of human trafficking in Barbados, as well as other countries in the Caribbean, and finds that trafficking is generally not perceived to be a problem in Barbados. Awareness of prostitution and human trafficking is found primarily through stories of migrant laborers and trafficked persons being exploited in commercial sex industries. Trafficking in children is discussed briefly, but not in specific reference to Barbados or the production of goods. According to the source, children are most often trafficked for sexual exploitation, adoption, and domestic or street work. The causes of child trafficking cited by the informants of the study include poverty, lack of opportunity, low socio-cultural status of females, and a history of sexual abuse.

According to the report, the Constitution of Barbados prohibits forced or bonded labor and the government has signed several conventions aimed at prohibiting forced labor and trafficking, though they have not been ratified. The report is critical of the justice system as relatively few traffickers are prosecuted. The report notes that there is corruption within the government that impedes the legal process and makes it possible for traffickers to operate this illegal industry. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

10. International Organization for Migration. (2005b). *Legal review on trafficking in persons in the Caribbean*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 12, 2008, from http://www.oas.org/atip/Legal%20Review.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Slavery: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document presents a review of government actions and legislation to prevent trafficking in persons in seven Caribbean countries, including Barbados. The majority of the laws and regulations in Barbados are focused on the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation. Barbados is a signatory to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, although it has yet to ratify it. According to the report, the punishment for procuring someone for involvement in sexual exploitation of any kind is 15 years in prison, including for the trafficking of persons into the country for this purpose. The report also notes that Barbados has yet to legally define child labor and child slavery making it difficult to prosecute violations of these types. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

11. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Barbados*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 28, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/barbados.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report mentions that the Caribbean is a region of transit and origin for human trafficking into the U.S., Canada, Spain, and other European countries, and that the trafficking of women and girls into Barbados for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a rising problem. The Barbados port capital of Bridgetown is noted as providing a steady demand for commercial sexual services, and there has been an increase in the incidence and visibility of the sex tourism industry, especially in cases involving teenage boys who are sought after by wealthy western women. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of products.

12. United Nations Children's Fund Regional Offices for Latin American and the Caribbean. (2006).Violence against children in the Caribbean region: Regional assessment. UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence Against Children. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved January30, 2008, from http://www.uwi.edu/ccdc/downloads/Violence_against_children.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Child Labor: Family Businesses, Illicit Activities, Services, Sexual Exploitation, Trades, Vending
    Child Slavery: Unspecified

    This desk review focuses on the entire Caribbean region and is primarily concerned with violence perpetrated against children in various environments including while in school, at home, at work, and living in children's homes or similar institutions. The source mentions that children are sometimes held in slave-like conditions, debt bondage, and are involved in labor activities such as working in the family business, the service and trade industries, vending, participating in illicit activities, or being sexually exploited. The source cites and discusses only one document related to child labor—the 2003 Rapid Assessment Report by Dunn, based on a study conducted by ILO in 2002—and does not discuss child labor specifically in the production of goods.

13. United Nations Development System for the Eastern Caribbean. (2000). *Sub-regional common assessment of Barbados and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States*. Retrieved January 30, 2008, from http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/1399-Barbados_CCA_-_Barbados_2000.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report provides an overview of the common trends and challenges facing the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and includes a specific section on general economic and social conditions in Barbados. While the report does not deal with child labor expressly, it gives a detailed account about the education system, child rights and development, and child protection. The report provides a summary profile of major macroeconomic developments, and the situation related to poverty and sustainable livelihoods, as well as sectoral and multi-sectoral issues that are related to the United

Nations Development System's major priorities. The report is based on the compilation of data from existing international, regional, and national reports. This source was cited by Dunn, 2003.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Barbados: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. Retrieved September 14, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78879.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This country report on the state of human rights practices in Barbados notes that the Barbadian Constitution prohibits child slavery and forced child labor, and the minimum working age of 16 was generally observed. Barbados's requirement for compulsory education up to that age was cited as a reason for high compliance with the law. The source also discusses trafficking in persons as a significant problem, though not in direct reference to children. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. Retrieved January 31, 2008, http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    The 2007 report discusses Barbados as a transit and destination country for trafficking in persons for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Although reliable statistical data related to human trafficking in Barbados is, for the most part, lacking, evidence does suggest that men, women, and children are placed in situations of debt bondage and forced to work as prostitutes, laborers, and domestics. This particular discussion of trafficking in Barbados is a departure from the reports of previous years, which were limited or altogether lacking in reference to Barbados as a problem country for human trafficking.

BARBADOS: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Brandford, A. (2006, May 14). Trafficking in our midst? *The Nation.* Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://bararchive.bits.baseview.com/archive_detail.php?archiveFile=./pubfiles/bar/archive/2006/May/14/Politics/19739.xml&start=0&numPer=20&keyword=trafficking&sectionSearch=&begindate=1%2F1%2F1994&enddate=12%2F31%2F2006&authorSearch=&IncludeStories=1&pubsection=&page=&IncludePages=1&IncludeImages=1&mode=phrase&archive_pubname=Daily+Nation%0A%09%09%09

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Textiles, Sexual Exploitation

   This article details perceptions and understanding of the issue of trafficking in Barbados. The article discusses a publication by the Geneva-based International Organization for Migration (IOM) released in June 2005 that assesses the trafficking of persons in Barbados. The study shows that only eight of the key informants interviewed indicated knowledge of forced prostitution and forced labor within the country as a result of trafficking. Additionally, six other informants knew of trafficking in persons for the purpose of domestic servitude. Though little knowledge of the issue of human trafficking in Barbados exists, it is believed that labor exploitation as a result of trafficking can be found in the construction, garment, and commercial sex industries. However, it should be noted that the use of forced labor could not be confirmed from this report in the construction and garment industries.

   There is no legislation in Barbados that directly addresses the issue of human trafficking. Barbados is a signatory to the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, though it has not yet ratified it.

2. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Barbados.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/barbadoscls.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This document states that both forced labor and child labor are generally not problems in Barbados. The document acknowledges both Barbados' ratification of the ILO's child labor (138 and 182) and forced labor (29 and 105) conventions.

3. International Organization for Migration. (2005a). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean region.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

   Source: International Organization

Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Labor: Construction, Textiles, Sexual Exploitation
Trafficking: Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

This report explores the population's understanding of issues of forced labor and human trafficking in Barbados, and finds that trafficking is generally not perceived to be a problem. Eight of 33 interviewees were aware of forced prostitution or forced labor occurring in the country. Awareness of forced labor is found primarily through stories of migrant laborers and trafficked persons being exploited in the construction, textile, and commercial sex industries. There are reports of Guyanese workers, who make up 75 percent of irregular migrants in Barbados, being lured into the country under false pretenses and becoming manual laborers or sex workers. Interviewees cited methods of controlling such workers, including threats, holding of travel documents, debt bondage, violence, false contracts, lower wages, and restricted movement.

The report also deals with the efforts and capacity of the government and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to deal with trafficking. According to the report, the Constitution of Barbados prohibits forced or bonded labor, and the government has signed several conventions aimed at prohibiting forced labor and trafficking, though they have not been ratified. The report is critical of the justice system, as relatively few traffickers are prosecuted. The report notes that there is corruption within the government that impedes the legal process and makes it possible for traffickers to operate this illegal industry. Despite the mixed review of governmental efforts, NGOs such as the Business and Professional Women's Club are involved in attempting to raise awareness about trafficking and forced labor issues. The club has started a crisis hotline among other initiatives to eliminate trafficking within Barbados. The report also mentions that trade unions have been a strong source of advocacy, primarily with migrant workers, and have been working to raise awareness about workers' rights.

4. International Organization for Migration. (2005b). *Legal review on trafficking in persons in the Caribbean.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document presents a review of government actions and legislation to prevent trafficking in persons in seven Caribbean countries, including Barbados. The majority of the laws and regulations in Barbados are focused on the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation. Barbados is a signatory to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, although it has yet to ratify it. According to the report, the punishment for procuring someone for involvement in sexual exploitation of any kind is 15 years in prison, including for the trafficking in persons into the country for this purpose. The report also notes that Barbados has yet to legally define child labor and child slavery, making it difficult to prosecute violations of these types.

5. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Barbados.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 28, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/pub.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report mentions that the trafficking of women and girls into Barbados for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a rising problem. However, the document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of products.

6. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Barbados: Country reports on human rights practices—2005.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2006, http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61715.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Forced Labor: Construction, Textiles
   Trafficking: Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

   This report presents the conclusions of the 2005 IOM report on forced labor and trafficking in the Caribbean, which found trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, as well as forced labor in the construction and textile industries, to be problems in Barbados. This document notes that shortly after the release of the IOM report, 14 workers who had been trafficked from India to work on an Indian-owned construction site were deported after leaving their jobs due to low pay, poor working conditions, and inadequate food supply from their employer. The Barbados Workers Union criticized the government for punishing the workers and not the traffickers who brought them into the country. The report reiterates that Barbados does not have a law that directly addresses the issue of human trafficking, although forced and bonded labor are prohibited by the Constitution.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author.

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This 2006 report focuses on trafficking and sexual slavery and only makes reference to Barbados in the context of it being a country of destination for human traffickers from Guyana. The discussion of trafficking is a departure from previous years' reports, which state that there are no reports of trafficking in the country. The absence of forced labor in the country has been reinforced since at least 2000.

BELARUS: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Center for Defense Information. (2007). *State department reports on the use of child soldiers*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 29, 2007, from http://www.cdi.org/PDFs/ CSHRUpdates2006.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This Center for Defense Information report talks about the use of child soldiers by different countries, as mentioned in the newly released U.S. Department of State's annual country reports on human rights practices. For Belarus, the report says that orphan boys between age 14 and 16, instead of going to an orphanage, can be adopted and trained by the military. These boys are not officially enlisted but must comply with the rules and orders of the military unit they are with. Once they reach age 18, they have the option of joining the unit officially. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Global report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children—Belarus*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/A4A_2005/PDF/Europe/Global_Monitor ing_ Report-BELARUS.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that Belarus is a country of origin, transit, and destination in the trafficking of children for sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. European Environment and Health Committee. (2005). *Belarus, Progress towards Regional Priority Goal IV on chemicals, noise, other physical agents and occupational health.* Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.euro.who.int/eehc/ implementation/20 051129_1

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This webpage by the European Environment and Health Committee, a World Health Organization body, notes that Belarus ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. It also notes that under the Labor

Code, individuals under age 14 cannot engage in a labor contract. Additionally, under Article 173 of the Civil Code, a civil law contract, such as a contract agreement, cannot be signed by a minor who is under age 14. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor report 2005*, *Belarus*. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/ worstformsreport/world/belarus.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   According to the Belarus Association of United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's research on prostitution in Minsk, Grodno, Vitebsk, and Brest, 18.5 percent of prostitutes are girls age 16 to 18. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

   This document gives a general overview of Belarusian laws on child labor, child slavery, child trafficking, child soldiers, child prostitution, and pornography. It says the law establishes 16 as the minimum age for employment. However, a 14 year old child may work with the written consent of a parent (or legal guardian). The constitution allows 14 year olds to register as potential draftees in the military.

5. International Criminal Police Organization. (2006). *Legislation of Interpol member states on sexual offences against children*. Minsk, Belarus: Author. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.interpol.int/Public/Children/SexualAbuse/NationalLaws/CsaBelarus.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This is the International Criminal Police Organization's compilation of Belarus' legislation on sexual offences against children. Among them, Article 173 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus says that adults who involve minors in prostitution or use them for making pornography can face three to five years imprisonment. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

6. Ling, S. (2002, May 9). Statement by H.E. Mr. Sergei Ling, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations, the Head of the Delegation of the Republic of Belarus. Presented at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Children. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.un.org/ga/children/belarusE.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

A speech by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Belarus to the United Nations, mentions that over the past two years Belarus has become a party to ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography. Among other efforts of the government of Belarus to improve the wellbeing of children in the country is the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

7. United Nations Children's Fund. (2007). *Monitoring the situation of children and women. Republic of Belarus. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005*. Minsk, Belarus: Author. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/mics/mics3/surveyreports.php

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report was compiled by the United Nations Children Fund and the Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of the Republic of Belarus and is supported by statistical tables on the percentage of children age 5 to 14 who are involved in child labor activities by type of work. Under this survey, a child was considered to be involved in child labor activities if, during the week preceding the survey, children age 5 to 11 had accomplished at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week, and children age 12 to 14 had performed at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week. Survey results indicate that 6.1 percent of children between age 5 and 14 were involved in unpaid work out of their homes, and of these, 2.9 percent were involved in the types of work that should be eliminated. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Belarus: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Retrieved April 30, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100548.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods, though discussion of its labor laws indicates that child labor occurs in Unspecifieds. The minimum age for employment is 16, though children age 14 can be employed as long as there is written consent from a parent/guardian. Minors under age 18 cannot work overtime, weekends, or government holidays.

BELARUS: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. За бесплатное образование—принудительный труд [Forced labor as a pay for free education]. (2007, November 14). *Charter97*. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.charter97.org/ru/news/2007/11/14/1554/

   Source: News Article

   Compulsory Adult Labor: Unspecified

   This short article discusses compulsory professional placement of university graduates who receive their education for free. As per the Constitution of Belarus, its citizens are entitled to a free education; however, the article states that if recipients are required to repay the government with a compulsory placement, then the education should not be considered free. Belarusian lawyers say, legally, this practice of compulsory employment is a form of forced labor. The article mentions a number of criminal cases initiated against those who refused to report to their assigned place of employment. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Government of Belarus shows political will and determination to counter human trafficking. (2007, July 19). *The National Legal Portal of the Republic of Belarus*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://law.by/work/EnglPortal.nsf/0/3D9C0EF89960A0DAC225731D00471880?OpenDocument

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This is a news article on feedback from the director general of the International Organization for Migration on the government of Belarus' efforts to counter human trafficking. It mentions that an anti-trafficking training center that opened in Minsk will provide educational programs for specialists from the Commonwealth of Independent States, the countries of Central, Western, and Southeastern Europe, the Persian Gulf, and other regions. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Growth from Knowledge. (2006). *Human trafficking survey: Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. Kyiv, Ukraine*. Kiev, Ukraine: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://www.childcentre.info/projects/traffickin/dbaFile13968.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report presents the results of nationwide representative surveys in Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine, the objectives of which were to analyze general public

attitudes toward employment abroad and human trafficking, as well as to estimate the prevalence of human trafficking in these countries. The document does not specify why individuals are trafficked, nor does it identify the routes used by traffickers. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. IOM appraises Belarus' efforts aimed to fight against human trafficking. (2006). *The National Legal Portal of the Republic of Belarus*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://law.by/work/EnglPortal.nsf/0/DA0DBFAA379FEA93C225721300253D32?OpenDocument

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This is a short news article by IOM offering praise for Belarus' efforts to counter human trafficking. It says the work of the government is efficient, including a comprehensive regulatory framework based on IOM recommendations and international practice and the adoption of the United Nations resolution on fighting human trafficking. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Kryvoi, Y. (2006, October). Belarusian labor law: Stuck in transition. *Transition Studies Review*, 13(3), 571–575. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.springerlink.com/content/m7781r6243322441/

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Compulsory Adult Labor: Agriculture, Cleaning, Painting, Unspecified

   This journal article states that many workers are required to "volunteer" to work on Saturday and donate their earnings to the government. Such work, known as *subbotnik* is not voluntary, but compulsory. Workers are expected to do their regular job, such as cleaning or painting monuments, but the day's wages are paid to regional authorities without consent of the worker. University students are also subject to compulsory labor, such as cleaning the school grounds, and face the threat of losing their student housing or having problems in their exams if they do not comply. Additionally, both university and senior high school students are also used in the harvesting of unspecified agricultural crops.

6. O'Briain, M., van den Borne, A., & Noten, T. (Eds.). (2004). *Joint East-West research on trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe: The sending countries*. Amsterdam: ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://www.lastradainternational.org/lsidocs/223%20Joint%20east%20west%20research%20(ECPAT.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document indicates that victims are trafficked to Belarus for work in commercial sexual exploitation. Women from Ukraine and Moldova are commonly found working in this sector in the border areas of Belarus. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Students refuse to work on subbotnik. (2003, April 17). *BSA Press Service*. Retrieved May 4, 2008, from http://spring96.org/en/news/11864/

   Source: Other—Student Association

   Forced Labor: Service Industries

   This press release states that university students of Hrodna Yanka Kupala University are often subjected to forced labor in cleaning the campus of their university. Students are subjected with pressure from the administration and problems with exams and housing if they do not comply. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. United Nations Development Programme. (2005, November 25). *Belarus makes progress in combating human trafficking*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://un.by/en/undp/news/belarus28-11-05-01.html

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   According to this brief article on the results of a joint anti-trafficking project conducted in Belarus under the United Nations Development Programme umbrella, efforts have resulted in a comprehensive review of national legislation and recommendations for the amendment of Belarusian legislation in the field of combating trafficking in women, an electronic database of Belarusian and European institutions and organizations providing assistance to women victimized by trafficking, a hotline offering free information to persons traveling abroad, a rehabilitation shelter for victims of trafficking in Minsk, and a documentary story on a child victim of trafficking. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
   Compulsory Adult Labor: Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

   This report notes that internal trafficking of both Belarusian men and women occurs for unspecified forms of forced labor; as does trafficking of Moldovans to Belarus for the same reason.

The report mentions the government-endorsed practice of *subbotnik* labor, where people volunteer to work on a Saturday and donate their earnings to the government. However, such practices were mandatory, and workers who refuse the unpaid mandatory work are subjected to fines and intimidation by their employers. The report does not mention what sectors the work took place in, or if any goods were produced.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 4, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100549.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Labor: Unspecified
Prison Labor: Unspecified

This document states that human trafficking remains a significant problem in Belarus. Over the reporting year, there were 97 cases of trafficking in persons reported, as well as 344 trafficking-related cases, including prostitution and kidnapping for sexual exploitation. There were 418 victims of trafficking, 40 of which were trafficked for labor exploitation, and 378 were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, including 22 minors. These numbers are a marked decrease from 2006, though there was a significant increase of men trafficked to Russia for the purpose of unspecified forms of forced labor. There were also reports of women trafficked for unspecified forms of forced labor and sexual exploitation. It is not clear whether all of these cases were of trafficking activities from Belarus elsewhere, to Belarus, or within Belarus.

While the law prohibits forced or compulsory labor, the report mentions the practice of *subbotniks*, where it is mandatory for workers to "volunteer" to work on Saturday and donate their earnings to the government. Workers who refuse to volunteer are subject to fines and intimidation by their employers. Many government and state employees, as well as private businesses, use mandatory *subbotnik* work, though the report did not specify the sectors in which it occurred, or any goods produced.

Additionally the report mentions a type of prison labor sentencing, known as *khimya*, where the person must live in the prison barracks and is forced to work on government-imposed conditions. The report did not specify the numbers of people in *khimya*, or the types of labor they were involved in.

BELGIUM: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Apap, J., & Medved, F. (2003). *Protection schemes for victims of trafficking in selected EU member countries, candidate, and third Countries.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration and the European Union. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://www.old.iom.int/documents/publication/en/protection_schemes.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Sport
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Sport

   This research is based on secondary sources and reports that Belgium is a destination and a transit country for the trafficking of women and children. Brussels is considered the European center for the trade of children into prostitution, and teenage girls, in particular, are noted as falling victim to trafficking for this purpose. Additionally, it features reported cases of boys age 12 and 13 who were brought from West Africa and Latin America by soccer agents to Belgium with false documents. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this source.

2. Ariyo, D. (2001). *The future lost: The economic and social consequences of child abuse in Africa.* Bridgnorth, United Kingdom: Africa Economic Analysis. Retrieved September 7, 2008, from http://www.afbis.com/analysis/child_abuse.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This analysis describes how African children, especially girls, are trafficked to Europe and exploited through forced or compulsory labor. Belgium is identified as one of the destination countries for African girls, primarily for the purpose of forced prostitution. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

3. Carling, J. (2006). *Migration, human smuggling and trafficking from Nigeria to Europe* (Migration Research Series No. 23). Oslo, Norway: International Peace Research Institute. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/serial_publications/mrs23.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report indicates that Belgium is a destination country for women and girls trafficked from Nigeria. It states that girls between age 13 and 17 earn twice or three times as much a day as adult prostitutes in Belgium and other European countries. Child labor in the production of goods was not discussed in the report.

4. Declercq, K. (2003, November). *Trafficking in children for sexual purposes: Update country report—Belgium*. Joint East-West Project on Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes in Europe. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from www.fondationscelles.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=789-

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report states that child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children is prevalent in Belgium. It discusses the relevant laws and initiatives taken to mitigate the problem, including the March 2000 adoption of a new constitutional provision on children's rights designed to guarantee respect for the moral, physical, and sexual integrity of children. Belgium also adopted a law on the protection of minors in the criminal justice system in 2000, which reinforces the protection of children against trafficking, prostitution, and pornography. Belgium also ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 2002. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

5. De Pauw, H. (2002). *La disparition de mineurs non accompagnés et de mineurs victims de la traite des êtres humains* [The disappearance of unaccompanied minors and minor victims of trafficking]. Brussels, Belgium: Child Focus. Retrieved September 7, 2008, from http://www.childfocus.be/uploads/documents/53-120-dossier_mna_fr.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Bakeries, Fruit Picking, Sexual Exploitation, Sport
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Bakeries, Fruit Picking, Sexual Exploitation, Sport
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This study from Child Focus, a nongovernmental organization, analyzed 255 reports of missing refugee and migrant children (called "unaccompanied minors") who are victims of trafficking. The study indicates that one in four children were trafficked for sexual or economic exploitation, either for forced prostitution, soccer, or for work in bakeries or picking fruit. The victims of these cases came from Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, China, Congo, India, Macedonia, Moldova, New Guinea, Nigeria, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia. No further information on the nature of the labor performed was provided by the source.

6. End Child Prostitution Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2001). *Trafficking in children for sexual purposes from Eastern Europe to Western Europe: An exploratory research in eight Western European countries*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from http://www.defenceforchildren.nl/ariadne/loader.php/nl/ecpat/Rapporten/trafficking1/Trafficking_1__Introduction.pdf/

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This study gives an assessment of the impact of child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation in Europe. The main focus is on the trafficking of women and girls from Eastern to Western Europe, with Belgium identified as a destination country. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

7. End Child Prostitution Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Rapport global de suivi de la mise en œuvre des actions de lutte contre l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants à des fins commerciales: Belgique* [Global monitoring report on the status of action against the commercial sexual exploitation of children: Belgium]. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/A4A_2005/PDF/Europe/Global_Monitoring_Report-BELGIUM.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that Belgium is a destination country for the trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Young girls from Eastern Europe and West Africa, particularly Nigeria, and foreign boys are exploited through prostitution in large cities such as Antwerp, Brussels, and Gant. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

8. EU sets out anti-trafficking plan. (2005, October 19). *BBC News*. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4356506.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article mentions that EU member states have to work together to combat trafficking; it also says that women and young girls comprise more than three-fourths of trafficking victims. It specifically points to the case of a Russian girl who was given a false Lithuanian passport and was subsequently taken to Belgium for forced prostitution. She

was later sold to an Albanian trafficker who took her to the United Kingdom. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

9. Global March against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved June 7, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/belgium.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This country summary based on sources from 2004 and 2005 mentions that although Belgian law prohibits forced or compulsory labor including children, there are acknowledged reports of forced labor. It also states that Belgium is a destination and transit country for trafficked persons. The summary cites that child prostitution exists in Belgium with exploited victims as young as age 10. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

10. Lippens, V. (2007). *L'aéroport, un lieu sûr pour les mineurs voyageant seuls? Recherche exploratoire du risque de victimisation à Brussels Airport* [The airport, a safe place for minors travelling alone? Research on the risk of victimization at Brussels Airport]. Brussels, Belgium: Child Focus and King Baudouin Foundation. Retrieved September 14, 2008, from http://www.childfocus.be/uploads/documents/101-476-aeroport_zaventem-fr-print.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    Child Focus, a nonprofit organization, conducted research on the issue of minors traveling alone at the airport in Belgium. The study points to the vulnerability of unaccompanied children, as many fall victim to human trafficking. The research also notes that African countries were the primary points of origin of minors traveling alone to Belgium. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this source.

11. Moens, B. (2001). Country report: Belgium. Research based on case studies of victims of trafficking in human beings in 3 EU member states, i.e., Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands. Brussels, Belgium: Commission of European Communities. Retreived October 14, 2008, from http://www.prostitutie.nl/studie/documenten/mensenhandel/researchcasestraffick.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report is an analysis of cases in which victims were trafficked for sexual and economic exploitation in Belgium. The study found that most victims trafficked for sexual exploitation were in their 20s, although some were as young as age 13. The information is based on findings from case files dating from 1999 to 2001. Child labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

12. Osborne, A. (2001, June 24). Squalid road that leads to Belgium. *The Guardian*. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2001/jun/24/andrewosborn.theobserver

Source: News Article

Bonded Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on information from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and states that Brussels is the European center for the trade and trafficking of child prostitutes. Powerful networks of Albanian crime gangs are heavily involved in child trafficking in Belgium. These crime networks often purchase young girls from Eastern Europe from their families and force them into debt bondage and sexual exploitation. Regions of origin mentioned include Belgium's former African colonies and Eastern Europe, specifically Albania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Romania, Rwanda, Yugoslavia, and the republics of the former Soviet Union. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

13. Pang, C. L. (2002). *Trafficking in unaccompanied minors: Belgium. In trafficking in unaccompanied minors in the European Union*. Paris: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved May 10, 2008, from http://www.old.iom.int/documents/publication/en/traff_unac_minors_2003_en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Bakeries, Domestic Labor, Retail, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sport, Sweatshops

The author cites data related to immigrating minors seeking asylum and refugee status. Also explored in the report is the number of intercepted illegal minors; the author states that the number of victims of human trafficking is increasing in Belgium. Victims include mostly unaccompanied minors, primarily girls from Eastern Europe and West Africa (especially Nigeria). These minors are reportedly trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and labor exploitation in the catering sector, sweatshops, bakeries, night shops, and other retail stores. In diplomatic circles the minors are used as domestic workers and in commercial sports, or as au pairs by host families.

This report is based on 22 interviews conducted among government officials, social workers, and unaccompanied minors, as well as a review of case studies of unaccompanied minors and a literature review on migration and human trafficking.

14. The Protection Project. (n.d.) *Belgium*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_ documents/belgium.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Bakeries, Begging, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Retail, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sport, Sweatshops, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Bakeries, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Retail, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sports, Sweatshops, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This country report, based on information gathered as early as 2005, states that Belgium is a transit and destination country for the trafficking of women and children mainly from Eastern and Southeastern Europe, as well as China, Ecuador, Nigeria, and Thailand. Women and children are trafficked for the purpose of forced sexual exploitation and unspecified forced labor, as well as for work in hotels, catering services, as au pairs, and as dancers. Additionally, it is reported that women and men from China, Ecuador, and Nigeria are also trafficked to Belgium for economic exploitation in the aforementioned sectors. The trafficking of children occurs primarily for the purpose of exploitive labor in bakeries, retail shops, soccer clubs, sweatshops, and in domestic labor. Moreover, children and adults with disabilities and some coming from Romania, are used as beggars by criminal gangs. Although child labor is used in sweatshops, the specific type of goods produced or any other conditions of the labor performed was not discussed in the report.

15. Sex trafficking in Belgium. (2004, September 15). *Expatica.com*. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://www.genderberg.com/phpNuke/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=12

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article states that Belgium is one of the top destinations for trafficking and sexual exploitation in the European Union, and that girls who are less than age 18 are brought to Belgium for prostitution. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

16. Stop Child Trafficking. (n.d).*Child trafficking in EU countries*. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from http://www.stopchildtrafficking.org/site/uploads/media/english/EU.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Bakeries, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sweatshops

Child Trafficking: Bakeries, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshops

This source states that Belgium is a primary destination for women and girls who are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Children who are trafficked also work in sweatshops, restaurants, bakeries, and night clubs in Belgium. Trafficked children are also known to work as domestic servants for diplomats from the same country of origin for wages under the subsistence level, and for excessive working hours (from 13 to 18 hours per day, 7 days a week). Although child labor in sweatshops is mentioned, specific goods produced by child laborers are not mentioned in this source.

17. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Belgium*. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/343e2ee65ff32b2cc1256bd60046c4f5?Opendocument

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this document, the Committee on the Rights of the Child in the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights reiterates its satisfaction with the numerous measures taken by Belgium to combat the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children. However, it also states its concern that the problem persists. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Belgium: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100550.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified

This review of the human rights situation in Belgium indicates that child labor in the form of prostitution is a problem in Belgium, although it was not widespread throughout the country. It is also reported that Belgium is a source, destination, and transit country for the trafficking of women and children primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The report also notes an increase in forced labor and forced begging from previous levels, although it does not explicitly relate this information to children.

The government is reportedly complying with the minimum standards for eliminating human trafficking. In 2006, the parliament overhauled the 1980 Immigration Act, bringing Belgian legislation in line with prevailing EU directives, particularly on awarding residence to trafficking victims who cooperate with the authorities. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

19. U.S. Department of State (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 7, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    According to this report, Belgium is a transit and destination country for young girls trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

20. Verlinden, A. (2004, January). *L'accueil en Belgique des mineurs étrangers non accompagnés victimes d'exploitation sexuelle* [The reception in Belgium of unaccompanied foreign minor victims of sexual exploitation]. Brussels, Belgium: Child Focus and King Baudouin Foundation. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://www.childfocus.be/uploads/documents/69-147-rapport_mena_fr.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    According to this document, children are trafficked to Belgium for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It claims that there are no adequate protection procedures in place, even for those unaccompanied minors who are identified. Moreover, the reception structures are insufficient. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

21. Wheeler, S. (2002, June 18). Belgium's missing migrant children. *BBC News—World Edition*. Retrieved September 14, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2051904.stm

    Source: News Article

    Bonded Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article reports that approximately 1,500 refugee children, also called "unaccompanied minors," were registered in Belgium in the year prior to the publication of the article. It states that about 400 of these refugee children are presumed missing. While some may be safe, living elsewhere now, a study by Child Focus (also cited in this bibliography) indicates that up to 25 percent of them were possibly exploited in prostitution or forced labor in unspecified industries. The article also notes, somewhat separately from the unaccompanied minor issue, that children exploited in the commercial sex industry by traffickers are also being tracked down by child protection agencies in Brussels. Debt bondage is a noted tactic used by traffickers to trap children in sexual exploitation. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

BELGIUM: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2002). *Human traffic, human rights: Redefining victim protection*. London: Author. Retrieved June 7, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/humantraffic/Hum%20Traff%20Hum%20Rights,%20redef%20vic%20protec%20final%20full.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report describes Belgian laws in place to punish perpetrators of trafficking, noting a provision punishing any act of enticement into prostitution by one to five years of imprisonment and a fine. There is also a sub-commission of the Belgian Senate on Trafficking in Human Beings and Prostitution, which recommended the appointment of a special national co-coordinator on trafficking. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this report.

2. Apap, J., & Medved, F. (2003). *Protection schemes for victims of trafficking in selected EU member countries, candidate, and third countries*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration and the European Union. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://www.old.iom.int/documents/publication/en/protection_schemes.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This research report is based on a literature review of secondary sources, and reports that Belgium is a destination and a transit country for the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation. Countries of origin are not discussed in this source. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

3. Carling, J. (2006) *Migration, human smuggling and trafficking from Nigeria to Europe* (IOM Migration Research Series No. 23). Oslo, Norway: International Peace Research Institute. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/serial_publications/mrs23.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report indicates that Belgium is a destination country for women and girls trafficked from Nigeria for sexual exploitation. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

4. Connor, J. (2001, May 17). *Domestic slavery*. Strasbourg, France: Parliamentary Council of Europe. Retrieved on June 23, 2008, from http://assembly.coe.int/Documents/Working Docs/doc01/EDOC9102.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor
   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor

   This article reports that victims from the Philippines are trafficked for domestic slavery, often working for diplomats in Brussels. The article does not provide any further pertinent details, nor does it discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. De Pauw, H. (2002). *La disparition de mineurs non accompagnés et de mineurs victimes de la traite des êtres humains* [The disappearance of unaccompanied minors and minor victims of trafficking]. Brussels, Belgium: Child Focus. Retrieved September 7, 2008, from http://www.childfocus.be/uploads/documents/53-120-dossier_mna_fr.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Bakeries, Fruit Picking, Sexual Exploitation, Sport
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This study from Child Focus, a nongovernmental organization, analyzed 255 reports of missing refugee and migrant children (called "unaccompanied minors") who have become victims of trafficking. The report indicates that one in four children were trafficked for sexual or economic exploitation, either for forced prostitution, soccer, or for work in bakeries or picking fruit. The victims of these cases came from Sierra Leone, Congo, Nigeria, Afghanistan, India, Sri Lanka, China, Bangladesh, Yugoslavia, Albania, Macedonia, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, and New Guinea. No further information on the nature of the labor performed was provided by the source.

6. EU sets out anti-trafficking plan. (2005, October 19). *BBC News*. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4356506.stm

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article mentions that European Union (EU) member states have to work together to combat trafficking, and says that women and young girls comprise more than three-quarters of trafficking victims. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

7. International Labour Office. (2002). *Forced labor, child labor and human trafficking in Europe: An ILO perspective*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved on June 8, 2008, from http://www.belgium.iom.int/STOPConference/ Conference%20Papers/06.%20ILO%20-%20Final%20Brussels%20Trafficking%20 Paper%20Sept.%202002.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Service Industries, Sweatshops

This paper describes the role of the International Labour Office in combating trafficking in persons, and briefly mentions Belgium, claiming that it is a destination country for Chinese victims of trafficking. Chinese victims are often young men exploited for unspecified manual labor in restaurants and sweatshops. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

8. Moens, B. (2001). *Country report: Belgium. Research based on case studies of victims of trafficking in human beings in 3 EU member states, i.e., Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands*. Brussels, Belgium: Commission of European Communities. Retreived October 14, 2008, from http://www.prostitutie.nl/studie/documenten/mensenhandel/researchcasestraffick.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report is an analysis of cases in which victims were trafficked for sexual and economic exploitation in Belgium. The study found that most victims of trafficking were in their 20s and were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, but found that some were as young as 13. The information is based on findings from a 2002 review of case files dating from 1999 to 2001, and from seven interviews with former trafficking victims. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

9. Pang, C. L. (2002). Trafficking in unaccompanied minors: Belgium. In *Trafficking in unaccompanied minors in the European Union*. Paris: International Organization for Migration. Retreived May 10, 2008, from http://www.old.iom.int/documents/publication/en/traff_unac_minors_2003_en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Bakeries, Domestic Labor, Retail, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sport, Sweatshops
   Child Trafficking: Bakeries, Domestic Labor, Retail, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sport, Sweatshops

   The author cites data related to immigrating minors seeking asylum and refugee status and also looks at the number of intercepted illegal minors. The author states that the number of victims of human trafficking has increased in Belgium. Victims include mostly unaccompanied minors, primarily girls from Eastern Europe and West Africa (especially Nigeria). These minors are reportedly trafficked for sexual exploitation and labor exploitation in the catering sector, sweatshops, bakeries, night shops, and other retail stores. In diplomatic circles, they are used as domestic workers, and in commercial sports, or as au pairs by host families.

This report is based on 22 interviews conducted among government officials, social workers, and unaccompanied minors, as well as a review of case studies of unaccompanied minors and a literature review on migration and human trafficking.

10. Payoke. (2004). *Annual report*. Retrieved on June 8, 2008, from http://www.payoke.be/pages/annual%20report%202004.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document mentions the growing number of trafficked women found working as prostitutes in Antwerp's red light district, most originating from Eastern Europe. No other details are provided, and forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

11. Plan International. (n.d.). *Toolkit to help stop exploitation of children*. Retrieved September 14, 2008, from http://www.planusa.org/stuff/contentmgr/files/31db9b212310bd6e6381f1245d70b961/miscdocs/childexploitationtoolkit.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report identifies Belgium as a destination country for human trafficking, primarily from sub-Saharan Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, and Asia. The ages of the victims and the sectors of work into which they are trafficked are not discussed. Forced labor in the production of goods is also not discussed in this document.

12. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Belgium*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/belgium.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Bakeries, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Retail, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sport, Sweatshops, Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This country report, based on information dated as late as 2005, states that Belgium is a transit and destination country for the trafficking of women and children mainly from Eastern and Southeastern Europe, but also from Ecuador, China, Nigeria, and Thailand. Women and children are trafficked for forced sexual exploitation and unspecified forced labor, as well as for work in hotels, catering services, as *au pairs*, and dancers. Additionally, it is reported that women and men from Ecuador, China, and Nigeria are

also trafficked to Belgium for economic exploitation in the aforementioned sectors. The trafficking of children occurs primarily for exploitive labor in bakeries, retail shops, domestic labor, soccer clubs, and sweatshops. Moreover, children and adults with disabilities or people from Romania are used as beggars by criminal gangs. Though child labor is used in sweatshops, the specific types of goods produced or any other conditions of the labor performed was not discussed in the report.

13. Sex trafficking in Belgium. (2004, September 15). *Expatica.com*. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://www.genderberg.com/phpNuke/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=12

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article states that Belgium is one of the top destinations for trafficking and sexual exploitation in the European Union. Victims are most commonly young women under 30 and, according to the Centre for Equal Opportunities, 88 victims of 150 who had testified against their exploiters said they had been forced into prostitution. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

14. Stop Child Trafficking. (n.d.). *Child trafficking in EU Countries*. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from http://www.stopchildtrafficking.org/site/uploads/media/english/EU.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Bakeries, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshops

    This source states that Belgium is a primary destination for women and girls who are trafficked for sexual exploitation. Trafficked children have also been found working in sweatshops, restaurants, bakeries, and nightclubs in Belgium. Trafficked children are also known to work as domestic servants for diplomats from the same country of origin for wages under the subsistence level, and for excessive working hours (from 13 to 18 hours per day, 7 days a week). No other details related to child trafficking resulting in the production of goods in bakeries and sweatshops are provided.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Belgium: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100550.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of Labor

    Adult Trafficking: Begging, Construction, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshops
    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Service Industries, Sweatshops

Forced Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report states that Belgium is a source, destination, and transit country for victims of trafficking of men, women, and children primarily for sexual exploitation, but increasingly for forced labor and forced begging. Men were reportedly trafficked for exploitive labor on construction sites, in restaurants, and in sweatshops.

The government is complying fully with minimum standards for eliminating trafficking. In 2006 Parliament overhauled the Immigration Act, bringing Belgian legislation in line with prevailing European Union directives, particularly on awarding residence to trafficking victims who cooperate with the authorities. Parliament continues to subsidize three specialized trafficking shelters providing assistance to victims of trafficking. These shelters registered 446 victims in 2006, a decrease from the previous year, but this may be because many chose not to stay in the shelters.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 7, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Exploitive Labor: Construction, Service Industries, Sweatshops
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This summary states that Belgium is a transit and a destination country for men, women, and girls trafficked for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. It is reported that male victims are trafficked to Belgium for exploitive labor in restaurants, bars, sweatshops, and construction sites. Though labor in sweatshops is mentioned, no further details on forced labor in the production of goods are provided.

BELIZE: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Arnold-Talbert, E., & Constanza-Vega, L. (2003). *Child labour in Belize: A statistical report*. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=297

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Citrus, Drug Trafficking, Service Industries, Sugar, Trade
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   For this survey, 6,058 households were sampled, of which 5,247 were given a questionnaire to elicit information on child activity for children age 5 to 17 representing between 30 and 38 percent of each district's population. The Child Activity Survey was used for gathering data.

   It is estimated that 59 percent of the economically active children are involved in child labor. Three out of every four child laborers are boys. Most of them are found in rural areas, live in the Toledo district, are Mestizo or Mayan, have incomplete primary education, and are in male-headed households. The average age is 13.

   Half of the working children, primarily boys, are involved in agriculture, mainly sugar and citrus. Forty percent are involved in the tertiary sector, mainly community, personal, and social services, wholesale, retail trade, and repair, where most of them are girls. These children work an average of four hours per day, but an estimated 526 children work at least 10 hours per day. Sixty-nine percent of them are engaged in hazardous work, which means exposure to harm from tools, back strain from lifting heavy weights, long exposure in fields to heat and dehydration, and the toxic effects of handling agricultural pesticides and fertilizers. According to the report, drug trafficking is a more lucrative source of income for children than other areas of economic activity. Regarding the report, sexual exploitation occurs as a result of child trafficking.

   The document comments on the laws of Belize related to child labor and notes that current laws do not specify harmful work, and the adoption of the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition is recommended.

2. Catzin, A., & Haylock, D. C. (2006). *The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Belize*. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/csec_in_belize.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation

This study interviewed over 150 people in three districts in Belize who confirmed the occurrence of commercial sexual exploitation of children and teenagers. Trafficking of immigrant adolescents for work in bars as waiters or dancers is mentioned. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognized core labor standards in Belize and Suriname*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991220301&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Banana, Citrus, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Shoe Shining, Sugar, Trade
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, children in rural areas work in family businesses and in the citrus, banana, and sugar industries. There is no information mentioned on tasks performed by children in agriculture. In urban areas, children work as shoe polishers and vendors in streets or markets. Street vendors are mainly from Guatemala. Girls from neighboring countries work as domestic servants, and some are trafficked into the country for forced labor in the commercial sex industry. In the Corazal district, children are found working as shop assistants, gasoline attendants, and sugarcane farmers.

   Belize has ratified both ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on minimum age to work and the worst forms of child labor. The minimum age for work is 14, but children as young as 12 are permitted to work up to four hours per day.

4. International Human Rights Law Institute, De Paul University. (2002). *In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas*. Chicago: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/modern_bondage_oct07.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   According to this study, Belize is a destination country for trafficked women and minors from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua for sexual exploitation. The study notes that Belize's trafficking legislation applies only to women. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. International Labour Organization. (2005). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 138, Minimum Age, 1973 Belize (ratification: 2000) Submitted: 2005*. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Citrus, Fishing, Forestry, Service Industries, Sugarcane, Trade

According to this report, 30.5 percent of economically active children in Belize work in agriculture, including fishing and forestry, while 16.3 percent work in services and 15.7 percent in wholesale/retail trade. In the Corozal district, children work as shop assistants, gasoline attendants, and sugarcane farmers. In the rural regions, children work on family plots and businesses and are involved in the citrus, banana, and sugar industries as field workers.

The Committee asks the government to provide detailed information on the measures taken to improve children's lives, to recount difficulties experienced in the application of the Convention, and to indicate measures taken to tackle the problem of immigrant children working in the banana industry.

6. International Labour Organization. (2006). CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour 1999 Belize (ratification: 2000) Submitted: 2006. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, the Government of Belize needs to address the situation of children involved in hazardous work in commercial agriculture, sexual exploitation, street work, and domestic work. It also needs to give attention to how Convention 182 is applied in Belize. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods in detail.

   The document notes that the Constitution of Belize and the Labour Act of 2000 prohibit slavery or forced labor of any kind. Article 71 of the Labour Act also prohibits children under age 16 from being recruited into work. Children older than age 16 can, with the consent of a parent or guardian, engage in light work. Section 16(2) of the Defence Act No. 8 states that no person under age 18 can be recruited to serve in the armed forces of Belize. Section 47 of the Criminal Code protects females from being trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, but does not address the trafficking of males. The document notes that, at the time, there were no penalties for involving minors in the production or trafficking of drugs. Finally, Section 54(1) and (2) of the Labour Act state that a child (minor under the age of 14) and a young person (a minor 14 and older) cannot engage in an employment contract in a field not approved by a labor inspector as nonhazardous.

7. Marschatz, A. (2004a). *Analysis of child labour in Central America and the Dominican Republic*. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/reg_sum.pdf

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Services Industries, Trade

This report gives a statistical analysis of child labor in Belize. Percentages of working children by industry are described as: 48 percent work in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, 20 percent work in trade, restaurant, and bar services, and 18 percent work in community, social, and personal services. Children in Belize spend 4.3 hours a day on household chores; however, for children, both girls and boys, not attending school this average increases to 5.2 hours a day. Average working hours are 1.9 hours for children age 5 to 9, 5.1 working hours for those age 10 to 14, and 6.7 working hours for those age 15 to 17.

8. Marschatz, A. (2004b). *Summary of the results of the child activity survey in Belize*. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 30, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/bel_sintesis.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Electricity, Financial Services, Fishing, Forestry, Gas and Water Supply, Hunting, Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying, Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities, Service Industries, Storage and Communications, Trade, Transport

According to this study, 10.9 percent of all persons between age 5 and 17 work in Belize. More boys work than girls, and child labor in rural areas is higher than in urban areas.

The main economic activities for children are agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing (47.6 percent); followed by trade and hotel and restaurant services (20.5 percent); community, social, and personal services (17.9 percent); and manufacturing (6 percent). The rest work in industries such as mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, and water supply; construction; transport, storage, and communications; financial intermediation; real estate, renting, and business activities. The industry with the highest percentage of urban working children is trade (53.1 percent).

Slightly over 50 percent of working children, age 5 to 14, are unpaid family workers. Unpaid family work is also relatively more common for girls than for boys, and is more often found in rural than in urban areas. Almost 12 percent of unpaid working children them reportedly work at night. This percentage is higher for girls in urban areas. Children spend an average six hours a day on their work.

9. Perriott, L. (2003). *Child labor and education in Belize: A situational assessment and in-depth analysis*. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/child-labour-education-belize.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Citrus, Construction, Fishing, Forestry, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Sugarcane, Trade

This national survey gives a detailed classification of gender, urban–rural location, ethnicity, and district residency on child laborers in Belize. The reasons for child labor are interconnected with school attendance. Younger children tend to work after school, but older children, who work longer hours, miss school because of their work schedule. Children are involved in economic activities for pay, primarily in agriculture, sugar production, and citrus farming. Children living in rural areas are at greater risk of being involved in child labor.

An estimated 5,061 children, comprising 6 percent of all children in Belize between age 5 and 17, are victims of child labor, and 79 percent of them are residents of rural areas. Fifteen percent of these children do not attend school. Most of the child laborers are engaged in agriculture, especially sugar production and citrus farming. Other types of work children perform include construction, fishing, forestry, services, and trade. The average child laborer age is 8.7 years. Children most at risk are Mayan males who live in the Toledo District, do not attend school, and are between age 5 and 14. The document does not discuss the methodology used in the report.

According to the document, child labor is not explicitly addressed in the laws of Belize. At the time of publication, the Ministry of Education was attempting to place emphasis on the importance of school attendance as a deterrent from child labor.

10. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Belize*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/belize.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, Belize is a destination country for the trafficking of women and children from Central American countries—Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. It is also a transit country for trafficking victims in route to Mexico from Central American countries. Many trafficked girls are forced to work in Belize in domestic service, bar service, and/or prostitution. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The Government of Belize has established an intergovernmental agency task force on trafficking in persons to coordinate the country's trafficking prevention efforts and to design a comprehensive national law enforcement strategy. The task force consists of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Ministry of Finance and Home Affairs; Ministry of Housing; Ministry of Human Development, Labor, and Local Government; Department of Police; Department of Immigration and Nationality; Department of Human Services; and National Committee for Families and Children. Additionally, soliciting underage girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation is punishable by 5 to 12 years in prison depending on the nature of the crime. Owners of establishments, such as brothels, can be punished with a life sentence in prison if girls

younger than 12 are found being abused within. The punishment for the same offense involving girls younger than 16 but older than 12 is two years in prison.

11. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004). *Convention on the rights of the child, consideration of reports submitted by state parties under Article 44 of Convention*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/703b6b4837cdb9fdc1256f1e0030be7e/$FILE/G0442710.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    Although the document does not reveal any sector of labor where children are involved in the production of goods, it makes a summary of the Labor Acts and ILO Conventions Belize has signed including: ILO Convention 100 on Equal Remuneration Convention 1951 (ratified June 22, 1999), 111 on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958 (ratified June 22, 1999), 138 on Minimum Age Convention 1973 (ratified March 6, 2000), 156 on The Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention 1981 (entered into force June 22, 2000), 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention 1999 (ratified March 1, 2000), United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) on Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict 2000 (signed September 6, 2000), UNCRC on Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography 2000 (signed September 6, 2000), the International Return of Children (ratified June 11, 1997), and International Traffic in Minors (ratified June 11, 1997) among others.

12. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. (2005). Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/be8e3b2ab10ded61c12572220034c3f5/$FILE/N0552549.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article states that Belize is a destination country for child trafficking networks out of Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

    The Trafficking in Persons Prohibition Act (2003) gave effect to, and implemented the protocol to, prevent, detain, and punish human traffickers.

13. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. (2007). *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*. Responses to the list of issues and questions with regard to the consideration of the combined third and fourth periodic report. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/f0b9c374fc03236cc125730e002b735a/$FILE/N0731745.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    According to this report, Belize is a destination country for the trafficking of women and children. The purpose of trafficking is not specified. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

    The Government of Belize has strengthened the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee by including members of civil society, and has also developed a Three-Year Strategic Plan 2007–2010 that focuses on prevention, prosecution, and protection. It allocates resources for the operation of the Committee. Several project proposals that will assist public awareness, capacity building, and victim protection have received funds. Problems generated from trafficking that impact women and children are handled by the Ministry of Human Development.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Belize: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 24, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78880.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Citrus, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Sugar, Trade
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade

    Child labor in Belize is considered a problem, particularly in family-related activities, as many children work on family farms or in family-run businesses. Six percent of children in Belize between age 5 and 17 work. Almost 70 percent of those children are involved in hazardous work. Children in rural areas are involved in the citrus, banana, and sugar industries as field workers. Children in urban areas shine shoes, sell food, do craftwork, and work in markets. Reportedly, girls are trafficked to Belize to work as domestic laborers and in the commercial sex industry. Children are also trafficked into the country to work as shoe shiners and in trade. The report states that the Toledo area had high incidence of child labor, but does not specify sectors.

    The law prohibits children under 12 and children between age 12 and 14 from working during the school day when school is in session. The law allows children to work in family-owned farms and businesses. The minimum age for working with hazardous machinery is 17. According to the document, the government does not sponsor child labor prevention programs.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    Belize is a country of destination, and transit for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor. The document does not discuss production of goods, nor does it list trafficking routes.

    The Government of Belize enacted the Trafficking in Persons Prohibition Act, which sanctions against human trafficking and places a five year and/or US$5,000 fine for those found in violation of the Act. In 2006, the government increased efforts to combat human trafficking by opening two shelters for victims and sponsoring an awareness-raising campaign that included television, radio, and newspaper advertisements.

16. Young, R. A. (2003). *Child labor in Belize. A qualitative study*. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebac49ff96505d452da3659060fcf0f89d.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaKbND3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbNuLa3iSbxyM8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=296

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Beans, Fruit, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar, Trade

    This report examines the nature, trends, and characteristics of child labor in Belize. Children who work in agriculture work long hours. In the northern part of the country, these agricultural tasks primarily involve beans or sugar. Del Oro, a citrus company, contracts out the harvesting of fruits, and the contractor employs individuals who, during the day, get help from their family and children. Child street vendors are mainly from Guatemala; children who work in family restaurants and hotels are mainly from China. According to the report, children often work without a formal employment contract.

    The information was collected using a variety of data collection techniques, including observations at work sites and interviews with stakeholders, such as teachers, truancy officers, social welfare officers, working children, labor officers, educators, parents of working children, government and nongovernmental organizations, workers organizations, and employers. Interviewees tended not to view child labor as a problem, though there was the perception that child prostitution/sex tourism was a growing area of concern.

According to the report child labor is not part of the national discourse and is not identified as a major problem by the government. The Butterfly Project to eradicate and prevent the worst forms of child labor was implemented by the Ministry of Labor and the National Organization for the Prevention of Child Abuse, but no information is given in the report about the success of the project.

BELIZE: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in Belize and Suriname*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991220301&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Labor: Sweatshops, Unspecified

   This document describes the forms of forced labor found in Belize as primarily concentrated in domestic labor and sexual exploitation. According to the report, women and girls are trafficked into the country for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The report briefly mentions the existence of forced labor in the local Chinese and Indian communities. Chinese workers are reportedly forced to work in locally owned Chinese sweatshops, and Indian workers are reportedly forced into working for employers within the Indian community. No additional information about the sectors they work in or tasks they perform was available from this report.

2. DePaul University College of Law. (2002). *In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas*. Chicago: International Human Rights Law Institute.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Bonded Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This report explains that women from Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador are trafficked through Belize primarily for the purpose of bonded domestic labor and sexual exploitation. The report does not contain information regarding the use of forced labor in the production of products.

   This publication is the first edition of this report. In 2003, a book of the same name was published by Transnational Publishers. The editors of the book published in 2003 are affiliated with the International Human Rights Law Institute. David E. Guinn is the Executive Director of the Institute and Elissa Steglich is senior fellow at the Institute.

3. End trafficking in humans. (2003, July 10). *The Post and Courier*. Retrieved January 16, 2007, from the LexisNexis online database.

   Source: News Article

   Bonded Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article, cited in the Protection Project review of trafficking and forced labor issues in Belize, notes that according to the trafficking in persons report released by the U.S. Department of State that year, Belize is a location where bondage in the sex industry occurs. While the document briefly mentions this form of forced labor in Belize, it does not provide any information on forced labor in the production of products, nor does it state who the victims of this form of bonded labor are.

4. Petit, J. M. (2004). *Human trafficking in Belize.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 11, 2006, from http://www.humanrightsstudies.org.bz/docs/TRAFFICKINGIOMHumanTraffickinginBelizeFinalreport.doc

   Source: International Organization

   Bonded Labor: Domestic Labor
   Forced Labor: Banana Industry, Sexual Exploitation
   Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, created on behalf of the International Organization for Migration, Belize is host to multiple legal and illicit industries involving forced labor practices. This report contains information relating to forced labor in the commercial banana industry, as well as information regarding trafficking for sex work and bonded domestic labor. According to the report, migration pathways in Belize allow for large influxes of illegal immigrant workers to work alongside legal migrant workers who work temporarily during peak harvesting seasons. Illegal immigrants are the most vulnerable to exploitation by those interested in recruiting them into forced or bonded labor as domestic servants or prostitutes. In addition, major commercial banana companies, specifically Maya King and Soerensen farms, reportedly did not pay workers for their services. There is also some evidence to support claims that these companies prohibit their employees from joining labor unions.

5. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Belize*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/belize.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This short report highlights structural factors in the trafficking and forced labor of women and children in domestic labor and prostitution in Belize; however, it does not address issues of forced labor related to the production of products.

   An article cited in this report found in The Post and Courier is included in this annotated bibliography as it also notes the presence of forced labor in the commercial sex industry.

6. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 8, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org /pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report only mentions that Belize ranks very low as a transit country and low as a destination country for human trafficking. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of products.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2003). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report, referenced in The Post and Courier article cited in this annotated bibliography, notes that trafficking in Belize for the purpose of the sexual exploitation of women and girls are a serious problem. However, the report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Belize: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g /drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61716.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Debt Bondage: Agriculture
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture
   Forced Labor: Sweatshops
   Trafficking: Agriculture

   This report notes that forced and bonded labor exists within several sectors of Belize's economy. Specifically, the report states that cases of debt bondage and child forced labor exist within the commercial and domestic agricultural industries, but does not elaborate on what products are connected to these labor abuses. The report also states that some migrant laborers, particularly in the Chinese and Indian communities, have become victims of forced or bonded labor. Within the local Chinese community, some individuals are used as forced labor in sweatshops, while some individuals in the Indian community were trafficked to the country as bonded laborers. Unfortunately, no additional information related to the industries affected was available. Incidence of trafficking in women and children for the purposes of domestic labor and sexual exploitation were also reported.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Involuntary Servitude: Commercial Shops, Domestic Labor

In this report, Belize is designated as a Tier 3 country, which indicates that it has failed to meet the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking, and has failed to make the effort to do so. According to the report, men, women, and children are trafficked into the country for sexual exploitation and labor exploitation. There are consistent reports of women and girls being trafficked for forced labor in the commercial sex industry.

Belize did not provide evidence of significant law enforcement or victim protection efforts over the last year. The government also failed to implement any notable trafficking prevention efforts.

BENIN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bass, L. (2004). *Child labor in sub-Saharan Africa*. Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

   Source: Other—Book

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

   This book is a regional overview of child labor in sub-Saharan Africa. In the chapter titled, "The Political Economy of Children's Work," it mentions the legal tools available to fight child labor, and shows Benin as a country of origin and transition within the context of regional West African trafficking. It relies particularly on data collection from Benin's rural areas (p. 90), which tend to prove that the trafficking of children is a growing trend and is increasingly occurring through strangers, instead of relatives. The majority of children end up working as domestic laborers in Beninese urban areas or outside its borders. It estimates that one fifth of Beninese children between age 7 and 18 have left their village, 60 percent of whom work in Benin. This book does not mention child labor in the production of goods for Benin.

2. Benin: Children crushing stones into gravel to get through school. (2005, June 9). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportId=55172

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Gravel

   This article reports that 150 to 200 children work in the Benin quarries. Children in Benin use hammers to chip away blocks of stones for hours at a time. The gravel is later sold to the construction industry to build roads and buildings. The work is known to be hard and hazardous, yet children work out of the vast quarry just outside the village of Tchatchegon. Behind piles of pebbles, women and children work crushing stones, sifting sand, hauling pebbles, and stacking filled basins. Some children work between going to school, and others work instead of attending school. Children (who are too small to crush the stones on their own) work along with adults. At Tchatchegon, the hours are long, injuries are common, and the conditions under which they live give rise to potentially dangerous diseases and respiratory illnesses that are common among children who work in mines and quarries, where they inhale dust and constantly work in dampness. Crushing granite is particularly dangerous because granite contains silica crystals, which cause lung-destroying diseases that cannot be treated.

3. Boko, M. (2003, May 23). Rights: Child labor thrives in Benin. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P1-74121947.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cotton
Child Trafficking: Cotton

This article discusses child labor and child trafficking in the cotton industry in Benin. The author mentions the lack of educational opportunities in Banikoara, a cotton-producing area, and the problem of cheap child labor as contributing to child trafficking. Traffickers from Benin travel to Burkina Faso to look for children to work in Banikoara. Economic incentives and cultural perceptions of honor in their communities after living in Benin lure Burkinabe children to work in Benin. The children work an average of 10 hours per day under harsh conditions. The International Labour Organization's (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) funded a local nongovernmental organization (NGO), the Africa Third Millennium Group, to help provide support and rehabilitate child labor and trafficking victims in the agriculture sector in Benin.

4. Catholic Relief Services. (n.d.). *Combating child trafficking in Benin*. Retrieved May 8, 2008, from http://crs.org/benin/child-trafficking/

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This is an account of a native of Benin, Argyle, who now works with the Congressional Hunger Center in Baltimore to combat child trafficking. The piece describes the experiences of a girl, age 12, in Benin who was sent to work as a domestic laborer in a relative's home. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

   The piece also discusses how Catholic Relief Services (CRS) combats child trafficking in Benin through programs that educate families, provide support, and reunite victimized children with their families. One program, called Education First, enrolls trafficked and at-risk children in a school, such as the Alternative School in northern Benin. Education First is funded by the U.S. Department of Labor.

5. Child Trafficking Rooted in Poverty, Culture. (2002, September 17). *United Nations Wire*. Retrieved February 3, 2008, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20020917/28985_story.asp

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

   This article describes the remaining customs of *vidomegon* in Benin, whereas rural families give up their children to urban families to work as domestic helpers. The article highlights the difficulty of eradicating such a practice in the context of extreme poverty, and because the practice is socially accepted as a potential opportunity. It specifies that

even current leaders, who have experienced *vidomegon* and were trafficked as children, do not see it as a stigma. Former victims do not express anger against their parents for being forced into child labor. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Crossette, B. (2001, April 22). The world; what it takes to stop slavery. *The New York Times*. Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9806E0D81030F931A15757C0A9679C8B63&sec=&spon=&pagewanted=print

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article about the continuing practice of slavery worldwide briefly mentions the case of a ship off the coast of Benin carrying more than 200 children into slavery in West Africa. It does not specify destination countries. Citing a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) spokesman, the article also briefly notes that Benin is a country that has made progress in terms of community watch systems to prevent the abduction of an estimated 3,000 children, who are forced into child labor. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

7. Demeocq, B. (2007, December 4). In Benin, Angélique Kidjo visits centers for trafficked and abused children. *UNICEF news release*. Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/benin_41117.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Trade, Unspecified

   This news release by UNICEF reports on the visit of international recording artist and United Nations Goodwill Ambassador Angelique Kidjo to her native country Benin. While visiting the Laura Vicuna Centre and another rehabilitation centre led by *Terre des Hommes*, Kidjo witnessed the work of NGO Salesian Sisters and UNICEF in combating child labor and trafficking. The report includes testimonies by children who have recently been rescued from situations of forced child labor, including one case of a young girl forced to work in the market. It also mentions the work of UNICEF in the prevention of child trafficking, and the promotion of education and reinsertion, and counseling and reunification of families. The article estimates that one-fourth of all Beninese children between age 5 and 14 work within or outside of its border. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

8. Environmental Justice Foundation. (2007). *The children behind our cotton*. London: Author. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.ejfoundation.org/pdf/The%Children%20Behind%20Our%20Our%20Cotton%20FINAL.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton

This document illustrates how Benin (among the world's top seven cotton producers) participates in child labor by exploiting children during the processing of raw materials into cotton. It explains how Beninese children are taken from school and made to work in the cotton fields. They are exposed to harmful pesticides, which can result in serious health problems. These practices are supported by the government which closes schools during harvest time so children can work in fields. It is reported that as many as 132 million children between age 5 and 14 are forced to perform agricultural jobs rather than go to school. Additionally, children are also trapped in debt-bondage situations and made to work to repay loans made by their parents. Children between age 6 and 17 who migrate to the main cotton-producing regions in the north suffer harsh and extreme conditions, working long hours without rest, food, or compensation.

9. Global March Against Child Labour (2002). *Benin fact sheet: Report on worst forms of child labor 2002*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved August 20, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/benin.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Construction, Domestic Labor, Garment Industry, Mechanics, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Child Slavery: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Indentured Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This factsheet on Benin child labor gathers data from the ILO; the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women; UNICEF; End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking International; and the U.S. Department of State. It confirmed the existence of child labor, child slavery, and indentured child labor in the domestic labor sector, child prostitution, internal trafficking of children from rural to urban areas. The document cited the 2000 ILO report which indicates that 26.5 percent of children age 10–14 are economically active. This factsheet also mentions children in Benin as young as age 7 working on family farms, in small businesses, on construction sites, in markets, and as servants. The document also mentions findings from an unspecified report that 75 percent of apprentices, seamstresses, hairdressers, carpenters, and mechanics were younger than age 15.

10. Global March Against Child Labour (2005). *Benin fact sheet: Worst forms of child labor report 2005*. Retrieved August 20, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/benin.html

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Servitude: Unspecified
Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet on Benin child labor gathers data from UNICEF, ILO, the Population Reference Bureau, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the U.S. Department of State. As in the previous document, it examines child trafficking for the purposes of labor and sexual exploitation, as the main problem in Benin. The document states that Benin is a source, destination, and transit country for child trafficking. The document mentions that children from Burkina Faso, Niger, and Togo are sold into servitude in Benin.

This document cited UNICEF, which describes four different forms of child trafficking in Benin. These include "traffic don" (children are given to a migrant family member for vocational training or education), "traffic gage" (a form of debt bondage), "traffic ouvrier" (when children are forced to work), and "traffic vente" (the sale of children). The document quotes both ILO and UNICEF, which estimate that 26.3 percent of children age 10 to 14 in Benin work in the areas of prostitution, domestic work, and street vending. Children also work on family farms, in small businesses, and on construction sites.

11. Global March Against Child Labour. (2007). *Ghana: A call to end child trafficking. In Child Labor News Service* News Letter. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 1, 2007, from http://globalmarch.org/clns/clns-oct-2007-details.php

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article, briefly mentions that Benin is one of the main countries affected by child trafficking networks. It also refers to research done in Benin in 1998, which found that even where child laborers are rescued, they are likely to have feelings of alienation from their own family and culture, and must undergo a long and difficult task of reintegration. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

12. Graves violations des normes fondamentales du travail au Bénin, au Burkina Faso et au Mali [Serious violations of fundamental labor fstandars in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali]. (2004). *Libération Afrique*. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://www.liberation afrique.org/spip.php?article258

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Business, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This article, based on the publication of the 2004 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) report, lists violations of the labor code in several African countries including Benin, Burkina Faso, and Mali. It underlines the point that child labor is still a common practice in Benin, with the enforcement of existing laws limited to the formal sector, whereas most children work in the informal sector or in family businesses. Despite Benin's ratification of all the international conventions on forced labor, the article notes that women and children are still subject to forced domestic work or forced labor in plantations.

13. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *Togo: Borderline slavery/child slavery in Togo* (Vol. 15, No. 8). New York: Author. Retrieved February 3, 2008, from http://hrw.org/reports/2003/togo0403/togo0403.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Cotton

    This report, published by Human Rights Watch, documents the trafficking of children in Togo, in particular the trafficking of girls into domestic and market work and the trafficking of boys into agricultural work. It mentions a route for boys trafficked into agricultural labor in cotton fields in Benin. No further information is provided on child labor in the production of goods in Benin.

14. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). Internationally recognized core labor standards in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali: Report for the WTO general council review of the trade policies of Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali. Retrieved January 17, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsbeninburkinafasomali2004.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This report states that whereas Benin has ratified the eight core ILO labor conventions and that the country's labor legislation is in line with those international standards, there are still many national laws that are not enforced. Also, there are many restrictions in the practice of trade union workers' rights, as well as problems with discrimination, child labor, and forced labor. The report states that the law prohibits forced or compulsory labor, including children. However, child labor is widespread and enforcement of legislation is limited to the modern wage sector, due to a lack of inspectors. The report also notes that children, some as young as age seven, work on family farms, in small businesses, in construction, in public markets, as street vendors, and as domestic servants.

    According to ILO estimates in 2000, there were 223,000 children economically active in child labor, 92,000 girls and 131,000 boys in Benin. Abuse of children is a serious problem, including the custom of *vidomegon*, where children of poor rural families are placed with a wealthy family to work. Ninety-five percent of these children are girls, and

abuse is common, including sexual exploitation. The report further states that Benin is a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of people, in particular children. It quotes 1999 Survey by the World Bank Government of Benin, and National Statistics estimates, which state that 8 percent of the rural child population between age 6 and 12 work abroad, primarily as agricultural workers in Côte d'Ivoire and as domestic workers in Gabon. In some villages, up to 51 percent of the children were trafficked.

15. International Labour Organization. (2001a). *A contemporary form of slavery, combating child trafficking in West and Central Africa*. Retrieved October 27, 2007, from http://www2.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/inf/magazine/39/combating.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article in the ILO newsletter, *World of Work*, compiles excerpts from the 1999 subregional report (not available publicly) by the ILO-IPEC. The report states that Benin registered over 3,000 trafficked children between 1995 and 1999, behind some neighboring countries such as Mali (10,000 to 15,000 abducted children) or Nigeria (more than 4,000). It identifies the primary causes of trafficking, including poverty, lack of social support, traditions and customs, the break-up of traditional family structures, rivalry between spouses in polygamous families, the death of a parent, the absence of legislation on trafficking and, sometimes, greed. The most vulnerable children are those who grow up in economically poor, inadequately-educated families of more than five children, mostly in rural areas. It supports the implementation of a plan of action to end child labor practices, which would place the principles of repatriation of victims and extradition of traffickers at the core of its objectives and urges for a subregional action plan. Benin is a member of this latter initiative. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

16. International Labour Organization. (2001b). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 27, 2007, from http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/files/3602/10718321711ilochildtrafficking.pdf/ilochildtrafficking.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report synthesizes information ILO acquired in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo on child trafficking. The report indicates children are trafficked to and from Niger to Nigeria and Benin for domestic labor, agricultural work, and sexual exploitation. The report does not address child labor in the production of goods.

17. International Labour Organization. (2005). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Benin (ratification: 1960) Submitted: 2005*. Retrieved March 28, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Slavery: Unspecified

    This report from ILO shows that Benin is not in compliance with Convention 29 on forced labor, although this nation has ratified it. Failure to comply is listed following the articles of the original convention. It singles out violations of Article 2 on trafficking in children. The report also recalls the previous request by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) to the government of Benin to provide information on measures taken to eliminate trafficking in children, to ensure that the means of redress are available to the victims of trafficking, and that penalties are imposed on the culprits. Since this last statement, the government of Benin ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor and provided the first report on its application in 2003. According to Article 3, Paragraph (a) of the convention, worst forms of child labor comprise of all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom, and forced or compulsory labor. Through this report, CEACR wants to draw the government of Benin's attention to the fact that the protection of children is reinforced by ILO Convention 182, which places the obligation on the states. Once nations ratify the convention, they must take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor as a matter of urgency. The report does not analyze routes, targeted populations, or production sectors falling under these violations. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

18. International Labour Organization. (2006). *The end of child labor: Within reach*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/ standards/relm/ilc/ilc95/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report is a detailed analysis of the child labor phenomenon, but it does not focus on child labor in the production of goods, nor does it provide a country-specific analysis. However, on page 73, the report mentions the ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities' success in its efforts on child labor, which helps create dialogue among trade unions. It mentions a specific example in Benin and Burkina Faso where trade union centers are working together on child labor. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. International Labour Organization, Republic of Benin, Ministère Chargé du Plan, de la prospective et du Développement, and Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse économique. (2002). *Troisième recensement general de la population et de l'Habitation, Février 2002* [Third general census of population and housing]. Retrieved October 27, 2007, from http://www.gouv.bj/textes_rapports/rapports/doc_telecharges/SAnalB.pdf

    Source: International Organization and Government Agency—Benin Government

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Trade, Unspecified

    This is a report based on a census of the Beninese population which dedicates a very small section to child labor in Benin. It mentions the ILO estimate that 26 percent of children age 6 tp 9 are economically active, and the report specifies that this accounts for half of the school-age children in Benin. Economically active children are usually domestic helpers in their own families, but roughly 10 percent of them work in the informal economy or as vendors. The report does mention child labor in the production of goods.

20. Okafor, A. (2007). *Angélique Kidjo raises awareness on child rights in her native Benin*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/benin_ 40858. html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article describes the effort of UNICEF goodwill ambassador Angelique Kidjo to raise awareness about child labor in Benin. UNICEF's initiatives consist primarily of an official touring campaign "Toutes les Filles à l'école" (All girls in school) to raise the children's and parents' awareness of the advantages of education. The article does not analyze the causes of child labor or specify sectors where the use of child labor is widespread, but it mentions some NGOs and microcredit actions that have allowed families to pay for their children's education and/or bear the cost of not having them at work. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Parry, T. (2007, March 22) The child slaves: Sold into despair…Africa's shameful secret. *The Daily Mirror*. Retrieved February 3, 2008, http://www.questia.com/library/encyclopedia/ cotonou.jsp

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Sweatshops, Textiles, Trade
    Child Slavery: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    The article draws a parallel between the abolition of slavery in British colonies 200 years ago and the recurrence of some very similar practices in Benin today. Based on first-hand testimonies, it mentions the existence of sweatshops and trafficking networks in the north

of Benin; another testimony alludes to a case of a child market vendor in Cotonou. According to a United Nations report, Benin is one of the worst offenders in child trafficking worldwide. The article also mentions the existence of child labor in the fishing industry, agricultural work, and the textile industry. The article further refers to the lack of resources in a few attempts to combat this phenomenon, such as the child protection brigade, but nevertheless underlines some innovative early warning systems and well-functioning rescue centers.

22. The Protection Project. (2005). *Republic of Benin—Human trafficking country report*. Retrieved August 28, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/benin

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cotton, Domestic Labor

    This report gathers information from several articles and sources on human trafficking in Benin. It mentions a cultural custom, prevailing in Ghana and the south of Benin, involving the use of female slaves, known as *trokosi* or "wives of the deity." In this tradition, young virgins are brought to a shrine to compensate for a crime or transgression committed by their families, perhaps even generations earlier. The girls live as slaves to the priest. If a girl dies, a new girl will be sent as a replacement. The *trokosi* works in the household, cleans the shrine, and is used as a sex slave.

    This is also one of the few reports that mention the existence of internal trafficking from rural to urban areas in Benin, the trafficking of children from Burkina Faso to Banikoara in Benin to work on cotton plantations, and the trafficking of children from Nigeria to work on farms and as domestic laborers in Benin. After enumerating factors which aggravate the vulnerability of West African children to traffic, the article analyzes the government's responses to combat the blight of human trafficking. It notes that attempts to smuggle or violate the liberty of a person are punishable by a fine and imprisonment for two to five years. It lists governmental attempts to protect vulnerable populations through initiatives such as the creation of The Benin Committee for Human Rights and the Brigade for the Protection of Minors established in 2000, as well as initiatives funded by the U.S. Department of Labor (e.g., the Education First program), and multilateral initiatives (e.g., Benin-Gabon trans-border cooperation).

23. Prywes, M., Coury, D., Fesseha, G., Hounsounou, G., & Kielland A. (2004). Costs of projects for orphans and other vulnerable children: Case studies in Eritrea and Benin, social protection discussion paper series no. 0414. Washington DC: The World Bank. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/Resources/281945-1124119303499/SSNPrimerNote16.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

This World Bank study aims at better understanding the costs of delivering services to orphans and other critically vulnerable children in two geographically different contexts in Africa. Implemented World Bank programs are already in place in order to respond to the emergence of a large and growing cohort of orphans, street children, and children in the worst forms of labor. The study refers to the "Groupe de Recherche et d'Actions pour le Développement Humain," which is one of the first centers to implement these projects to combat child labor in the craftsman sector. The children are known locally as azovi, which means "child worker" or "child apprentice." They are mainly young boys who beginning at age 7 are placed with craftsmen, and who are used as cheap or free labor as car mechanics, carpenters, and masons. The study evaluates the cost of street children and orphans in Benin and Eritrea and concludes that family-based solutions have to be favored as they are cost-effective. The full version of this report is only accessible at the World Bank library, but an external link provides the public with a simplified version of the main findings. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

24. Rouge, C. (2004, June 2–4). *Information about street children—Benin*. Retrieved May 9, 2008, from http://www.streetchildren.orguk/reports/information%20about%20street%20children%20in%20Benin.doc

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article addresses disparities in Benin and how they influence child labor problems there. Some children migrate from village to village, and some are lured by promises made to them of a better life away from home. Approximately 8 percent, or 99,000 rural children, go to work away from home, and 5 percent or 49,000, are being trafficked across borders and abroad. Classification of children are: (1) foster children, (2) child laborers or apprentices, (3) children who learn from a Koran (teacher) and are then exploited and sent to beg for an education, (4) street children who break away from shelters and take to the streets, and (5) trafficked children (those who come willingly and those who are tricked). Approximately, 50,000 Beninese children have been trafficked to Gabon, Nigeria, and Côte d'Ivoire. Legislation is inadequate or does not exist although organizations in Benin attempt to work directly with children who are abused. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

25. Sall, B. (2007). *Migration de travail et protection des droits humains en Afrique—Les obstacles à la Convention Internationale sur la Protection des Droits de tous les Travailleurs Migrants et des Membres de leur Famille en Afrique subsaharienne* [Labor migration and human rights protection in Africa—Obstacles to the international convention on the protection of human rights of all migrant workers and their families in Sub-saharan Africa]. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001525/152536F.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report examines the likelihood of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of Migrant Workers by four West African countries (Cameroon, Niger, Benin, and Gabon). It analyzes their different migratory policies, the flows of migrants, and the hurdles and incentives for ratifying the convention. The report notes that forced labor of children occurs in Benin in unspecified sectors. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

26. Shehu, N. (2007, October 28). Nigeria: Minister Inaugurates Committee on Child Trafficking. *The Daily Trust*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://allafrica.com/stories/200710290809.html

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article refers to the implementation of a National Monitoring Committee on Child Trafficking in Abuja, Nigeria as the first step of a sub-regional strategy to end child labor, following the multilateral cooperation agreement to combat child trafficking in the sub-region, which was signed in July 2005 by nine West African countries: Liberia, Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin, Guinea, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Togo. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

27. Thomson, A. (2007, November 18). African human traffic is catalyst for child abuse. *Reuters*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://africa.reuters.com/top/news/usnBAN837987.html

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This article explores the long-term psychological effects of child trafficking. It retraces the story of Akissi, a girl, age 10, who was abducted to work as a domestic servant. Originally from Togo, she was enslaved in Benin. The article summarizes the findings of research from a U.S.-based nonprofit development agency, Plan International, which pointed to the lack of psychological support for children coming back from those traumatic experiences. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2002). *Child trafficking in West Africa—Policy responses*. Retrieved February 3, 2008, from http://www.unicefirc.org/publications/pdf/insight7.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This study focuses on the policy trends on child trafficking in eight countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo. It includes examples of best practices and stresses the potential for greater cooperation between the main international agencies working on this issue. The report underscores that in 2002, Benin was one of the last West African countries that had not implemented a national action plan against child trafficking. The case of Benin illustrates that the lack of family knowledge about the realities of life in neighboring countries was a major factor in trafficking. The report also exemplifies the progress made since Benin Village Committees have been put in place with aim at raising awareness, reporting and monitoring cases of child trafficking. This report only targets the legal means to combat child trafficking as a whole and does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

29. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children in Africa*. Retrieved February 3, 2008, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/trafficking-gb2ed-2005.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The study builds on previous UNICEF Innocenti Research Center work on child trafficking in eight countries in West Africa. It was developed in the context of the process leading to the next European Union/Africa Summit. Although the report addresses the trafficking of both children and women, taking account of the mandate and the experience of UNICEF, its focus is primarily on child trafficking. The report adopts a regional approach; the only focus on Benin itself can be found on p. 31 with a section dedicated to the Beninese initiative to create a village-based watchdog system. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

30. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006). *UNCRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child, concluding observations: Benin CRC/C/BEN/CO/2*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/crcs43.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

The second report of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child mentions the previous efforts made by the government of Benin, such as ratification of international treaties, the creation of conditions to address the displacement of minors, and the suppression of trafficking in children. The committee also noted with appreciation the establishment of new institutions aimed at protecting and promoting the rights of the child, such as the National Committee on the Rights of the Child (le Comité

national des droits de l'enfant), and the efforts to address various concerns and previous recommendations.

The report, however, points out that some of those concerns and recommendations have been insufficiently addressed, especially those regarding data collection, non-discrimination, right to life, violence, abuse and neglect, alternative care, health, education, trafficking, and the juvenile justice system. It dedicates a section to the issue of birth registration and, although the report acknowledges efforts made in this area by an awareness campaign, it notes that birth registration is still not available to all parents nationwide.

It also gives special attention to sexual exploitation and sale, trafficking, and abduction, noting that adolescent girls continue to be trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and domestic labor in other countries. It does not differentiate between child labor in the production of goods and other areas of work. The recommendations made to combat child trafficking are mainly (1) to improve knowledge and data collection mechanisms on the issue, (2) to implement programs of prevention and protection of children, (3) to strictly enforce all legislation related to trafficking and publish information, (4) to strengthen community-based mechanisms to prevent and monitor children, and (5) to pursue efforts for transnational collaboration on combating child trafficking between neighboring countries. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

31. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Measures to combat trafficking in human beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/ht_research_report_nigeria.pdf

Source: International organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

In September 2003, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime initiated a project aimed at improving the level of information available about trafficking in human beings to, from, and inside of Benin, Nigeria, and Togo. The project also recommended measures to strengthen action to counter the problem. The study included extensive research activities in each of the three countries. This reports aims to identify patterns and evaluating current initiatives to combat child and adult trafficking. Children are lured with promises of employment and then forced into domestic or agricultural labor. Benin also serves as a destination country for children trafficked for labor exploitation from Niger, Togo, and Burkina Faso. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods in Benin.

32. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Benin: Country report on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78719.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Business, Construction, Domestic Labor, Street Vending, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
Indentured Child Servitude: Unspecified

The report section devoted to child labor in Benin mentions the existing legislation limiting apprenticeship before age 14, the lack of enforcement due to lack of inspection, the practice of *vidomegon*, and the poverty-induced practices of indenturing children to "agents." The reports states that children mainly work in rural family farms, in small businesses, on construction sites in urban areas, in public markets as street vendors, and as domestic servants. The report mentions Benin as a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking for the purpose of unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation. The report also mentions the existence of child prostitution in Benin.

33. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Street Vending

This article identifies Benin as a source, transit, and destination country for children trafficked into forced labor and sexual exploitation. The ILO estimates that 90 percent of all victims are trafficked in Benin, with girls trafficked primarily for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. Boys are trafficked for forced labor as plantation laborers, street hawkers, and construction workers. The government of Benin is said to be making efforts to enforce laws to combat trafficking, and its 2006 Act Relating to the Transport of Minors and the Suppression of Child Trafficking criminalizes child trafficking. The Minors Protection Brigade has continued to implement proactive procedures to identify child trafficking victims and provide care and reintegration services. As a result, 12 Beninese child victims were repatriated from Gabon, 50 from Nigeria, and 1 from Mali. All were placed in shelters and reunited with their families. The government of Benin is making steady efforts to raise awareness and combat trafficking through the Nigeria-Benin Joint Committee to Combat Child Trafficking along with support from UNICEF and ILO.

BENIN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Boko, M. (2003, May 23). Rights: Child labor thrives in Benin. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P1-74121947.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Cotton

   This article discusses child labor and child trafficking in the cotton industry in Benin. It mentions lack of education opportunities in Banikoara, a cotton-producing area, and the problem of cheap child labor. Child traffickers from Benin travel to Burkina Faso to look for children to work in Banikoara. Economic incentives and cultural perceptions of honor in their communities after living in Benin lure Burkinabe children to work that country. The children work on average 10 hours a day under harsh conditions. The International Labour Organization International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC) funded a local nongovernmental organization (NGO), the Africa Third Millennium Group, to help provide support and rehabilitate child labor and trafficking victims in the agriculture sector in Benin.

2. Environmental Justice Foundation. (2007). *The children behind our cotton*. London: Author. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.ejfoundation.org/pdf/The%20Children%20behind%20Our%20Cotton%20FINAL.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton

   This document illustrates how Benin (among the world's top seven cotton producers) participates in child labor by exploiting children during the processing of raw materials into cotton. It explains how the children of Benin are taken from school and are forced to work in the cotton fields. They are exposed to harmful pesticides, which can result in serious health problems. These practices are supported by the government, which closes schools during harvest time so children can work in the fields. It is reported that as many as 132 million children between age 5 and 14 are forced to perform agricultural jobs rather than go to school. Additionally, children are also trapped in debt-bondage situations and forced to work to repay loans taken by their parents. Children between age 6 and 17 who migrate to the main cotton-producing regions in the north suffer harsh and extreme conditions by working long hours without rest, food, or compensation.

3. Graves violations des normes fondamentales du travail au Bénin, au Burkina Faso et au Mali [Grave violations of core labor standards in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali]. (2004). *Libération Afrique*. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://www.liberation afrique.org/spip.php?article258

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This article based on the publication of the 2004 report (see citation in this bibliography) lists the violations of the labor code in several African countries including Benin, Burkina Faso, and Mali. It underlines that child labor is still a common practice in Benin, with the enforcement of existing laws limited to the formal sector, whereas most working children labor in the informal sector or in family businesses. Despite Benin's ratification of all the international conventions on forced labor, the article notes that women and children are still subject to forced domestic work, or forced labor in plantations.

4. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *Togo: Borderline slavery/child slavery in Togo, 15*(8). New York: Author. Retrieved February 3, 2008, from http://hrw.org/reports/2003/togo0403/togo0403.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Cotton

This report published by Human Rights Watch documents the trafficking of children in Togo, in particular the trafficking of girls into domestic and market work, and the trafficking of boys into agricultural work. It mentions a route where boys are trafficked into agricultural labor in Benin's cotton fields. No further information is provided on forced labor in the production of goods in Benin.

5. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). Internationally recognized core labor standards in the Republic of Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali, report for the World Trade Organization General Council review of the trade policy of the Republic of Benin. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved March 28, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991220266&Language=EN

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This report briefly mentions forced child labor and trafficking in Benin. Children in Benin are forced to work in agriculture and domestic labor, although specifics are not provided.

6. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 28, 2007, http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/files/3602/10718321711ilochild trafficking.pdf/ilochildtrafficking.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report synthesizes information the International Labour Organization acquired in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo on child trafficking. It indicates that children are trafficked to and from Niger, Nigeria, and Benin for domestic labor, agricultural work, and sexual exploitation.

7. The Protection Project. (2005). *Republic of Benin—Human trafficking country report*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 28, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/benin

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cotton, Domestic Labor

   This report documents cases of the trafficking of women for sexual and domestic exploitation. Furthermore, it mentions a cultural custom prevailing in Ghana and the south of Benin that involves the use of female slaves, known as "*trokosi*" or "wives of the deity." In this tradition, young virgins are brought to a shrine to compensate for a crime or transgression committed by their families, perhaps even generations earlier. The girls live as slaves to the priest. If a girl dies, a new girl is sent as a replacement. The *trokosi* work in the household, clean the shrine, and are used as sex slaves. It is also one of the few reports that mention the existence of internal trafficking from rural to urban areas in Benin, and the trafficking of children from Burkina Faso to Banikoara in Benin to work in cotton plantations. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods in Benin.

   The report also lists the government's attempts to protect vulnerable populations through initiatives such as the creation of The Benin Committee for Human Rights and the Brigade for the Protection of Minors established in 2000, as well as initiatives funded by the U.S. Department of Labor (i.e., the Education First program), and multilateral initiatives (i.e., the Benin-Gabon trans-border cooperation).

8. Sall, B. (2007). *Migration de travail et protection des droits humains en Afrique—Les obstacles à la Convention Internationale sur la Protection des Droits de tous les Travailleurs Migrants et des Membres de leur Famille en Afrique subsaharienne* [Labor migration and protection of human rights in Africa-The obstacles to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families in Sub-Saharan Africa]. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001525/152536F.pdf

   Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report examines the likelihood of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of Migrant Workers by four West African countries (Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, and Niger). It analyzes their different migratory policies, the flows of migrants, and the hurdles and incentives for ratifying the convention. The report notes that forced labor of adults and children, as well as trafficking, occurs in Benin in unspecified sectors. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006a). *Measures to combat trafficking in human beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/ht_research_report_nigeria.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, in September 2003, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) initiated a project aimed at improving the level of information available on trafficking in human beings within, to, and from Benin, Nigeria, and Togo, and to recommend measures that would strengthen action to counter the problem. In Benin, young women are trafficked from rural areas to larger cities such as Bohicon, Cotonou, Parakou, and Porto-Novo and are forced into sexual exploitation. Adult women trafficked from Niger, Nigeria, and Togo are forced into prostitution in Benin. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Benin.

10. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from http://www.popline.org/docs/1724/311250.html

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report from UNODC identifies global flows of human trafficking worldwide, including the incidence of trafficking in Benin, as a country of destination and of transit. The report also emphasizes regional analyses in its attempts to identify trends and flows. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods in Benin.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Benin: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78719.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Stone Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report states that although the Benin Constitution outlaws forced labor, child labor and exploitation, these issues remain acute in parts of the country. It also points out that the Constitution allows prison sentences that include forced labor. In terms of child labor, the report explains that many children are engaged in a form of forced labor called "*Vidomegon*," which is defined as a "forced servitude practice in which children worked in a voluntary arrangement between two families." The kind of forced labor most commonly quoted in this report include indentured or domestic servitude, labor in stone quarries, plantations or farms, and prostitution. The report lists all the recent governmental initiatives to combat human and child trafficking. It quotes a recent law against child trafficking passed by the National Assembly and President Boni Yayi, which provides increased penalties for the trafficking of minors, including imprisonment from six months to life, depending on the severity of the crime, and fines from $100 (50,000 francs) to $10,000 (5 million francs).

12. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Street Vending

This annual report published by the U.S. Department of State follows a country-by-country approach. Benin is a source, transit, and destination country for children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor. Ninety percent of all victims are trafficked in Benin, with girls trafficked primarily for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation and boys trafficked for forced labor as plantation laborers, street hawkers, and construction workers. The report states that the government of Benin does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so, despite limited resources. In order to improve its response to trafficking, the report makes the following recommendations to the government of Benin: (1) pass the necessary legislation to enforce its 2006 law against child trafficking, (2) draft and pass a law prohibiting adult trafficking, (3) impose increased sentences on convicted traffickers, (4) make the government victim shelter operational, and (4) finalize and adopt its draft national strategy for child protection and national action plan. The report mentions that the government of Benin has made strong efforts in combating trafficking problems in the past year. Examples of government efforts include pursuit of 35 trafficking cases resulting in eight convictions, cooperation with authorities in Nigeria in arresting traffickers, and training of law enforcement officers with funding support from the United Nations Children's Fund.

BHUTAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asian Centre for Human Rights. (2006). *SAARC human rights report 2006*. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.achrweb.org/reports/saarcar2006/bhutan.htm#_Toc153713470

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report states that there is no accurate data on child labor in Bhutan as of 2005. An unidentified 2000 International Labour Organization (ILO) report estimated that about 124,000 Bhutanese children age 10 to 14 (over 50 percent of the age group) were economically active, and of this number 69,000 were boys and 55,000 were girls. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Bhutan Women and Children Organization. (n.d.). *Status of Bhutanese children.* Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.geocities.com/bhutanwomen/ statuschild.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle, Construction, Domestic Labor

   According to this source, children in Bhutan are compelled to work because of poverty, illiteracy, and deprivation. In 2000, Bhutan had the highest percentage of child labor—55 percent of children age 10 to 14—higher than Nepal, Bangladesh and India. Bhutanese children tend cattle, work in households, on farms, and at construction sites. Though child labor in the agricultural sector is discussed, the source does not specify the crops or goods produced in this sector.

3. Child labour a concern. (2007, February 12). *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.bhutan.gov.bt/government/newsDetail.php?id=255

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Construction, Parking Attendant, Service Industries, Unspecified

   This article says that many Bhutanese children work in the fields, but no details are provided on their work or the goods they produce. Some children also work on the roadside, breaking stones and carrying them as a construction activity. Others work in automobile workshops, restaurants/hotels, unspecified private enterprises, and as parking fee collectors. The document also mentions that girls participate in childcare, but it is unclear whether this work is done as a household chore or outside the home for remuneration. Though child labor in the agricultural sector is mentioned, specific crops produced are not discussed in the article.

4. Choden, K. (2005, April 23). Discussing violence against children. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com./modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=5339

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   According to this source, Bhutanese children work as domestic helpers and perform tasks such as collecting firewood, fetching water, and tending cattle. Additionally, an increasing number of girls labor as commercial sex workers. Rural to urban migration, poor economic conditions, and the negative impact of the media and nuclear family systems are blamed for undesirable situations for children. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Choden, P. (2007, June 25). Woman accused of child trafficking. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=8652

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This article cites a trafficking case of a non-Bhutanese girl age 16 from Darjeeling, India. She was brought to Bhutan illegally for unknown purposes and without her consent. She was kept locked in the house of the trafficker, also a non-Bhutanese woman, and was reportedly physically and sexually abused. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Choden, P. (2007, July 7). Labour act: No act. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com./modules.php?name=News&file= article&sid=8715

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Auto Repair, Construction, Sales

   This article states that children work, especially during school breaks. Some seek temporary work for income, others help with family businesses. Children are mentioned as working in motorcycle repair shops, selling doma (betel nut), and doing construction work, such as making brick walls and putting blacktops on parking areas. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Choden, P. (2008, May 3). Unlucky seven for school dropouts. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com./modules.php? name=News&file=article&sid=10325

   Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture

This article states that many Bhutanese children drop out of school, especially after completing the seventh grade (primary education), to work on their families' farms. Specific crops produced on family farms are not mentioned in the article.

8. Dema, T. (2008, March 31). The "con"tractor and the orange growers. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com./modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=10113

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Oranges

   According to this article, school children work on orange farms during winter break from school. They are hired to pluck, move, sort, and pack oranges. The children specifically mentioned in the report were from Panbang Dungkhag in Kheng. The orange growers in the region generally sold their produce to the Deyog Orange Marketing Group in proper Panbang. The article describes a case of a contractor who swindled the growers during one season by paying growers only half the amount for their produce. As a result, many student workers did not receive any wages for their labor.

9. Dema, T. (2008, June 6). Better educate than never. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com./modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=10520

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Oranges

   This article cites two Bhutanese brothers who could not afford to go to school and stayed home to help their parents in the orange groves. They carried oranges during the winter. No details are provided on the types of work they performed in the fields or whether they helped to grow oranges and carried them to the market for selling.

10. Dorji, K. Y. (n.d). All in a day's work. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article& sid=3006

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This article indicates that young girls work as maids in private homes in the border town of Phuentsholing. They are among the thousands of day workers coming from the neighboring Indian states of West Bengal and Bihar to the Phuentsholing commercial hub to work.. No other details on child labor are provided, and the article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Dorji, L. (n.d.). *Voices of Bhutanese youth: Through their dreams, experiences, struggles, and achievements*. Thimphu, Bhutan: The Centre for Bhutan Studies. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from http://www.bhutanstudies.org. bt/admin/pubFiles/VoicesofYouthPart1.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Child Care, Domestic Labor, Carpentry, Cattle, Hollow Blocks, Mask Dancing, Weaving

    This report is a compilation of 209 Bhutanese children's narratives collected through unstructured interviews. Participants ranged in age from 7 to over 20. Children reported working as babysitters, domestic helpers, cattle herders, carpenters, and mask dancers. Children also worked as farm hands and laborers in hollow block factories. Some children said they learned weaving and earned their living by weaving for officials in Thimpu or selling *yathra* (woolen cloth with geometric designs) they made for foreigners or local vendors. Many children reported physical and verbal abuse by their family members or employers.

12. Dorji, T. (n.d). The Sangay Shamu season. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com/modules.php?name= News&file=article&sid=3231

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Mushrooms

    This article quotes one Genekha villager as saying that her two children assisted in collecting mushrooms to sell in the market. The Sangay Shamu mushrooms collected from the nearby forests are a great source of income for her and other Genekha villagers. These mushrooms are also exported to Japan. Villagers can earn up to Nu.8,000 in one mushroom season, which runs from August to October. The article says many students of the Genekha lower secondary school actually leave school during the collection season to make some quick income from mushroom hunting. The article says collecting mushrooms can be dangerous as it involves scouring deep forests and rough terrain, and workers risk encountering wild animals. No other details on child labor in the production of goods are provided.

13. Fisek Institute. (n.d.). *Bhutan*. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.fisek.org/ atlas_index. php#bhutan

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction

    This source notes that about 50 percent of children age 10 to 14 in Bhutan were working in 2002, citing the often referenced 2000 ILO report. Children reportedly worked in the commercial agricultural sector and on family farms, but no specifics are provided on the types of jobs children performed or goods they produced. The source also notes that foreign children were involved in road construction. Bhutan has not ratified ILO

Convention 138 on the minimum age for work or ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour).

14. Gurung, E. (2008, January 19). When children become workers. *Bhutan Observer*. Retrieved August 30, 2008, from http://www.bhutanobserver.bt/2008/bhutan-news/01/when-children-become-workers.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Auto Repair, Child Care, Domestic Labor, Service Industries
    Child Trafficking: Auto Repair, Child Care, Domestic Labor, Service Industries

    This source indicates that children under 16 are trafficked to Bhutan from the neighboring Indian towns of Jaigaon and Chamurchi. Trafficked girls often work as babysitters and domestic helpers in private homes, while boys generally work as mechanics and waiters. Child domestic workers are vulnerable to sexual, physical, and mental abuse. Many come from poor, debt-ridden families and work to send money home to their families. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Human Rights Watch. (2003, September). *Trapped by inequality: Bhutanese refugee women in Nepal* (Vol. 15, No. 8). New York: Author. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/nepal0903/

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    According to the accounts of Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Nepalese children of Bhutanese origin were often made to perform unspecified forced labor by the Bhutanese army and police. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Hyder, A. A., & Malik, F. A. (2007, June 1). Violence against children: A challenge for public health in Pakistan; report. *Journal of Health Population and Nutrition*, 25 (2), 168-178. Retrieved August 8, 2008, from LexisNexis.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This source mentions Bhutan as one of the countries in South Asia with problems of child labor, child prostitution, and child trafficking, but no details are provided on any of these issues. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Lamsang, T. (2008, June 4). 60,000 employees short-changed? *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=10507

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Child Care, Domestic Labor, Paper Making, Service Industries, Sewing

This source says the draft of Bhutan's new labor act permits child between age 12 and 17 to work in the hospitality and food industry, domestic sector (including babysitting), and professions involving light work such as sewing and paper making. Children are, however, not permitted to work in sectors involving hard labor such as construction, mining, cement, forestry, and transport. The article does not say if child labor in any of the above-mentioned sectors actually exists in Bhutan, and does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

18. National Commission for Women and Children. (n.d.[a]). *Assessment of the protection factors for the vulnerable children in Bhutan. Draft*. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://ncwcbhutan.net/publications/Child%20protectionstudyFinalDraft.pdf

Source: Government Agency—National Commission for Women and Children

Child Labor: Caddying, Domestic Labor, Sales, Services Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Transportation, Weaving, Workshops

Although the hiring of children under age 18 is prohibited in Bhutan, this study establishes that children age 15 and younger are working in the country. The 89 child workers (54 girls and 35 boys) in the study indicated that they worked as domestic helpers, *doma* (betel nut) sellers, street vendors, caddies, commercial sex workers, hotel/restaurant workers, shopkeepers, workshop assistants, bus conductors, handy boys, and weavers. No details are provided on the goods produced by children at workshops or by child weavers.

Most child workers came from poor Bhutanese and Indian families. Long work hours and verbal, physical, and sexual abuses were common. The study noted that most children worked in the informal sector, which lacked strong legislation to protect their interests.

The study was a part of a larger study of 300 children in various groups, including school children and disabled children. The study covered the areas of Thimpu, Phuentsholing, Bumthang, and Trashigang *dzongkhags* or districts and spanned three weeks (dates not provided). Five researchers and two consultants gathered information through observations, village mapping, mobility mapping, focus group discussions, and child-friendly interviews. It recommended that Bhutan's draft Employment and Labor Act be implemented and enforced quickly to protect children. It suggested that inspectors visit factories and businesses regularly to ensure children were not being exploited. The study also emphasized the need to provide education to child workers and spread awareness against child labor.

19. National Commission for Women and Children. (n.d.[b]). *Children.* Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.ncwcbhutan.net/childrenhome.asp#background

Source: Government Agency—National Commission for Women and Children

Child Labor: Caddying, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

This undated source says child labor is not an issue in Bhutan, but does note that there are cases where children are employed as housekeepers or caddy boys on golf courses. Many children also work as street vendors. The report says Bhutan is seeing a trend of unemployment among youth. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

20. Norbu, P. (2008, February 25). Mandarin production and prices hit new high. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=9910

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Oranges

This article says that during the Mandarin orange export season in the Toorsa orange depot in Phuentsholing, many school children on winter break are hired to move, sort, and pack oranges. They also sleep in plastic makeshift tents alongside heaps of oranges to prevent theft. The oranges are exported to neighboring India and Bangladesh.

21. Palden, T. (2008, January 15). Orange export boom. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com./modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=9712

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Oranges

This article says that the Mandarin orange export season in Phuentsholing is a working season for school children who are on winter break. Both girls and boys are hired to transport and pack oranges.

22. 2andey, A. (2007, November 26). Tea trafficking raises concern. *New Delhi Television*. Retrieved August 30, 2008, from http://www.ndtv.com/convergence/ndtv/story.aspx?id=NEWEN20070033974&ch-11/26/2007%2001:26:00%20AM

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This source says that with the decline of the tea industry in North Bengal, India, tea workers' children have become victims of trafficking to Bhutan. It cites the case of a girl, age 11, whose father was paid Rs.500 by the man who took her to Bhutan. The father, who lost his job at the Katalguri tea estate, was promised more money, but never heard from the man or his daughter. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. Pelden, S. (2007, September 20). Mind your mushrooms. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com./modules.php?name=News&file=article& sid=9092

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Mushrooms

    This article says that young Bhutanese children often collect wild mushrooms and sell them in the market or by the roadside. According to this article, because training and experience are needed to distinguish between edible mushrooms and poisonous ones, parents and elders are warned not to send young children to the forests to collect mushrooms as they may gather poisonous mushrooms to eat or sell in the market. No other information is provided on child labor in general or child labor in the production of goods.

24. Penjor, D. (2001, October 18). *National Mushroom Centre urges caution while consuming wild mushrooms*. Thimphu, Bhutan: National Mushroom Centre, Ministry of Agriculture. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.moa.gov.bt/moa/main/newsdetail.php? newsId=469&from=archive

    Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Agriculture, Royal Government of Bhutan

    Child Labor: Mushrooms

    This government release says that young Bhutanese children often collect wild mushrooms to sell in the market or on the roadside, or for self consumption. The National Mushroom Centre warns against using inexperienced people, including children, for collecting wild mushrooms to prevent the buying, selling, and consumption of poisonous mushrooms.

25. Planning Commission, Central Statistical Office, Royal Government of Bhutan, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund, & United Nations World Food Programme. (2001, June). *Gender pilot study report*. Thimpbu, Bhutan: Author. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.ncwcbhutan.net/publications/Gender_Study_Report.pdf

    Source: Government Agency/International Organization—Planning Commission, Central Statistical Office, Royal Government of Bhutan/UNICEF, UNDP, WFP

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Weaving

    This report states that children contribute little on family farms as they go to school. However, during holidays they help at home performing chores such as carrying water and manure, cooking, collecting firewood, and looking after livestock. Older children help in the fields staving off wild animals. Girls take on more domestic chores than boys and also weave, although it is not discussed whether the products created from weaving

are for family use or for sale. Boys generally plough the field and chop firewood. Both girls and boys participate in harvesting.

Through questionnaires, focus group discussions, and interviews, data for this report was collected from over 1,000 males and females in 200 urban households and 602 rural households. Areas covered were Thimpu City, Phuentsholing City and the districts of Thimphu, Ha, Bumthang, Trongsa, Mongar, and Trashigang.

26. The Protection Project. (2002). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children. Bhutan*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_ project_2002_trafficking_bhutan.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshops
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshops

    This report says there is little information available on the trafficking of persons in Bhutan. However, there are reports of internal human trafficking with Bhutanese girls regularly kidnapped and forced to work as prostitutes or in sweatshops. The report provides no details on child labor in sweatshops except that children work in slavery-like conditions. No further details are provided.

27. Rinchen, S. (2007, June 28). "I want to go to school." *Bhutan Observer*. Retrieved August 30, 2008, from http://www.bhutanobserver.bt/2008/bhutannews/01/%e2%80%9ci-want-to-go-to-school%e2%80%9d.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cattle

    In this news article, a boy age 10 testifies about his injuries from cattle herding. There are no other details on child labor in general or child labor in the production of goods.

28. Rinchen, S. (2008, January 19). Breaking stones for education. *Bhutan Observer*. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://www.bhutanobserver.bt/2008/bhutan-news/01/breaking-stones-for-education.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Construction, Maintenance Work, Textbook Sorting

    According to this source, Bhutan's Department of Roads hires school children as young as age 14 during their winter holidays to break stones for road construction. Schools also hire children in winter to pack, sort, and load textbooks, and to do maintenance work. Children in the article said they worked to earn money to buy books and uniforms, and also to pay for other school expenses. No other details are provided on child labor in general or child labor in the production of goods.

29. Schuepp, C. (2006, May 15). *Bhutan TV documentary wins UNICEF prize at film festival highlighting children*. Retrieved August 14, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/bhutan_33953.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Street Vending

    This source discusses a television documentary on two Bhutanese boys who are street vendors. They sell doma (betel nuts) and peanuts to support their families and miss out on a proper education. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

30. Understanding Children's Work. (2003). *Bhutan: Living standards survey 2003*. Retrieved August 30, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/cgi-bin/ucw/Survey/Main.sql?come=Tab_Country_Res.sql&ID_SURVEY=1224&IDGruppo=1&Type=1&ID_COUNTRY=25&anno=-1&ofs=0

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, Education, Health/Social Work, Manufacturing, Public Administration, Service Industries, Transportation

    This report says that almost 20 percent of children age 10 to 14 are economically active. While more than 90 percent of working children in that age group are found in agriculture, children also work in other sectors such as manufacturing, construction, commerce, hotels/restaurants, transportation, public administration, education, and health and social work. The report does not provide details on the nature of children's work in these sectors. The number of economically active children in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas, and girls outnumber boys in both rural and urban areas. However, the intensity of involvement in economic activity (average weekly work hours) is higher for boys and children in urban areas.

    According to the report, the term "economic activity" means any productive activity performed by children, including unpaid work, household chores, work in the informal sector, and the production of goods for their own use. Not all children's work in the survey constitutes child labor. The report says only the "undesirable" or "negative" forms of children's work are referred to as child labor, but it does not elaborate. The report also does not provide details on research methodologies used for the survey, aside from the sample, which includes 2,672 children (1,259 males and 1,413 females).

31. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *Bhutan*. Retrieved August 7, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/bhutan_background.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report says a quarter of all Bhutanese children age 10 to 14 are working. Many children work long hours as domestic laborers. They earn minimum wages and are vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse by their employers. No other details are provided. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

32. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *The state of the SAARC child 2005*. Retrieved August 30, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/rosa/Final_The_State_of_SAARC_Child_2005-Feb-27-06.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    According to this source, 32 percent of Bhutanese school dropouts said they quit school because they were needed at their family's place of work or at home. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

33. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001, July 9). Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Bhutan. Committee on the Rights of the Child. Twenty-seventh session. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Bhutan%20COs.mht

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Transportation

    According to this source, Bhutanese children work in the informal sector, including agriculture. An increasing number of school dropouts also work in urban areas as waiters, bus attendants, auto workshop assistants, and domestic helpers. However, the report says there is little statistical information on child labor. No further details are provided on child labor in the production of goods, including in the agricultural sector.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Bhutan. Country reports on human rights*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100613.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Domestic Labor, Sales, Service Industries

    This report says that an estimated 45,000 children under age 18 work in Bhutan. The Labor and Employment Act of 2007 allows the employment of children between age 13 and 17 except in conditions that would damage their health. Children work on family farms as well as in stores, restaurants, and automobile shops. They also perform agricultural work and domestic labor. Girls working as domestic workers are often vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

According to the report, low numbers of individuals are trafficked from and to the country, but the number is difficult to estimate. It does not mention trafficking routes, nor indicate the ages of the victims. Though agricultural labor has been mentioned, no further details on child labor in the production of goods are provided.

35. Wangmo, K. (2004, December 14). Baby sitting: short term strategy to reduce economic burden. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=4811

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Child Care, Domestic Labor

    This article says that many Bhutanese girls from villages migrate to urban areas, such as Thimpu and Phuentsholing, to work as babysitters and domestic workers in private homes, where they are vulnerable to exploitation. It also says many non-Bhutanese (nationalities unspecified) illegally work as babysitters and domestic helpers. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

36. Wangmo, K.,& Pelden, S. (2007, December 18). Citybytes: Things to do this winter holidays. *Kuensel Online*. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.kuenselonline.com./modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=9572

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Bill Collecting, Construction, Office Work, Oranges, Service Industries

    This source indicates that some Bhutanese children work to either help their parents with their businesses or to earn money to pay for school and buy things they like. Many parents encourage their children to work during winter break so that they learn a sense of responsibility and avoid bad company. Children work as bill collectors, office workers, auto workshop assistants, and fruit graders to sort and fill boxes with oranges for export. Some toil on family farms, in restaurants and on construction sites. No other information on child labor in the production of goods is provided.

37. Wangmo, T. (2008, January 19). Plight of solitude. *Bhutan Observer*. Retrieved August 30, 2008, from http://www.bhutanobserver.bt/2008/bhutannews/01/plight-of-solitude.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Begging

    This article cites the case of an orphan boy, between age 11 and 13, who spent the last four years begging on the streets of Thimpu. The boy was rescued by Bhutan's Women and Child Protection Unit. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

38. World Health Organization. (n.d.). *Bhutan. Health information. Reproductive health*. Retrieved July 31, 2008, from http://www.whobhutan.org/EN/Section4_19.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Child Care, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This report states that Bhutanese boys work in and around urban areas performing unspecified labor, while girls generally work as domestic laborers and babysitters. The report says that commercial exploitation of child labor, including child prostitution, is not known in Bhutan. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

BHUTAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Escape to freedom, via Phuentsholing. (2003, March 7). *The Statesman*. Retrieved August 14, 2008, from http://www.thestatesman.net/page.arcview.php?clid=1&id=32126&usrsess=1

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Construction
   Forced Adult Labor: Construction

   This article cites a case of unemployed youths from India's Gumla Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh who were trafficked to Phuentsholing for forced labor. They were promised daily wages, clothing, and shelter for their labor by traffickers, but they ended up being sold to a Nepalese contractor. They were forced to work as unpaid laborers on the Thimpu-Paro road construction project. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

2. Giri, B. R. (2004, November). Bhutan: Ethnic policies in the dragon kingdom. *Asian Affairs, 35*(3), p. 353-364. Retrieved April 3, 2009, from http://www.sejong.org/lib_Journals/LIB_JOURNALS_DATA/20050120.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

   This document states that southern Bhutanese citizens (Lhotshampa) are forced to cultivate food or cash crops; no details are provided for northern citizens (Ngalung). The Bhutanese government requires unpaid compulsory labor from its citizens, regardless of age or gender. They build schools, bridges, or medical centers as well as clean the offices or homes of government officials. They perform additional household labor for a daily payment. Those who want to skip the compulsory work are required to hire laborers to replace themselves or pay a fine. People with little land or no means of support must sign up for work (unspecified) wherever available. Some information above is from the articles by Malica Z. Bookman, Birendra Giri, and Nanda Gautam. No research methods are mentioned. Although forced labor in the agricultural sector is mentioned, specific crops produced were not discussed.

3. Global March against Child Labor. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor 2005*. *Bhutan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/bhutan.html

   Source: NGO

   Compulsory Labor: Construction

This report states that although the Bhutanese government prohibits forced or compulsory labor, it is practiced in the form of "voluntary community service." Bhutanese people, including children, do community service to build the nation's roads, schools, and hospitals. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

4. Human Rights Council of Bhutan. (2003, November 25). *Bhutan: Political crisis and Bhutanese refugees, background report*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Author. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.bhutannewsonline.com/bhutanreport.rtf

   Source: NGO

   Compulsory Labor: Cattle, Construction, Domestic Labor, Orchards, Portering

   This report says Bhutanese citizens, particularly the Nepali-speaking ethnic group (Lhotshampas), are forced to contribute compulsory labor to the government for free or minimal wages for the benefit of district government projects such as building roads, bridges, schools, and offices. Workers also provide free labor by tending orchards, looking after cattle farms of the royal family, carrying loads for the army, and serving government officials as domestic hands. Under the Chunidom system, people age 18 to 45 are required to work for one to three months in central government projects. No further details on forced labor in the production of goods are provided.

5. Human Rights Watch. (2003, September). *Trapped by inequality: Bhutanese refugee women in Nepal, 15*(8). New York: Author. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/nepal0903/

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   In this Human Rights Watch (HRW) report, Bhutanese refugee women of ethnic Nepalese origin recounted how they had been raped, imprisoned, and assigned forced labor by the Bhutanese army, police, government administrators, and district officers. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

6. Human Rights Watch. (2007, May). Last Hope: *The need for durable solutions for Bhutanese refugees in Nepal and India, 19*(7). New York: Author. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://hrw.org/reports/2007/bhutan0507/

   Source: NGO

   Compulsory Labor: Construction, Timber Logging, Transportation

   This HRW report says Bhutanese people of Nepali ethnic origin (Lhotshampas) are forced to perform compulsory labor for government construction projects for Drukpa settlers in southern Bhutan. Bhutanese Nepali refugees in Nepal say that Drukpa settlers from the north are exempted from Bhutan's compulsory labor system. Meanwhile, ethnic Nepalis are forced to work on the land they once owned, building homes, providing

timber, and helping with transportation for the Drukpas without remuneration. If they themselves cannot provide labor, ethnic Nepalis have to hire someone else to do the work or pay a fine. No further details on forced labor are provided.

This report is based on in-depth interviews with 121 refugees in Nepal's camps in November, 2006. In addition, HRW interviewed Bhutanese refugees in West Bengal, India and Bhutanese citizens. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Lutheran World Federation, the Jesuit Refugee Service, the British and American embassies, and government officials of both Bhutan and Nepal were also interviewed.

7. The Protection Project. (2002). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. *Bhutan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_bhutan.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sweatshops
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshops

   This document discusses recent reports of internal human trafficking in which Bhutanese girls are regularly kidnapped and forced to work as prostitutes or in sweatshops (unspecified). There is no additional methodology or details of forced labor in the production of goods provided in the document, including in sweatshops.

8. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Bhutan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/bhutan.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshops
   Debt Bondage: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshops
   Forced Labor: Construction, Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Construction, Unspecified

   This report says Bhutanese girls are frequently kidnapped and forced to work in sweatshops or the sex industry, though no details are provided on the goods the girls produce in the sweatshops. The report also says young Indians are trafficked to Bhutan and sold into unspecified bonded and forced labor. The report cites a *Statesman* newspaper article (also annotated in this bibliography) about a case of 22 tribal families from India's Gumla district in Jharkhand who were trafficked to Phuentsholing. They were forced to work breaking rocks for road construction. No further details on forced labor in the production of goods are provided.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Bhutan*. *Country reports on human rights*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100613.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Compulsory Labor: Construction, Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report states that although the Bhutanese government prohibits forced or compulsory labor, there are reports that such practices, including forced or compulsory child labor, occur in the country. Bhutanese people are required by their government to perform community service to build roads, schools, and hospitals. Bhutanese people of ethnic Nepalese origin are particularly vulnerable to such compulsory labor. According to the report, low numbers of individuals are trafficked into the country for unspecified purposes, but the number is difficult to estimate. The report does not mention trafficking routes, nor does it cite any research methodologies.

BOLIVIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bedoya Garland, E., & Bedoya Silva-Santisteban, A. (2005). *Enganche y servidumbre por deudas en Bolivia* [Bonded labor in Bolivia]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Information resources/ILOPublications/lang--es/docName--WCMS_082055/index.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Child Debt Bondage: Chestnuts, Sugarcane
   Child Slavery: Cattle, Chili Peppers, Corn, Peanuts

   This paper is part of a series of publications written under the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour. The qualitative study focused on three areas of forced labor: sugarcane harvesting in Santa Cruz, chestnut extraction in northern Amazonia, and slave labor of the indigenous Guaraní communities in the agricultural and cattle haciendas of the Bolivian lowlands. The document mentioned four companies that produce sugarcane: La Belgica, San Aurelio, Guabira, and UNAGRO. Other goods produced using forced labor include chili peppers, corn, and peanuts. The study finds that the workers in these economic activities are caught in a cycle of debt bondage that takes them years or even generations to pay back. The indigenous Guaraní communities, for example, are forced to work for basic needs, which are charged to them at exorbitant prices. Children are part of the debt repayment as "invisible" labor, since they are usually not included in the contracts or agreements but are forced to work alongside their fathers.

   According to the paper, upon presentation of this study in a tripartite workshop held in August 2004, the Government of Bolivia established a National Commission for the Eradication of Forced Labor. ILO also agreed to provide technical support for the development and implementation of recommended strategies to combat forced labor. The methodology used to collect this data was mainly qualitative and was based on interviews with government authorities, workers, indigenous leaders, businessmen, religious representatives, academics, and representatives from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The document also provides a review of existing literature on the topic.

2. Center for International Studies and Cooperation, & Fundacion MEDMIN. (2006). *Child labourers in the Bolivian mining sector: Their perspective*. London: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=11737& flag=report

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Gold Mining

   This report applies a gender approach to describe the involvement of children in the mining industry of Bolivia. Based on a collection of first-hand accounts from children

who work in the mining regions of Chima-Chuquini and Huanuni, the report reveals that they are often forced into labor by their families because they can earn a salary that is twice the minimum wage and about as much as what their parents can earn. The report used a questionnaire to obtain information from the children that work in gold mines, which included questions about gender, age, education, tasks carried out and amount of time spent on them, income, family situation, free time, feelings regarding their work and family, and their opinion regarding the banning of child labor.

3. Crespo, L. (2005). Bolivia: Guaraníes "desamparados" [Bolivia: Unprotected Guaraníes]. *BBC Mundo*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/spanish/specials/newsid_4541000/4541017.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Brazil Nuts

   This article reports that in the southeast region of Bolivia, an estimated 600 indigenous Guaraní families—adults and children—are working in debt bondage in the harvesting of Brazil nuts and in agricultural production. The departments where forced labor is considered particularly problematic are Chuquisaca, Tarija, and Santa Cruz because these places are located closest to the camps where Brazil nuts are harvested in northern Bolivia. In these plantations, the owners are reported to physically abuse workers.

4. Dávalos, G. (2002). *Trabajo infantil en la Caña de Azúcar: Una evaluación rápida* [Child labor in the production of sugarcane: A rapid evaluation]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=379

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sugarcane

   This document provides a rapid assessment of the use of child labor in sugarcane production. The methodology used was focus groups with children and parents. In Bolivia, the primary regions that produce sugarcane are the departments of Santa Cruz and Tarija. To harvest the sugar, the plantation owners employ more than 30,000 people, nearly 7,000 of whom are children that work in the zafra (the harvesting and processing of sugarcane). Approximately 40 percent of the workers come from other regions, such as Potosi and Chuquisaca. Many of the children age 7 to 17 years work with their families as helpers. Often, they do not receive a salary. Meanwhile, children who work independently receive between 50 and 600 Bolivares per month (US$7 to US$89 per month). The children who work in the sugarcane plantations do not go to school, have no healthcare, and are at risk of accidents with the machetes and knives they use in the harvesting process. Despite the fact that laws in Bolivia forbid people under age 18 from working in the harvest of sugarcane, the contractors hire children through parents or third parties to try to hide child labor in sugarcane plantations.

5. Defensa de los Niños Internacional Sección Bolivia. (2001). *Trafico de niños, niñas y adolescentes con fines de explotación laboral en Bolivia* [Trafficking of children and adolescents for labor exploitation in Bolivia]. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.dnibolivia.org/publ_otras.php

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cotton, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Trade
   Child Trafficking: Cotton, Sugarcane

   This study discusses the trafficking of children and adolescents within Bolivia for labor exploitation. It uses qualitative methodology, including interviews with children and information from the main Bolivian newspapers, to gather data on this kind of trafficking. The main cases of trafficking within Bolivia involve children and adolescents brought from the rural areas of Chuquisaca and Potosi to work on sugarcane plantations in Santa Cruz and east of La Paz. From this research, the study also finds that most children and adolescents in Bolivia work selling goods or as domestic laborers, while a smaller number work in the production of artisan crafts, in commercial sexual exploitation, and in the production of cotton. The study also finds that children and adolescents usually work more than eight hours a day especially if they work in domestic labor.

6. Defensa de los Niños Internacional Sección Bolivia. (2005). *Informe ONG sobre el cumplimiento de la convención internacional de los derechos de los niños en la republica de Bolivia* [NGO report on the Republic of Bolivia's commitment to the international convention on the rights of children]. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=4887&flag=legal

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cotton, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Sugarcane, Trade
   Child Trafficking: Crafts, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

   A follow-up to the Defense for Children International Report *(Defensa de los Ninos Internacional Sección)* cited above, this report highlights several additional findings about trafficking and child labor. It finds that children between age 12 and 16 are trafficked for the purpose of labor exploitation in the selling of goods, domestic work, and the manufacturing of goods in artisan workshops. Work in the gold mining industry and the harvesting of sugarcane and cotton in Santa Cruz and east of La Paz are also activities in which children are subject to exploitation. Incidents of sexual exploitation involving child trafficking are also prevalent in cities within Bolivia. The report notes that 1,453 boys and girls between age 11 and 17 were victims of commercial sexual exploitation in Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, La Paz, and El Alto.

7. Forero, J. (2003). As Bolivian miners die, boys are left to toil. *The New York Times*. Retrieved January 29, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9D02E4DF1430F937A15750C0A9659C8B63&sec=&spon=&pagewanted=1

   Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cemetery Workers, Factory Work, Service Industries, Silver Mining, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Sugarcane, Transportation

This article discusses child labor in hazardous jobs such as mining. It tells the story of several children between age 10 and 16 who work in mines. In the mines, they are exposed to dangerous situations, such as working with dynamite and going into deep shafts without protection or adequate equipment. The life expectancy for people who work in these types of mines is less than 50 years. The article says that mining is one of the hardest jobs for children, but that many children also work in other kinds of jobs, such as shoe shining, restaurants, street vending, factory work, cemetery work, bus assistants, and in the sugarcane harvest. In total, an estimated 800,000 children work in Bolivia.

8. Guarcello, L., Henschel, B., Lyon, S., Rosati, F., & Valdivia, C. (2006). *Child labor in the Latin America and Caribbean region*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on November 7, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/gender_publication.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Trade

   This document examines child labor in the Latin American and Caribbean region from a gender perspective and shows how child labor differs by sex. It uses information from the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour and the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS) survey datasets from 12 Latin American and Caribbean countries, including Bolivia. The LSMS evaluated 4,875 households through surveys. In Bolivia, the differences by sex in economic activity rates are relatively small; 20 percent of boys, against 18 percent of girls between age 7 and 14 are involved in economic activities. School attendance in basic levels is high in Bolivia; 94 percent of boys and 91 percent of girls between age 7 and 14 attend school. These percents are reduced to 71 percent in both boys and girls for ages 15 to 17. The majority of children of both sexes work in agriculture; 78 percent of boys and 73 percent of girls. Eleven percent of boys and 14 percent of girls are engaged in trade. Girls are more frequently involved in domestic work. Agriculture is prevalent in rural areas, while work such as trade, construction, and the service industries are more commonly found in urban areas. The average weekly working hours do not vary much between sexes. Children between age 7 and 14 work approximately 27 to 28 hours per week, and children between age 15 and 17 work approximately 40 hours per week.

9. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Bolivia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991222993&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Construction, Domestic Labor, Family Business, Manufacturing, Mining, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Trade, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Unspecified

This document summarizes several recent reports on labor issues and concludes with a few recommendations aimed primarily at the Bolivian government. Children in Bolivia work in various sectors, including construction, agriculture, animal husbandry, domestic labor, family businesses, unspecified manufacturing, mining, service industries, sexual exploitation, sugarcane, trade, and other unspecified industries. An estimated 10,000 children work in sugarcane harvesting despite the Code of Childhood and Adolescence, a government law prohibiting the practice. Trafficking of children internally is a common practice in Bolivia. Children are reportedly trafficked for work in the commercial sex industry and unspecified forms of forced labor. They are also trafficked for work in domestic labor, agriculture, sugarcane, mining, and sexual exploitation. Bonded child labor is briefly mentioned as a problem with apprentices in Bolivia, though additional information is not provided.

The Bolivian government has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182 and has initiated a National Plan for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labour.

10. Oficina Regional de la Internacional de la Educación para América Latina, Centro de Información y Comunicación. (2001). *Elaboremos planes de acción nacional por la erradicación del trabajo infantil* [Development of National Action Plans for the Eradication of Child Labor]. San Jose, Costa Rica: Author. Retrieved November, 13, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie-al.org/pdf/elaboremos1.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining, Soldiering, Trade, Transportation

    The two objectives of Internacional de la Educación are free quality education for children and the eradication of child labor. This document presents the organization's plans of action to eradicate child labor in Latin America. It includes sections on international child labor agreements and data from 18 countries in Latin America. The information in this document is based on data from the Global March Against Child Labor. In Bolivia, the organization says that 369,385 children between age 7 and 14 work. According to the article, children work as domestic laborers—or Criaditos, shoe shiners, soldiers, bus conductors, and in trade. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Video news: Sugarcane plantations in Bolivia* [Video]. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.VIDEONEWS?var_language=EN

    Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Sugarcane

This video by ILO reveals the prevalence of debt bondage among laborers in the sugarcane plantations of Bolivia. The cycle of indebtedness starts with the illegal recruitment of workers by offering them loans, which they can pay back by cutting sugarcane at US$3 a ton. Yet, as the video shows, the workers usually owe more at the end of the harvest, thereby reinserting them in the beginning of the cycle again. Children are often included in the labor force alongside their parents.

12. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Trafficking in human beings*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1871

    Source: International Organization

    Child Debt Bondage: Sugarcane

    This report on trafficking mentions the debt bondage experienced by sugarcane harvesters in Bolivia. According to the report, sugarcane workers take out a loan from contractors, equivalent to approximately 40 tonnes of sugar. The work they perform during the harvest goes to pay off the debt incurred. However, the majority of workers only manage to pay off the interest on the debt, and therefore, must take out another loan and return the following year to work for the same contractor to repay the money still owed. Often, as is the case of the four children mentioned in the report, children are enlisted to help their parents harvest sugarcane in order to repay the debt at a faster rate. Harvesting sugarcane can be dangerous as it involves the use of machetes and there is a risk of snake bites. Additionally, living conditions are cramped, and children are often kept out of school to work.

13. International Labour Organization. (2005*). A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

    This ILO report identifies key areas of forced labor around the world. In Bolivia, the report briefly discusses incidences of forced child labor in the Chaco region of the country. Members of the indigenous Guaraní communities, including children, are forced to work in the agriculture sector. The document does not specify any goods, but does note that children are unpaid for their efforts. In 2004, the Bolivian Ministry of Labor requested assistance from ILO to design a national strategy to eradicate forced labor.

14. International Labour Organization & United Nations Children's Fund. (2004a). *Buscando la luz al final del túnel: Niños, niñas y adolescentes en la minería artesanal en Bolivia* [Looking for the light at the end of the tunnel: Children and adolescents in artisanal

mines in Bolivia]. La Paz, Bolivia: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/mineria_final_bo.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Gold Mining, Silver Mining, Tin Mining, Zinc Mining

This report is the first in a series on the worst forms of child labor in Bolivia. It discusses the various risks and consequences associated with the work of children and adolescents in artisanal mining (mines that have been abandoned and where people work under an informal status). The document states that approximately 38,000 people work in this kind of mining operation, at least 10 percent of which are children and adolescents. The main activity in which children are involved is the carrying of materials that their parents have mined. These children are exposed to toxic gases, are prone to accidents, and often do not go to school. The silver, zinc, and tin mines are mostly in Potosi and Oruro; gold mines are in La Paz. In June 2003, the Bolivian government established a category of Dangerous Child Labor, in which mining work was included. This report also includes personal stories of children who work in mines.

15. International Labour Organization & United Nations Children's Fund. (2004b). *Cana dulce, vida amarga: el trabajo de los niños, niñas y adolescentes en la zafra de la cana de azúcar* [Sweet cane, bitter life: The work of children and adolescents in the harvest of sugarcane]. La Paz, Bolivia: Author. Retrieved November 17, 2007, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/zafra_final_bo.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Debt Bondage: Sugarcane
    Child Labor: Sugarcane

    This report is the second in a series on the worst forms of child labor in Bolivia. It discusses the repercussions of child labor in the harvest of sugarcane, including physical risks, working conditions, and socioeconomic factors. In the harvest of sugarcane, children peel and carry the cane while adults cut it. Some adolescents also cut the cane, while many women and girls work cooking for their families in the camps. An estimated 7,000 children migrate with their families every year from their towns to Tarija and Santa Cruz where the sugarcane fields are located. These children leave school and work an average of 12 hours per day in high temperatures and adverse climates. Debt labor is also an issue, as demonstrated in one of the stories included in the report in which a 12-year-old girl says that she is not able to go back to school because her mother cannot pay back the debt she owes to the plantation owners.

16. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *Bolivia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/pid/447

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This International Organization for Migration (IOM) activities summary mentions child labor and female sexual exploitation, but does not discuss child labor in the production of goods specifically.

17. Ledo García, C. (2004). *Trabajo infantil en Bolivia: Características y condiciones* [Child labor in Bolivia: Characteristics and conditions]. La Paz, Bolivia: Instituto Nacional de Estadística & United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved on October 29, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/bolivia/spanish/Trabajo_Infantil.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Construction, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Service Industries, Silver Mining, Transportation, Unspecified

    This study is based on the national population and housing censuses from 1976, 1992, 2000, 2001, and 2002. For this study, the author used data only from the 7 to 17 age group. The author divided this group into two sections, one for children between 7 and 13 years and the other for children between 14 and 17 years. The variables used in this study were the number of hours worked, salaries, work conditions, and educational levels. In the results, the author says that increasing poverty, economic instability, and low salaries have led to children working in different areas to help support their families. Many times these children work under exploitive conditions with low salaries or without salaries at all. They are also often exposed to pesticides, chemicals, and various forms of abuse. Ten percent of Bolivia's economically active population are children (313,529), most of whom are from rural areas. Of those children, 96,095 work mainly in agriculture and cattle farming in the regions of Santa Cruz, La Paz, Cochabamba, and Potosi. Some of these children work in large-scale agriculture, where they are exposed to agrochemicals and pesticides. In addition, the study found that 1,275 children work in silver and gold mines, 10,858 in construction, 30,226 in unspecified industrial activities, and others in trade, domestic services, hotels, restaurants, and transportation.

18. Olivas, A. O. (2002). ILO examines Bolivia, Brazil; Nicaragua hears from children. *UN Wire*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20020503/26131_story.asp

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining, Sexual Exploitation

    This news article talks about child labor in three countries: Bolivia, Brazil, and Nicaragua. It is based on a report released by ILO estimating that at least 800,000 children start to work every year in Bolivia. Children are mainly engaged in forced labor in agriculture, mining, and sexual exploitation.

19. Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture. (2004, June). *Rights of the child in Bolivia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 27, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.38/Bolivia_ngo_report_OMCT1.doc

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Sugarcane
Child Slavery: Textiles
Child Trafficking: Textiles

This document describes the prevalence of children working in sugarcane harvesting, in mines, in domestic labor, and in the extraction of gold in Bolivia. It also mentions the trafficking of children to textile workshops in Argentina, where they are kept working under slavery conditions.

20. Organización Internacional del Trabajo & United Nations Children's Fund. (2004a). *Buscando la luz al final del túnel: niños, niñas y adolescentes en la minería artesanal en Bolivia*. La Paz, Bolivia: Author. Retrieved June 27, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe /ipec/boletin/documentos/mineria_final_bo.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Mining

    This ILO/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report is the first in a series on the worst forms of child labor in Bolivia. It discusses the various risks and consequences associated with the work of children and adolescents in artisan mining. However, the report does not indicate that participation in the industry is forced.

21. Organización Internacional del Trabajo & United Nations Children's Fund. (2004b). *Caña dulce, vida amarga: el trabajo de los niños, niñas y adolescentes en la zafra de caña de azúcar*. La Paz, Bolivia: Author. Retrieved June 27, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe /ipec/boletin/documentos/zafra_final_bo.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sugarcane

    This ILO/UNICEF report is the second in a series on the worst forms of child labor in Bolivia. It discusses the work of children and adolescents in harvesting sugarcane, including the physical risks, working conditions, and socioeconomic factors involved in this type of activity. One of the child testimonies included, tells the story of a 12-year-old girl unable to go back to school because her mother cannot pay back her debt for the provisions she had taken during her work at the harvesting camp.

22. Ovando, A. (Director). (2005). *Quiero ser libre, sin dueño* [Video]. Bolivia: Nicobis. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.salonchingon.com/cinema/cautivos. php?city=mx

    Source: Other, Documentary

    Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Cattle

This video documents the experiences of enslaved indigenous Guaraní families in the Luís Calvo and Hernando Siles provinces of the Chuquisaca department in Bolivia. The Guaraní people are shown to be living in situations of debt bondage or peonage in the cattle and agricultural haciendas of these provinces. Both the Guaraní people and the landlord creditors of the haciendas are interviewed. These interviews reveal the various abuses that the Guaraní are subject to, as well as their living and working conditions. There is clear evidence of discrimination towards the Guaraní people from the landlord creditors.

This video was realized as part of the study entitled Aipota aiko chepiaguive cheyambae (I want to be free, without an owner), undertaken as part of the Bolivian Vice Ministry of Justice's Project for the Indigenous Pueblos and Empowerment and the following organizations: Defensor del Pueblo (People's Defense Counsel) and Consejo de Capitanes Guaraníes de Chuquisaca (Council of Chuquisaca Guaraní Chiefs).

23. Patrinos, H. A., & Grootaert, C. (2002). Child labor in Bolivia and Colombia. *En Breve, 9*. Washington, DC: The World Bank. Retrieved November, 12, 2007, from http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/LAC/LACInfoClient.nsf/5996dfbf9847f67d85256736005dc67c/8cb5c9e9ff9808bb85256c230062aed3/$FILE/Sep02_ChildLabor%20%20ENG.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This article is based on national surveys that were made in the urban areas of Bolivia. The document presents a tree where children are divided among those who share school with work, children who only work, and children who do not attend school and do not work. The main reason for child employment in Bolivia is poverty. The rates of poverty are 80 percent in rural areas and 60 percent in urban areas. According to the report, boys are more likely to work than girls, but many girls work at home. Also, in Bolivia indigenous people are excluded from formal sector employment; for this reason, children of these groups are less likely to work full time or work for wages than other children.

24. Perroud, N. (2005). *Right of the child in Bolivia. Geneva, Switzerland*: World Organisation Against Torture. Retrieved January 25, 2008, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/2005/report/report_children_Bolivia_eng.pdf?PHPSESSID=965bdf41437b66e152d5844b4f85bd9e

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Sugarcane

This article reports that poverty constitutes one of the biggest problems in Bolivia, with over 2,500 children living on the streets in major cities such as Cochabamba, La Paz, and Santa Cruz. Additionally, approximately 800,000 children are employed even though Bolivia is a signatory to many international agreements that prohibit child labor, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Convention 138. Specific sectors in which children work are gold mines and sugarcane harvesting,

particularly in Tarija and Santa Cruz. ILO estimates that approximately 10,000 children work in the harvesting of sugarcane. Children also work as domestic servants, especially girls who sometimes start to work as early as age 7. According to the NGO Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, 40 percent of the armed forces of Bolivia are made up of adolescents under age 18. Commercial sexual exploitation is also increasing in Bolivia, where the average age of entry into prostitution is 16.

25. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Bolivia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/bolivia.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining, Textiles

    This report provides an overview of trafficking in persons in Bolivia based on information from news agencies and interviews with people from various Protection Project fact-finding missions. Forced labor, such as forced work in textile factories and agriculture, is primarily the purpose of trafficking from Bolivia; however, the report indicates that within the country many Bolivian children are forced to work for mining and agricultural companies. Girls in particular, are trafficked from rural areas and deceived into prostitution. In addition, approximately 40 percent of Bolivian children under age 18 are part of the armed forces.

    Efforts to combat trafficking include the 1999 amendments to the Criminal Code of Bolivia, which criminalize trafficking in persons, the "Stop Child Trafficking" campaign by the international organization, Terre des Hommes, and a memorandum of understanding to begin the implementation of a counter-trafficking program signed by the following organizations: the IOM office in La Paz, the Inter-American Commission of Women, and the Organization of American States.

26. Sharma, B. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Bolivia*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Contemporary Forms of Slavery in Bolivia.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Debt Bondage: Brazil Nuts
    Child Labor: Domestic Labor
    Forced Child Labor: Gold Mining, Silver Mining, Sugarcane, Tin Mining, Zinc Mining

    This report provides a summary of information on the conditions of forced labor in Bolivia. It notes that children work in a variety of sectors including domestic labor. Forms of forced child labor occur in various forms of mining and in the production of Brazil nuts and sugarcane. Approximately 21,000 children are forced to work harvesting sugarcane, particularly in the areas of Santa Cruz (7,000) and Tarija (3,000). Children as young as age 9 work up to 12 hours a day assisting their families in sugarcane fields.

Boys engage in cutting sugarcane, while girls work collecting, piling, and peeling sugarcane. Children in this sector are generally exposed to high temperatures and suffer from breathing problems and insect bites, as well as exposure to machetes. Children are also forced to work in tin, gold, zinc, and silver mining. Child labor in mining occurs in the departments of Ururo, Potosí, and La Paz. Approximately 3,800 children work in the mining sector. Boys work with their fathers in mines carrying tools and rocks, as well as taking dynamite down mine shafts. Other children work collecting rocks and washing gold in river beds. Child debt bondage occurs in the cultivation of Brazil nuts where children work with their families, who have incurred a debt to their employers. Children as young as age 7 work in this sector despite laws that prohibit participation of anyone under 14 years. Children work collecting fruits, cutting fruits with machetes, and sorting nuts. Depending on the work being completed, working hours can be early in the morning or throughout the day. Children can walk up to six hours a day to find trees from which to collect fruits.

The Code of Children and Adolescents 2000 established the minimum working age as 14 years and prohibits the participation of children under 18 in the sugarcane industry, and children under 14 in the Brazil nut industry. Bolivia has also created a National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour to make strides to combat the problem within the country.

27. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Mining
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining

This report discusses trafficking worldwide. In reference to Bolivia, the bulk of the information concentrates on the trafficking of adults. However, the document does state that children are also trafficked internally to unspecified locations for forced labor in mining and agriculture. The document does not provide additional details on the mining or agriculture sectors.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Bolivia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. Retrieved May 8, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100629.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Brazil Nuts, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Sugarcane, Trade, Transportation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Brazil Nuts, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

According to statistics presented in this report, approximately 800,000 children between age 7 and 19 work in Bolivia. Of these children, an estimated 100,000 work approximately 8 to 12 hours a day. Many children work in agriculture, including in Brazil nut cultivation, and an estimated 10,000 children in sugarcane cultivation. Children in urban areas tend to work in trade, shoe shining, and transportation, while other common areas of employment for children include mining, drug trafficking, and transportation. Internal trafficking of children occurs for work in sexual exploitation, mining, domestic labor, agriculture, sugarcane harvesting, and Brazil nut plantations. Many victims of trafficking, including children and adolescents, are economic migrants who are coerced into unspecified forced labor. Particularly at risk for trafficking are children and women from the Altiplano region.

Bolivian labor laws state that children under 14 years are prohibited from working, with the exception of children age 12 to 14 involved in apprenticeships. The Ministry of Labor is responsible for overseeing child labor laws, though the report notes its activities have been insufficient.

29. Desbaratan una red dedicada al tráfico de personas hacia Bolivia [They dismantle a network dedicated to the trafficking of persons to Bolivia]. (2006, September 7). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=141529

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that a Bolivian police officer was detained and charged with leading a human-trafficking group. Women, primarily minors, were recruited to work in night clubs and as escorts in hotels in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. A 17-year-old girl was rescued before she was sent to Santa Cruz. Many young Paraguayan women, including minors, are reported to be working in Bolivian night clubs. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

BOLIVIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bedoya Garland, E., & Bedoya Silva-Santisteban, A. (2005). *Enganche y Servidumbre por Deudas en Bolivia.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/lang--es/docName--WCMS_082055/index.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Debt Bondage: Chestnuts, Sugarcane
   Adult Slave Labor: Cattle, Chili Pepper, Corn, Peanuts
   Child Slave Labor: Cattle, Chili Pepper, Corn, Peanuts

   This working paper is one of a series of publications produced under the International Labour Organization (ILO) Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour. It is a qualitative study of forced labor in the following activities and/or regions of Bolivia: sugarcane harvesting in Santa Cruz, chestnut extraction in northern Amazonia, and slave labor of the Guarani indigenous communities held captive in the agricultural and/or cattle haciendas of the Bolivian lowlands. The study indicates that in all activities the workers are deceived by various methods into a cycle of debt bondage that takes them years or even generations to pay back. In the case of the captive Guarani indigenous communities, they are forced to work for their basic necessities, charged to them at exorbitant prices under violent conditions. The study highlights that for families, although the male adult is the person to incur the debt, his spouse and children have to work in order to help pay it off. These women and children often do not enter into the contracts or agreements, thereby providing an "invisible" and usually free hand. The study offers a number of recommendations that include the creation of a National Plan of Action for the Eradication of Forced Labor in the investigated activities.

   According to the paper's executive summary, upon presentation of this study in a tripartite workshop held in August 2004, the Government of Bolivia established a National Commission for the Eradication of Forced Labor. ILO also agreed to provide technical support for the elaboration and implementation of recommended strategies to combat forced labor.

2. Crespo, L. (2005, May 13). Bolivia: Guaraníes "desamparados." *BBC Mundo*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/spanish/specials/newsid_4541000/4541017.stm

   Source: News Article

   Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Brazil Nuts
   Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Brazil Nuts

   This article is part of a special series of British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reports on the topic of forced labor in Latin America. For Bolivia, the article mentions the use of

forced labor in the harvesting of Brazil nuts in the northern Amazonian region, as well as in agriculture in the southeast region of the country. In the southeast region, 600 indigenous Guarani families are reported to be working in a situation of debt bondage. The victims in this case are both adults and children. Workers harvesting Brazil nuts are also mentioned to be subject to this type of forced labor. The article includes statements by the Bolivian Secretary of Labor, as well as testimony from a previously enslaved Guaraní man. A link to a recording of the full report is provided. The Chuquisaca, Tarija, and Santa Cruz departments are all cited as areas of particular concern with regards to forced labor.

The article points out that the Department of Labor in Bolivia, as well as the largest trade union in the country, Central Obrera Boliviana (COB), does not have information on cases of forced labor or of assistance to victims. Only nongovernmental organizations (NGO) are identified as having information on the labor conditions of extreme exploitation.

3. Defensa de los Niños Internacional Sección Bolivia. (2001). *Trafico de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes con Fines de Exploitación Laboral en Bolivia*. Cochabamba, Bolivia: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.dnibolivia.org

   Source: NGO

   Child Servitude: Domestic Labor, Manufacturing of Artisan Work, Sales
   Child Trafficking: Sugarcane, Cotton

   This study aims to reveal the various aspects and characteristics of trafficking in children and adolescents for the purpose of labor exploitation in Bolivia. For trafficking within Bolivia, the study presents cases of children and adolescents taken to work at the sugar cane plantations of Santa Cruz and east of La Paz. Most children and adolescents in Bolivia work in the service sector (selling goods or domestic labor) and a smaller number in the manufacturing of goods in artisan workshops. The study reveals that children and adolescents are subject to situations of servitude; they rarely have a set work schedule, particularly when they are working in domestic jobs. The research was strongly rooted in participatory qualitative methodology, as well as from cases registered in the leading newspapers of Bolivia between 1998 and 1999.

4. Defensa de los Niños Internacional Sección Bolivia. (2005). *Informe ONG Sobre el Cumplimiento de la Convención Internacional de los Derechos de los Niños en la Republica de Bolivia*. Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=4887&flag=legal

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Manufacturing of Artisan Work, Sales, Textiles, Sexual Exploitation

   This report refers to the Defense for Children International (Bolivia) report, *Trafico de Niños, Ninas y Adolescentes con Fines de Explotación Laboral en Bolivia* (cited above),

pointing out that children, primarily between the age 12 and 16, are trafficked for the purpose of labor exploitation in the selling of goods, domestic work, and—in fewer cases—for manufacturing goods in artisan workshops. The report mentions that the harvesting of sugarcane and cotton in Santa Cruz and east of La Paz are also activities in which children are subject to exploitation. For these cases, children work for up to 17 hours in conditions described as "critical." Incidents of sexual exploitation are also prevalent through trafficking to cities within Bolivia. The report refers to a study (no citation provided) that was conducted with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and ILO and which calculated that a total of 1,453 boys and girls between 11 and 17 years were victims of commercial sexual exploitation in Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, La Paz, and El Alto. No additional information on origin, transit, or destination areas was provided.

5. Desbaratan una red dedicada al tráfico de personas hacia Bolivia [They dismantle a network dedicated to the trafficking of persons to Bolivia]. (2006, September 7). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=141529

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation

   This article reports that a Bolivian police officer was detained and charged with leading a human trafficking group. Women, primarily minors, were recruited to work in nightclubs and as escorts in hotels in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Many young victims, such as Paraguayan women, are reported to be working in Bolivian nightclubs. Bolivia is reportedly a frequent destination point for trafficked Paraguayan women for prostitution involvement.

6. Estudio revela que en el Chaco hay familias cautivas en situación de semiesclavitud. (2006, October 12). *Agencia Boliviana de Informacion*. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.comunica.gov.bo/index.php?i=noticias_texto&j=20061012202703

   Source: News Article

   Adult Slave labor: Agriculture, Cattle
   Child Slave labor: Agriculture, Cattle

   This online news article announces the release of the book entitled *Aipota aiko chepiaguive cheyambae* ("I want to be free, without an owner"), which is described as a study of enslaved indigenous Guaraní peoples in the Luís Calvo and Hernando Siles provinces of the Chuquisaca department of Bolivia. The article highlights such findings as families working (in the agricultural and cattle *haciendas*) for 40 years without ever receiving payment and children having no prospects of a free life. The article also proclaims that, with the intervention of the Ministry of Labor, enslaved people will now be able to receive a salary higher than the minimum wage, and in some cases, will also receive indemnity.

7. Global March Against Child Labour. (2003, August 25). *Bonded labour and slavery*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/cpcolumn/archive-25aug2003.php3

   Source: NGO

   Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Sugarcane

   This Global March Chairperson's speech on the problem of slavery and debt bondage across the world exposes the situation of exploitive labor in Bolivia in the harvesting of sugar and in agriculture. The victims are described as indigenous peoples. Their limited access to land leads them to seek work in ranches or plantations that trap them into debt bondage.

8. ILO examines Bolivia, Brazil; Nicaragua hears from children. (2002, May 3). *U.N. Wire*. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20020503/26131_story.asp

   Source: News Article

   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining

   This news story reports that many of the 800,000 Bolivian children that enter the labor market each year are forced to work for mining and agricultural companies or suffer from sexual exploitation. The information is based on a report released on April 2002, by ILO. The original ILO report could not be located.

9. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Bolivia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991222993&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining
   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

   This report provides a summary of a number of recent reports and estimates on labor issues, and concludes with a few recommendations aimed primarily at the Bolivian government. Forced labor in Bolivia occurs in several ways, including agricultural servitude by indigenous workers, child apprenticeship, and alleged cases of household workers held captive by their employers. Furthermore, the report points to three reports written by ILO and UNICEF that indicate that the abuses and lack of payment of wages of the work of children and adolescents in the agriculture, mining, and other sectors amounts to forced labour. Children are also reported to be trafficked within Bolivia for work in mines, in agriculture (mostly for the harvesting of sugar cane), and for domestic servitude and prostitution.

The Ministry of Labour is reported to have launched a National Plan for the Progressive Eradication of Child Labour with the aid of UNICEF. Its implementation, however, has been very slow.

10. International Labour Organization. (2001, September 4). *Video News: Sugar cane plantations in Bolivia* [Online video]. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.VIDEONEWS?var_language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Sugarcane
    Child Debt Bondage: Sugarcane

    This video by ILO describes the system of forced labor present in the sugarcane plantations of Bolivia. The system consists of a cycle of debt bondage that begins with the illegal recruitment of workers who are tricked into borrowing money. These workers pay back their debt by cutting sugarcane at US$3 a ton. The video indicates that, at the end of the harvest, workers may owe more than what they did when they started and, therefore, find themselves at the beginning of the cycle again. The workers are men, women, and children from the mountains of Bolivia, whose isolation, poor access to education, lack of knowledge of their rights, and inability to reach trade unions can make them very vulnerable to forced labor. Most workers see no way out of the cycle of debt bondage. In addition, the video illustrates the various conditions to which the workers are exposed.

    One effort to eradicate forced labor from the sugarcane plantations are mentioned: radio broadcasts by local trade unions that inform the workers of their rights, as well as aid and advice on how to organize from union activists that visit the workers at the plantations.

11. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Trafficking in Human Beings*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 26, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1871

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Sugarcane
    Child Debt Bondage: Sugarcane

    This report provides case studies of trafficking in humans for Europe, Asia, the Americas, and Africa, as well as a general overview of this problem and the various ILO conventions associated with it. For the Americas, the report describes a pattern of debt bondage, forced labor, and child labor present in the seasonal contracting of workers for sugarcane harvesting in Bolivia. Middlemen illegally contract families under verbal agreements to work as seasonal cane cutters and give them in advance a certain quantity of sugar, usually 40 tons. The bondage occurs when a family's work (including that of the children) by the end of the harvest only barely pay's off the interest of their debt.

Twelve months later, the family returns to work in the cane fields, and whatever they earn is used against the debt and also to pay for accommodation and meals. Workers, therefore, most often receive partial or no remuneration for their work.

The report points to awareness-raising initiatives by trade unions in Bolivia to advise the workers on their labor rights and to encourage them to unionize. The report also mentions a series of workshops that were held in Bolivia in 2002, organized by joint effort of the ILO Special Action Programme on the Follow-up to the Declaration and the Latin American Social Sciences Faculty, which were aimed at improving the understanding of labor rights and the situation of at-risk groups such as the sugarcane workers.

12. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 26, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

    Source: International Organization

    Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Forced Labor: Unspecified
    Slavery: Unspecified

    This report by ILO offers a comprehensive analysis on forced labor: its definition, global valuation and trends, as well as the actions taken globally to eradicate it. For Bolivia, the report mentions research focused on agricultural forced labor and, specifically, for the following areas and issues: debt bondage in the Bolivian northern Amazon, labor recruitment mechanisms in the lowland Santa Cruz department, and the slavery-like conditions affecting Guaraní indigenous people in the Chaco region. The most acute forms of forced labor were identified in the Chaco region, but the existence of debt bondage was also great in northern Amazon and in the region of Santa Cruz. Both the Amazon and Chaco regions were identified with a high incidence of indigenous communities under debt bondage. Several thousand of the Guaraní indigenous people are believed to be in forced labor situations in large farms of the Chaco, including entire Guaraní communities held captive through debt bondage and open violence. The workers are men, women, and children. The report discusses in detail the reasons for the vulnerability of indigenous communities as well as the ways in which workers are deceived into cycles of debt.

    In 2004, the Bolivian Minister of Labor requested technical assistance from ILO for the design and implementation of a national strategy to eradicate forced labor. Additionally, NGOs and indigenous organizations are mentioned as having started a campaign to aid the most exploited workers in the Chaco region, as well as to inform indigenous communities of their rights.

13. International Labour Organization. (2004). CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) Bolivia (ratification: 1991). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Debt Bondage: Unspecified

This direct request from the ILO Committee of Experts states that 21,000 workers in Bolivia, the majority of whom are indigenous peoples, are not free. The definition of freedom, in this case, varies according to the degree of intensity of forced labor to which the victims are subjected. The Committee of Experts based these comments on the study, "Trapped in Debt Bondage in Bolivia," (see earlier citation for *Enganche y Servidumbre por Deudas en Bolivia*) undertaken by the program to promote the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The Committee also notes that Bolivia ratified the Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29) on May 5, 2005. Specific sectors utilizing slave labor or other forms of forced labor were not discussed.

14. Ovando, A. (Director). (2005). *Quiero ser libre, sin dueño* [Online video]. Bolivia: Nicobis. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.salonchingon.com/cinema/cautivos.php?city=mx

Source: Other, Documentary

Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Cattle
Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Cattle

This video documents the experiences of enslaved indigenous Guaraní families in the Luís Calvo and Hernando Siles provinces of the Chuquisaca department of Bolivia. The Guaraní peoples are shown to be living in a situation of debt bondage or peonage in the cattle and agricultural *haciendas* of these provinces. Both Guaraní people and the landlord creditors of the *haciendas* are interviewed. These interviews reveal the various abuses that the Guaranies are subject to, as well as their living and working conditions. There is clear evidence of discrimination toward the Guaraní peoples from the landlord creditors.

This video was realized as part of the study entitled *Aipota aiko chepiaguive cheyambae* ("I want to be free, without an owner"), undertaken as part of the Bolivian Vice Ministry of Justice's Project for the Indigenous Pueblos and Empowerment and the following organizations: *Defensor del Pueblo* (People's Defense Counsel) and *Consejo de Capitanes Guaranies de Chuquisaca* (Council of Chuquisaca Guaraní Chiefs).

15. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Bolivia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/bolivia.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining, Textiles

This report provides an overview of trafficking in persons in Bolivia based on information from news agencies and interviews with people from various Protection

Project fact-finding missions. Forced labor, such as forced work in textile factories and agriculture, is primarily the purpose of trafficking from Bolivia; however, the report indicates that within the country many Bolivian children are forced to work for mining and agricultural companies. Girls in particular, are trafficked from rural areas and are deceived into prostitution. In addition, approximately 40 percent of Bolivian children under age 18 are part of the armed forces.

Efforts to combat trafficking include the 1999 amendments to the Criminal Code of Bolivia, which criminalize trafficking in persons, the "Stop Child Trafficking" campaign by the international organization, *Terre de Hommes*, and a memorandum of understanding to begin the implementation of a countertrafficking program signed by the following organizations: the IOM office in La Paz, the Inter-American Commission of Women, and the Organization of American States.

16. Sharma, B. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Bolivia*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Contemporary%20Forms%20of%20Slavery%20in%20Bolivia.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Brazil Nuts, Cattle, Chilies, Corn, Peanuts, Sugarcane
    Child Debt Bondage: Brazil Nuts, Cattle, Chilies, Corn, Mining, Peanuts, Sugarcane

    This report offers a comprehensive overview of forced labor issues in Bolivia. It identifies forced labor, particularly through debt bondage, in the sugarcane industry, in the Brazil nut industry, and in the private ranches or *haciendas* that produce corn, chilies, and peanuts, or in those that have cattle. The latter activity involves the forced labor of the indigenous Guaraní people that, in addition to being held in debt bondage, are in some cases kept in the ranches under violence and threats. The report points out that children have no choice but to work to help their parents pay off their debts. In some cases, the children inherit their parents' debts, binding them even more to the work. The report includes descriptions of the recruitment and control mechanisms, the working conditions, abuses, and risks, as well as the government actions for all of these activities.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 26, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Mining
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining

    This report by the U.S. Department of State notes that much of the trafficking in Bolivia takes places within the country, particularly of children trafficked for forced labor in mining and agricultural sectors. Bolivia is also cited as both a destination and transit country for people trafficked from Paraguay and Asia.

Bolivia failed to show evidence of increasing efforts in the areas of trafficking prosecution and victim protection. For the prevention of trafficking, the government is indicated to have created an interministerial commission to coordinate anti-trafficking policies and to work with municipal authorities and schools to increase public awareness of the dangers of trafficking. According to the report, however, most of the prevention efforts have been left to NGOs and international organizations.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Bolivia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 8, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100629.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Brazil Nuts, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this report, women were trafficked for sexual exploitation and for unspecified forced labor. Particularly at risk for trafficking are children and women from the Altiplano region. Internal trafficking of children occurs for work in sexual exploitation, mining, domestic labor, agriculture, sugarcane, and Brazil nut plantations. Many victims of trafficking, including children and adolescents, are economic migrants who are later coerced into unspecified forced labor.

Bolivian labor laws state that children under 14 years are prohibited from working, with the exception of some age 12 to 14 who are involved in apprenticeships. The Ministry of Labor is responsible for overseeing child labor laws, though the report notes its activities have been insufficient.

19. Viceministerio de la Juventud, Niñez y Tercera Edad. (2003). *Los niños, niñas y adolescentes y la exclusion social y étnica en Bolivia*. Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=3662&flag=legal

Source: Government Agency—Viceministerio de la Juventud, Niñez y Tercera Edad (Bolivia)

Child Slavery: Brazil Nuts, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sugarcane

This report by the Government of Bolivia's Vice Ministry of Youth, Childhood, and Senior Citizens describes child labor in the harvesting of sugarcane, Brazil nuts, and cotton, as well as in mining and domestic labor, as modern forms of slavery. Therefore, it suggests a number of actions for combating the social exclusion of children and adolescents.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. (n.d.). *Action plan for combating trafficking in human beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008-2012*. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Author. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.anti-trafficking.gov.ba/fajlovi/SAP_2008-2012_eng.doc-108.doc

   Source: Government Agency—Bosnia and Herzegovina Council of Ministers

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document outlines the government's goals to combat human trafficking over the next several years, including statistics and an overview of the problem. Bosnia and Herzegovina is primarily a destination and transit country for girls trafficked for sexual exploitation, but internal trafficking is increasingly prevalent. Thirty percent of trafficking victims are under age 18. An increasing number of children, particularly among the Roma population, are also working on the streets in unspecified sectors. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

2. Directorate for Economic Planning of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Republika Sprska, and United Nations Children's Fund. (2007). *Bosnia and Herzegovina: Monitoring the situation of women and children: Multiple indicator cluster survey 2006*. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved August 25, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS3_BiH_FinalReport_2006_Eng.pdf

   Source: Government Agency/International Organization—Directorate for Economic Planning of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Republika Sprska, and United Nations Children's Fund

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This survey, produced with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), provides statistics on the situation of women and children in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including child labor statistics. Statistics are based on government sources and extensive interviews conducted throughout the country in 2006. More than 5 percent of children are involved in child labor, although the report does not identify specific labor sectors, and children in rural areas are more likely to work than children in cities. Boys are much more involved in child labor than girls. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

3. Huda, S. (2005). *Integration of the human rights of women and the gender perspective: Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?Open&DS=E/CN.4/2006/62/Add.2&Lang=E

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Begging

   This report, presented to the United Nations by the special rapporteur on trafficking in persons, provides information on human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including a section on child trafficking. Children are trafficked for sexual exploitation internally and from abroad. Five to 10 percent of victims assisted between 2002 and 2003 were reported to be under age 18, but the methods used to estimate victims' ages were not reliable and the percentage of underage victims could be significantly higher. Some children are also used for forced labor as beggars, some of whom have also been trafficked. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

4. Human Rights Watch. (2002). Hopes betrayed: *Trafficking of women and girls to post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina for forced prostitution*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/bosnia/Bosnia1102.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report details the trafficking of women and girls in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including statistics and interviews related to child trafficking. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a major destination country for girls trafficked for forced sexual exploitation, but the report does not specify what proportion of trafficking victims are under age 18. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

5. Increasing number of Bosnian women fall victim to trafficking. (2007, March 19). *Turkish Weekly*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=43548

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article reports on the increase in internal trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina in recent years. Girls are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation, and one victim in 2006 was as young as age 13. The number of foreign trafficking victims has decreased in recent years thanks to effective counter-trafficking measures, but this has led traffickers to target locals, especially underage girls, instead. The term child labor is used in this article, but not in reference to the production of goods.

6. International Organization for Migration. (2003). *First annual report on victims of trafficking in southeastern Europe*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/First%20Annual%20Report%20on%20VoT%20in%20SEE.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) notes that Bosnia and Herzegovina is the main destination country in southeastern Europe for the trafficking of women and girls for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Most of the girls and women trafficked to Bosnia and Herzegovina are from Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. Seven percent of the trafficking victims are minors, and the majority of these minors are from Romania. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. International Organization for Migration Counter-Trafficking Service. (2004). *Changing patterns and trends of trafficking in persons in the Balkan region*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/changing_patterns.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report provides information on human trafficking in the Balkans, including a section on Bosnia and Herzegovina. This country is a source and destination country for girls trafficked for sexual exploitation, but internal trafficking also occurs. It is estimated that 30 percent of local sex workers are minors, some of whom are trafficking victims. In addition, it is thought that 10 percent of trafficking victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina were minors between 2000 and 2003. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

8. International Organization for Migration. (n.d.). Counter trafficking in BiH. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.iom.ba/CT4.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document summarizes the role of IOM in combating trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and includes some statistics on child trafficking. Girls are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation and Bosnia and Herzegovina is increasingly a source country. Nine percent of trafficking victims assisted by IOM were underage at the time. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

9. Limanowska, B. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings in southeastern Europe*. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Begging

   This report, published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), details the prevalence of human trafficking in southeastern Europe, including a country profile on Bosnia and Herzegovina. This country is a destination point for girls trafficked for sexual exploitation, and there has been at least one instance of internal trafficking. Ninety percent of victims assisted at one shelter were reported as being underage when they were first trafficked, and the number of underage trafficking victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina has remained steady over the past several years. The report also suggests that children are trafficked for the purpose of forced begging, but notes that these victims are especially hard to identify. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

10. Petric, N. (2004). *Violence against women and trafficking in women*. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.globalrights.org/site/DocServer/VIOLENCE_AGAINST_WOMEN_and_TRAFFICKING.pdf?docID=1509

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The second part of this report, presented to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, details the prevalence of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including some information on child victims. Internal trafficking for sexual exploitation is identified in this report as a problem in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and most victims are minors, some as young as age 13. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

11. Powell, S. (2007). *Children speak out: What influences child trafficking in Southern Europe: Bosnia and Herzegovina report—May 2007*. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Save the Children Norway. Retrieved April 23, 2009, from http://www.savethechildren norway-see.ba/d_upload/children_speak_out.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Begging, Cleaning Windshields, Collecting Recyclables, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report contains a literature review and original research into the conditions of children's work in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most working children were engaged in

street work in urban centers, which included begging, collecting metal and other materials for recycling, selling small items, and washing car windows at stoplights. Child trafficking is also a problem in Bosnia; this report notes that children are known to be trafficked for "street work," and specifies that some trafficked children work as beggars. Additionally, children are sold into marriage and trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The report notes that child prostitution is becoming less formal than it used to be in Bosnia and Herzegovina—fewer children are held in brothels, but more children seem to view commercial sex work as an option for making money. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of the production of goods.

12. State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (2006). Report on the situation of trafficking in human beings and illegal immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina and report on the implementation of the action plan for combating trafficking in human beings and illegal immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2006. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.anti-trafficking.gov.ba/fajlovi/Annual_report_2006_eng.pdf-101.pdf

    Source: Government Agency— State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Immigration, Bosnia and Herzegovina

    Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report provides information on illegal immigration and human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including some details on child trafficking. In 2006, 15 child victims of internal trafficking and six foreign child victims were identified. All were female, except for one boy from Serbia and Montenegro. There were also at least five cases of underage Roma girls who were trafficked, not for labor purposes, but for marriage. The report does not specify the reasons for which victims were trafficked, but it does note that child begging and exploitation for pornography are increasing. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

13. Surtees, R. (2005). *Second annual report on victims of human trafficking in southeastern Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/second_annual05.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report details the prevalence of human trafficking in southeastern Europe, including a country report on trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This country is a source and destination for children trafficked for sexual exploitation, with minors being especially vulnerable to internal trafficking. Between 2 and 4 percent of foreign trafficking victims assisted from 2003 to 2004 were minors, while 58.6 percent of internal trafficking

victims in 2004 were minors. It is likely, however, that many other trafficking victims were recruited while still underage. Some minors were also trafficked for the purposes of forced labor in unspecified sectors and begging. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

14. United Nations Children's Fund. (2004). Research on child trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/unicef_research_on_child_trafficking_in_bosnia_and_herzegovina_10.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified

    This UNICEF report provides detailed information on the prevalence of child trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This country is primarily a destination country for children trafficked for sexual exploitation, but internal trafficking is also a problem. Five to 10 percent of trafficking victims were under age 18 when they were assisted, but the proportion of victims recruited while underage could be significantly higher. Victims were as young as age 10. A significant number of children work as beggars, most under age 14. Some children also were trafficked for forced labor, including forced begging. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

15. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008). *Bosnia and Herzegovina: Statistics*. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/bosniaherzegovina_statistics.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This data table presents statistics on the status of women and children in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including a section on child labor. Five percent of children are engaged in child labor of some kind, with 7 percent of boys and 4 percent of girls working. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. United Nations Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. (2007). *Initial reports of states parties due in 2004: Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.december18.net/web/docpapers/doc6526.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report details the status of migrant workers' rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including some general information on child trafficking and statistics on the prosecution of traffickers. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a transit and temporary destination country for children trafficked for sexual exploitation. Some children are also involved in forced begging, organized by crime networks. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

17. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005). *Concluding observations: Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/dd9baddc520d9878c1257018002db47e/$FILE/G0544039.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document summarizes the findings of a report on children's rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and provides recommendations for further advancing children's rights. A significant number of children, especially of the Roma population, work in the streets in situations of exploitive or forced labor. Children are also trafficked for sexual exploitation. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Bosnia and Herzegovina: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100583.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report details the current status of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including information on child labor and trafficking. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a transit, source, and destination country for children trafficked for sexual exploitation, and internal trafficking is increasingly prevalent. Roma children are trafficked to and within the country for begging and forced labor. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report provides information on human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina and an analysis of the government's response to the issue. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a transit and destination country for children trafficked for sexual exploitation, and recently there has been a sharp increase in internal trafficking of minors. Roma children are trafficked for forced labor purposes. Bosnia and Herzegovina is considered a Tier 2 country in the report. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

20. Velasquez, C. (2005, October 14). Alarmante trata de personas en Europa sudoriental [Alarming trafficking in persons in southeastern Europe]. *CimacNoticias*. Retrieved April 19, 2009, from http://www.cimacnoticias.com/noticias/05oct/05101402.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This news article describes trends in adult and child trafficking in Europe. It says Bosnia, which was previously considered a source country, is increasingly a destination country for human trafficking, although no labor sectors are identified. This news article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

21. World Vision Middle East/Eastern Europe Office. (2008, March 31). *At-risk teens learn perils of human trafficking*. World Vision. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/fromthefield/wvmeero/e56e8459ae607ce88211dc80cee59918.htm

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports on an event organized by World Vision to educate students about the dangers of human trafficking. The article mentions that Bosnia and Herzegovina is a source, transit, and destination country for girls trafficked for sexual exploitation, and that internal trafficking also occurs. Children in rural areas, where the education initiative is focused, are especially vulnerable to traffickers. The term child labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Embassy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (2001, December 12). *Subject: Anti-trafficking in women report: Bosnia*. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://hrw.org/reports/2002/bosnia/0301cable.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—American Embassy in Bosnia and Herzegovina

   Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This cable from the American Embassy in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, reports on the prevalence of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina is noted as a major destination and transit country for women trafficked from Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, and other countries of the former Soviet Union. Many women are kept in conditions of forced labor for sexual exploitation. The government's efforts to combat trafficking are limited and dependent on funding from the international community. The term forced labor is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

2. Amnesty International. (2007). *Report 2007: The state of the world's human rights—Bosnia-Herzegovina*. London: International Secretariat. Retrieved August 24, 2008, from http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/europe-and-centralasia/balkans/bosniaherzegovina#report

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report summarizes the status of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including some information on human trafficking. The report notes that Bosnia and Herzegovina is a source, destination, and transit country for trafficking in women. The report does not specify the purposes for which they are trafficked. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

3. Binder, D. (2002). In Europe, sex slavery is thriving despite raids. *New York Times*. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9D07E0D6113DF933A15753C1A9649C8B63

   Source: News Article

   Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on a counter-trafficking operation carried out in Central and Eastern Europe and its failure to make a significant impact in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The article describes Bosnia and Herzegovina as a major transit and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation. Seven trafficking suspects were arrested in the country, and more coordinated counter-trafficking operations are planned in the future. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

4. Bosnia and Herzegovina Council of Ministers. (n.d.). *Action plan for combating trafficking in human beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2008-2012*. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Author. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.antitrafficking.gov.ba/fajlovi/SAP_2008-2012_eng.doc-108.doc

   Source: Government Agency—Bosnia and Herzegovina Council of Ministers

   Adult Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Adult Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This document outlines the government's goals in combating human trafficking over the next several years, including statistics and an overview of the problem. Bosnia and Herzegovina is primarily a destination and transit country for human trafficking, but internal trafficking is increasingly prevalent. Women are trafficked for sexual exploitation, but trafficking for the purposes of forced labor and begging have also occurred. The term forced labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

5. Huda, S. (2005). *Integration of the human rights of women and the gender perspective: Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?Open&DS=E/CN.4/2006/62/Add.2&Lang=E

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report, presented to the United Nations (UN) by the special rapporteur on trafficking in persons, provides information on human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Women are trafficked internally and from abroad for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Most foreign victims originated in Eastern Europe. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

6. Human Rights Watch. (2002). *Hopes betrayed: Trafficking of women and girls to post-conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina for forced prostitution.* New York: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/bosnia/Bosnia1102.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation

This report details the prevalence of trafficking of women and girls in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including statistics and interviews. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a major destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation, but is also a transit country. Sexual exploitation occurred in both forced labor and debt bondage situations. Most of the women trafficked through the country originated in countries of the former USSR, especially Ukraine and Moldova. The report also notes that some law enforcement officials, including local police and members of the international community, have facilitated trafficking. The term forced labor is used in this report but not in reference to the production of goods.

7. OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina. (2005, November 11). Trafficking in human beings in Bosnia and Herzegovina follows regional trends. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Author. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/320/

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article summarizes the problem of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Women are trafficked into the country from Eastern Europe and are also trafficked internally for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Increasing number of Bosnian women fall victim to trafficking. (2007, March 19). *Turkish Weekly*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=43548

   Source: News Article

   Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article reports on the increase in internal trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina in recent years. Women are trafficked internally and from abroad for forced sexual exploitation. More internally-trafficked victims were identified in 2006 than in 2005. The term forced labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

9. International Organization for Migration. (2003). *First annual report on victims of trafficking in South Eastern Europe.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/First%20Annual%20Report%20on%20VoT%20in%20SEE.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This International Organization for Migration (IOM) report notes that Bosnia is the main destination country in Southeastern Europe for the trafficking of women and girls for

purposes of sexual exploitation. Most of the women trafficked to Bosnia are from Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. Roughly 20 percent of these trafficking victims are mothers. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. International Organization for Migration Counter-Trafficking Service. (2004). *Changing patterns and trends of trafficking in persons in the Balkan region.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/changing_patterns.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This IOM report provides information on human trafficking in the Balkans, including a section on Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a transit, source, and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation, and internal trafficking also occurs. All foreign trafficking victims in 1999-2003 originated in Eastern Europe or the former USSR. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. International Organization for Migration. (n.d.). *Counter trafficking in BiH*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.iom.ba/CT4.html

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document summarizes IOM's role in combating trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is a source, transit, and destination country for women trafficked internally and from abroad for sexual exploitation. All foreign victims assisted by IOM originated in Eastern Europe. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Kroeger, A. (2001, November 2). UN cracks down on Bosnia prostitution. *BBC News*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/1634075.stm

    Source: News Article

    Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports that the UN mission in Bosnia closed a number of bars where women were forced to work as prostitutes. The women had been trafficked into the district of Brcko from Eastern Europe. The term forced labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

13. Kroeger, A. (2002, March 22). Victims of Bosnia's sex trade. *BBC News*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/1807189.stm

Source: News Article

Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article describes the situation of women trafficked into Bosnia and Herzegovina for sexual exploitation. Women are trafficked from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and sold in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where they are forced to work as prostitutes. The term forced labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

14. Kukricar, N. (2008). *Protection of victims of human trafficking in BiH* [Presentation for Vaša Prava]. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Vaša Prava Legal Aid Network. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.osce.org/documents/cthb/2008/09/ 32939_en.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This presentation, produced by the nongovernmental organization (NGO) Vaša Prava, outlines the steps necessary to protect victims of human trafficking and prosecute offenders. It notes that Bosnia and Herzegovina is a source, transit, and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation. The number of prosecutions for trafficking offenses generally decreased from 2004 to 2006. The term forced labor is used in this presentation but not in reference to the production of goods.

15. Limanowska, B. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe*. Sarajevo: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report, published by the United Nations Children's Fund, details the prevalence of human trafficking in Southeastern Europe. This includes a country profile on Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is a destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation, and internal trafficking also occurs. The number of foreign victims has decreased in recent years, but victims are also becoming harder to identify and assist. Foreign victims originated in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and Germany. The term forced labor is used in this report but not in reference to the production of goods.

16. Limanowska, B. (2007). *Collateral damage: The impact of anti-trafficking measures on human rights around the world—Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Bangkok: Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/gaatw_07_cd.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report's chapter on Bosnia and Herzegovina details the prevalence of human trafficking in the country and government responses to the issue. Bosnia and Herzegovina is primarily a transit and destination country for women trafficked for forced sexual exploitation. The number of internal trafficking victims has increased since 2001, while in the last three years there has been a significant decrease in the number of women trafficked into the country. The term forced labor is used in this report but not in reference to the production of goods.

17. Major anti-prostitution raid in Bosnia. (2001, March 3). *BBC News*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/1199849.stm

Source: News Article

Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on a police raid in Bosnia and Herzegovina that discovered women who had been forced to work as prostitutes. The women were smuggled from other countries, primarily Ukraine, Moldova, and Romania, and sold in the town of Brcko for sexual exploitation. The term forced labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

18. Petric, N. (2004). *Violence against women and trafficking in women*. Washington, DC: Global Rights. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.globalrights.org/site/DocServer/VIOLENCE_AGAINST_WOMEN_and_TRAFFICKING.pdf?docID=1509

Source: International Organization

Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The second part of this dual report, presented to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, details the prevalence of human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina is noted as a source, transit, and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation, and internal trafficking also occurs. Foreign victims are trafficked from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The term forced labor is used in this report but not in reference to the production of goods.

19. State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (2006). Report on the situation of trafficking in human beings and illegal immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina and report on the implementation of the action plan for combating trafficking in human beings and illegal immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2006. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: Author. Retrieved

September 21, 2008, from http://www.anti-trafficking.gov.ba/fajlovi/Annual_report_2006_eng.pdf-101.pdf

Source: Government Agency—State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report provides information on illegal immigration and human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Fifty adult victims of trafficking were identified in 2006. Most victims were foreign, originating primarily in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Internal trafficking is also increasingly prevalent. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Sunje, A., & Zornic, I. (2005, July 22). Balkan sex traffickers corner new markets. London: *Institute for War and Peace Reporting*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.iwpr.net/index.php?apc_state=hen&s=o&o=p=bcr&s=f&o=257101

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, describing a recent increase in internal trafficking. Although women are still trafficked into the country for sexual exploitation, local women are increasingly being trafficked internally and abroad. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Surtees, R. (2005). *Second annual report on victims of human trafficking in South-Eastern Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/second_annual05.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Forced Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This report details the prevalence of human trafficking in Southeastern Europe, including a country report on Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a source, transit, and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation, and internal trafficking also occurs. Some trafficking victims were forced to do agricultural, restaurant, and domestic work. One woman was trafficked internally for the purpose of forced begging. No further details related to forced labor in the production of goods are provided.

22. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. (2006). *Concluding comments of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Bosnia and Herzegovina.* Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cdrom_cedaw/EN/files/cedaw25years/content/english/CONCLUDING_COMMENTS_ENGLISH/Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina/Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina%20-%20CO-1-3.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report evaluates the measures taken by the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to combat trafficking, including information on the issue and recommendations for additional steps to be taken. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in women. The report suggests that women are trafficked for prostitution and other purposes but does not specify whether these are situations of forced or exploitive labor. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. (2007). *Initial reports of state parties due in 2004: Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.december18.net/web/docpapers/doc6526.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Forced Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report details the status of migrant workers' rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including general information on trafficking and statistics on the prosecution of trafficking charges. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a transit and temporary destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation. Police reported identifying 54 trafficking victims in 2005 and 42 in 2006. Forced begging also occurs in some instances, organized by crime networks. The term forced labor is used in this report but not in reference to the production of goods.

24. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Bosnia and Herzegovina: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100583.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

    This report details the current status of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including information on human trafficking. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a transit, source, and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation, and internal trafficking is increasingly prevalent. Some women in the Roma community have also

been trafficked for the purpose of begging. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

25. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387. htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report provides information on human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina and analyzes the government's response to the issue. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a transit and destination country for women trafficked for forced sexual exploitation, and internal trafficking has increased in recent years. Bosnia and Herzegovina is considered a Tier 2 country. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

26. Vandenberg, M. (2002). *Testimony on trafficking of women and girls to Bosnia and Herzegovina for forced prostitution.* New York: Human Rights Watch. Retrieved September 20, 2008, from http://hrw.org/backgrounder/wrd/trafficking-testim-april.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document, presented to the U.S. House Subcommittee on International Relations and Human Rights by a representative of Human Rights Watch, provides information on human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The country is described as a destination for women trafficked from Eastern Europe for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Some local police are involved in facilitating the trafficking of women, and members of the International Police Task Force are also accused of being involved in trafficking. The term forced labor is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

27. Velasquez, C. (2005, October 14). Alarmante trata de personas en Europa sudoriental. [Alarming Trafficking in Persons in Southeastern Europe]. *CimacNoticias*. Retrieved April 19, 2009, from http://www.cimacnoticias.com/noticias/05oct/05101402.html

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This Spanish-language article describes trends in adult and child trafficking in Europe. Bosnia is briefly mentioned as an example of a country that used to be a source country, but is becoming a destination country for human trafficking, although no labor sectors are identified. This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

28. Voss, M. (2001, March 8). 'Slave trade' thrives in Bosnia. *BBC News*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/1209085.stm

    Source: News Article

    Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports on human trafficking and forced prostitution in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Women are trafficked into the country, mostly from Romania, Moldova, and Ukraine, for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Once in Bosnia and Herzegovina, they are sold and forced to work as prostitutes. The term forced labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

29. World Vision Middle East/Eastern Europe Office. (2008, March 31). *At-risk teens learn perils of human trafficking.*. Nicosia, Cyprus: Author. Retrieved September 21, 2008, from http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/fromthefield/wvmeero/e56e8459ae607ce88211dc80cee59918.htm

    Source: NGO

    Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports on an event organized by World Vision to educate students about the dangers of human trafficking. The article mentions that Bosnia and Herzegovina is a source, transit, and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation, and that internal trafficking also occurs. The term forced labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

BOTSWANA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Canavan, K. (2007, July 2). *Ambassador Canavan remarks: Botswana Child Labour Conference: "Education not exploitation," July 3–4, 2007*. Paper presented at the Botswana Child Labour Conference, Gaborone, Botswana. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://botswana.usembassy.gov/ambassador_speeches/ambassador-canavan-remarks-on-botswana-child-labor-conference-education-not-exploitation-july-342007.html

   Source: Other—Embassy of the United States to Botswana

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   Ambassador Canavan's speech emphasizes the need for educational reform in Botswana. Child labor is a result of poverty, increased HIV/AIDS cases, and lack of education. This speech does not address child labor in the production of goods.

2. Boko, D. (2003, August). *Scoping study on Botswana*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from http://www.child-labour.org.za/blns-countries/botswana/nap/plan-development/scoping-study-on-child-labour-in-botswana/Scoping%20report%2C%20Boko.doc

   Source: International Organization

   Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture
   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Drugs, Family Business, Firewood & Water Collection, Herding, Livestock, Retail, Sales (Alcohol), Sexual Exploitation, Theft
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

   This study provides an analysis of the situation of working children in Botswana. The study examines various policy papers on the subject and also includes interviews with key stakeholders as well as a background information on child labor and existing policy measures. While the study provides details about the sectors of child labor, it does not provide statistics as to how many children are economically active.

   In Botswana, over 40 percent of the rural population is involved in subsistence agriculture, including crop farming, cattle, and livestock farms. There is a higher incidence of child labor in the rural and remote areas where children often take part in herding livestock, doing domestic service, or collecting water or firewood on farms where their parents work herding cattle. Agriculture is said to be the most hazardous example of child labor in Botswana. Additionally, children work in the retail and wholesale industries, including family businesses such as family truck stops, or in the sale of alcohol.

Bonded labor is said to exist in the agricultural sector; specifically, the children of farm workers are forced to work for the farm owner in exchange for the family's continued residence on the farm.

Some children are involved in illegal activities such as drug trafficking, car theft, and breaking into houses. Sexual exploitation is a problem for girls in Botswana, especially the enticement of sex with older men in exchange for gifts and money. Additionally, some girls are involved in prostitution and pornography. The full extent of female children involved in commercial sexual exploitation is unknown.

Most children attending school are expected to participate in work-related activities at school. This includes cleaning and general maintenance of the school, its gardens, and surroundings. Some children are involved in begging for money and food around shopping centers and parking lots in urban areas.

3. Chwaane, T. (2007, June 19). Botswana: Child trafficking is rampant—UNICEF. *Mmegi Online* Retrieved November 19, 2007, from http://www.mmegi.bw/2007/June/Tuesday 19/38.php

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Childcare, Herding, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article reports on child trafficking in Botswana, stating that it is different from other regions because children are usually not sold; rather, they are removed from their homes and taken to farms where they must endure difficult conditions while providing labor. There are instances of people who employ children, and as minors they are unable to negotiate a contract. This constitutes child trafficking. The article also states that some children in Botswana work without pay in either agriculture, childcare, or as herders. Others worked as prostitutes, child soldiers, or were used to traffic drugs. There are no listed methodological approaches and the article does not discuss specifics in relation to goods produced through the agriculture sector.

4. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Botswana*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/BOTSWANA. pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Child Care, Domestic Labor, Herding
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This Botswana factsheet states that child labor in Botswana is not a significant problem, as child labor is primarily limited to young children in rural areas who engage in babysitting, domestic service, and tending cattle. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Gordon, R., & Runhare, T. (2004, November). *The comprehensive review of gender issues in the education sector*. Harare, Zimbabwe: United Nations Children's Fund & Ministry of Education, Sport, and Culture. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Gender_Review_REPORT_final.pdf.pdf

   Source: International Organization & Government Agency—United Nations Children's Fund & Ministry of Education, Sport, and Culture

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Trade

   This report states that boys and girls in the northern areas of Zimbabwe cross the border into Botswana in search of employment; they also engage in cross-border trading and domestic service. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour . (2007, June 12). *Agriculture without child labour. Country activities: Botswana*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;?productId=4291

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture

   This document is a brief description of the country activities for Botswana in regard to the International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour's (ILO-IPEC) World Day Against Child Labor 2007. It states that there was a specific focus on child labor in the agricultural sector of Botswana, including a number of articles about the subject in the local papers and a radio interview aimed at increasing public knowledge about child labor in the agriculture sector. This article does not give specifics on goods produced from the agriculture sector.

7. International Labour Organization—Towards the Elimination of the worst forms of Child Labour (TECL), & The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs , Republic of Botswana. (2005). *Implementation plan of the programme towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Botswana 2004–2007*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 9, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4509

   Source: International Organization & Government Agency—The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, Republic of Botswana

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Herding, Retail, Sales (Alcohol and Drugs), Sexual Exploitation, Theft
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Marriage, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report summarizes Boko's *Scoping Study on Child Work and Child Labour* with the primary purpose of developing strategies to combat child labor practices in Botswana. Methodology includes studies on child welfare and related issues. Some children participate in cattle and goat herding as well as care of the household, which includes the collection of firewood and water. However, no statistics are available for the number of children involved in domestic service. The report states that the majority of the children involved are from rural areas, where lack of electricity and reliance on subsistence farming are common.

Additionally, some children work in subsistence agriculture; the retail and wholesale industry; family businesses including doing such tasks as offloading stock, packing items on shelves, pricing, selling, cleaning, and general maintenance of the shop; and the making and selling of liquor. It is also suspected that children are involved in illegal activities including theft of stock, the selling of stolen goods, and the selling of drugs, although there is no data confirming the drug selling.

ILO states that children are trafficked in Botswana for use in exploitive domestic service and commercial agriculture. It is also suspected that the children of the *San* and other minority groups are vulnerable to becoming involved in bonded labor, along with their families. Sexual exploitation of children is thought to be common in Botswana, especially the prostitution of children at truck stops, in bars, and possibly brothels. The authors say that there is only anecdotal information available about the commercial sexual exploitation of children, due to secrecy and the social stigma of the practice. There are incidences of arranged marriage and forced sexual exploitation. Children also work in the agriculture sector; however, the report states that there is no conclusive evidence regarding this sector and whether the children are forced. Nonetheless, children are forced to work as a result of increased HIV/AIDS cases among their parents.

8. Keoreng, E. (2008). Unemployment high despite growth—Simphambe. *AllAfrica.com*. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://allafrica.com/stories/200809240089.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

   This article discusses the recent unemployment surge in Botswana. An increase in child labor, mainly agriculture, is a result of more HIV/AIDS cases. There are no specifics on agriculture, and there is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Procek, E. (2005, October). *Discussion document on child labour in Botswana*. Geneva, Switzerland: Botswana Ministry of Labour and Security & International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do;jsessionid=0a038009ce98ec39bda5abe47c9b2e7859018aacf68.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaKbhD3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxax0La34SbxiLb2b48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?type=document&id=4513

Source: Government Agency—Botswana Ministry of Labor and Security

Child Bonded Labor: Agriculture
Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Cattle, Car Washing, Collection of Fuel, Scrap Metal and Water, Crimes, Domestic Labor, Livestock, Retail, Sales (Alcohol), Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Head of Household

This report discusses Botswana's current and projected approaches of dealing with child labor. It provides a detailed look at child labor links with poverty, education, HIV/AIDS, and types of adult professions such as farm work that encourage child labor.

The *Scoping Study on Child Labor in Botswana* (included in this bibliography) identified child labor in the following sectors: household chores such as the collecting fuel and water; domestic service; childcare; and commercial and subsistence agriculture, including weeding, fathering fruits, cutting grass, collecting and selling *mopane* worms, and tending cattle and livestock. Children also work in retail and wholesale family businesses including the sale and distribution of alcohol, work around *shebeens* (illicit bars or clubs), family truck stops, street vending, car washing, and collecting scrap metal. Children also work in and around school in tasks such as cleaning classrooms and begging around urban car parks, supermarkets, and shopping centers. Additionally, children are sometimes used to commit crimes (e.g., robberies) for adults.

Child trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem in Botswana. Children are trafficked in Botswana for domestic labor in slave-like conditions. One example is the bonded labor of *San* children whose family is owned by another farmer. Children are sexually exploited in transactional sex related to survival and arranged child marriages, and they are prostituted in bars, at truck stops, and on the streets. However, there are no conclusive figures available for the trafficking of children in Botswana.

10. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Botswana*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/botswana.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that Botswana is a country of origin, transit, and destination of child trafficking for sexual exploitation. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

11. Reducing Exploitative Child Labour in South Africa. (n.d.). *Street children, children of farm workers and children at risk in Botswana*. Tshwane, South Africa: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.reclisa.org/content/index.cfm?navID= 3&itemID =22

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

    This nongovernmental organization aims to reduce child labor in Southern Africa by enrolling 1,625 children from Gaborone and Gantsi in schools and educational programs in Botswana. Gantsi has a number of commercial farms and an estimated 300 children (including 100 street children) are not enrolled in school, They are at risk of being exploited for labor. There is neither a methodology mentioned nor specifics discussed regarding the production of goods in the agriculture sector.

12. Save the wretched children. (2007). *Mmegi Online*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.mmegi.bw/index.php?sid=9&aid=18&dir=2007/June/Friday15

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Herding

    This article states that the majority of child labor in Botswana is in the agricultural sector. Although there are no statistical reports on the extent of child labor in Botswana, it is thought to be rampant in the rural regions. Children are often involved in herding and tending crops, even though the article did not go into detail on either topic.

13. UN: Committee on Rights of the Child concludes thirty-seventh session; adopts conclusions on reports from Brazil, Botswana, Croatia, Kyrgyzstan, Equatorial Guinea, Angola, Antigua, and Barbuda. (2004). *M2 Presswire: Coventry*. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from Academic Search Premier Database.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    As a result of the Botswana reports, the committee adopted the National Programme of Action for the Children in Botswana in order to combat child labor, especially the sexual exploitation of girls. This press release does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

14. U.S. Department of Labor awards more than $58 million to eliminate exploitative child labor around the world. (2008). *PRNewswire Association*. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from Academic Search Premier Database.

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This press release describes the recent $58 million donation to the ILO-IPEC project initiative for seven countries, including Botswana. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2006). *Botswana: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 14, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78720.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Childcare, Domestic Labor, Herding, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report describes the situation of trafficking and child labor in Botswana. It states that children living in rural areas often engaged in babysitting, cattle tending, and domestic labor, while street children are often engaged in prostitution. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Zuberi, F. (2005). *Assessment of violence against children in the eastern and Southern Africa region*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/ESA_Regional_Assessment_Final.doc

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document discusses ratifications to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children. Additional changes include the CRC Optional Protocols on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography, and on the involvement of children in armed conflicts. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

BOTSWANA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. 2 dead at Debswana mine, over 400 fired. (2008, September 24). *The Namibian*. Retrieved August 15, 2008, from http://www.namibian.com.na/2004/September/marketplace/04635FA966.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining

   This article describes workers for the Debswana Diamond Company where two mine workers reportedly died of overwork, following the firing of 400 workers by Debswana over a labor dispute. Workers went on strike to demand a 16 percent pay increase and were subsequently dismissed by the company. Although the Debswana mine denies these allegations, workers are understaffed, overworked, and have been suffering from fatigue. There is no methodology or mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Botswana diamond workers sacked and evicted from homes for striking. (2004, August 31). *Afrol News*. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.afrol.com/articles/13836

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining

   This article reports that 444 of the Debswana mine workers have illegally gone on strike and have been fired. They are also being evicted from their homes. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Botswana strikers 'being evicted.' (2004, September 1). *BBC News*. Retrieved August 15, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/3617198.stm

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining

   Mine workers for Debswana, the world's largest producer of uncut diamonds, are being forcibly evicted from their homes for taking part in a nine-day strike over pay and bonuses. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002, November 7). *De Beers sets about defending the image of "clean diamonds."* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991216358&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Diamond Mining

This article describes the Botswana and De Beers campaign to repair the diamond industry's image of conflict diamonds. The Botswana Diamond Workers Union also argues that Botswana's legislation does not support workers' interests regarding wage disputes. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Siphambili, M. (2004, April 1). Murray & Roberts employees cry foul over ill treatment. *Mmegi Online*. Retrieved August 15, 2008, from http://www.mmegi.bw/2004/April/Thursday1/449355589657.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Construction

   Employees of Murray & Roberts were promised a "bush" allowance to build the new Sekgoma Memorial Hospital. Only some have been given an increment in pay, while others have been left unpaid while living in unsanitary accommodations. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

6. U.S. Department of State. (2006). *Botswana: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 14, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78720.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report indicates that Botswana law does not prohibit trafficking in persons; however, the government has worked with nongovernmental organizations to stop the trafficking of victims by hosting workshops on trafficking issues. There is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

BRAZIL: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bales, K. (2004). *Disposable people: New slavery in the global economy*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

   Source: Other—Book

   Child Labor: Charcoal
   Child Slavery: Charcoal

   In chapter four of *Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy*, Bales provides a general discussion of slavery in Brazil, focusing on slavery in the charcoal camps of Mato Grosso do Sul. The book states that in the 1980s, whole families were often exploited as family units in the camps under conditions of slavery, and children were often involved in loading and unloading the charcoal ovens. Children reportedly died of burns and other accidents. In the mid-1980s, the work of various researchers and human rights organizations began to draw attention to the problem; for example, the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), the most active human rights organization in Brazil, published reports. By 1991, pressure from the activities of human rights organizations pushed the government to investigate. No major results were achieved until 1995, when international media (e.g., the British Broadcasting Corporation and the New York Times) provided coverage on the topic of slave labor in Mato Grosso do Sul. One result was that many families were able to gain their freedom and leave the charcoal camps. However, many children (and women), about 3,000, became destitute after being hastily forced out of the camps by employers weary of bad publicity. Another outcome was the introduction of a federal educational grant that paid parents that worked in the charcoal fields R$50 per month for each child they sent to school. According to the author, there is presently no evidence that child labor exists in charcoal camps. Citing a CPT worker, he states that child labor can now only be found in the remotest charcoal fields.

2. Benvegnú, L. A., Fassa, A. G., Facchini, L. F., Wegman, D. H., & Dall'Agnol, M. M. (2005). Work and behavioral problems in children and adolescents. *International Journal of Epidemiology, 34*, 1417–1424. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from PROQUEST online academic database.

   Source: Academic Journal

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Masonry, Retail, Service Industries, Unspecified

   The research—based on a study of children and adolescents in the city of Pelotas, Brazil—explores the links between work by children and adolescents, and behavioral problems. For analytical purposes, the author groups occupations into non-domestic services, domestic services, retail, and others. According to the document, while children are found primarily in retail and domestic services, adolescents are found in retail and non-domestic services (as stonemason assistants, assistants in grocery stores and restaurants, sellers, yard cleaners, nannies, and maids). Findings suggest that early entry

into the labor force is a significant risk factor for behavioral problems: the earlier a child begins work, the greater the occurrence of behavioral problems. They also point to the fact that children working in the domestic sector exhibit greater incidence of behavioral problems. The paper does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Bourguignon, F., Ferreira, F. H. G., & Leite, P. G. (2003). Conditional cash transfers, schooling, and child labor: Micro stimulating Brazil's *Bolsa Escola* program. *The World Bank Economic Revie*w*, 17*, 229–254. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from PROQUEST online academic database.

   Source: Academic Journal

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   The authors evaluate the *Bolsa Escola* program in Brazil, a national program created in 2001 to encourage children from low-income households to attend school through small financial incentives in the form of cash transfers. Funding for this program—which was pioneered in 1995 in the Federal District and the city of Campinas—is provided by the federal government, but management responsibility is left to local governments. The results from the study, which employs ex ante and ex post methods, reveal that 60 percent of low-income children between the ages of 10 and 15 who were not previously enrolled in school, enroll as a result of the program. They also indicate that the program only reduces poverty by a little over 1 percent. The document does not mention specific sectors in which children work, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Brown, D. K. (2001). Child labor in Latin America: Policy and evidence. *The World Economy, 24*, 761–778. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from Blackwell-Synergy online journals.

   Source: Academic Journal

   Child Labor: Shoes

   Brown uses empirical data from existing literature to evaluate the effectiveness of policies adopted in Latin America to improve working conditions for children. With respect to Brazil, poverty is identified as the primary motivation for child labor. The author cites census data that states that in 1991, 60 million children worked in Brazil; more than half of these children came from households with a per capita income that was less than half the minimum wage. The document discusses some key government programs to fight child labor by creating financial incentives for school attendance, including *Bolsa Escola*, which was launched in the Federal District in 1995 and provides cash incentives for families willing to give up income earned by children; and *Merenda Escolar,* a national program launched in 1997 that provides breakfast and lunch to school children to make school attendance more attractive. Discussing programs to reduce child labor in specific sectors, the author mentions the *Vale dos Sinos* project introduced in 1996 to fight the employment of children in Brazil's shoe industry. The project employs public education activities geared towards sensitizing parents, employers, and the larger

community on the risks posed to children working in the shoe sector. No additional information is provided on this topic.

5. Camargo, B. (2006, November 24). Fiscalização liberta 142 pessoas, incluindo seis crianças, em MG [Inspection liberates 142 people, including six children in MG]. *Réporter Brasil*. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=815

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Beans, Corn Papaya, Sorghum

   According to this article, the Subdelegacia Regional do Trabalho de Montes Claros raided a farm near the town of Manga where 142 workers were being held under conditions of slavery. Among the 142 workers were three adolescents and six children. The workers were kept in substandard conditions, given little to eat, and not paid a salary for five months. Inspectors had warned the farm owner previously and had created an agreement with him to improve working and living standards at the farm, but the agreement was not adhered to and the workers were rescued from the farm. Though the article does not discuss the tasks children or other workers performed, it does note that the farm produced corn, papayas, beans, and sorghum.

6. Camargo, B. (2008, April 21). Trabalhadores são resgatados em fazendas na região de Tucuruí [Workers rescued from farms in the Tucuruí region]. *Réporter Brasil*. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1333

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This article briefly notes that children were found performing domestic tasks such as cooking for workers during an inspection of a farm where labor exploitation was found. The article does not provide further details on child labor in Brazil, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Cardoso, E., & Souza, A. P. (2004). *Impact of cash transfers on child labor and school attendance in Brazil*. Nashville, Tennessee: Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.vanderbilt.edu/Econ/wparchive/workpaper/vu04-w07.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report examines the impact of conditional cash payments to low-income households in Brazil on both school attendance and child labor. Its primary purpose is to determine, using census data from 2000, whether conditional cash transfer programs funded by the federal government, such as *Bolsa Escola* and the Program for the Eradication of Child Labor (PETI), have led to an increase in school attendance and a decrease in child labor

in Brazil. Preliminary findings suggest that while such programs have had a significant impact on increasing school attendance among poor children, they have not led to a significant reduction in the incidence of child labor. The report does not discuss sectors in which child labor is employed, nor does it address child labor in the production of goods.

8. Casara, M. (2007, May 17). O mapa da exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes [The map of the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents]. *Réporter Brasil*. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=1045

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses efforts made by law enforcement in Brazil to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) along Brazilian highways. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Damiani, O. (2003). Effects on employment, wages, and labor standards of traditional export crops in northeast Brazil. *Latin American Research Review, 38*, 83–112. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from Project MUSE Scholarly Journals Online.

   Source: Academic Journal

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Sugar

   The article examines the labor effects of the recent emergence and rapid growth of Non-Traditional Export Crops (NTCE) in Petrolina-Juazeiro, an agricultural region in the north of Brazil. NTCEs are defined as crops that were not traditionally exported in the past, such as grapes, mangoes, and melon. Damiani suggests that the growth of NTCEs has led to widespread benefits for rural workers by increasing their bargaining power vis-à-vis employers. This has led to improvements in labor standards, including a reduction in the incidence of child labor. While child labor was widespread among both small farmers and larger firms, primarily during harvest season, efforts by the Pernambuco Rural Workers' Federation in the region since the early 1990s have led to its eradication. Among its efforts were activities that focused on increasing public awareness—both local and international—of the problems related to child labor and convincing the National Confederation of Rural Workers (CONTAG) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), who were beginning to implement a program to eliminate child labor in a number of rural regions in Brazil, to bring such programs into the sugarcane regions of Pernambuco and Petrolina-Juazeiro. The program essentially created incentives for parents to send their children to schools by providing them with stipends of $20 for every child that was kept in school and away from work. With the implementation of the child eradication program, inspections to enforce laws against child labor became more common, creating negative incentives for employers who use child labor. Although child labor is no longer a problem in larger farms, it is believed that in small farms a large number of parents still make their children work during peak work periods, such as during the harvest season. The article contains no additional information on child labor in the production of goods.

10. de Bittencourt, R. (2002, November 21). Brazil: Fight against child labor bows to debt servicing. *Global Information Network*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    De Bittencourt addresses warnings by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations that point to the continuing child labor problem in Brazil. He employs information provided by Social Watch, an international network of NGOs, to suggest that efforts toward fighting child labor have stalled or fallen short of their stated goals because of budgetary constraints resulting from cutbacks in social spending. The article contains no information on child labor in the production of goods.

11. de Jesus Araújo Sodré, J. (2006, December 20). Artigo—A exploração sexual de crianças e adolescentes nas rodovias [Article—The sexual exploitation of children and adolescents on the highways]. *Réporter Brasil*. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/exibe.php?id=864

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This news articles discusses the prevalence of children working in commercial sexual exploitation along highways in the north and northeast of Brazil. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. de Lima, A. C. (2006). O valor social das crianças: Um estudo sobre as definiçoes de trabalho infantil legítimo e ilegítimo entre crianças de baixa renda de Campinas [The social value of children: A study on the definitions of legitimate and illegitimate child labor among low-income children in Campinas]. Sao Paulo, Brazil: Universidade Estadual de Campinas. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.cori.unicamp.br/jornadas/completos/UNICAMP/artigo%20Adriana%20Carnielli%20-%20com%20anexo.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Tobacco

    This paper uses analysis of existing literature and open-ended, semi-structured, interviews with adults and children/adolescents in the 12–14 age groups residing in a low-income neighborhood in the city of Campinas, Brazil, to examine the attitudes of this population toward work and the kinds of work they consider legitimate. On the topic of domestic work, the document explores people's differing attitudes toward it, depending on whether it is performed in one's own home or in someone else's home. Interview data reveal that all adults/parents emphasize the value of domestic work, noting that they serve to teach children the exigencies of work, help them develop autonomy, and allow them to

contribute to family well-being; this latter factor was also mentioned by children. Although parents value the importance of education, and of freeing children for school activities, most consider it important for children to learn a skill early on as a way to train for work as adults. They also consider it valuable for children to earn their own money and to manage it, so that they can learn the value of work.

The document also mentions the participation of children in the tobacco farms in the Vale do Rio Pardo region (Rio Grande do Sul), which is one of the largest tobacco-producing regions in the world. For instance, it notes that the characteristics of tobacco farming, which requires intensive labor in a cycle that lasts 10 months, make participation of the family unit imperative.

13. Dugger, C. W. (2004, January 3). To help poor be pupils, not wage earners, Brazil pays parents. *The New York Times*. Retrieved December 17, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Bakeries, Domestic Labor, Fishing

The article discusses the positive achievements of cash transfer programs in Brazil—first introduced by the government in Brasilia in 1995—that seek to create incentives for children from low-income households to attend school. Under these programs, families receive monthly cash stipends or grants from the government on condition that their children attend school and are taken for regular medical checkups. The article suggests that such programs have increased school attendance and can aid in breaking the cycle of poverty by creating incentives for parents to invest in children's futures.

The article describes a number of children who have benefited from such family grants. Among them are Vandelson, an 11-year-old boy who used to skip school to work 12-hour days on a small fishing boat; Carla, a 12-year-old girl who works as a maid for 30 cents an hour; and Claudimir, an 11-year-old boy who helps out in a bakery for small change and some loaves of bread. These children have been able to attend school and have used the grant money to pay for groceries, as well as school supplies and shoes.

14. Duryea, S., & Arends-Kuenning, M. (2003). School attendance, child labor and local labor market fluctuations in urban Brazil. *World Development, 31*, 1165–1178. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from Blackwell-Synergy online journals.

Source: Academic Journal

Child Labor: Unspecified

The research employs data from Brazil's Annual Household Survey (*Pesquisa Nacional por Amostragem a Domicilio* [PNAD]) on urban areas of 25 states over a period of 12 years, examining the links between improvement in local labor market opportunities and child labor and school attendance in urban Brazil. Findings suggest that among children ages 14 to 16, improvement in the local labor market led to both a decline in

school attendance and higher participation in the labor market. The document does not address any specific sectors in which child labor is involved and does not discuss production of goods.

15. Duryea, S., Hoek, J., Lam, D., & Levison, D. (2005). *Dynamics of child labor: Labor force entry and exit in urban Brazil*. Washington, DC: The World Bank. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2005/06/24/000012009_20050624130820/Rendered/PDF/327440rev.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This World Bank document examines labor force entry and exit patterns among children using data from the *Pesquisa Mensual de Emprego*, Brazil's monthly employment survey administered by *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística*. The document provides a brief description of two government programs designed to encourage families to maintain their children in school while discouraging child labor: *Bolsa Escola*, which was introduced in 1996 and provides stipends to poor families in exchange for sending their children to school on a regular basis; and PETI, which is similar to *Bolsa Escola*, but focuses on child labor in hazardous sectors.

    One interesting set of statistics sheds light on the number of hours that children worked, by age and gender, in the 1996–98 period. Among children in the 10 to 12 age group, more than 82 percent of boys and more than 76 percent of girls worked more than 20 hours per week, and almost 30 percent of boys and more than 25 percent of girls worked more that 40 hours per week. Among children in the 13 to 14 age group, almost 90 percent of boys and more than 88 percent of girls worked more than 20 hours per week, and more than 42 percent of boys and more than 48 percent of girls worked more than 40 hours per week. Finally, among children in the 15 to 16 age group, more than 95 percent of boys and more than 92 percent of girls worked more than 20 hours per week, and more than 58 percent of boys and more than 55 percent of girls worked more than 40 hours per week. The document does not provide any discussion regarding sectors in which child labor can be found, nor does it discuss production of goods.

16. Emerson, P. M., & Souza, A. P. (2003). Is there a child labor trap? Intergenerational persistence of child labor in Brazil. *Economic Development and Cultural Change, 51*, 375–398. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This research, based on empirical examination of the 1996 PNAD, examines whether there is an intergenerational link in child labor. It asks: Does the child labor status of parents affect the child labor incidence among children? The results provide strong indication of the persistence of child labor between generations. Furthermore, they reveal that early entry into the labor market can have a negative impact on individuals' earning

abilities as adults since the negative effects from the loss of educational attainment outweigh the positive effects derived from the additional experience gained. According to the authors, the results suggest that rather than focusing on children individually, it would be more appropriate to provide policy responses that focus on families as a unit. The document provides no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

17. Faria, R. (2003, February 1). Trabalho infantil ajuda na renda familiar [Child labor aids in family income]. *Correio Popular*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://libdigi.unicamp.br/document/?view=CMUHE041282

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Garbage Collection

    This short article from the *Correio Popular* provides a glimpse into the life of a low-income family in the city of Campinas, Brazil. The article describes Fernando, a 14-year-old boy who helps his father by collecting and hauling recyclable paper and cartons. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Fenwick, C., & Kring, T. (2007). *Rights at work: An assessment of the Declaration's technical cooperation in select countries*. Retrieved December 8, 2007, from http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/Declaration_report.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report, commissioned by ILO, assesses the steps taken by four countries—Indonesia, Morocco, Viet Nam, and Brazil—toward complying with the 1998 Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. In the case of Brazil, it notes that the Brazilian government has paid particular attention to the elimination of forced and compulsory labor and has, to this end, ratified ILO Conventions 29 (in 1957), 105 (in 1965), and 182 (in 2000). Although the report does not focus on labor performed by children, it points to forms of forced prostitution among female children in Brazil. No information on child labor in the production of goods is provided for Brazil.

19. Figueira, R. R. (2004). *A escravidão por divida, algumas questões* [Debt slavery: some questions]. São Paulo, Brazil: Rede Social de Justiça e Direitos Humanos. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://www.social.org.br/relatorio2004/relatorio010.htm

    Source: NGO

    Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture
    Child Slavery: Agriculture

The document by *Rede Social de Justiçe e Direitos Humanos* discusses slavery in Brazil, focusing on debt bondage in rural settings and the work of *Grupo Especial de Fiscalização* Móvel (Special Mobile Inspection Unit) of the Ministry of Labor toward its eradication. *Morada*, a system in which families, including children, have been found working and living on plantations in the state of Piauî, is described. Under this system, employers hire entire families to make use of their labor as a unit. Young members were unable to or discouraged from leaving because by doing so they placed their families at odds with employers. According to the author, financial crises led these plantations to send away the families, turning the latter into potential prey to slave labor on plantations in Pará, Mato Grosso, or São Paulo, since their lack of education and professional experience in other sectors afforded them with limited options. The document does not provide any additional details on this topic.

20. Finger, C. (2003). Brazil pledges to eliminate sexual exploitation of children: New government pledges to abolish sexual exploitation of children within 1 year. *The Lancet, 361*, 1196. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

    Source: Academic Journal

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    The article examines sexual exploitation of children in Brazil. The author estimates that there are between 50,000 and 100,000 girl prostitutes in Brazil. Brief descriptions of actions by the Brazilian government toward eliminating the sexual exploitation of children are provided. Among these, the author mentions an unsuccessful pilot program launched during 2002's carnival season that focused on isolated media campaigns and immediate police actions. She also mentions *Sentinela*, a national program coordinated jointly by the Ministry of Justice's Department of Children and Youth, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), designed to address sexual violence against children and youth by providing financial aid, health care, and social and legal support to victims of violence and their families. The document does not examine child labor in the production of goods.

21. Francavilla, S. L. (2003). *Household chores and child health: Preliminary evidence from six countries*. Rome, Italy: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_hhchores_health_oct03II.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document, which reports on findings from research carried out under the auspices of Understanding Children's Work (UCW), examines the connections between children's participation in household chores and health, using evidence from Guatemala, Guinea, Peru, Kazakhstan, Zambia, and Brazil. Findings, though inconclusive, reveal no apparent link between household chores and child health in the six countries. The report does not provide any data on child labor in the production of goods.

22. French, J. L. (2002). Adolescent workers in third world export industries: Attitudes of young Brazilian shoemakers. *Industrial and Labor Relations Review, 55*, 308–323. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from Blackwell-Synergy online journals.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Shoes, Trade

    The article discusses data from fieldwork and survey research conducted in 1998 in the city of Franca, Brazil, on the region's labor-intensive, export-oriented footwear industry. Analysis is based on survey data gathered in two schools among a random sample of children ages 14 to 17. These survey data are supplemented by open-ended interviews with working students to gain insight into their employment experiences.

    The document provides a detailed description of the history and evolution of Brazil's shoe industry as a backdrop for exploring young people's level of satisfaction—i.e., their level of job satisfaction and their perception of the degree to which their work contributes to other facets of their lives—depending on three factors: (1) whether they work on the global segment of the shoe industry or in commerce, (2) whether they work for family members or for an outside firm, and (3) the extent to which their work is self-directed (i.e., the level of autonomy in performing their work). Findings reveal that among young workers, those working in the shoe industry had less favorable attitudes toward their work than those working in commerce. Furthermore, those working for their own families had more positive attitudes than those working for other firms. Finally, those with greater job autonomy viewed their work more favorably than their counterparts, who enjoyed lesser degrees of job autonomy.

    According to the author, Brazil's export-oriented leather shoe industry produced about 500 million pairs annually in the 1990s, its largest market being the United States. While pay levels in this sector (approximately $150 per month) are above those in agricultural and service sectors, work conditions tend to be difficult, characterized by loud noise and exposure to chemicals. Children, especially those working in subcontracting operations, are often employed as *coladeiras* (applying glue), and are exposed to dangerous, toxic glues. Those working in family sweatshops tend to work long hours, under unhealthy working conditions, with little or no financial remuneration.

23. French, J. L., & Wokutch, R. E. (2003). Pro child institute: Combating child labor through collaborative partnerships in the Brazilian shoe industry. In Laura P. Hartman, Denis G. Arnold, and Richard E. Wokutch (eds.) *Rising above sweatshops: Innovative approaches to global labor challenges* (pp. 321–342). Westport: Praeger Publishers.

    Source: Other—Book

    Child Labor: Crime, Drug Trade, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Shoes

    French and Wokutch discuss child labor in Brazil's shoe manufacturing industry, focusing on child labor eradication efforts in Franca, an industrial city northwest of São Paulo that has, since the 1970s, become a leading producer of men's leather shoes.

Approximately 400 shoe manufacturers produce 20 million pairs of shoes per year in Franca and surrounding regions, with 25 percent of the total production being exported to the United States.

The authors describe the experiences of Pro-Child Institute (PCI), an industry-sponsored initiative that was created in partnership with NGOs and the government to fight child labor in Franca's footwear industry. The initiative began in 1995 as a response to allegations of the use of child labor in the production of shoes. PCI's primary activity involves labeling and auditing: companies that pledge to not employ child labor in their production are allowed to affix a label/stamp on their products that states "*este produto não contém trabalho infantil na sua manufatura*" (no child labor was used in the manufacture of this product). To ensure compliance, PCI conducts surprise audits at factory sites. Beyond its labeling and auditing activities, PCI implements ancillary programs aimed at providing constructive educational and extracurricular activities for children; replacing the work activities they no longer perform by keeping them occupied, while providing them the opportunity to develop skills. Such programs include sports activities as well as classes, ranging in topics from computer literacy to auto mechanics and music.

Evidence suggests that child labor has been eliminated in the principal manufacturing plants in Franca. Nevertheless, they also suggest that, though the efforts of PCI have led to the eradication of child labor on factory floors and in subcontractor workshops, it is possible that many children have simply transitioned into other sectors of the shoe industry that are outside of PCI's scope. This includes the 300 to 350 small manufacturers and the 1,000 to 1,200 subcontractors that make up approximately 30 to 40 percent of shoe production and are not subject to PCI auditing because of their informal nature. Furthermore, interviews with children in Franca schools suggest that many children may have moved into sectors not related to shoe production, such as trade and services. In the latter case, the authors note that the new work often involves more hazardous conditions than those found in shoe production, through activities such as prostitution, drug trade, and theft.

24. Giovanni, G. (2004). *Aspectos qualitativos do trabalho infantil no Brasil* [Qualitative aspects of child labor in Brazil]. Brasilia, Brazil: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/ti_cuali_br.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Babaçu Nuts, Charcoal, Citrus, Coconuts, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Garbage Collection, Gold Mining, Pottery, Salt, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Sisal, Street Vending, Sugar, Tobacco, Trade, Vegetables, Wood

This report, published by ILO, provides a qualitative examination of child labor in Brazil. Giovanni delineates the changes which child labor in Brazil has undergone in the past two decades and the forms it has taken. Using data from PNAD, Giovanni points to a general decreasing trend in children's participation in the labor market. The data reveals

that while 9.6 million children between ages 5 and 17 worked in Brazil in 1992, this number dropped to 5.4 million in 2001. More specifically, he points out that those rural areas have seen a greater decrease in child labor than urban areas. In terms of age groups, children between ages 10 and 14 have accounted for the largest drop in child labor participation. There has also been a greater reduction in the labor participation of boys than girls.

In urban areas, labor activities include drug trafficking (particularly in larger cities), prostitution (of boys and girls) in tourist sectors, picking trash, selling/helping in open markets, street vending, shoe shining, selling newspapers, distributing pamphlets at intersections, and selling candy, flowers, and trinkets. Labor activities in rural areas, by contrast, involve the production or extraction of sisal, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, citrus fruits, coconuts, *babaçu* nuts, gold, salt, pottery, wood, and charcoal. Both domestic service and child prostitution can be found in urban and rural regions.

A large portion of the document discusses institutional strategies that have been developed to fight the problem of child labor. Among them is PETI, which was implemented in 1996 by the federal government in response to complaints about children involved in slave labor and degrading forms of labor. While it initially targeted regions most affected by slave and other degrading forms of labor, such as that in Mato Grosso do Sul, Pernambuco (sugarcane), and Bahia (sisal), it was eventually extended to other regions, including Sergipe (citrus fruits), Rondonia (gold mining), Pará, and Santa Catarina, serving more than 700,000 children by 2001. PETI essentially pays families with per capita incomes of less than half the minimum wage a stipend between R$25 and R$40 for every child between ages 7 and 15 that attends school and does not work. *Jornada Ampliada* (extended day), which is part of PETI, provides additional services by complementing children's school activities with extracurricular (recreational and educational/training) activities. Other initiatives discussed include the federal government's *Bolsa Escola*, which was introduced in 2001; the state and municipal *Renda Minima*, which was introduced in 1995; *Bolsa Familia*, which was introduced in 2003; and *Fundo de Manutencão e Desenvolvimento do Ensino Fundamental e de Valorização do Magistério* (FUNDEF), which was introduced in 1998.

25. Goodwin, K. (March 7, 2006). Child labour used in Brazilian mines that supply ICI paints. *The Independent*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/child-labour-used-in-brazilian-mines-that-supply-ici-paints-468909.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Art, Talcum Mining

The article describes an undercover investigation in the state of Minas Gerais by Social Observatory, an NGO that found children working in *Minas Talco*, a mine company that supplies the talcum to produce paint, ceramics, colored pencils, medicine, soaps, and cosmetics. The NGO estimates that 20 children between ages 5 and 17 worked in this mine carrying heavy loads 25-hour workweeks. These children performed tasks such as extracting and hauling unprocessed talc ore rocks, which weigh on average 18 kg, to

supplement their family income; they averaged less than 2 pounds sterling per day. Children were also found working as artisans, carving sculptures and dishes using soapstone from the same mine. These items were sold to companies for about 25 pence, which were, in turn, exported at as much as a 1,000 percent markup.

26. Guarcello, L., Henschel, B., Lyon, S., Rosati, F., & Valdivia, C. (2006). *Child labour in the Latin America and Caribbean region: A gender-based analysis*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/gender_publication.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Trade

    This document, written by a team from UCW and published by ILO, examines whether and in what ways child labor in the Latin America and Caribbean region differs for boys and girls. Specific to Brazil, the data reveal that 9.5 percent of boys and 4.6 percent of girls between ages 7 and 14 are involved in economic activities. On average, there are no major differences in the number of hours that boys and girls spend on such activities: boys in this age group work an average of 20.1 hours per week while girls work 18.7 hours per week. The number of working hours increases to approximately 33.4 for boys and 30.6 for girls in the 15–17 age group. Referring to sectors in which child labor can be found, the document states that agriculture absorbs the majority of working boys (66 percent), with commerce and service taking second and third place (17.7 and 9.7 percent, respectively). In the case of girls, agriculture and the service sector absorb 50 and 25 percent of the total number of working girls, while commerce accounts for only 16 percent. The service sector includes girls working as domestic servants in private homes.

    The document states that Brazil ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1990, ILO Convention 182 in 2000, and ILO Convention 138 in 2001.

27. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, F. C. (2004). *Impact of working time of children's health*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.ucwproject.org/pdf/publications/standard_working_and_health_13sept04.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child labor: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Trade

    The document examines the links between the number of hours that children work per week and children's health outcomes through analysis of household survey data from Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Brazil. Specific to Brazil, the report considers two sets of measures—self-reported health problems and injuries—using data from the 2001 PNAD. Results show a causal relationship between the number of hours that children work and their health, with the largest effect found in the agriculture sector: eight hours of

additional work per week increases the probability of injury by 1.4 percent among children working in this sector.

The document contains a number of valuable statistics. For instance, it states that approximately 13 percent of children between ages 5 and 17 are economically active in Brazil. Children in rural areas are three times more likely to work than their counterparts in urban areas, with 28 percent of rural children engaged in economic activities, compared to 9 percent of urban children. In terms of gender, boys are almost twice as likely to work as girls (16 percent compared to 9 percent). Children work in the agriculture, commerce, service, and manufacturing sectors. For boys, agriculture accounts for the largest share of child laborers, with commerce and service coming in second and third place. While agriculture also accounts for a large proportion of girl laborers, service takes up a much larger proportion among this population than among boys, coming in second place. In terms of reported ill health, children working in the agricultural sector account for the largest number of reported cases, followed by manufacturing, services, and commerce. Brazilian children working in agriculture, manufacturing, and service run a 4.5 percent higher risk of being injured than those in commerce.

28. Guarrcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, F. C. (2005). *Impact of children's work on school attendance and performance: A review of school survey evidence from five countries*. Rome, Italy: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.ucwproject.org/pdf/publications/standard_work_schooling_03march2005.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Car Washing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Electrician, Garbage Collection, Retail, Service Industries, Sewing, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

The study conducted by UCW uses school-based survey data from Brazil, Kenya, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, and Turkey to investigate the connections between children's participation in the labor market and school attendance and performance. In the case of Brazil, analysis was based on student feedback from a sample of 465 working children and 375 non-working children ages 12–15 from 12 schools in São Paulo and Maceió, as well as attendance records. Results suggest that children working exclusively in economic activities are less able to attend school regularly than non-working children. At the same time, they are more likely to report having dropped out of school previously than have non-working children, children performing a combination of household and economic activities, and children performing household chores exclusively.

The document provides a number of interesting statistics. While 62 percent of the sampled children perform household chores, only 15 percent were engaged in economic activities. The latter includes, in order of importance: domestic/babysitting, street vending, construction worker/assistant, sales clerk, walking salesman, garbage collector, rural worker (crops not specified), animal husbandry, electrician/repairman, administrative assistant/clerk, washing/keeping cars, office-boy, sewing, waiter, and shoe polisher. Girls are considerably more likely to be engaged in household chores than boys

(75.3 percent versus 43.5 percent), while boys are considerably more likely to be engaged in economic activities (28 percent for boys versus 5.5 percent for girls).

29. Haas, F., Muniz, J. O., & de Oliveira Lima, J. (2003). *Brazil, child and adolescent domestic work in selected years from 1992 to 1999: A national report*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 8, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2612

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document—part of a series of rapid assessment investigations focusing on children engaged in the worst forms of child labor (WFCL)—addresses child domestic labor in Brazil. The types of domestic labor identified include house cleaning, laundering, cooking, babysitting, and caring for old people. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

30. ILO-government study indicates 5.5 million children work. (2003, April 18). *U.N. Wire*. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20030418/33265_story.asp

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    The article cites data by the Institute of Geography and Statistics stating that over 5.5 million children, or 12 percent, work in Brazil. The article further states that 3.2 million children between ages 15 and 17, and 2.2 million under age 15, work in Brazil. According to the source, 48.6 percent receive no monetary compensation for the work they perform. In terms of labor activity, it states that more than 43 percent of child laborers work in the farming sector.

31. Instituto Observatorio Social. (2006). *A idade da pedra* [The stone age]. São Paulo, Brazil: Author. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from http://www.observatoriosocial.org.br/download/er9-pedra.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Construction, Soapstone Carving, Talc

    This report aims to raise awareness on child labor in the talc mining and soapstone carving industry of *Minas Gerais* in Brazil, and to assert pressure on the government and industry stakeholders who failed to sign an ILO-sponsored pact to prevent and eradicate child labor in the informal mining sector. Although the report does not specify the methodology used, the type of information presented suggests that it is based on journalistic observations in several locations in Ouro Preto district (*Minas Gerais*).

According to the report, children as young as five years old work in the talc mines of *Minas Talco* and *Minas Serpentinito* for local companies that supply multinationals such as Basf, Faber Castell, and ICI. These children carry heavy loads and are exposed to talc dust, which causes silicosis. Child work is also identified in the traditional cottage-based soapstone carving industry, which is the main source of income in Mata dos Palmitos, a location in Ouro Preto district. This type of work poses particular hazards associated with the use of carving machines, which can severely maim children and produce asbestos dust, which is also linked to silicosis and cancer. The report points out that *Mãos de Minas*, a large Brazilian NGO, benefits from child labor by selling their carvings. Finally, the report also indicates that child labor is pervasive in other activities in the area; citing, for example, the use of children to repair the roofs of houses belonging to *Ouro Preto Pedra Sabão*, the largest soapstone exporter in Brazil.

32. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in Brazil*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsbrazilenglish2004.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Charcoal, Citrus, Construction, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fishing, Mining, Oranges, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Sisal, Sugar, Tobacco, Transportation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Charcoal, Logging

This report discusses the status of implementing internationally recognized core labor standards in Brazil. It states that although Brazil has ratified ILO Conventions 182 and 138, child labor is still commonly found in Brazil, including WFCL such as prostitution, drug trafficking, domestic work, and hazardous child labor. Citing government statistics, the report also notes that child labor is showing a decreasing trend in Brazil: while 2.97 million children under age 14 were engaged in economic activity in 1999, this figure dropped to 2.3 million in 2001. Child labor is found in both rural and urban areas, in activities such as fishing, mining, raising livestock, producing charcoal, harvesting sugarcane, sisal, tobacco, cotton, tomato, and citrus fruits, shoe shining, transportation, construction, restaurants, begging, drug trafficking, and prostitution. With respect to agriculture, the report states that 67.3 percent of children in this sector are not paid for their work. However, it notes that child labor has decreased by 25 percent, especially on sugarcane, orange, tobacco, and sisal plantations. Nevertheless, the report points out that domestic labor—mostly by girls, who are often mistreated and sexually abused—and child prostitution continue to be prevalent; especially in mining regions as well as in large cities and cities along the northeast coast, in ports, and along the borders. In addition, the report discuses the data on domestic trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation. Discussing forced labor, the document notes that this practice, which involves mainly men but also women and children, continues to be a serious problem in Brazil in such areas as logging, agriculture, charcoal production, raising livestock, and forest clearing.

The report provides a brief description of two programs focused on child labor eradication: PETI, introduced in 1998 by the Ministry of Welfare and Social Assistance, which provides financial incentives in the form of small grants to low-income families to keep their children in school, and Program for Guaranteed Minimum Income (PGRM), which supplements the income of poor families by guaranteeing a minimum wage to those who keep their children between ages 7 and 14 in school and away from work.

33. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Stopping forced labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 7, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1578

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Charcoal, Sexual Exploitation

The report provides a detailed description of different forms of forced labor practiced around the world and the responses toward eradicating them. With respect to Brazil, the report focuses on forced labor in rural areas. Children are mentioned within the context of forced labor involving entire families in charcoal production. The families live and work in tree-felling areas where they build kilns to burn wood that is transformed into charcoal. This charcoal, which is sold to intermediaries, is used for the production of pig iron and steel. The document states that because of the remoteness of the areas in which charcoal is produced, families rely on intermediaries for food and transport. This essentially makes them susceptible to fraud and debt bondage.

The document also provides a brief description of a successful local initiative by the Permanent Commission of Investigation, Inspection, and Control of Working Conditions, which was created in 1993 to fight forced labor in charcoal production in Mato Grosso do Sul. The commission, which is backed by ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) for its child labor eradication efforts, conducted inspections to identify debt bondage cases and pursue judicial remedies. Furthermore, it engaged in awareness raising and social mobilization. These activities were combined with programs aimed at increasing family incomes and improving children's education.

Regarding the sexual exploitation of children, under the heading "IPEC and Forced Labour in Latin America," the report describes a 2001 ILO-IPEC initiative aimed at eradicating CSEC in Brazil and Paraguay. The program is strategically housed in the border areas between the two countries—Foz de Iguaçu and Ciudad del Este; among other things, it seeks to obtain reliable data on CSEC.

34. International Labour Organization. (2002a). A future without child labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1566

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

Regarding Brazil, the report indicates that child laborers tend to be of indigenous descent. It also states that studies in Brazil, Kenya, and Mexico reveal that 25 to 30 percent of the labor force that is engaged in the production of commodities/agriculture is made up of children under age 15. Brazil is the country with the third largest number of minors performing work in the domestic sector: 20 percent of Brazilian girls between ages 10 and 14 work in domestic services. This rate is even higher in rural regions.

Discussing efforts to eradicate child labor in Brazil, the document mentions the work of CONTAG, which trains trade union leaders on ways to include clauses on the rights of children and on child labor into their collective bargaining agreements; one such law prohibits the use of labor from minors under age 14. Similarly, the National Confederation of Education Workers, a teacher's union, engages in research and educational activities, in addition to working to influence public policy to fight child labor. The document also discusses *Bolsa Escola*, a national program that provides small monthly grants/stipends to low-income families to ensure that children between ages 7 and 14 maintain minimum attendance rates of 90 percent. According to the document, the program created incentives for parents to keep their children in school while alleviating poverty both in the long and short run. Finally, it describes inspections performed in the state of Pará, an agricultural region, by the Ministry of Labor's special mobile child inspection unit that have led to a 20 percent decrease in the cases of child labor in 2001; and the Ministry of Labor's program—through collaboration with the State Secretariat for Social Assistance and ILO-IPEC—to eradicate WFCL nationwide by creating improvements in the income/livelihoods of families and improving children's education.

35. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Report on the supplementary study of the magnitude of slave labour in Brazil*. Brasilia, Brazil: Author. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from http://brazilink.org/rural%20issues%20papers/ROCHA%20Slavery%2010-03.DOC

Source: International Organization.

Child Labor: Babaçu Nuts, Charcoal
Child Slavery: Garments
Forced Child Labor: Charcoal, Cattle, Garments

The report discusses a 1997 case in which 220 workers, including 30 minors, were found by government inspectors working under conditions of forced labor in a cattle ranch in São Félix do Xingú, located in the southern region of the state of Pará. The report also describes the role of child labor in the production of charcoal. It notes that although charcoal production used to be a major area of forced labor and child labor in Brazil, the practice has become much less prevalent since 1995. This trend is attributed to the work of labor inspectors, public prosecutors, and civil society organizations (church and human rights organizations) that has led to improvements in Minas Gerais, Bahia, and Mato Grosso do Sul. Discussing charcoal camps in Mato Grosso, Maranhão and Minas Gerais,

the document states that children often work alongside their families, but their work is essentially unpaid, since the heads of household are paid by production. Families are maintained under conditions of captivity: they do not have the freedom to leave and do not have other employment alternatives.

The report points to cases of forced labor in which children have been found during police raids in clandestine clothing sweatshops working in conditions described as "analogous to slavery" in São Paulo. According to the document, a majority of the sweatshops, which are located in the old industrial zone of São Paulo, are owned by Bolivians and Koreans and operate in violation of health and safety codes. The clothes are sold in the *Bom Retiro* and *25 de Março* districts of São Paulo and by traveling vendors in adjacent countries. During a raid conducted in a Korean sweatshop in 1999, three minors, two 14-year-olds and a 17-year-old were found working under conditions of forced labor.

According to the document, another economic activity in which children participate is in the collection of *babaçu* nuts in Piauí and Maranahao; this activity provides very little pay. No additional information is available on this topic.

36. International Labour Organization. (2006). *The end of child labour: Within reach. Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc95/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

The report provides an analysis of the opportunities and challenges facing the worldwide movement to eradicate child labor and the accomplishments of past efforts. In the case of Brazil, it states that Brazil was among the first six countries to join ILO-IPEC (in 1992) and that the country has seen a dramatic decrease in the participation of children in the labor force. For instance, while 7,579,126 children between ages 10 and 17 worked in 1999, this figure dropped to 4,814,612 in 2004 (a decrease of 36.4 percent). Although the report notes that the country has taken important steps in addressing the problem of child domestic labor, it does not provide any details on what these steps have entailed. The report also does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The document discusses *Bolsa Escola*, the minimum income program that provides financial incentives to families that keep their children in school, as a successful child labor eradication initiative that is being emulated by other Latin American countries. The program has attracted international interest as the result of a number of assessments that point to its potential contribution toward the development of human resources, the eradication of child labor, and reduction of poverty for families in the lowest socioeconomic sectors.

37. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor. (2002). *Combating the exploitation of child labor in the footwear industry of Vale dos Sinos, Brazil: An ex-post evaluation*. Brasilia, Brazil: International Labour Organization. http://www.ilo.org/ ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6305

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Acacia Extraction, Apples, Fumigation, Furniture, Garbage Collection, Mining, Potatoes, Quarrying, Street Vending

    This report by ILO-IPEC provides an ex-post assessment of the Child Labor Eradication Program in Novo Hamburgo and Dois Irmãos, two municipalities in the region of Vale dos Sinos, Brazil. The report is based on data from semi-structured interviews with government officials and civil society organizations, business people from the shoe industry, and children and families assisted by the programs, complemented by examination of existing literature.

    The document characterizes the work performed in the footwear industry as occurring in three kinds of settings: cottage workshops, micro-enterprises, and small enterprises. It explains that cottage workshops and micro-enterprises can, and often do, operate in home settings at an informal level. The eradication or reduction of child labor in public/formal production spaces has contributed to a general perception that child labor no longer exists in the region. The document suggests that work in the footwear industry is performed in small workshops, sometimes in the home itself. As a consequence of this setup, workers often have little control of their workday and are not protected against health risks from exposure to chemicals or cutting instruments. Common tasks include platting the leather, sticking the soles and heels with chemical products, sandpapering, polishing pieces, and letting products cool.

    Interview data point to sectors outside of the footwear industry in which child labor can be found, including quarrying, fumigation, farming/cultivation of apples and potatoes, acacia extraction, street vending (fruit, flowers, stickers, ice-cream), precious stone extraction and refining, the furniture industry, and garbage/carton/recyclables collection.

38. Jubilee Campaign. (n.d.). *Child prostitution in Brazil*. Surrey, UK: Author. Retrieved March 24, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/guardian_angel__child_prost.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Slavery: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document addresses the topic of child prostitution and child trafficking in Brazil. According to the document, Brazil ranks first in incidence of child prostitution in Latin America and second in the world, with approximately 500,000 children engaged in this activity. Data from 1993 suggest that 25,000 girls work under conditions of forced

prostitution in the remote mining regions of the Amazon, with Rondonia being one of the primary routes for trafficked child slaves who are employed not only as prostitutes but also as drug carriers. It is estimated that 150,000 children work as prostitutes in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo alone. The document does not provide any information on international trafficking destinations or on child labor in the production of goods.

39. Kane, J. (2004). *Helping hands or shackled lives? Understanding child domestic labour and responses to it*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ilo_2004_helping_hands_child_labour.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    The document focuses on child labor in the domestic sector around the world. The document contains very limited data specific to Brazil. Among the information available it states that 559,000 children ages 10–17 are engaged in domestic service in Brazil. A study among children in domestic service revealed that 1 in 10 children in the 11–15 age group had been performing the work for at least five years. Girls seem to be predominant in this sector. The document contains no data on child labor in the production of goods.

40. Kassouf, A. L. (2002). *Aspectos socioeconômicos do trabalho infantil no Brasil* [Socioeconomic aspects of child labor in Brazil]. Retrieved December 8, 2007, from http://www.cepea.esalq.usp.br/pdf/teseldrevisado.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Street Vending, Trade

    In this paper Kassouf investigates the effects of child labor on individuals' educational attainment and adult wages. Based on data from Brazil's household survey PNAD from 1999, results show that the sooner an individual enters the labor market, the lower his/her school performance, and the lower his/her adult wages. For this specific finding, data on family background was controlled in the analysis. Additionally, the author identifies agriculture as the sector that absorbs the greatest number of child laborers, followed by service, commerce, manufacturing, and construction, but does not go into detail about the kinds of work children perform in these sectors, or the conditions under which they work. Among the primary work performed by girls, the author lists domestic service, babysitting, cashiering, and street vending. Reasons cited by employers for hiring children include the low costs involved and their ability to perform certain tasks.

41. Kassouf, A. L. (2004). *O trabalho infantil no ramo agrícola Brasileiro* [Child labor in Brazil's agricultural sector]. Brasilia, Brazil: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 8, 2007, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/trabinf_agricola_br.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Charcoal, Coffee, Construction, Fishing, Forestry, Plant/Vegetable Extraction, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Sisal, Social Work, Sugar, Trade

The report employs data from the special supplement of Brazil's 2001 PNAD, which addresses health and safety at work, to examine child labor by children in the agricultural sector, particularly children between ages 5 and 15. The document defines the agricultural sector to include agriculture (sugar, sisal, and coffee), forestry, animal husbandry, charcoal production, plant or vegetable extraction, and fishing and fish farming.

It notes that the agricultural sector absorbs the largest proportion of child laborers between ages 5 and 15, attracting 60 percent of boys and 43 percent of girls. The rate of participation decreases among children ages 16 and 17, absorbing only 37 percent of boys and 18 percent of girls. Geographically, the largest number of agricultural child laborers is concentrated in the northeast and south. The largest number of boys working in the sector can be found in the states of Alagoas, Piauií, and Maranhão, and the largest number of girls can be found in Alagoas and Pernambuco. Accidents occur frequently in performing agricultural activities, which is considered hazardous since it involves knives, tools, and heavy machinery, and exposes children to dangerous chemicals and harsh weather. Compounding this, children are often badly remunerated or not remunerated at all for their work.

The document provides some comparative data across sectors, revealing information on child labor participation in other sectors (namely, services, commerce, manufacturing, construction, and social work). The data reveal, for instance, that construction attracts the lowest number of child laborers regardless of age group or gender. Furthermore, service attracts the largest proportion of girls in the 16-to-17 age group. Regarding work-related accidents, the document points out that among working children in the 5-to-15 age group, the agricultural sector has the largest proportion of illnesses and accidents, with 8.7 percent of children engaged in this activity being afflicted by either an illness or an accident in 2001. Coming in second and third place are the manufacturing and construction sectors, with a 6.8 percent and 5.1 percent accident rate, respectively.

42. Kassouf, A. L., & Dorman, P. (2003). *Costs and benefits of eliminating child labour in Brazil*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 8, 2007, from http://www.cepea.esalq.usp.br/pdf/paper_ILO.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Coffee, Construction, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Mining, Retail, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sisal, Street Vending, Sugar, Tobacco

The research, which employs data from Brazil's 1999 PNAD, as well as school census and Ministry-level statistics, explores the economic costs and benefits of eradicating child

labor in Brazil. In the introductory section, the authors provide detailed statistics on the various forms of work that children perform based on geography, gender, and other factors. According to the report, more than 12 percent of children ages 5 to 15 work in Brazil. Work performed by children—primarily as domestics, in agriculture, or as street vendors and shop assistants—is usually excluded from law enforcement and involves long hours, dangerous and dirty work conditions, and low wages. Table 9.1 contains information on the number of children employed in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, services, and retail, and the average number of hours they work per week by age group. The agriculture sector includes children working with animals or deforestation, as well as those working in sisal, cotton, coffee, sugarcane, and tobacco plantations. Table 7.2.2 provides a list of 24 dangerous work activities in which children under the age of 18 are involved and the number of individuals engaged in each activity. Agriculture is identified as a hazardous activity that employs over 44 percent of child laborers. Other activities that employ large numbers of children include construction, street vending, and prostitution.

43. Lima, M. P. (2003). *Trabalho escravo: Uma chaga aberta, oficina do fórum social mundial 2003* [Slave labor: An open wound, Workshop of the World Social Forum 2003]. Porto Alegre, Brazil: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/trabalho_forcado/brasil/documentos/trab_esc_ofi_fsm2003.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Babaçu Nuts, Peppers

    The document reports on the activities of the workshop held during the World Social Forum 2003 titled *Trabalho Escravo: Uma Chaga Aberta* (Slave Labor: An Open Wound). On the topic of child labor, the document points to the experiences of two members of *Grupo Móvel de Fiscalizacao*. One of them, Marinalva Cardoso, an auditor, identifies children as forming part of the population that is most vulnerable to being placed under degrading labor conditions. Another, Dr. Ricciotti Pianna Filho, points to the participation of children in harvesting peppers in Açailândia (Maranhão) and in breaking *babaçu* coconut in Chapadinha (Maranhão). The document provides no additional information or details pertaining to child labor in the production of goods.

44. Manacorda, M., & Rosati, F. C. (2007). *Local labor demand and child labor*. Rome, Italy: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_local_labour_demand_manacorda.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The paper examines data from the Brazilian PNAD between 1981 and 2002 to understand the role of local labor demands on child labor and school attendance among children between ages 10 and 15. The findings reveal that when local labor demand is stronger, child employment decreases while school attendance increases. The authors do not

provide a discussion of specific sectors in which child labor is employed, nor does it describe the conditions under which children work.

45. National Association of Defense Centers for the Rights of the Child and Adolescent, (2004). *Report of civil society on the situation of rights of the child and the adolescent in Brazil*. Fortaleza, Brazil: Author. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.37/Brazil_ngo_report.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Garbage Collection

    This report examines the implementation of UNCRC in Brazil. Its primary aim is to provide an assessment of the situation of children and adolescents in Brazil in the past 10 years. Citing data from UNICEF, the document states that approximately 2.9 million children between ages 5 and 14 work in Brazil. Among these children, 220,000 work in domestic services and 45,000 in rubbish dumps. The report also states that approximately 6,000 children in Rio de Janeiro are involved in drug trafficking. The document does not address child labor in the production of goods.

    The document points to *Associação Curumins*—an organization against the exploitation of child labor in Fortaleza that works with street children by returning these children to their families. However, it provides no details on the specifics of its work. It also mentions PETI, pointing to its limited reach (it does not reach all municipalities) and lack of universal coverage as weaknesses.

46. Osava, M. (2003, April 23). Rights-Brazil: Lula facing tough fight against rural slavery. *Global Information Network*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from PROQUEST online academic database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Charcoal
    Child Labor: Charcoal
    Child Slavery: Charcoal, Fruit, Peppers

    This article reports on the persistence of slave labor in the form of debt bondage in rural Brazil, noting that approximately 25,000 men, women, and children continue to work under conditions of slavery despite the government's stated commitment toward its eradication. The author provides a glimpse into the ways in which slave or bonded labor function in rural Brazil through two examples. In one example, 200 bonded laborers, many of them children, were working under conditions of slavery in a Belgian-owned fruit and pepper plantation (*Senor estate*) in the state of Maranhao during a raid by the Labor Ministry's Special Mobile Inspection Group. In another example, the author discusses the role of slave or bonded labor in charcoal ranches, noting that the problem is deeply rooted in this sector, which relies heavily on the work of children. He cites data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics that reveal that approximately 5.4 million Brazilian children between ages 5 and 17, including 296,000 under age 9,

work in the charcoal sector. The article contains no additional details regarding child labor or child labor in the production of goods.

47. Osava, M. (2003, May 8). Rights-Brazil: A new drive to stop use of minor girls as domestics. *Global Information Network*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

    Source: New Article

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This article examines a Brazilian campaign to eradicate the employment of girls in domestic service. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

48. Osava, M. (2006, May 8). Brazil: Too early to claim victory in fight against child labor. *Global Information Network*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses child labor in Brazil, focusing on initiatives by the Brazilian government to decrease the incidence of child labor, such as PETI. The program, introduced in 1996, provides grants between US$12 and US$19 to families that maintain their children in school, as a way to encourage educational attainment and discourage the participation of children in the labor market. Discussing the effectiveness of such efforts in the eradication of WFCL, the author cites sociologist Isa Maria de Oliveira, who expresses skepticism about the ability of the government to meet objectives by noting that because of their clandestine nature, practices such as child sexual exploitation or drug trade by children are difficult to fight or track. The article cites census data from 2004, which estimates that approximately 2.7 million children and adolescents work in Brazil. The article contains no information on child labor in the production of goods.

49. Peres, A. (2002). *A caminho da escola: 10 anos de luta pela erradicação do trabalho infantil no Brasil* [The path to school: 10 years of struggle for the eradication of child labor in Brazil]. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Instituto Souza Cruz. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.ccs.saude.gov.br/sociedadeviva/publicacoes/trabalhador/caminho_escola.pdf

    Source: Other—Book

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal
    Child Slavery: Unspecified

    This book, based on 12 months of journalistic research in Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, and other states, and more than 200 interviews, examines the status of child labor in Brazil, evaluating the gains and losses of Brazil's fight to eradicate child labor. According to the document there are more than 3.5 million Brazilian youth ages 5 to 14 working. The five states with the highest incidence of child labor are all located in Brazil's northeastern region: Piauí, Bahia, Maranhao, Paraiba, and Alagoas. Poverty is

cited as a contributing factor to child labor. The author suggests that while child labor has seen a decreasing trend in Brazil, child slavery is practically non-existent today, except in the most remote regions. The author touches on a number of sectors that used to involve child labor, such as the production of sisal, sugarcane, citrus fruits, and tobacco, suggesting that child labor is no longer a problem in these sectors due to pressure from NGOs, labor unions, and civil society and human rights organizations; intensification of audits since the early 1990s; and collaborative initiatives between the government, NGOs, and civil society organizations.

The book introduces numerous initiatives that have contributed to this trend. Among these, it describes income-generation projects such as *Projeto Artesanato Solidário* in Bahia; this project provides training to women, as well as space for them to come together and create artisanal products using sisal for domestic and international consumption. Such projects have the potential to help children by increasing family incomes. Another program, *Criança Feliz É Criança Que Estuda* (A Happy Child is One That Studies), which focuses on eradicating child labor in the tobacco sector in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Paraná, educates the public on the topic of child labor, in addition to providing courses that give children technical training in agriculture to improve their future opportunities. Finally, it describes the Abrinq Foundation's "Child Friendly Company" seal that fights child labor by recognizing products and/or companies that do not make use of child labor in their production activities.

50. PESTRAF—Brasil. (2002). *Study on trafficking in women, children, and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation*. Brasilia, Brazil: Author. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/pestraf_2002_trafficking_brazil.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The document focuses on the topic of trafficking in women, children, and adolescents for purposes of sexual exploitation. It further reports that some of the victims are trafficked domestically.

The document provides a number of child labor statistics. For instance, it states that 3.4 million children in the 5 to14 age group work in Brazil and that 2,276,920 children in the 10 to 17 age group work at least 40 hours per week. In urban areas, children are engaged in activities such as picking trash, working at outdoor markets and small food stands, shoe shining, and selling/distributing newspapers and magazines. Children working in waste dumps account for 48.2 percent of the urban workforce. The largest concentration of child labor can be found in the northeast and southeast regions of Brazil, with the northeast absorbing more than 42 percent of total child laborers. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

51. Plassat, X. (n.d.). *O trabalho escravo no Brasil: Uma industria próspera alimentada por miséria, ganância, impunidade* [Slave labor in Brazil: An industry prospers through misery, gains, impunity]. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.fsmm2008.org/PDF/24%20Sem%20Trabalho%20Escravo%20no%20Brasi20 Xavier%20Plassat.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Slavery: Unspecified

    This document, by the Pastoral Commission of the Earth (*Comissão Pastoral da Terra*) provides some statistics on child labor and slave labor for children in Brazil. It notes that among families with children and adolescents between ages 5 and 17, 16.5 percent of them have one or more children or adolescents who work. This number increases to 24.6 percent in Maranhão, 25.3 percent in Tocantins, and 27.2 percent in the state of Piauí. Complementing this data, the document states that 90 percent of modern Brazilian slaves are illiterate, with 90 percent of them involved in child labor. No additional information related to child labor, slave labor by children, or child labor in the production of goods is provided.

52. Sakamoto, L. (2002). Nova escravidão [New slavery]. *Réporter Brasil*. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/reportagens/escravos/escravos.pdf

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle
    Child Slavery: Agriculture

    The article discusses new or continuing forms of slavery found in Brazil. Within the context of child labor, Sakamoto describes an effort by the Labor Ministry's *Grupo Especial de Fiscalização Móvel* (Special Mobile Inspection Unit) in a cattle ranch in Eldorado dos Carajás, which led to the rescue of 54 individuals, among them children, working under degrading conditions. The effort was led by complaints regarding worker mistreatment and obstruction of freedom. These individuals had not been remunerated financially, receiving only food such as rice and beans, and primitive housing arrangements in exchange for their labor. Water used for drinking, bathing, and washing laundry was contaminated with chemicals and other toxics. Sakamoto also mentions an effort that led to the rescue of 41 children who were kept under conditions of slavery in a plantation in the municipality of Açailândia (Maranhão). The author provides no additional details on these two efforts.

    The document describes briefly a commission created in January of 2002 under the auspices of *Conselho de Defesa dos Direitos da Pessoa Humana* (Human Rights Defense Counsel). The commission monitors forced and child labor abuses, in addition to engaging in activities aimed at preventing and eradicating such practices. No additional information pertaining to child labor or child labor in the production of goods is available.

53. Santana, V. S., Cooper, S. P., Roberts, R. E., & Araújo-Filho, J. B. (2005). Adolescent students who work: Gender in school performances and self-perceived health. *International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health, 11*, 294–301. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industries

    This study—based on questionnaires administered in the Brazilian city of Salvador, Bahia to 888 students between ages 10 and 21 who work—aims to determine the links between child labor, educational achievement, and perceptions of health. Results indicate that although work can compromise children's educational achievement independently of gender, it does so differently for boys and girls. The document cites data from the Brazilian Labor Ministry that estimates that approximately 13 percent of children between ages 5 and 14 and 20 percent of children between ages 10 and 14 hold paid jobs in Brazil. Major areas in which children are employed include agriculture, domestic service, construction, and the tourist industry. The article does not provide further discussion on the specific kinds of labor activity in which children are engaged, nor does it mention specific crops or goods produced in the agricultural sector.

54. Sharma, B. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Brazil*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Contemporary%20Forms%20of%20Slavery%20in%20Brazil.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor
    Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    The document discusses child labor—particularly child trafficking, prostitution, and domestic work—in Brazil. The author states that women and children are primarily trafficked for purposes of prostitution, sex tourism, and pornography. In section four, the document provides information on the context of child domestic labor and the conditions under which domestic workers live and work. Sharma estimates that there are approximately 500,000 children employed as domestic workers in Brazil. A significant percentage of these children live in situations analogous to forced or slave labor. Finally, with respect to child slavery, the document provides a brief description of an agricultural company, *Lima Araújo, Ltd.,* which was fined R$5 million for keeping 180 individuals, including nine children, in conditions of slavery.

    With respect to the sexual exploitation of minors, the document mentions project *Sentinela,* a program that aids victims of domestic violence and sexual exploitation by monitoring at-risk children through its more than 400 centers, but provides no further details on the subject.

The document states that the Brazilian government has signed and ratified ILO Conventions 29 and 182, and the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

55. Souza e Silva, J., & Urani, A. (2002). *Brazil: Children in drug trafficking: A rapid assessment*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=384

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Drug Trafficking

The document explores the role of children in drug trafficking in *favelas* (low-income communities) in Rio de Janeiro, and identifies the factors that influence children's entry into and involvement in such activities. The document does not address child labor in the production of goods.

56. Thenório, I., & Camargo, B. (2006). Doze projetos contra a escravidão seguem em marcha lenta no Congresso Nacional [Twelve projects against slavery or forced labor continue their slow pace through National Congress]. *Réporter Brasil*. Retrieved January 7, 2007, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/exibe.php?id=635

Source: News Article

Child Labor:Unspecified

The article discusses 12 projects aimed at eradicating slavery or forced labor in Brazil that stalled in Congress and risked dying. With respect to child labor, it addresses project PL-2130/1996, which stipulates that child labor and slave labor constitute crimes against the economic order and as such can be judged by the Administrative Counsel of Economic Defense. Furthermore, it addresses project PL-2108/2003, which forbids Brazilian companies or companies located on Brazilian territory from entering into contracts with companies that make use of child labor or slave labor in other countries. Finally, it addresses project PL-3757/1997, which alters the definition of the crime of slave labor and includes in the definition stipulations about the employment of children younger than 14 years of age for economic ends (with a few exceptions). The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

57. Traver, E. K. J. (2004). Brazil. In C. L. Schmitz, E. K. J. Traver, & D. Larson (Eds.), *Child labor: A global view*. London: Greenwood Press.

Source: Other—Book

Child Debt Bondage: Charcoal
Child Labor: Agriculture, Ceramics, Charcoal, Crafts, Distilleries, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Electronics, Garbage Collection, Leather Processing, Logging, Mining, Plastics, Salt Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Shoes, Textiles, Wood Collection

Child Slavery: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Charcoal

This book chapter provides an overview of child labor in Brazil, including statistical information, a discussion of the history and evolution of child labor legislation and practices, and a description of various child labor eradication initiatives. Traver states that although child labor has decreased by 26 percent since 1993, Brazil suffers from all WFCL, including child slavery, child trafficking, child prostitution and pornography, child domestic servants, and crimes against children.

Brazil is among the countries with the greatest incidence of child prostitution in the world and is among the preferred destinations for sex tourism by Europeans and Americans seeking to engage in sex with minors. Poverty is the leading factor that makes children prey to sexual exploitation. It also forces children to work in unsafe or unhealthy settings such as urban dumps—picking through trash to supplement family income. Another sector in which children are engaged includes domestic service: data from 1999 estimates that about 800,000 girls in the 10-to-17 age group work as domestic servants in Brazil. Additionally, in urban areas, children may be involved in drug trafficking and prostitution. In rural areas, by contrast, children often work alongside their parents in cane fields, cutting hemp/agave with machetes, or feeding wood into charcoal ovens (in the latter sector, children often fall prey to forced labor and debt-bonded labor). Children are also engaged in activities such as producing/collecting citrus fruits, cotton, vegetable products, tobacco, horticultural products, tea, salt, flour, fish, wood, textiles, tiles or ceramics, leather processing, distilleries, plastics, handicrafts, electronics, and mining (extraction of stones, gems, tin, and gold), and logging (the latter two can be found primarily in the Amazon region). Although Traver notes that government and industry have made efforts toward the elimination of child labor in the shoe industry, children continue to be employed in this sector. The document identifies agriculture as the primary source of labor for both boys and girls, especially in rural areas. It also identifies it as one of the most hazardous sectors—exposing children to heavy machinery, strenuous physical work, and dangerous chemicals.

The author notes that the Brazilian government ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182 in 2000. She describes a number of initiatives by the Brazilian government to fight child labor. Among them is the Ministry of Labor's National Forum for the Eradication and Prevention of Child Labor (1994), which works in critical industries that employ children—including sugarcane, sisal, and charcoal production—to eliminate harmful or hazardous forms of child labor. Other initiatives include PETI, which provides small monthly grants of R$25 per month to families who keep their children in school and away from work; *Bolsa Escola*, which provides cash stipends to all school-age children on the condition that they maintain a 90 percent attendance record; *Funda Garantia de Renda Minima*, which was established by the Ministry of Education and provides incentives for children to attend school by supplementing their household incomes; and *Sentinela*, a program to combat and prevent child prostitution by targeting at-risk children ages 7 to 14 from families that earn less than half the minimum wage per capita.

58. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Brazil: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78882.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Charcoal, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fishing, Footwear, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Transportation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Charcoal

    Thia report points to a number of abuses of child labor, including the trafficking or exploitation of Brazilian minors. The report also cites NGO estimates, stating that approximately 500,000 minors are involved in prostitution in Brazil. Furthermore, the report examines compulsory or forced child labor in charcoal production, pointing to cases in which children were found working alongside their parents in charcoal camps. Other areas in which children participate as workers include shoe shining, domestic services, transportation, construction, restaurants, street peddling, drug trafficking, fishing, raising livestock, and agriculture (harvesting corn, manioc, and sisal). Because of the hidden and informal nature of child labor, children are believed to be especially vulnerable to accidents in the workplace. Children involved in the production of charcoal, sisal, sugarcane, and footwear have been victims of dismemberment, blindness, lacerations, and burns resulting from inadequate protection. The report lists a number of programs that aim to eliminate or reduce child labor in Brazil, including two private sector-initiated programs: PCI, a labeling program focused on reducing child labor incidence in the footwear industry in São Paulo; and the toy industry's Foundation for Children's Rights labeling program, which identifies companies that adhere to child-friendly policies and show commitment to eradicating child labor.

59. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report identifies Brazil as a Tier 2 country for incidence of human trafficking. Furthermore, it identifies it as a source country for children trafficked within the country for CSEC. The report does not contain information on child labor in the production of goods in Brazil.

60. Veras, D., & Casara, M.. (2004). Escravos do aço [Slaves of steel]. *Observatório Social, 6.* Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://www.os.org.br/destaque/escrav/escrav.htm

    Source: NGO

Child Labor: Charcoal

This article by *Observatório Social* examines child labor in Brazil's charcoal industry. The authors note that charcoal plants, which provide charcoal to steel companies and are mostly located in the Amazon forest, only recently began differentiating between adults and children in their hiring practices—the companies seem to be more sensitive to problems of child labor. For instance, the authors state that steel companies such as SIMASA hold the seal *Empresa Amiga da Criança* (Child Friendly Company), which is provided by the Abrinq Foundation, a Brazilian NGO, to companies that do not employ child labor at any stage of the production chain. The company has taken steps, such as conducting periodic inspections to identify the presence of child labor in charcoal plants that supply to them. Pressures by the Special Mobile Inspection Team (through their inspection activities) and from Abrinq's seal program seem to have contributed to a decrease in child labor in the sector. The document contains no additional information of child labor in the production of goods.

61. The World Bank. (2001a). *Brazil: An assessment of the Bolsa Escola programs*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2001/04/24/000094946_01041107221120/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report evaluates *Bolsa Escola* programs in Brazil that are designed to reduce child labor and increase educational achievement among children from low-income households. The report considers the rationale for these programs, the extent to which they have been successful, and the challenges they face. Although findings suggest that the programs have led to improvements in quality of both education and living conditions, there is inconclusive evidence of their effect on child labor. No discussion of child labor in the production of goods is found within the document.

62. The World Bank. (2001b). *Eradicating child labor in Brazil*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2002/01/11/000094946_01122809560220/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Ceramics, Charcoal, Citrus, Construction, Cotton, Drug Trafficking, Fishing, Flour, Fruit, Garbage Collection, Mining, Retail, Salt, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sisal, Street Vending, Sugar, Textiles, Tobacco, Vegetables, Wood

This report assesses child labor in Brazil and the government's efforts to eliminate WFCL. It identifies the agricultural sector as the largest employer of child labor in both rural and urban areas, and describes it as one of the most hazardous activities for children

because it involves exposure to dangerous chemicals and pollutants, such as pesticides; strenuous physical activity, such as carrying heavy loads; adverse weather; and heavy farm machinery. The document notes that injuries are common among children working on sisal or sugarcane plantations where long knives and machetes are used to cut, pile, and haul or transport the crops. While sisal production is concentrated in the state of Bahia, with 80 percent of national production emerging from this area and with women and children making up 55 percent of the workforce, sugarcane production is concentrated in Brazil's Northern Mata region. Children are often found working alongside their parents, especially during harvest season. Retail and services are identified as the second- and third-largest employers of child labor in Brazil. Although the construction sector only absorbs about 5 percent of working children in urban areas and less than 1 percent in rural areas, it is highlighted as a hazardous activity because of the elevated risks involved.

The document describes a number of eradication programs and strategies that have shown promise in addressing the needs of children in urban and rural areas. Among them is PETI, which was introduced as a pilot program by the federal government in 1996 in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, and has since been extended to 166 municipalities in eight states to fight WFCL in urban and rural areas; and the federal and state/municipal *Bolsa Escola* programs, which provides stipends to low income families for keeping their children (ages 7 to 14) in school a minimum number of days per month.

The document lists specific economic activities in which children are engaged, including street vending, garbage collection, drug selling/trafficking, and prostitution in urban areas. In rural regions, activities include the collection or production of products such as coal/charcoal, sisal, cotton, vegetable/fruit products, sugarcane, tobacco, horticultural products, citrus, salt, flour, fish, wood, textiles, tiles or ceramics, and mining (extraction of stones and gems).

BRAZIL: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

Please note: In Portuguese, the word for slavery (*escravidão*) is used for all forms of forced labor. For consistency, the term *forced labor* is used throughout this bibliography.

1. Anti-Slavery International. (n.d.). *Trafficking in Brazil: Background*. London: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/campaign/brazilbackground.htm

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture

   This article (from at least 2004) is an overview of the issue of forced labor and internal trafficking of rural workers in Brazil. According to the report, thousands of people are trafficked internally to work on rural estates in the Amazon. Under the threat of their captors, the laborers work clearing brush and performing other tasks. They are paid a low wage and money is deducted from their pay for food and the use of tools. This leaves the workers indebted to the farm owners. Those who attempt to leave are beaten and returned to work. The article documents the case of a 27-year-old man who experienced the aforementioned circumstances after taking a job on a farm in the Amazon.

   The article also mentions government efforts to combat slavery within Brazil. In 2003, President Lula da Silva initiated the National Plan for the Eradication of Slavery. Additionally, the Penal Code in Brazil has been enhanced to reflect a more accurate definition of slavery, and a "black list" has been created of people and companies guilty of using slave labor. The government has also created Special Mobile Inspection Groups, which raid estates where forced labor is believed to occur and release the workers. Despite these efforts, criminal charges are often not filed due to complications in the legal system.

   This article does not specify the type of agriculture or the kinds of products produced for export.

2. Bales, K. (2004). *Disposable people: New slavery in the global economy*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

   Source: Other—Book

   Bonded Labor: Charcoal
   Forced Adult Labor: Charcoal
   Forced Child Labor: Charcoal

   This book is an updated version of a book originally published in 1999. The chapter on Brazil focuses on the charcoal industry used for iron smelting. The author recounts his trip and interviews at the charcoal camps and describes the conditions and the mechanism

used to traffic workers and to keep them in bondage. According to the chapter, labor recruiters called *gatos* prey upon the poor to meet their labor requirements needed for the charcoal camps. The *gatos* promise the impoverished regular wages, food, and work, often luring men and entire families. However, once the workers arrive at the charcoal camp they discover that they owe the *gato* for the cost of the trip to the camp, food they consumed, and any money that was given to their family in advance. Often, the workers' state identification cards and labor cards are confiscated, making the prospect of escape impossible. The chapter notes that laborers are usually kept between three months to two years, after which the workers are released, but not returned to their homes or families. Instead, they receive little to no compensation and are released into a community they do not know.

3. Breton, B. L. (2003). *Trapped: Modern-day slavery in the Brazilian Amazon*. London: Kumarian Press.

   Source: Other—Book

   Debt Bondage: Land Clearing, Ranching
   Forced Labor: Charcoal, Mining, Rubber Industry

   This book gives an in-depth look at forced labor in the Amazon of Brazil. The book starts with a history of development in the region, giving context to the problem—for example, the economics of inequality. The author describes in length the roles of the landowners, middlemen, and workers that results in forced labor in the Amazon ranches. The author describes in length the process of debt bondage. The book explores what is being done to improve the lives of workers directly and indirectly, citing the activities of the activist clergy and the landless movement that is attempting to empower workers through land reform. While this book is primarily focused on the ranching and land-clearing industries in passing, it mentions slavery-like conditions in rubber tapping, mining, and charcoal production.

   * Due to copyright infringement laws, we are unable to provide an electronic copy of this book.

4. Broch, A. (2005). *O trabalho escravo e a violência rural têm uma mesma raiz: A impunidade* [Forced labor and rural violence have the same root cause: Lack of law enforcement]. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.rel-uita.org/internacional/ddhh/la-impunidad-por.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Agriculture

   The report evaluates the situation of rural violence and forced labor according to the vision of the Regional Latin-American Secretary—Montevideo Uruguay and the National Confederation of Agriculture Workers (CONTAG), which has played an important role in Brazil for the eradication of forced labor. Recently, the Brazilian government has intensified the presence of labor inspectors in the most remote rural areas. Results

showed that just in 2005, 2,600 people were freed from forced labor in different Brazilian states. The present government has also created a working group in coalition with the Labor Ministry and the International Labor Organization (ILO) in order to provide continuation of the various proposed bills for the elimination of forced labor.

This article does not specify the type of agriculture or the kinds of products produced for export.

5. Cacciamali, M. C., & Azedo, F. A. G. (2003). *Dilemas da erradicação do trabalho forçado no Brasil* [Dilemmas in the eradication of forced labor in Brazil]. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.econ.fea.usp.br/cacciamali/dilemas_de_erradicacao_do_trabalhoforcado_no_brasil.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Debt Bondage: Unspecified
   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Alcohol, Apples, Clothing, Coffee, Furniture, Mining, Oranges, Ranching, Sugarcane, Telecommunications, Timber

   This article offers a fairly thorough discussion of the issues related to forced labor including trafficking and child labor. This discussion, that is not particular to Brazil, provides a good description of the problem. In the second section of the article, the authors describe the issues facing Brazil—primarily debt bondage. This article indicates that the problem of forced labor is more prevalent in the rural frontier, but also cites concrete examples of other cases in urban areas and provides a table indicating the industries implicated in each state including clothing, sugarcane, oranges, alcohol, charcoal, coffee, apples, mining, furniture, telecommunications, timber, ranching, and other agricultural industries. The third section of this article indicates what is being done to combat forced labor including legislation and enforcement. The fourth section examines why forced labor persists and the conclusion examines some policy implications.

6. Cacciamali, M. C., & Azedo, F. A. G. (2006). *Entre o tráfico humano e a opção da mobilidade Social: A situação dos imigrantes Bolivianos na cidade de São Paulo* [Between human trafficking and the option of social mobility: The situation of Bolivian immigrants in the city of São Paulo]. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.econ.fea.usp.br/cacciamali/ENTRE_TRAFICO_HUMANO_OPCAO_MOBILIDADE.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Forced Adult Labor: Textiles
   Trafficking: Textiles

   This article discusses the issue of Bolivians who are trafficked to São Paulo to work in the garment industry. This article does not provide much detail about the lives of these victims, but instead develops a theoretical model to describe why Bolivians are susceptible to being trafficking victims and why the demand side perpetuates the practice.

The article then provides some discussion of the policy implication of the model proposed.

7. Camargo, B. (2006, June 8). EUA colocam Brasil em observação por tráfico de seres humanos [USA Brazil put under observation for human trafficking]. *Repórter Brasil*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/exibe.php?id=618

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Trafficking: Unspecified

   The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products. It does describe the inclusion of Brazil by the U.S. Department of State in the second worst group of countries after Afghanistan, Rwanda, and East Timor in terms of human trafficking. An estimated 25,000 people are victims of forced labor in Brazil. Brazil is considered a country to watch because it still has to devote more efforts to combat the phenomenon of trafficking. There is special mention about the lack of sanctions and penalties applied toward the trafficker that exploit children and adults with forced labor. The document does not explain the motives why stronger measures are not yet approved by the government, such as the confiscation of rural lands where forced labor is proven to exist.

   Additionally, there is mention of active public servants that have used forced labor on their land. Despite 4,113 victims of forced labor being released in the past year, almost no one has been held responsible for their labor exploitation.

8. Camargo, B., & Thenório, I. (2006, October 27). Governo federal lança política contra tráfico de pessoas [Government launches policy against human trafficking]. *Repórter Brasil*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/exibe.php?id=778

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   There is no direct relation to forced labor and the production of goods in the news release, but the document notes the release by the Brazilian government of a National Policy in relation to combating the trafficking of people including women for sexual exploitation. The main issues discussed in the policy are forced labor and sexual exploitation of children and adults. The new policy establishes the creation of a working group to develop the National Plan that will determine timelines and the desired objectives to achieve the eradication of forced labor in the country. The document reinforces the use of a public "dirty list,"[1] which names people and organizations that have used forced labor.

[1] http://www.ilo.org.br/trabalho_forcado/brasil/iniciativas/lista_suja.pdf

National actions described in the document include the strict scrutiny of the names listed and the enforcement of penalties such as the decline of any type of rural or bank credits and abilities to participate in public bids. In addition, government actions include the creation of several mechanisms to prevent trafficking in persons with the use of Internet. New campaigns include the promotion of awareness and education classes, as well as providing venues for the creation of jobs for female victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation.

9. Campello, L., & Nederstigt, F. (2006). Human trafficking in Brazil: Initiatives to assist victims. *Alliance News*. Retrieved October 19, 2006, from http://gaatw.net/publications/Alliance%20News/July2006/Essays.pdf

   Source: News Article

   Debt Bondage: Agriculture
   Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses the prevalence of human trafficking and bonded labor in Brazil. It cites a statistic from the ILO in 2003 which states that 5,100 people were released from slavery that year. The document notes that many laborers are forced into debt bondage on farms in the Amazon, while trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is also a major problem.

   According to the document, Article 149 of the Penal Code prohibits a landlord of a farm from confiscating a worker's documents and controlling his/her freedom of movement. This article also focuses on government policies to assist victims of human trafficking. One such initiative implemented by the Office to Assist Victims of Human Trafficking opened regional offices to provide psychological and legal aid to victims. Additionally, the government and two nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) (*Serviçoo de Mulher Marginalizada* and *Associação Brasileira de Defesa da Mulher, da Infância e da Juventude*) conducted a survey to learn more about the socioeconomic characteristics of trafficking victims.

   This article does not specify the type of agriculture or the kinds of products produced for export.

10. Centro de Defesa da Vida e dos Direitos Humanos de Açailândia. (n.d.). *I Conferência Interparticipativa Sobre Trabalho Escravo e Superexploração em Fazendas e Carvoarias: Propostas, Açailândia—MA* [Recommendations: First inter-participative conference on slave labor and super-exploitation in farms and charcoal production, Açailândia—MA]. Brasilia, Brazil: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/trabalho_forcado/brasil/documentos/texto_final_da_ conferencia_1.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal

This document provides a list of recommendations formulated at the First Inter-Participative Conference on Slave Labor and Super-Exploitation in Farms and Charcoal Production to improve the National Plan to Combat Slave Labor. These recommendations include (1) changes in the legal code to improve ease of interpretation, protect informants, and increase punishments for perpetrators; (2) changes in enforcement such as coordination between agencies, collection of data, and increases in inspection capacity; (3) structural measures including land reform; (4) measures of social mobilization; (5) measures to help victims; (6) local measures; and (7) measures specifically for work in the charcoal industry.

This article does not specify the type of agriculture or the kinds of products produced for export.

11. Comissão Pastoral da Terra. (2002). *Trabalho Escravo—Brasil—2001*. [Forced Labor—Brazil—2001]. Retrieved October 19, 2006, from http://www.cptnac.com.br/pub/publicacoes/1f6e95797dfb3f5e33cc6e3c3af5502c.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Agriculture

    This is raw data by *Comissão Pastoral da Terra*, a Catholic NGO that has been pivotal in the fight against forced labor in Brazil. These data show the number of freed workers in 2001. The data include the number of freed workers by farm, municipality, and state. The owner of the farm is also identified.

    This article does not specify the type of agriculture or the kinds of products produced for export.

12. Comissão Pastoral da Terra. (2004). *Trabalho Escravo—Brasil—2003*. [Forced Labor—Brazil—2003]. Retrieved October 19, 2006, from http://www.cptnac.com.br/pub/publicacoes/14a763902043990e89f987004b37bda5.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Agriculture

    This is raw data by *Comissão Pastoral da Terra*, a Catholic NGO that has been pivotal in the fight against forced labor in Brazil. These data show the number of freed workers in 2003. The data include the number of freed workers by farm, municipality, and state. The owner of the farm is also identified.

    This article does not specify the type of agriculture or the kinds of products produced for export.

13. Comissão Pastoral da Terra, Justiça Global, and Terra de Direitos. (2005). *Human rights violations in the Amazon: Conflict and violence in the state of Pará*. Retrieved October 19, 2006, from http://www.global.org.br/docs/relatorioparaingles.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture

This is a comprehensive report on the human rights conditions in the state of Pará, which leads Brazil in the number of reported cases of forced labor. According to this report, the National Campaign to Fight Slave Labor, coordinated by the *Comissão Pastoral de Terra*, states that more than 300 farms have been cited as using slave labor in the past five years. It is believed these farms employ approximately 10,000 slave laborers, 50 percent of which were freed by the mobile monitoring units of the Ministry of Labor in 2003.

This report notes that the state of Pará is the focus of the National Plan to Eradicate Slave Labor as it contains the highest number of slave laborers, approximately 10,000. The Plan calls for the creation of six permanent mobile monitoring units, the office of a public prosecutor, the office of a public defender, labor courts, and permanent police units to investigate cases of slave labor. Despite these calls for action, little has been done in Pará since the release of the plan several years ago.

This article does not specify the type of agriculture or the kinds of products produced for export.

14. Elias Ferreira Dodge, R. (2002). *A defesa do interesse da união em erradicar formas contemporâneas de escravidão no Brasil* [Defense of the interests of the nation to eradicate contemporary forms of slavery in Brazil]. *Boletim Científico, 1*(4), 133–151. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.prr1.mpf.gov.br/nucleos/nucleo_criminal/trabalho_escravo_indigena/doutrina/Palestra_dra_raquel_escravidao_contemporanea.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Federal Attorney General, Brazil

    Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified

    This article was written by the Federal Attorney General for the Rights of Citizens. The article reaffirms the government's commitment to the eradication of forced labor in Brazil and examines the broad problem of forced labor including issues of child labor, trafficking, and sex slavery. It also outlines the activities in the international community including Brazil's commitments to human rights treaties. This article continues by examining the issue of forced labor in Brazil focusing mainly of debt bondage. The article examines in detail the history and conditions that perpetuate rural debt bondage in Brazil. The article finalizes with some discussions about what the government is doing, and potential legislation to combat forced labor.

15. European Union. (2006). *Full and final regulatory impact assessment of options for reform of the EU sugar regime*. Retrieved October 19, 2006, from http://www.defra.gov.uk/farm/crops/sugar/eu/pdf/FINALRIAMay06.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Debt Bondage: Cattle Ranching, Timber
Forced Labor: Cattle Ranching, Timber

This is a report on the world sugar industry that includes a brief analysis of Brazilian competitiveness in the industry. The report disputes claims that forced labor is widely used in the sugar industry saying "evidence of forced labor (in the sugar industry) is patchy." However, the report does note that forced labor, debt bondage, and slavery are common practices in cattle ranching and forest clearance. These practices remain strong despite the fact that Brazil has signed all United Nations (UN) and ILO conventions on the topic.

16. Figueira, R. R. (2004). *A escravidão por dívida: Algumas questões* [Debt slavery: Some questions]. São Paulo, Brazil: Rede Social de Justiça e Direitos Humanos. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.social.org.br/relatorio2004/relatorio010.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Beans, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Beans, Unspecified

This article addresses the issue of rural forced labor in Brazil. The article starts by citing some of the notable individuals implicated in the perpetration of forced labor, including some government officials and their close family members. The article also indicates that forced labor is not only in the lawless frontier, but is also in the more developed South (citing bean growers in Minas Gerais). The article describes the conditions that migrant workers face that make them susceptible to abuse and cites a particular case when whole families, including children, were held and forced to work. The article gives some history of the struggle of civil society and government to address the issue and includes a section on what is currently being done. This article includes a short bibliography.

17. Figueira, R. R. (2005). *A migração e o trabalho escravo por dívida no Brasil* [Migration and slave labor for debt in Brazil]. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.fsmm2006.org/PDF/22a%20Sem%20Trafico%20de%20seres%20humanos%20Ricardo%20Rezende.pdf

Source: Academic Research

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Sugarcane, Unspecified

This article was presented to the 2005 World Social Forum on Migrations by a Catholic priest and human rights researcher/activist. It describes the conditions that cause rural Brazilians to migrate and how they are lured into forced labor. This article discusses the scale of the problem and outlines measures taken to eradicate the practice. The author examines the limitations of these measures and provides recommendations on prevention, enforcement, and education. This article cites a particular case of forced labor in the sugarcane industry in Rio de Janeiro, other unspecified agricultural industries, and in urban industries in São Paulo where Bolivians and Brazilians were freed.

18. Firme, T. B. P. (2005). *O Caso José Pereira: A Responsabilização do Brasil por Violação de Direitos Humanos em Relação ao Trabalho Escravo* [The case of José Pereira: Brazil's accountability for violation of human rights in relation to slave labor]. Unpublished master's thesis, Centro Universitário de Brasília, Brasília, Brazil.

    Source: Academic Thesis

    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, CD Manufacturing, Telecommunications, Textiles

    This thesis discusses the history of forced labor in Brazil. It then attempts to define the different forms of forced labor, and describes how these forms are addressed in international and domestic law regarding labor in particular and human rights in general. The thesis continues by discussing the jurisdictional issue in Brazil regarding whose responsibility it is to prosecute perpetrators of forced labor. The author examines the case of José Pereira—a victim of forced labor who escaped murder when he tried to flee his rural captors. In response to the crime, two prominent NGOs filed a petition against the government for not protecting the victim's human rights. Finally, the thesis evaluates a number of measures being sought to further the struggle of forced labor. This document is not sector-specific but implicitly focuses on rural issues. It does however, briefly site cases in pirated CD manufacturing, the textile industry, and in one case where workers were freed from working on telephone lines.

19. Global Justice Center. (2002). *Human rights in Brazil*. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Cattle Ranching, Construction, Mining, Timber
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Ranching, Construction, Mining, Timber

    This first report published by the Global Justice Center—an NGO based in Rio de Janeiro that monitors human rights abuses in Brazil—includes a chapter on slave labor titled "Slave Labor and Extreme Labor Exploitation in Brazil." This chapter focuses mainly on rural slave labor and cites the cattle and timber industry (mahogany) as having high concentrations of slave labor. It details the conditions of these workers and the mechanisms in which they are recruited and held in bondage. Many of the victims are recruited by *gatos* who promise them steady work and high wages. However, once the *gato* has taken them to the job site, the laborers are told they now owe the farm owner money for transportation, meals, and lodging. The debt is often too large to repay and workers find themselves indebted to the owner. The living conditions on these farms are often unsanitary and lead to increased medical problems for the laborers. In addition to the cattle and timber industries, the document presents several stories indicating that slave labor is used in both the agriculture and textile industries.

20. Global Justice Center. (2003). *Human rights in Brazil*. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Ranching, Timber

This is the second, and apparently final, annual report on human rights in Brazil put out by Global Justice Center. The report includes a chapter on slave labor entitled "Slave Labor and Super-Exploitation of Labor in Brazil." This chapter focuses mainly on rural forced labor. It details the conditions of these workers and the mechanisms in which they are recruited and held in bondage. According to the report, slave labor can be found in the agriculture, cattle, timber, and forest clearance industries. This chapter also examines what the Brazilian government is doing to combat forced labor and provides statistics on those who are freed. This information includes activity of the mobile units used to free slave laborers in rural areas. Despite the activities of these units, it is noted that they often miss liberating some workers because their raids only scratch the surface of the problem at a venue.

21. Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária and Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrária. (2005). *Plano para a erradicação do trabalho escravo* [Plan for the eradication of forced labor]. Brasilia, Brazil: Author.

    Source: Government Agency—INCRA and MDA

    Forced Labor: Agriculture

    Through the Plan for the Eradication of Forced labor, the Ministry for the Rural Development (MDA) and the National Institute for Colonization and Rural Reform (INCRA) reaffirm the government's determination to eradicate forced labor in Brazil. Although the document is not directly related to forced labor and the production of goods, its objective is to give more strength and efficacy to the institutional actions and human and financial resources to specific sectors of the society in order to provide social reinsertion of victims of forced labor, as well as diminish their risk of reinsertion. The government's suggestions include issues raised under the umbrella of the MDA. The most important approach of this government action is the creation of a plan with emphasis on preventive strategies that can provide viable solutions to be implemented without interruption of the actual governmental policies that focus on the eradication of any form of forced labor in the rural environment.

22. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Brazil*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 19, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsbrazilenglish2004.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Sweatshops, Timber, Tomatoes
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Sweatshops, Timber, Tomatoes

    This report is an assessment of Brazil's compliance with recognized core labor standards. Regarding forced labor, the report notes that both adults and children are involved, although men tend to be more heavily victimized. Forced labor occurs in the charcoal, agriculture, forest clearance, sweatshop, and timber industries. Estimates presented in the article state that approximately 40,000 people in the country are involved in slavery.

In addition to efforts mentioned in other annotations, this article notes that the government was considering a draft amendment to the Constitution that would make it legal to confiscate the land of someone found guilty of using slave labor. However, it does not mention if this law was officially enacted. This article cites a raid on a tomato plantation that resulted in charges of both forced and child labor violations. This article also discusses briefly the issues of child labor, and sex trafficking.

23. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Stopping forced labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Charcoal, Coffee, Cotton, Grass/Seed Sowing, Mining, Sugarcane
Forced Child Labor: Charcoal

This report is comprehensive in scope but contains a section addressing forced labor in rural Brazil. This section identifies a number of industries that are connected to forced labor, including mining, forest clearing, charcoal production, and agriculture (cane cutting, grass-seed sowing, and cotton and coffee harvesting). The report notes that whole families are forced to work in charcoal production and that indigenous people are especially vulnerable to forced labor. The report tries to assess the scale of forced labor in Brazil and reviews the measures the government is taking and the local effort of NGOs. It mentions that during the time of publication the government had enacted new legislation increasing the penalties for people who were guilty of using forced labor. However, as noted in other annotations, very few people were prosecuted for the crime. The report also notes the efforts of the (Catholic) Church Land Commission, which released a pamphlet discussing forced labor complete with contact information of relevant officials in case one needed to report violations.

24. International Labour Organization. (2002). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 30, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report assesses Brazil's compliance with Article 29 on forced labor. The report is informed by testimony of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the Association of Labor Inspectors of Minas Gerais (AAIT/MG). The report is implicitly focused on rural forced labor and the actions of the government to confront the problem. It has a brief description of forced child labor in the sex industry.

25. International Labour Organization. (2003a). *Report on the supplementary study of the magnitude of slave labour in Brazil*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved

November 30, 2006, from http://www.brazilink.org/rural%20issues%20papers/ROCHA%20Slavery%2010-03.DOC

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Ranching, Textiles, Timber
Forced Child Labor: Charcoal

This report provides a fairly exhaustive description of forced labor in Brazil. The project's researchers traveled to several different regions in Brazil and participated in raids with government inspectors. These researchers interviewed victims and officials from the government, labor organizations, and NGOs.

The report cites and discusses three main sectors: the Amazon/cattle rancher zone, the other agricultural activities, and the São Paulo sweatshops. This report examines the Amazon/cattle sector in the most detail. In this area, forced labor is used to clear out forest to make pasture land, and to clearing undergrowth to maintain currently used land. Other rural activities for forced labor include agriculture (24 percent of rural activities), logging (4 percent), and charcoal (1 percent). The report indicates that the use of forced labor in the charcoal industry has dropped sharply, but work conditions are not much better than in 1995. The report has a brief description of the use of forced labor in the urban São Paulo clothing industry. While, as in other reports, it highlights the plight of Bolivian workers, it also indicates that Peruvians and Paraguayans find themselves in similar situations in Brazil.

26. International Labour Organization. (2003b). *Trabalho escravo: Uma chaga aberta*, [Slave labor: An open wound]. Brasília, Brazil: Author. Retrieved November 30, 2006, from http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/info/downloadfile.php?fileId=372

Source: International Organization

Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Charcoal

This document is the complete transcript from a three-part conference session about slave labor in Brazil. The document includes the transcript of the speeches of 16 participants from government, academia, and civil society. The three sections cover (1) who are the victims; (2) who are the perpetrators; and (3) how are they liberated. The sections, however, are not rigid. These proceedings focus on rural debt servitude. This document also includes a discussion section. For a summary of the event see Lima 2003.

27. International Labour Organization. (2004). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 30, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=7685&chapter=6&query=%28Brazil%29+%40ref%2B2004&highlight=on&querytype=bool&context=0

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report is to assess Brazil's compliance with Article 29 on forced labor. The report is informed by testimony of the AAIT/MG, the Single Central Organization of Workers, and the CONTAG. The report is implicitly focused on the rural forced labor and the actions of the government to confront the problem. It has a brief description of forced child labor in the sex industry.

28. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Timber
Trafficking: Agriculture, Timber

This report is global in scope, but includes two sections devoted to Brazil and a number of references to Brazil as an example of a country taking strong actions to eradicate forced labor. The report explores the issue of debt bondage in the Amazon region, the susceptibility of indigenous people, and the existence of domestic trafficking. It states the majority of workers trafficked internally for debt bondage or slavery are male and involved in the agriculture and timber industries. According to the report, approximately 25,000 people are used as slave laborers in the states of Pará and Mato Grosso. The report also examines in detail the actions of the Brazilian government toward eliminating the use of forced labor, citing the introduction of the National Plan for the Eradication of Slavery in 2003. The Plan initiated efforts to raise awareness about slavery, coordinate efforts within the government, and promote laws relevant to the prosecution of parties found to be utilizing forced labor.

29. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Trabalho escravo no Brasil do século XXI* [Slave labor in Brazil of the XXI century]. Brasília, Brazil: Author.

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture

This is the most thorough report on rural forced labor in Brazil in the past five years. It describes the conditions that workers face and describes who the workers are through demographic data and case studies. Using government data on liberated workers, the report shows in great detail (including detailed maps) where forced labor is occurring. The report also assesses the policies of Brazil in its commitment to combat forced labor. This report includes an appendix that analyzes each measure that the government has taken in this fight.

This article does not specify the type of agriculture or the kinds of products produced for export.

30. International Labour Organization, & Secretaria de Estado dos Direitos Humanos. (2002). *Aperfeiçoamento legislativo para o combate ao trabalho escravo* [Legislative improvement to combat forced labor]. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/public/portugue/region/ampro/brasilia/info/download/oficina.doc

    Source: International Organization & Government Agency—Secretaria de Estado dos Direitos Humanos, Brazil

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This joint effort between ILO and the Brazilian government outlines a number of policy-related issues concerning forced labor. The article is in four parts—each reflecting a policy recommendation. The recommendations explored are (1) allow the federal courts to judge forced labor cases; (2) change laws to allow for the expropriation of land where forced labor is encountered; (3) clarify the definition of forced labor in the penal code; and (4) increase the fines faced by perpetrators. This article does not deal with sector-specific issues.

31. Licks, T. M. (2002, September). *Combate ao trabalho escravo—a atuação do Ministério Público do Trabalho* [Fighting forced labor: the performance of Ministry of Public Works]. Paper presented at I Journey of Debates about Forced Labor, Brasília, Brazil. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.oit.org.br/trabalho_forcado/brasil/documentos/trabalho_escravo_reduzido.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ministério Público do Trabalho

    Forced Adult Labor: Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Fruit, Quarrying, Sugarcane

    The paper outlines the creation of a national committee to combat forced labor. It relates directly to forced labor and production of good such as cotton and coffee plantations, fruit and sugarcane harvest, stone quarries, and coal production as some examples. It defines the two most important methods of action available to the Ministry of Labor, including as a legal organ in issues related to justice for working persons and as an active organ researching topics related to forced labor and advising other governmental bodies. According to the Ministry of Labor there are several issues that need to be considered for the enforcement of judicial powers in the issue of forced labor: (1) improved support to the mobile organ *Grupo Executivo de Repressão ao Trabalho Forçado*; (2) improved coordination among government entities; (3) alteration of the legislation regarding forced labor; and (4) a more efficient revision of agrarian reform. All of these issues are currently translated into lack of justice access for victims of forced labor. According to the document, there are a large number of victims that find themselves in the same situation again and again due to lack of other survival options. Finally, the document reinforces the need to create mobile entities that can provide public justice services at the local level.

32. Lima, M. P. (2002). *O trabalho em condições análogas à de escravo no Brasil contemporâneo* [Work in conditions analogous to slavery in contemporary Brazil].

Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org.br/trabalho_forcado/brasil/documentos/trabalhoescravofsm.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Labor

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This article was written by an attorney for the Ministry of Labor in the Brazilian state of Maranhão. The article reviews the language of laws governing forced labor in Brazil, including international treaties, constitutional law, and penal codes. It also goes through great detail to examine the concept of "work analogous to slavery" as it appears in the Brazilian Penal Code. The author also discusses the role of the Ministry of Labor in interpreting and enforcing rules on forced labor.

33. Lima, M. P. (2003). *Trabalho Escravo: Uma Chaga Aberta, oficina do fórum social mundial 2003* [Slave labor: An open wound, Workshop of the World Social Forum 2003]. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/trabalho_forcado/brasil/documentos/trab_esc_ofi_fsm2003.pdf

Source: Government—Ministry of Labor

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified
Child Labor: Babaçu Nuts, Peppers

This article is a summary and analysis of the three sessions of the 2003 World Social Forum regarding forced labor in Brazil (see World Social Forum 2003 for transcript). It is written by a prosecutor for the Public Ministry of Labor. This summary focuses primarily on the policy issues revealed. The summary of the conference deals directly with the issue of forced labor in the rural sector and includes a reference to children working picking peppers and the processing of *babaçu* nuts.

34. Lobota, E. (2004, July 18). Agronegócios e pecuária de ponta usam trabalho escravo. *Folha de São Paulo* [Agribusiness and livestock peak uses of slave labor]. Retrieved October 19, 2006, from http://agrosoft.com/?q=node/334&PHPSESSID=c484929244378f0616cf1442eee1f123

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Cattle Ranching, Cotton, Rice, Soy

This article examines the use of slaves in large agribusinesses. The article provides an overview of the magnitude of forced labor in Brazil citing government figures on freed workers and it provides some description of how workers are recruited and detained. The article also examines what companies and industries use forced labor. These large businesses are major producers and exporters of grain (non-specified), soy, and beef.

35. Naves, N. V. (2002, September). *O combate ao trabalho escravo no Brasil* [Combatting forced labor in Brazil]. Paper presented to the Superior Tribunal de Justiça, Brasília,

Brazil. Retrieved October 24, 2007, from http://bdjur.stj.gov.br/xmlui/bitstream/handle/2011/989/O_Combate_ao_Trabalho_Escravo.pdf?sequence=1

Source: Government Agency—Superior Tribunal of Justice, Brazil

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This is a speech by the president of the Superior Tribunal of Justice to open the first Day of Debate on Slave Labor in September 2002. The speech gives a brief history of slavery in Brazil. From the official abolition of slavery, the author traces the actions taken by the government, first as part of its general commitment to human rights, and second to address the specific problem. The speech focuses primarily on the penal code and the severity of the punishment for the crime of forcing an individual to work. There is no specific sector mentioned.

36. Office of the President of Brazil. (2003). *Plano Nacional Para a Erradicação do Trabalho Escravo* [National Plan for the Eradication of Forced Labor]. Brasília, Brazil: Author.

Source: Government Agency—Office of the President, Brazil

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This document does not examine forced labor in relation to particular goods. The document describes a national plan created by the Brazilian government to eradicate forced labor. It states the efforts of the government to address the issue with the planning and creation of new policies, as well as stronger implementations for existing and new laws. It defines political measures to be followed by all executive, legislative, and judicial powers; public ministries; and civil society. The document revises the successes and failures of existing laws and evaluates actions taken by different national organizations in the last few years.

37. ONG Repórter Brasil. (2006). *Escravo, nem pensar!* [Slavery, no way!] Brasilia, Brazil: Author. Retrieved October 24, 2007, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/conteudo.php?id=45

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Cattle, Charcoal, Cotton, Peppers, Soy, Sugarcane

This booklet is part of an education campaign funded by ILO and the Brazilian government. This campaign also includes activities of schools in many northern cities in Brazil. The booklet is illustrated and appears to be written at the junior high school level. The booklet tells the story of a fictional forced labor victim and shows how he became a victim, the conditions he faced, and the actions he took to denounce his captors. Throughout the booklet textboxes and charts highlight the current situation of forced labor and the existing laws related to trafficking and forced labor. The booklet also contains information about the right to remain anonymous if providing information and it

features a list of contact information for local government and nongovernmental organizations.

38. Permanent Mission of Brazil. (2002, April 26). *Economic, social, and cultural rights.* Paper presented at the 58th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.unhchr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/0/4f6bd292687f80d1c1256bd0004b1d 56/$FILE/G0213813.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Permanent Mission of Brazil

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This is a *note verbale* dated April 25, 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the UN Office at Geneva addressed to the chairperson of the 58th session of the Commission on Human Rights. The document details the steps the Brazilian government has taken to combat rural forced labor including working closely with civil society. This document shows the increasing success of the government inspection program and discusses the reason for this success.

39. Plassat, X. (n.d.). *O trabalho escravo no Brasil: Uma indústria próspera alimentada por miséria, ganância, impunidade* [Slave labor in Brazil: An industry prospers fed by misery, greed and impunity]. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.fsmm2006.org/PDF/24%20Sem%20Trabalho%20Escravo%20no%20Brasil%20Xavier%20Plassat.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Debt Bondage: Agriculture
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

    The article was written by an active member of the Pastoral Land Commission, the Catholic human rights group that has been active in the movement to eradicate forced labor in rural Brazil. The article gives an overview of the problem of forced labor in Brazil and indicates that it is not only a problem in the north of the country. The author describes how workers are recruited and bonded in debt. Also, the article also describes the 10-year history of the Federal Mobile Enforcement Group that has liberated more than 10,000 workers. This article provides a number of recommendations for enforcement and prevention including increasing education. This article mentions specifically that children and adolescents are included as victims of forced labor.

40. Plassat, X. (2005). Trabalho escravo: Faltam 12 meses para erradicar [Slave labor: Failing to eradicate 12 months]. *Repórter Brasil*. Retrieved November 30, 2006, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/exibe.php?id=455

    Source: News Article

    Debt Bondage: Agriculture

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture

The article is an editorial by an active member of the Pastoral Land Commission, the Catholic human rights group that has been active in the movement to eradicate forced labor in rural Brazil. The article examines the successes and shortfalls of the government's policy to combat forced labor. It blames the congress for not moving forward on constitutional reforms that will allow for the seizure of land owned by those convicted of forced labor and the strengthening other punitive measures. The article also cites the declining budget of inspectors as a testament of the lack of commitment in the government to eradicate forced labor.

41. Rohter, L. (2002, March 25). Brazil's prized exports rely on slaves and scorched land. *The New York Times*. Retrieved October 19, 2006, from http://www.nytimes.com/2002/03/25/international/americas/25SLAV.html

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Cattle, Timber (Mahogany)

This front page feature article examines slave labor in the Brazilian Amazon. The article examines how workers are recruited and detained as it focuses on the story of a victim. The article cites beef and mahogany as key industries that use slave labor and mentions some important end users of Brazilian mahogany in the United States.

42. Rossi, C. L. (2005). *Nas costuras do trabalho escravo* [Seams of Slave Labor]. University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil. Retrieved from http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/trabalho_forcado/brasil/documentos/nas_costuras_do_trabalho_escravo.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Textiles
Trafficking: Textiles

This is one of several graduate papers on the subject of forced labor from the University of São Paulo. This thesis is a comprehensive study of Bolivians in the garment industry of São Paulo. The author describes the process, which brings Bolivians to São Paulo including their condition at home and the system of trafficking. It also examines the work conditions and the cycle of exploitation of these immigrants. It does not focus on particular products, but documents the near slavery conditions in the apparel industry.

43. Sakamoto, L. (2002). Nova escravidão [New slavery]. *Repórter Brasil*. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/reportagens/escravos/escravos.pdf

Source: News Article

Debt Bondage: Agriculture
Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

The article is based on three months of fieldwork in the rural state of Pará in Brazil. During this time the author participated in raids conducted by the Ministry of Labor and interviewed academics, activists, and government/law enforcement officials. The article describes the history of the problem and details the role debt plays in entrapping victims. The author also details the enforcement measures taken, and the laws that were passed to criminalize the activity. The article also addresses the issue of prevention. There is no mention of specific sectors, but the article focuses specifically on rural workers. This article sites a case in which 41 children were among those freed from an offending farm.

44. Sakamoto, L. (2006). *A economia da escravidão no Brasil* [Economics of slavery in Brazil]. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.abrandh.org.br/artigos/economiaescravidao.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Cattle, Charcoal, Coffee, Cotton, Fruits, Peppers, Soy, Steel, Sugarcane, Timber, Tomatoes

The article appears to be written in response to a debate in the European Union about whether to place restrictions on Brazilian beef because of the use of forced labor. While the author admits that the problem is wide spread, he is not in support of sanctions. The article goes into some detail about a study conducted by the organization, the Reporter Brasil. Reporter Brasil, which researched the names of farms and farmers provided by the government (the dirty list) in order to better determine the scope of the problem. The research reveals that forced labor is connected to cotton, soy, sugarcane, coffee, peppers, cattle, tomatoes, fruits, timber, and charcoal (used in steel production). Many banks including the Bank of Brazil have provided financing to the offending farms and, in the case of soy and beef, international corporations are involved. The article provides a number of examples of how the government's dirty list, has put pressure on large corporations to take their own measures against forced labor. Finally, the article gives a number of recommendations on policies for the European Union to consider.

45. Sharma, B. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Brazil*. London: Anti-Slavery International.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Textiles, Timber

This report is comprehensive in its scope. In addition to its coverage of rural bondage in the Amazon and immigrant abuse in the apparel industry, it also discusses the trafficking of women for sex slavery and the plight of child domestic servants. For each category, the report describes the conditions workers face and attempts to quantify the magnitude of the problem. The report also assesses government attempts to address these problems.

46. Sydow, E. (2006). *Tráfico de seres humanos e trabalho escravo* [Human trafficking and slave labor]. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.fsmm2006.org/PDF/22%20Sem%20Trafico%20de%20seres%20humanos%20Evanize.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Agriculture
    Trafficking: Agriculture

    This article is based on observations from a seminar on the debate about human trafficking and slave labor at the World Social Forum on Migrations. The seminar addressed rural forced labor in Brazil and included presentations by an anthropologist and two Catholic activists. The author recounts the discussion of the scope of the problem citing data presented and describes in detail the conditions that these rural victims face. This article specifically states that children are among the victims of rural forced labor.

47. Thenório, I. (2006a, September 26). Associação de juízes publica livro sobre trabalho escravo contemporâneo [Association of Judges publishes book on modern-day slavery]. *Repórter Brasil*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/exibe.php? id=742

    Source: News Article

    Forced Labor: Charcoal, Steel, Unspecified

    This article does not relate directly to forced labor and the production of goods. However, it reviews a book on legal instruments to combat forced labor in Brazil compiled by two Judicial Power Representatives. According to the Thenorio, Representatives of the Labor Ministry, José Cláudio Monteiro de Brito Filho and Vera Lúcia Carlos, defend the interpretation of the term forced labor with slave labor in the judicial processes. They affirm that today slavery cannot be defined as just lack of freedom, but must include disrespect to human dignity such as forced labor. The most important conclusions are the need to reinforce the law and apply stronger sanctions to make the companies that use forced labor fully responsible for their actions. Description of steel companies that buy coal for the production of iron is the case that is best described in the text. According to the text, big national and international companies do not verify if they are producing their goods with the use of forced labor or slave conditions. The authors argue that penalties should be applied to these companies, but unfortunately this is rarely done.

48. Thenório, I. (2006b, October 23). Several entities claim to the OEA the elimination of forced labor in Brazil. *Repórter Brasil*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/exibe.php?id=772

    Source: News Article

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

This news article reports that the Brazilian organizations, "the Pastoral Land Commission" and the "Center for Justice and International Law," have asked the Organization of American States (OAS) to issue a formal petition to the Brazilian government to combat forced labor. The article is not directly related to forced labor in relation to the production of goods, but it highlights the present gaps and general problems perceived by the local organizations to be responsible for the failure of the eradication of forced labor in Brazil.

In the document delivered to the OAS, the two institutions admitted that the Brazilian government put in a significant effort to combat forced labor, but the issue is far from being eliminated. The main problems described in the document are the lack of judicial penalties, the insufficient work of the public ministries and the police, and the lack of rapid responses from the Congress to approve preventative measures (such as agrarian reform and income generation).

Members of the Brazilian government defended their position and claimed that Brazil has been referenced in the global fight against forced labor. The article mentions that the number of freed victims of forced labor increased 195 percent in the past three years. The article also mentions that that the most effective measure taken towards the eradication of forced labor in Brazil was the creation of the "Dirty List" of forced Labor.

The original document from the government of Brazil can be found at http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/documentos/oea_governo.pdf

The original CPT and Cejil Petition can be found at http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/documentos/oea_cpt.pdf

49. Thenório, I., & Camargo, B. (2006, June 23). Twelve projects against slavery or forced labor continue their slow pace through National Congress. *Repórter Brasil*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/exibe.php?id=635

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Drugs (Marijuana), Unspecified

The article discusses a minimum of 12 draft constitutional amendments and bills against forced child and adult labor that are at risk of being completely ignored inside the desks of Brazilian parliament officers overloaded with internal affairs, lack interest in the issue, or are being influenced by agribusiness lobbyists that favor forced labor. Some of these amendments and bills were proposed more than 10 years ago. The amendments and bills are mostly regarding the application and enforcement of penalties for the crime of forced labor. They include confiscation of land, fees, and restriction of loans and federal incentives. The only amendment that is currently making its way through and getting closest to its ratification is the one that allows the confiscation of lands where cultivation of illegal plants (marijuana) in addition to forced labor is found. The issue of forced labor for illegal plantations creates a wider ground for its ratification.

50. United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2001). *Forced labour in Brazil*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

    This 2001 report is an annual brief on the forced labor (generally referred to as slave labor in Brazil) environment in Brazil. The primary focus of the report is to discuss what actions the Brazilian government has made in the past year and to provide recommendations. The report focuses implicitly on rural forced labor. It mentions that forced labor on agricultural estates is a serious problem in Brazil. The report also discusses fines and prosecution imposed by the government on the landowners who are using slave labor and the problems of enforcement.

51. United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2002). *Forced labour in Brazil*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

    Similar to the 2001 report, the 2002 report discusses the forced labor environment in Brazil with a focus on rural forced labor (generally referred to as slave labor in Brazil). The report finds the government's efforts in combating forced labor face many obstacles including a lack of resources, insufficient powers to prosecute and the high level of impunity which exists for those who use forced labor. The conclusion section includes recommendations to the Brazilian government in addressing the problems of lacking resources and securing prosecutions.

52. United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2004). *Forced labour in Brazil*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

    The 2004 report discusses the forced labor environment in Brazil with a focus on rural forced labor (generally referred to as slave labor in Brazil). The report mentions that since 2003, the Brazilian government has shown a renewed commitment to addressing the problems of forced labor in Brazil. The government's efforts include the establishment of the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor and the launch of the National Plan for the Eradication of Slavery. While the problems of forced labor are still severe in Brazil, the report stated that the government's Special Mobile Inspection Group has been more effective in the past three years in getting the slave laborers freed.

53. United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2005). *Forced labour in Brazil*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

    The 2005 report is very similar to the 2004 report. It discusses the forced labor environment in Brazil with a focus on rural forced labor (generally referred to as slave labor in Brazil). The report mentions that since 2003, the Brazilian government has shown a renewed commitment to addressing the problems of forced labor in Brazil. The government's efforts include the establishment of the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor and the launch of the National Plan for the Eradication of Slavery. While the problems of forced labor are still severe in Brazil, the report stated that the government's Special Mobile Inspection Group has been more effective in the past three years in getting the slave laborers freed.

54. U.S. Department of State. (2002). *Brazil: Country reports on human rights practices—2001*. Washington, DC: Author.

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Sweatshops, Timber
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Sweatshops, Timber

    These reports offer broad assessments of Brazil's recent human rights record. Each report includes a section on forced labor that reports on the regulatory framework, enforcement efforts, and recent notable incidents. Sectors mentioned in 2002 include agriculture in general, sweatshops, charcoal production, and cattle. This report briefly discusses the issue of internal trafficking of rural workers. It also discusses the legal and enforcement aspects of the problem citing the low level of successful prosecutions. Report specifically states that forced labor is also a problem faced by children in Brazil.

55. U.S. Department of State. (2003). *Brazil: Country reports on human rights practices—2002*. Washington, DC: Author.

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Sweatshops, Timber
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Sweatshops, Timber

    These reports offer broad assessments of Brazil's recent human rights record. Each report includes a section on forced labor that reports on the regulator framework, enforcement efforts, and recent notable incidents. Sectors mentioned in 2003 include forest cleaning, logging, charcoal production, raising livestock, sweatshops, and agriculture. The report cites the Pastoral Land Commission's estimate of 15,000 working in conditions analogous to slavery. The 2004 report also noted the relative success of government enforcement efforts citing the record number of workers freed, and it discussed in some

detail the government's Executive Group to Combat Forced Labor. The report specifically states that forced labor is also a problem faced by children in Brazil.

56. U.S. Department of State. (2004). *Brazil: Country reports on human rights practices—2003*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Coffee, Construction, Distillery, Sugarcane, Sweatshops, Timber
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Coffee, Construction, Distillery, Sugarcane, Sweatshops, Timber

These reports offer broad assessments of Brazil's recent human rights record. Each report includes a section on forced labor that reports on the regulatory framework, enforcement efforts, and recent notable incidents. The report cites a higher Pastoral Land Commission's estimate of 25,000 working in conditions analogous to slavery. Sectors mentioned in 2004 include forest cleaning, logging, charcoal production, raising livestock, sweatshops, and agriculture. This report acknowledges the success of government enforcement efforts that resulted in a doubling of freed workers from the previous record year. The report specifically states that forced labor is also a problem faced by children in Brazil.

57. U.S. Department of State. (2005). *Brazil: Country reports on human rights practices—2004*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Coffee, Construction, Distillery, Sugarcane, Sweatshops, Timber
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Coffee, Construction, Distillery, Sugarcane, Sweatshops, Timber

These reports offer broad assessments of Brazil's recent human rights record. Each report includes a section on forced labor that reports on the regulator framework, enforcement efforts, and recent notable incidents. The report indicates that the Brazilian government confirmed the Pastoral Land Commission's estimate of 25,000 working in conditions analogous to slavery but cited an ICFTU estimate of 40,000. Sectors mentioned in 2005 include forest cleaning, logging, charcoal production, raising livestock, sweatshops, and agriculture. This report specifically states that forced labor is also a problem faced by children in Brazil.

58. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Brazil: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Coffee, Construction, Distillery, Sugarcane, Sweatshops, Timber
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Charcoal, Coffee, Construction, Distillery, Sugarcane, Sweatshops, Timber

These reports offer broad assessments of Brazil's recent human rights record. Each report includes a section on forced labor that reports on recent incidents. Sectors mentioned in 2005 include forest cleaning, logging, charcoal production, raising livestock, and agriculture. In terms of agriculture, the report particularly mentions sugarcane and coffee harvesting—industries not mentioned by other sources. The 2005 report also focuses on the near-slave conditions of Bolivian immigrants in São Paulo sweatshops and mentions incidents uncovered in the construction and distillery industry. Reports specifically state that forced labor is also a problem faced by children in Brazil.

59. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Factories, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Factories, Sexual Exploitation

This report ranks Brazil as a Tier 2 country for human trafficking violations. According to the report, Brazil is a source and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Men in Brazil are commonly trafficked internally for forced labor in the agricultural sector. An estimated 25,000 forced laborers work in Brazil. A smaller number of individuals are trafficked from countries like China, Korea, Bolivia, and Peru for forced labor in factories, although no information on the production of goods is provided. The document also stated that Brazil's law prohibiting slavery can carry a one to three year jail sentence, as well as a fine; however, prosecutions of forced labor violations rarely occur.

60. Veras, D., & Casara, M. (2004). Escravos do Aço? [Slaves of Steel?] *Observatório Social, 6*, 10–24.

Source: News Article

Forced Adult Labor: Auto Industry, Charcoal, Iron, Steel
Forced Child Labor: Auto Industry, Charcoal, Iron, Steel

The new article ties the use of forced labor in the charcoal industry in the Amazon jungle to the iron ore and steel industries. Companies controlled by the *Queiroz Galvão* and *Gerdau* industrial groups have been accused by the federal attorney general's office of benefiting from slavery to produce pig iron. *Companhia Vale do Rio Doce* and the United States' largest steel producer, Nucor Corporation, have commercial ties with these companies. The violation of human rights is at the foundation of a billion dollar economic activity.

According to the report, the Brazilian Amazon produces the world's best pig iron, used principally in the production of automobile parts. It is a market that moves US$400 million per year and—in the Brazilian North alone—2.2 million tons per year. The principal buyer is the United States steel industry. This pig iron supplies a high technology market for special steels. Yet at the base of the production chain is one of the worst forms of human exploitation, slave labor, which is found in charcoal plants located in the Amazon forest. This charcoal is in turn used to produce pig iron exported to the United States for the production of steel, which is then used in automobiles and various other products. It is calculated that there are around 20,000–23,000 charcoal furnaces functioning in the charcoal plants in the Amazon. To operate them, 10,000 to 12,000 workers are needed. In 2003 alone, the region produced 1.7 million tons of charcoal.

Vale do Rio Doce and Nucor are not being accused of direct involvement with slave labor. Nevertheless, they conduct commercial business with companies involved in the exploitation of slave labor.

BRUNEI: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *Trafficking news monthly*. London: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/traffic%20news/january 2005.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report indicates that in 2004 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), of which Brunei is a member, ratified a declaration against trafficking in persons. The declaration commits the signatories to sharing information between governments, creating a network to fight against the problem on a regional level, and taking action to protect women and children in particular from the crime of trafficking. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Asian Development Bank. (2006). *Core labor standards handbook*. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.adb.org/Documents/Handbooks/Core-LaborStandards/default. asp

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document on inalienable labor rights by the Asian Development Bank discusses trafficking in Southeast Asia. It mentions Brunei as a major destination country for trafficked persons, specifically women but not necessarily excluding children. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Asian Human Rights Commission. (2002). *Brunei Darussalam: Government keen on Child labour free Hari Raya*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://acr.hrschool.org/ Newsletter/ weeklynewsletterv1n4.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging

   This report in the Asia Child Rights Newsletter, produced by the Asian Human Rights Commission, commends the government of Brunei for recognizing, and attempting to curb, increases in the numbers of child beggars on the streets during the festival day of Hari Raya. The report notes that the government deems such activity exploitation on the part of parents and has set up a hotline to receive complaints of child begging. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Association of Southeast Asian Nations. (2006). *ASEAN responses to trafficking in persons: ending impunity for traffickers and securing justice for victims*. Retrieved October 16,

2008, from http://www.artipproject.org/14_links/Pubs/ASEAN%20Responses%20to%20 TIP.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report on the member countries of ASEAN states that in Brunei, children are protected from trafficking by laws that punish the selling of minors. No prosecutions, however, have been brought under Brunei's "Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons Order." A "protector" (a public officer or person so designated by the Sultan) who suspects a child to be a victim of trafficking may take that child into custody under the Children Order 2000. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Brunei's labour laws lauded. (2007, March 8). *Borneo Bulletin*. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from LexisNexis.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report from the U.S. Department of State country report on human rights practices 2006 for Brunei proclaims the findings that child labor laws are being enforced and there have been no reports of violations. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004: Asia Pacific regional overview*. London: Author. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report mentions that Brunei is among countries that permit voluntary participation of youth under 18 in the military. Brunei has not signed the optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which forbids the participation of children in armed conflict. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001). *Report for the WTO general council review of the trade policies of Brunei*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991212830&Language=EN

   Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report on labor and commerce in Brunei by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions explicitly states that no instances of child labor have been reported. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (2005). *Making children's rights work: Brunei [Draft]*. Montreal, Canada: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/BruneiPDF.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report relies on other sources including the U.S. Department of State and the United Nations. It does not contain original research. The report notes that the only international human rights convention ratified by Brunei is the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. The Protection Project. (2002). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_brunei.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report aggregates a number of news stories and reports of specific incidents of trafficking concerning Brunei. Rural Indonesia is mentioned as a source of young girls trafficked to Brunei for prostitution. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (2003a). Committee on rights of child concludes thirty-fourth session; adopts conclusions on reports of San Marino, Canada, New Zealand, Pakistan, Madagascar, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Bangladesh and Georgia. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2003/hr4698.doc.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report contains the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child's responses to reports submitted by a number of countries, including Brunei Darussalam. The committee applauds Brunei's legislation on children, such as the "Children's Order 2001" and the establishment of the National Children's Council. It made a strong recommendation that Brunei review its reservations on articles 14, 20, and 21 of the

Convention on the Rights of the Child. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (2003b, October 3). *Summary record of the 907th meeting: Initial report of Brunei Darussalam: CRC/C/SR.907: United Nations, Geneva*. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G03/441/88/PDF/G0344188.pdf?OpenElement

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    In this report on "Consideration of Reports of States Parties," the Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern that the noncompulsory nature of education presented the possibility of children working for their family's business rather than attending school. The Brunei officials responded that any participation in a family business was in keeping with the country's culture and did not keep children out of school. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Anti-Human Trafficking Unit. (2006, April). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Retrieved September 23, 2008, http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    In this report on the state of human trafficking worldwide, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime ranks countries from Very Low to Very High on the frequency of report that human trafficking occurs within that nation. Brunei is listed Very Low as an origin country, and Low as a country of transit and destination. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Brunei: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100514.htm

    Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report indicates that no official record exists of child labor or child trafficking, but it states that trafficking is probable, and that claims of trafficking conditions have been made by workers of unspecified age. Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh are suggested as origin points for trafficking.

The report notes that the law prohibits children under age 16 from working, requires parental approval for children age 17 and 18, and forbids compulsory labor by children and adults. Girls under age 18 may not work at night or on offshore oilrigs.

In contrast to information provided in previous years' reports, it is reported that law enforcement has received instruction in handling cases of trafficking. No official government institutions are in place to handle trafficking; nongovernmental organizations and foreign embassies are available for such assistance. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105390.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document indicates that the lack of reliable information on trafficking in Brunei, coupled with the large presence of migrant laborers in the country, caused the authors of this document to declare Brunei a "special case" for heightened attention. There was no mention of child labor or child trafficking. Brunei is not placed in any of the standard ranking tiers used by the U.S. Department of State due to lack of information. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Yahya, R. A. (2005, May 28). Brunei: Young entrepreneurs raise concerns. *Borneo Bulletin*. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from the LexisNexis Academic online database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Market Vending

This article reports that a child was found in the Kg Delima district of Berakas selling goods at market for his parents. Four other children were also spotted working in the marketplace. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

BRUNEI: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *Trafficking news monthly*. London: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/traffic%20news/january 2005.htm

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This nongovernmental organization (NGO) report indicates that in 2004 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, of which Brunei is a member, ratified a declaration against trafficking in persons. The declaration commits the signatories to sharing information between governments, creating a network to fight the problem on a regional level, and taking action to protect women and children in particular from the crime of trafficking. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Asian Development Bank. (2006). *Core labor standards handbook*. Manila, Philippines: Author. Retrieved from http://www.adb.org/Documents/Handbooks/Core-Labor-Standards/default.asp

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document on inalienable labor rights by the Asian Development Bank discusses trafficking in Southeast Asia. It mentions Brunei as a major destination country for trafficked persons, particularly women. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Baysa, Sel. (2006, April 10). Envoy warns RP women applying for jobs abroad. *Manila Bulletin Online*. Retrieved September 26, 2008, http://www.mb.com.ph/issues/2006/04/10/MAIN2006041061089.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article summarizes a brief notice of the Philippine government issuing warnings to its citizens about exploitive job offers. It mentions several Filipinas who were rescued by their embassy in Brunei upon being trafficked there from Malaysia. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Brunei: Brunei-Philippines Joint Statement. (2001, August 24). *Borneo Bulletin*. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

Trafficking: Unspecified

This article describes the joint press statement issued by the governments of Brunei and the Philippines, following the Philippines President Gloria Arroyo's state visit to Brunei. It announces that there will be a bilateral partnership between these nations in multiple areas, including the issue of trafficking in persons. This statement does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Brunei Cracks Down on Migrant-Trafficking. (2004, December 31). *Borneo Bulletin*. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
   Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

   This article on behalf of the Brunei government explains key provisions of the Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons Order, including the prohibition of both exploitation and trafficking for exploitation. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Brunei's labour laws lauded. (2007, March 8). *Borneo Bulletin*. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Trafficking: Unspecified

   In this article, the U.S. Department of State country report on human rights practices 2006 for Brunei notes that no reports of sex trafficking or labor trafficking were found. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Filipino tourist-workers to Brunei must sign waiver. (2008, September 16). *BruDaily.com*. Retrieved December 15, 2008, from http://www.brudaily.com/content/view/289/2/

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
   Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This article identified Filipino migrant workers in Brunei as known victims of human trafficking for the purposes of forced and exploitive labor in prostitution and presumably other unidentified sectors. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Hosni, A. (2007). Trafficking laws in Brunei stringent. *BruneiDirect.com*. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.brudirect.com/DailyInfo/News/Archive/June07/140607/nite03.htm

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Garment Industry

   This article expounds on the U.S. Department of State's 2007 Trafficking in humans report on Brunei. It noted that the report characterized Brunei's trafficking enforcement as sufficiently strict. It mentions that some laborers may face conditions such as home confinement and wage nonpayment, and notes a number of complaints lodged by garment and domestic workers. The article also indicates one case where a trafficking victim refused to testify against the traffickers.

9. International Confederations of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Brunei Darussalam: Annual survey of violations of trade union rights*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991223870&Language=EN&Printout=Yes

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

   This report indicates that trade union rights are barely protected by the law in Brunei. Unions must register with the government, may not affiliate with international trade unions, do not have a legal right to collective bargaining, and may not be joined by migrant workers. There are reports of abuse against migrant women working in the domestic labor sector, including beatings, long working hours, and failure to pay wages earned. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Jimenez-David, R. (2002, September 6). Sex Abuse and Trafficking in Malaysia. *Philippine Daily Inquirer*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from LexisNexis.

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article from a Filipino newspaper reports that the author had heard stories about Filipinas being trafficked to Sabah, Malaysia, just outside the Brunei border, to brothels that cater to citizens of Brunei. Based on the author's claims, in this way the Brunei government can keep a "clean" reputation while its people still participate in sex trafficking. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Othman, A., & Rosli Abidin Yahya. (2006, April 14). Brunei: Eight Filipinas saved from traffickers. *Borneo Bulletin*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article is based on a story appearing in Philippine newspapers. Virginia Benavidez, Ambassador of Philippines to Brunei, told the Filipino press that authorities in Brunei and the Philippines had cooperated to prevent trafficking between the two countries, and in this case, rescued eight women who were brought to Labuan, Brunei by a "prostitution syndicate." The article reports that, to date of the article, two other women were saved from trafficking by the Embassy. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. The Protection Project. (2002). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_brunei.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that women and girls are trafficked to Brunei from Indonesia and Thailand for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, some for forced prostitution. It is also mentioned that rural Indonesian girls initially trafficked for domestic work as housemaids were later made into sex slaves. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Brunei Darussalam*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/brunei.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Trafficking: Illegal Adoption, Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Brunei is both a source and destination country for trafficking in persons. Specifically it mentions that Asian women are trafficked to Brunei for sexual exploitation, and Indonesian babies for adoption. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Rodriguez, R. M. (2005). *The labor brokering state: The Philippine state and the globalization of Philippine citizen-workers*. Berkeley, California: University of California, Berkeley. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from Proquest.

Source: Other—PhD Dissertation

Exploitive Labor: Garment Industry

This document, focusing on the role of the Philippine government in the globalization of the Filipino workforce, provides a case study of a labor strike by migrant Filipinos at a factory in Brunei. In May 2001, Filipino workers at the Malaynei garment factory in Brunei called a strike due to extreme underpayment of their overtime. The workers claimed that their contracts stipulated bonus pay (or piece rate) for pieces completed beyond the production quota. Eventually it was revealed that the workers had signed two contracts with different provisions. Although the workers had signed a contract before migrating that was vetted by the Philippine government, once they reached Brunei, the workers were forced to sign another contract because Brunei does not honor a contract signed outside its borders. The second contract changed the piece rate to per dozen from the original stipulation per piece. In this way, the workers were exploited to work more hours and produce more garments, under a false impression of how they would be compensated.

The author collected the information through direct interviews and research in the Philippines and Brunei.

15. Sy, M. (2004, September 9). Japan probing human trafficking in RP. *Asia Pacific Times*. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/japan_probing_human_trafficking.doc

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article on trafficking between the Philippines and Japan briefly mentions two cases of women "rescued" from Brunei. In the first case, two Filipinas who thought they were going to jobs as waitresses were rescued from prostitution. In the second case, eight Filipinas were rescued after being trafficked to Brunei and Malaysia with the promise of jobs that didn't exist. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Tendencia, M. R. P. (2001). *Addressing the needs of Filipino workers: Implementation of the four services of the Philippine Embassy Resource Center in Brunei Darussalam*. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada: Saint Mary's University. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from ProQuest database.

Source: Other—Master's Thesis

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Factory Labor

This report describes the exploitive labor conditions of Filipino migrants working in Brunei. The author notes that the most frequent complaint registered by foreign workers with the Philippine Embassy was nonpayment of wages. It was reported that employers

may avoid payment by forcing the worker onto a return flight to the Philippines before the worker can file a complaint. A common tactic is to promise the worker higher wages after an initial period, then fail to increase wages as promised. Under Brunei law, if a worker accepts a wage less than contracted for at least three months, they have no right to demand the higher wage. Female domestic workers frequently run away from their jobs due to employer abuse ranging from nonpayment of wages to physical abuse. Because of the exorbitant recruitment agency fees, many Filipino workers migrate illegally, which makes them even more vulnerable to abuse. The embassy has officers assigned to visit and review labor conditions in factories that employ Filipinos. The type of factory labor is not discussed.

This work was based on in-country research data collected at the Philippine Embassy Resource Center in Brunei.

17. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Anti-Human Trafficking Unit. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

In this report on the state of human trafficking worldwide, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime ranks countries from Very Low to Very High on the frequency of report that human trafficking occurs within that nation. Brunei is listed Very Low as an origin country, and Low as a country of transit and destination. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Brunei: Country reports on human rights—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100514.htm

Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Garment Industry

This report states that claims of trafficking conditions have been made by workers of unspecified age. Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh are suggested as origin points for trafficking in laborers. Foreign workers in garment and construction industries as well as domestic work are reported as occasionally signing exploitive contracts that reduce their wages or place them in debt to job placement agents, despite government prohibition of such arrangements. The report notes the government responds speedily to complaints of abusive and restrictive working conditions for domestic laborers, many of whom are women and foreigners.

In contrast to information provided in previous years' reports, it is reported that law enforcement has received instruction in handling cases of trafficking. No official

government institutions are in place to handle trafficking. NGOs and foreign embassies are available for such assistance.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105390.htm

    Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    Based on the lack of reliable information on trafficking in Brunei, coupled with the large presence of migrant laborers in the country, the authors of this report declared Brunei a "special case" for heightened attention. Brunei is not placed in any of the standard ranking tiers used by the U.S. Department of State, due to lack of information. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Yahya, R. A. (2005, March). Human trafficking attempt foiled in Labuan. *Borneo Bulletin via BruneiDirect.com*. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.brudirect.com/DailyInfo/News/Archive/Mar05/070305/nite01.htm

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article reports on a "trafficking syndicate" which was exposed when six Chinese women with falsified South Korean passports were arrested, apparently on their way to pass through Brunei as a stop-over before heading to a Western nation. It is noted that South Koreans can enter Brunei without a visa, while Chinese persons cannot. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

BULGARIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Burke, M., & Vatahov, I. (2002, August 22). Fighting illegal child labour. *Sofia Echo*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.sofiaecho.com/article/fighting-illegal-child-labour/id_5158/catid_5

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Apparel, Services Industry, Trade, Transportation, Unspecified

   This article by the Sofia Echo states that about 83,000 children in Bulgaria, or about 6.4 percent of the total child population, are economically active. The majority of working children in Bulgaria work in trade and service industries, agriculture, and transportation. Children are also engaged in the apparel industry and mass catering, performing mainly low-skilled jobs and being employed seasonally, most commonly at the firms and companies where their parents work. Another 418,000 or 32.3 percent of Bulgarian children work for family farms.

   In 2001, the Labor Inspectorates of Bulgaria issued a total of 2,821 work permits to children under 18. Children working without work permits, and consequently, without a contract, are paid as little as 10 to 30 Levs (US$5 to US$15) monthly in 43.3 percent of the cases, and over 30 Levs in 56.7 percent of the cases. It is not entirely clear how these statistics were collected. No further information related to child labor in the production of goods is provided in this article.

2. Childhood.com. (n.d.). *Country profile on Bulgaria*. Retrieved October 5, 2008, from http://www.child-hood.com/index.php?id=731&type=6&type=6

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This country profile states that Bulgaria is a destination country for child sex abusers, who sexually exploit young girls while staying in the country. Poverty and family conditions are the main factors that bring the girls into prostitution. While the source does discuss Bulgaria as a transit country for child trafficking, it does not describe it as a destination country. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. European Network against Child Trafficking. (2004). *A Report on child trafficking*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from, http://www.savethechildren.it/enact/view_news.asp ?id=198

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

A report by the European Network against Child Trafficking (ENACT) states that Bulgaria is a country of origin, transit, and to a lesser degree, a country of final destination for human trafficking. Children are trafficked mainly for sexual exploitation. However, the report also mentions an estimated 3,000 to 5,000 children living and working on the streets of Bulgaria beg, steal, and work as prostitutes. The number of street children rises seasonally, during the summer, and in the big towns, such as Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, and Bourgas. Children usually return home for the winter. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor report 2005—Bulgaria*. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/bulgaria.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Communication, Construction, Drug Sale, Forestry, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Transportation
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This country profile on Bulgaria indicates that 14 percent of children age 5 to 17 in Bulgaria are engaged in paid work in the commercial and service sectors, agriculture, forestry, transportation, communications, industry, and construction. There are also reports of children forced to work due to economic hardship, family, or by criminal organizations, however, there is no data on the types of forced labor. In accordance with the police data for 2000, 10 percent of prostitutes in Bulgaria were minors, and for 2002, the Ministry of the Interior reported a total of 501 children engaged in prostitution. The profile shows that some children are used by criminal groups for drug peddling. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are provided.

5. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Country profile—Bulgaria*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved April 16, 2009, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/bulgaria.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Tobacco, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified, Waste Material Collection
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Industry, Unspecified

   The country fact sheet for Bulgaria states that about 6.5 percent of children between age 5 and 17 (about 80,000 children) were economically active in the informal sector, mainly in agriculture, and in the production of tobacco. With reference to a study by the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee conducted in 1996, the document points to forced child labor at the Slavovitsa Labor Educational Schools in agriculture and industry, as well as in the production of unspecified goods sold on national and international markets. The document does not provide detail on what goods were produced with the use of forced child labor, nor the conditions of that labor. Street children in Bulgaria are engaged in begging, waste material collection, and prostitution. This source is not dated, but it

references materials from the years 1996 to 2001. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are presented.

6. Golovinska, E. (2008). *Street children in Bulgaria*. Retrieved April 16, 2009, from http://www.efsceu.org/uploads/fmanager/street_children_brussels_eva_golovinska_bulgaria_final.ppt?PHPSESSID

   Source: Government Agency—Bulgarian State Agency for Child Protection

   Child Labor: Begging, Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

   A briefing by an expert of the SACP focuses on the problem of street children in Bulgaria. Children are mainly of Roma origin, from big, poor families, engaged in begging, and many with family members convicted of crimes. These children are used for begging, trade, theft, and in the production of pornography and sexual services. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Gomersall, L. (2007, August 13). *Bulgaria's working girls*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.sofiaecho.com/article/reading-room-bulgarias-workinggirls/id_24317/catid_29

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article primarily discusses the prostitution industry in Bulgaria in reference to willing, adult participants. But it also briefly notes that child prostitution in the country is reportedly down by 40 percent. According to unspecified sources, 521 cases of child prostitution were registered in 2005 compared with 308 in 2006. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Grancharova. E. (2007, February 12). *Controversy around child labour allegations in Bulgaria*. Retrieved October 5, 2008, from http://www.sofiaecho.com/article/controversy-around-child-labour-allegations-in-bulgaria/id_20443/catid_23

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Entertainment

   This article states alleged violations of the rights of under-aged children laboring without work permits for the Nu Image film company. However, it does not specify what type of work the children were performing. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. International Organization for Migration. (2003). *First annual report on victims of trafficking in South Eastern Europe*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/First%20Annual%20Report%20on%20VoT%20in%20SEE.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

A report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) points out that women and girls in Bulgaria are often trafficked internally before being trafficked abroad. It says there were 82 Bulgarian victims who were identified among those internally trafficked between September 2002 and May 2003, and 90 percent of them were minors. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Limanowska, B. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings in south Eastern Europe*. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www. unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document states that in 2003 there were approximately 104 trafficking victims identified in Bulgaria, 75 percent of them were international trafficking victims who were returned to Bulgaria, and 25 percent of them were victims of domestic trafficking. Nearly half of the victims (51) were young girls under age 18. In 2002, 70 percent of the 117 trafficking victims assisted in Bulgaria were involved in internal trafficking, and 72 of the 117 females were girls under age 18. Sexual exploitation is the only sector of labor discussed. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Madslien, J. (2005, May 12). Sex trade's reliance on forced labour. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 5, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/4532617.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This news article is based on a conversation with a sex trafficker in the center of Bulgaria's capital, Sofia, who says that the girls he manages are mainly between the ages of 16 and 20. Girls are most likely to be recruited for prostitution from poor rural areas of Bulgaria, or are trafficked from African and Asian countries. They are often lured to Sofia with promises of a good job or marriage. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. National round table discusses the responsibility of business to eliminate child labor. (2008, June 12). *Global Compact Network*. Retrieved April 16, 2009, from http://www.unglobalcompact.bg/index.php?p=news&open_news=77

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

This article references the National Round Table Discussion on Bulgarian Business against child labor and mentions that the most common occurrences of child labor in Bulgaria takes place in family businesses and in seasonal work in unspecified sectors. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Neykov, I. (2007). *Rise in child labour raises concern*. Balkan Institute for Labor and Social Policy. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/2007/01/BG0701059I.htm

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Communication, Domestic Labor, Services Industry, Tourism, Trade, Transportation, Unspecified

    This document refers to the results of a national survey on child labor conducted in 2000 with the support of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC) of the International Labor Organization (ILO) (unable to locate this report). Survey results showed that 6.5 percent of all children from age 5 to 17 (83,000 children out of a total of 1,294,000 children) work in the private sector, 32.3 percent (418,000 children) work in the household or in family businesses, and 41.8 percent of children (611,000 children) do domestic work. When divided into specific sectors, the survey data showed that child labour is mainly concentrated in the following sectors: trade and services (56.2 percent), agriculture (16.9 percent), transport and communications (7 percent), and industry (3.3 percent). Other sectors engage 16.7 percent of child labour. Approximately 9.4 percent of Bulgarian households have family-owned businesses, and more than half of them use child labor. Children in the trade, services and tourism sectors mainly work as unpaid employees in family business. As per the survey data, 94.1 percent of economically active children work without a contract and receive very low pay. The legal use of child labour has also increased from 2,821 work permits issued in 2001 to 8,465 in 2006. The author also mentions that a 2003 UNICEF report on human trafficking in southeast Europe (included in this bibliography) states that 69.2 percent of the Bulgarian victims of human trafficking are children.

    No information related to methodology was presented, and the source does not provide further details on child labor in the production of goods.

14. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Report on Bulgaria*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/bulgaria.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document discusses the rise in internal trafficking in Bulgaria, especially the trafficking of children, as an emerging trend. Economic hardship is considered a major factor that contributes to the trafficking of girls and women, mainly for sexual exploitation. It also argues that, in addition to being a country of origin, Bulgaria is now a

country of transit and destination. Women and girls are lured by false job offers as models, dancers, and offers of living with a host family. Teenage girls are often kidnapped and, among the Roma minority, frequently sold to traffickers by their families. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Status of child labor practices and minimum age for employment in Bulgaria. (n.d.). *NCBuy—Online Reference Center*. Retrieved October 5, 2008, from http://www.ncbuy.com/reference/country/humanrights.html?code=bu&sec=6d

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Drug Sale, Retail, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles, Tobacco

    The articles outlines the Bulgarian Labor Code regulations for the employment of young people and states that the minimum age for employment is 16, while the minimum age for dangerous work is 18. Some NGOs report the exploitation of child labor in small, family-owned shops, textile factories, restaurants, family farms, construction, and periodical retail. Poor economic conditions cause a widespread use of child labor in family businesses. Children are also used by criminal groups for prostitution and drug peddling.

    Although a wealth of statistics on child labor in Bulgaria are not available, the ILO indicates that the workday of children in Bulgaria is often longer than the maximum 8 hours regulated by law, and sometimes children are not paid overtime. The pay for children working on non-family owned farms is very low, and often they work for food. Institutionalized children, when allowed to go out of their locations, often look for work in the agricultural sector. On the worst forms of child labor, the article notes that infrequently, there are still cases of heavy physical labor and health hazards on family-owned tobacco farms, especially among the Turkish minority.

    The article does not discuss methodology, and no further details related to child labor in the production of goods are presented.

16. Surtees, R. (2005). *Second annual report on victims of human trafficking in South-Eastern Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved April 16, 2009, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/second_annual05.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Criminal Activity, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report states that, in addition to Bulgarian women and young girls trafficked and exploited internally, there are also cases of foreign nationals, mainly from Ukraine, Moldova, and Romania, who are trafficked to or through Bulgaria for the purposes of sexual and unspecified labor exploitation. The number of trafficking victims of foreign nationality in Bulgaria has decreased from 41 reported cases in 2001 to 11 cases in 2004.

This data is based on the number of cases of trafficking victims assisted in Bulgaria by local NGOs. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. Tsvetkova, R. (2006, April 12). Life in Bulgaria. Working children. *Bulgarian National Radio*. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.bnr.bg/radiobulgaria/emission_english/theme_lifestyle/material/workchildren.htm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Criminal Activity, Sewing, Sexual Exploitation, Tourism, Trade

    A news article published by the Bulgarian National Radio focuses on children performing heavy physical labor in family farms and in the gray economy in unspecified sectors. This document states that approximately 6 percent of Bulgarian children between age 5 and 17 are working; one third of them are engaged in agriculture or they work in enterprises where their parents are employed as well, although the document does not provide details on the exact type of work they do. Some children from the Roma minority population are engaged in begging, prostituting, or stealing. According to 2004 figures from the State Agency for Child Protection, there were 625 children working in the streets of large cities. The data from the Head Labor Inspectorate stipulates that the majority of children are engaged in the sewing industry, trade, tourism, and agriculture. None of the two data sources are available online in the form of a report or survey. No further information related to child labor in the production of goods was provided.

18. U.N.: Fewer children in factories, fields. (2006, May 5). *CNN News*. Retrieved April 16, 2009, from http://www.cnn.com/2006/WORLD/americas/05/04/child.labor/index.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Criminal Activity, Drug Sale, Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation

    This article briefly references the success of ILO in combating the worst forms of child labor in Bulgaria, including soldiering, prostitution, drug dealing, and manufacturing. However, this article provides no further information related to child labor in the production of goods.

19. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). Progress review of the implementation of the declaration and the action plan as per the World Fit for Children final document. Republic of Bulgaria. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/worldfitforchildren/files/Bulgaria_WFFC5_Report.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Apparel, Construction, Retail, Services Industry, Trade, Unspecified

This document describes in detail Bulgaria's obligations on curbing child labor under the international treaties, and relevant regulations under national law. Children are mainly employed for hotel and catering services, production of clothes, trade, construction, and agriculture and this labor is not forced. There is no specific information regarding the types of agricultural tasks children are engaged in, or the goods they produce.

The reports also state that there are children working without a labor contract, mostly in the private small- and medium-sized enterprises. Such practices are expected to decrease due to stricter legislation and inspections. The document also reveals that the most severe forms of child labor are more common within the family. No further information related to child labor in the production of goods is provided.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2009, March 11). *Bulgaria: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 26, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119072.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Drug Sale, Retail, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles, Tobacco
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

Much like the report from the prior year (cited below), this document discusses various instances of child exploitation in industries such as family-owned retail, textile factories, restaurants, family-owned farms, in construction, as well in organized crime, mainly for sexual exploitation and drug sale. Unlike previous years, no other sectors that engaged in child labor were reported. It is unclear if this is attributed to a decline in reports of child labor. Incidences of the worst forms of child labor are characterized by the use of heavy physical labor in unspecified working sectors and health hazards on family tobacco farms, mainly among the ethnic Turkish minority. Forced child labor is mentioned briefly in relation to organized criminal groups and trafficking, but no sectors are mentioned. In 2007, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy's general labor inspectorate reported 127 cases of unlicensed, underage workers. All of these reports were related to children working without a permit in the service industry. From January to June, the inspectorate found 25 such violations.

According to the source, Bulgaria is primarily a country of origin for human trafficking, but victims from Bulgaria as well as Romania, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, and countries in central Asia are also trafficked to Bulgaria for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In previous years, it was reported that women were the most commonly trafficked. This report, however, notes that women and children (including boys) are most commonly trafficked.

This document does not provide further details on sectors of child labor in the production of goods.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Bulgaria: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 26, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100552.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Communications, Commission of Crime, Construction, Drug Sale, Forestry, Retail, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles, Tobacco, Transportation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document discusses various instances of child exploitation in industries such as family-owned retail, textile factories, restaurants, family-owned farms, in construction, as well as organized crime, mainly for sexual exploitation and drug sale. The report notes that, according to 2000 data, 14 percent of children between age 5 and 17 work in the commercial and service sectors, agriculture, forestry, transportation, communications, unspecified industry, and construction. Incidences of the worst forms of child labor are apparently rare. However, the use of heavy physical labor and health hazards on family tobacco farms is performed mainly by the ethnic Turkish minority. Forced child labor is mentioned briefly in relation to organized criminal groups and trafficking, but no sectors are mentioned.

    According to the source, Bulgaria is primarily a country of origin for human trafficking, but victims from Bulgaria as well as Romania, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, and countries in Central Asia are also trafficked to Bulgaria for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Most victims were reportedly women, but there were also reports of trafficking in male children for unspecified purposes. In 2006, police disclosed a prostitution ring involving children from the Berkovitsa region of Bulgaria.

    This document does not provide further details on sectors of child labor in the production of goods.

22. U.S. Department of State. (2008, June 4). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 5, 2008 from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report states that Bulgaria is a destination country for the trafficking of men, women, and children from Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, Lebanon, and Uzbekistan for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor in unspecified sectors. Internal trafficking is also on the rise with the majority of victims trafficked for sexual exploitation in resort areas along the Black Sea coast, and in towns that border Greece. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

BULGARIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Danish Red Cross. (n.d.). *Bulgaria has become a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking across Europe*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.redcross.dk/ sw32602.asp

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   According to this document, Bulgaria is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Victims of human trafficking in Bulgaria end up forced to practice prostitution and pornography, begging, and forced labor in unspecified sectors. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. European Network Against Child Trafficking. (2004). *A report on child trafficking*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.savethechildren.it/enact/view_ news.asp?id=198

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report by the European Network Against Child Trafficking states that Bulgaria is a country of origin, transit, and, to a lesser degree, of destination for human trafficking. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Limanowska, B. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe*. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document states that in 2003 there were approximately 104 trafficking victims identified in Bulgaria, 75 percent of whom were victims of international trafficking and were returned to Bulgaria, and 25 percent of whom were victims of domestic trafficking. Nearly half of the victims (51) were girls under age 18. In 2002, 70 percent of the 117 female trafficking victims assisted in Bulgaria were victims of internal trafficking and 72 of the 117 were girls under age 18. Sexual exploitation is the only sector of labor discussed. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Madslien, J. (2005, May 12). Sex trade's reliance on forced labour. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 5, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/4532617.stm

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article is based on a conversation with a prostitute dealer in the center of Bulgaria's capital, Sofia, who says that the girls he manages are mainly between age 16 and 20. Girls are most likely to be recruited for prostitution from poor rural areas of Bulgaria, or are trafficked from other poor African and Asian countries. They are often lured to Sofia with the promise of a good job or marriage. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. The Protection Project. (2008). *Report on Bulgaria*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/bulgaria.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discusses the increase in internal trafficking in Bulgaria, especially of children, as an emerging trend. Economic hardship is seen as a major factor contributing to the trafficking of girls and women, mainly for sexual exploitation. The report argues that, in addition to being a country of origin, Bulgaria is now a country of transit and destination. Women and girls are lured by false job offers as models, dancers, and by offers of living with a host family. Teenage girls are often kidnapped and, among the Roma minority, are frequently sold to traffickers by their families. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Surtees, R. (2005). *Second annual report on victims of human trafficking in South-Eastern Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved April 16, 2009, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/second_annual05.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report states that, in addition to Bulgarian women and young girls trafficked and exploited internally, there are also cases of foreign nationals—mainly from Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine—being trafficked to or through Bulgaria for the purpose of sexual and unspecified labor exploitation. The number of trafficking victims of foreign nationality in Bulgaria has decreased from 41 reported cases in 2001 to 11 cases in 2004. These data are based on the cases of trafficking victims assisted in Bulgaria by local NGOs. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2009, March 11). *Bulgaria: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 26, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119072.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

While forced labor is prohibited in Bulgaria, there are known cases of women being trafficked within and to the country for forced commercial sexual exploitation. According to the source, Bulgaria is primarily a country of origin for human trafficking, but victims from within Bulgaria as well as from Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, and the countries of Central Asia are also trafficked to Bulgaria for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Unlike for previous years, the report did not state that the most common victims were reportedly women, but it noted that both women and children (including boys) are the most commonly trafficked. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2008, June 4). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 5, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Forced Labor: Unspecified
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report states that Bulgaria has become a human trafficking destination country for men, women, and children from Armenia, Lebanon, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan, trafficked mainly for sexual exploitation and forced labor in unspecified sectors. Roma women and children constitute approximately one-third of the trafficking victims and are trafficked both internally and abroad. Internal trafficking is on the rise, with the majority of the victims trafficked for sexual exploitation in resort areas along the Black Sea coast, and in border towns with Greece. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

BURKINA FASO: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2003). *Sub-regional project on eradicating child domestic work and child trafficking in West and Central Africa*. London: Author. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Code%20of%20 Conduct%20English%202003%20for%20PDF.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This document outlines a project coordinated by the nongovernmental organization (NGO) Anti-Slavery International that established a network of organizations across West and Central Africa to help combat child labor, especially for those working in domestic service for families other than their own. The document notes that the traditional system of child work as part of the education system has been transformed into a commercial transaction, and that the best way to combat it is through sustained information campaigns that draw out the difference between traditional practices and modern realities. Through studies, the group was able to prepare a Code of Conduct for the treatment of child domestic workers and trafficking victims. The document concludes by recommending follow-up actions, including extending information campaigns, legal harmonization between countries in the region, and regional cooperation between local NGOs. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. De Lange, A. (2006). *Going to Kompienga: A study on child labour migration and trafficking in Burkina Faso's southeastern cotton sector*. Amsterdam, the Netherlands: Foundation for International Research on Working Children. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.childlabour.net/docs/albertinedelange_trafficking_burkina_FINAL_19-09.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton

   This study focuses on rural child labor migration within Burkina Faso, specifically in the cotton sector, where children (mostly boys, age 10 and older) from Ghana in the east are brought to cotton-producing areas of Kompienga and Tapoa to the south. Based on interviews with the children, their parents, and their employers, the study places an emphasis on the role of the children themselves in initiating their entry into the labor market, focusing on the grey area between child labor migration and the concepts of child trafficking as defined by international standards, and the difficulty of applying these definitions to ambiguous real world situations. The study notes that children above a certain (unspecified) age are traditionally given their own plot of land to work in addition to the communal family plot. On this plot, they are allowed to cultivate groundnuts for their own gain—although parents often influence how the returns of this produce are

spent—establishing a cultural tradition that encourages the economic independence of children. Participants in the migrant cotton labor market (at least 50 percent of boys age 10 to 18) usually leave their home villages with a recruiter, although sometimes they travel alone or in groups of other children, and normally return after a year. In further analysis, the author refutes the commonly held notion that child labor is a last resort reaction to poverty and "a lack of education," and instead paints a much more complex picture in which children, from admittedly poor and undereducated backgrounds, are enticed away by personal drives, recruiters, and peer pressure with notions of personal wealth and independence. The report also examines the pressures within the cotton sector that allow cotton farmers to seek child migrant labor, with both the scarcity of other labor sources and the availability of younger children in times of difficulty (the farmers themselves report that they prefer workers between age 14 and 20) contributing to the phenomenon. The report concludes that efforts to combat this practice need to be addressed not only to parents and farmers, but also the children themselves, who are often the final arbiters of their own decisions to participate.

3. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Burkina Faso*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/burkina%20faso.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This fact sheet compiled by the Global March Against Child Labour provides a quick overview of child labor and trafficking issues in Burkina Faso. It lists 679,000 working children in Burkina Faso age 10 to 14, or 43.5 percent of that respective age group. It notes that most Burkinabé children begin work in informal and family-based settings, primarily in the agricultural sector, and that as many as 50 percent of children work in the domestic, agricultural, or mining sectors. Burkina Faso is also identified as a source, destination, and transit country for child traffickers. The report does not identify specific goods in the agricultural and mining sectors.

4. Ibriga, L. M., & Ouedraogo, F. (2001). *Étude relative au traffic d'enfants au Burkina Faso: Aspects juridiques et institutionnels.* Paris: Comité Contre L'Esclavage Moderne [Study of the Legal and Institutional Aspects of Child Trafficking in Burkina Faso]. Retrieved March 21, 2008, from http://www.esclavagemoderne.org/img_doc/ibriga_2001_trafic_enfants_burkina.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report examines the legal and policy frameworks used by the government of Burkina Faso, along with regional, international, and other organizations, to combat child trafficking. Upon further review of the nature of trafficking; the authors review the various legislative and administrative efforts used to counter it, including legal codes,

international agreements, and the investigative and enforcement roles of various government ministries in the fight against child trafficking. The report then analyses the deficiencies of the current system and makes recommendations to improve these structures, while at the same time cautioning that anti-trafficking efforts cannot be isolated to a single country if they ever hope to succeed. This report does not mention the trafficking of children into agriculture for the production of any specific good in Burkina Faso.

5. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *ICFTU in Burkina Faso to tackle child labour*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Language=EN&Index=991215040

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   The brief article details a meeting in Ougadougou between Burkinabé government official and trade unionists from six West African nations to discuss measures to combat child labor and child trafficking. Participants agreed that the root causes of both trafficking and child labor were poverty and deficiencies in state education resources, along with other cultural, historic, and socioeconomic factors. This document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 16, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsbeninburkinafasomali2004.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Mining

   This report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) for the General Council of the World Trade Organization (WTO) gives an overview of the progress made by Benin, Burkina Faso, and Mali with regard to a number of International Labour Organization (ILO) and WTO agreements and conventions, including those dealing with child labor. The report lists child labor as a "significant problem" for Burkina Faso, as well as the other two states. Although the statutory minimum age for work is 14 in Burkina Faso, younger children are allowed to perform agricultural and domestic work for up to four and a half hours per day. As of 2000, nearly 50 percent of Burkinabé children participated in some kind of child labor, mostly as domestic servants, agricultural laborers, workers in the mining industry, and for "small, family-owned businesses" (sector unspecified). Despite the legal framework for free and compulsory education, ICFTU found that the government does not provide adequate means to ensure a universal primary education, especially for girls, who have low attendance rates (38 percent), and some rural areas have illiteracy rates of up to 95 percent. The report concludes that current government efforts are not sufficient to eliminate that problem of

child labor, despite the development of some positive programs. Specific goods are not explicitly mentioned, however, there is a tangential reference to child labor in the cotton sector.

7. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 23, 2008, from http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/files/3602/10718321711ilochildtrafficking.pdf/ilochildtrafficking.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

   This report, synthesized from the results of a project co-funded by the U.S. Department of Labor, examines cross-border child labor trafficking in eight African nations, including Burkina Faso. It examines the scope, mechanics, and economic and cultural factors that encourage child labor trafficking in West and Central Africa, based mostly on interviews with children, parents, and others. Of the 116 children interviewed in Burkina Faso, various placements were listed, including work as porters, street vendors, domestics, agricultural workers, and prostitutes. The report does not mention particular agricultural goods produced through the use of forced child labor. While noting that the Burkinabé government has been cooperative and enthusiastic about combating child trafficking and has ratified the related United Nations (UN) and ILO conventions, the report does not contain information on the implementation of the government's national action plan against child labor. The report concludes by calling for a sub-regional action plan to facilitate research, public awareness, training, and enforcement.

8. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 23, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Rice, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Rice

   The report analyzes the global phenomenon of forced labor and mentions Burkina Faso several times. Burkina Faso is mentioned in a discussion of forced labor within the contexts of the traditions of the countries of the Sahel in West Africa. Due to the pervasive poverty and cultural contexts of these societies, both researchers and the workers themselves seem to have difficulty making the distinction between "forced labor" and extremely exploitive but nonetheless "freely chosen" employment. The report notes that children in Africa may represent a larger segment of the regions' forced labor pool than anywhere else in the world. The report also notes, however, the positive attitude of the Burkinabé government towards anti-trafficking measures and the establishment of "local vigilance committees against child trafficking" in the country.

9. International Labor Organization. (2006). *Child labor in gold mining*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://64.233.167.104/search?q=cache:RXNL3DHpBWgJ:www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do%3Bjsessionid%3D0a038009ce9f52eda7591484dcf8606fe643013a21b%3Ftype%3Ddocument%26id%3D4146+Child+labour+in+gold+mining:+The+problem&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=ca

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Gold Mining

   This article, published by ILO, documents the problem of child labor in gold mining, found throughout Africa, Asia, and South America. After reviewing the hazardous conditions and ill-health effects of such work, and the particular susceptibility of children to some of these dangers, the article examines several efforts to combat this practice. The first case examined is gold mining (orpaillage) in the Sahel region of Africa, which includes Burkina Faso and Niger, where as many as one quarter of the world's total population of child gold miners work. The ILO estimates that as many as 30 to 50 percent of the entire gold mining workforce in the Sahel are under age 18, and approximately 70 percent of these children are under age 15. Most live within several kilometers of the mines, although some travel significant distances, or even to neighboring countries. Non-local children are especially susceptible to abuse, with some foreign girls (many from Ghana and Togo) forced to resort to prostitution after being abandoned at the mines. The report also notes that these gold mines are often located in poor, rural areas, and that children are used in nearly every aspect of gold mining—their small size making them particularly useful for underground mining tasks. Child gold miners are subject to very long, variable work hours, sometimes working all week, and only occasionally receiving a day of rest on the weekend. They work between 6 and 14 hours a day and occasionally even sleep underground. They also face inadequate rations of food and water, improper healthcare, and insufficient housing, as well as being susceptible to dangerous underground work, hazardous chemicals, alcohol and narcotics abuse, and even sexual assault. The report notes that some miners believe they will have greater yields if they have sex with a virgin (or unprotected intercourse) and enter the mines without washing. The report also details child gold mining in other African nations, as well as those in Asia and South America.

10. International Labour Organization. (2007a). *Hazardous child domestic work*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org.ipecinfo/product/view/Product.do:?productID=4044

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    The ILO definition in this report lists a "hazard" as anything with the potential to do harm, and lists "risk" as the likelihood of harm from a hazard being realized. The report deals broadly but specifically with situations that are hazardous to the health and welfare of children. It recognizes that child labor is part of the culture of many countries and it

outlines numerous remedies that would alleviate the worst abuses children are exposed to, while simultaneously pointing out that child labor per se may never be eliminated totally from the world scene. No country is singled out for comment but a compilation of statistics is provided. Burkina Faso is reputed to have (at the time of the report) 81,200 children "placed" with families in two of the largest cities. Not all children, it continues, are at risk and that it would be counterproductive to suggest otherwise, as this may drive this form of employment further underground. Wisely, it reports that any country with hopes of long-term growth, prosperity, and advancement should realize that exploitation of its children in this way is not in its best interests. There is no discussion in the document regarding the production of goods within Burkina Faso.

11. International Labour Organization. (2007b). *IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=3764

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Mining
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document, highlighting the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) programs against child labor in 2006, lists Burkina Faso as one of 61 countries (20 in Africa) that have signed a memorandum of understanding with ILO-IPEC. In 2006, Burkina Faso received technical and financial assistance to conduct a national child labor survey and participated in regional projects to prevent and eliminate child labor in mining, protect against child trafficking, and establish vocational training and apprenticeship programs. Beyond the brief mention of the projects against trafficking and child labor in mining, this document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Kobiané, J. F., & Marcoux, R. (2007). *Les déterminants du travail et de la scolarisation des enfants: les enseignements des enquêtes biographiques du Burkina Faso et du Mali* [Child Labor and Schooling in Burkina Faso and Mali: A Multilevel Event History Analysis]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organisation and International Progarmme for the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved February 17, 2008, from http://childrenswork-project.org/ucw/washington_april2407/kobiane_french.pdf

    Source: Academic/ Research Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This longitudinal study, conducted by a joint Burkinabé-Canadian team, investigates the relationship between child labor and school enrollment in Burkina Faso and Mali, both situated in the so-called "Soudano-Sahelian Illiteracy Zone"—a region in Western Africa noted for its poor literacy rates. Data for the study was taken from L'Enquête Migration et Insertion Urbaine au Burkina, a national study on migration and urban integration, which was further limited to include only those survey participants who were born between 1975 and 1985 (those age 12 to 16 at the time of the survey). The researchers

found that children were more likely to engage in "non-economic work" (work within the family structure, rather than outside of it for wages) in Burkina Faso than in Mali, and furthermore, that children were also less likely to enter school in Burkina Faso. They also found that in Burkina Faso, although boys were more likely to perform "economic work" (work for pay), both boys and girls participated in non-economic work fairly equally, as opposed to Mali where boys were more likely to engage in non-economic work than girls. Furthermore, older children in Burkina Faso were more likely to engage in work than school (the opposite of the trend in Mali), with attendance reaching a peak for 8 to 9 year olds and decreasing rapidly with age. Fewer children in either country frequently engaged in both school and work at the same time. The study concludes with a review of major findings, and an appeal for further in-depth study to investigate further the trends uncovered in the study. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Lachaud, J. P. (2004). *Le travail des enfants et la pauvreté en Afrique: Un réexamen appliqué au Burkina Faso* (Document de Travail No. 96) [Child labor and poverty in Africa: A reexamination applied to Burkina Faso (Working Paper No. 86)]. Bordeaux, France: Université Montesquieu-Bordeaux IV. Retrieved February 16, 2008, from http://ced.u-bordeaux4.fr/ceddt96.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This paper, based on data from two household surveys taken in 1998 and 2003, examines the link between poverty and child labor in Burkina Faso. The study found 44.1 percent of children between age 5 and 14 to be "economically active" with comparable ratios of boys to girls, although the cohort of age 10 to 14 tended to have more girls than boys. The author reports that this data shows that poverty does have a significant impact on child labor—children of the poor will be much more likely to engage in child labor activities than children of the "non-poor"—and that child labor appears to be a risk management device used by families to guard against sudden changes in income—consistently poor families do not increase their rates of child labor as much as those straddling the poverty line. The article concludes by questioning the efficacy of aggressive anti child labor legislation without requisite financial aid programs given the susceptibility of the "transitional poor" to child labor in the face of economic downturns. Although this article does not directly discuss the kinds of child labor being performed, it does contain a number of valuable statistical tables, including Table 3, which breaks down the incidence of child labor and school attendance in both 1998 and 2003 by age and sex. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. Ouattara, A. (2004, 15 July). La ruée vers l'or, une tragédie sociale [The "gold" rush, a social tragedy]. *L'hebdomadaire du Burkina*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.hebdo.bf/actualite2/hebdo274/grosplan_travailenfants274.htm

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Gold Mining

This special report in the Burkinabé weekly newspaper reviews the background and recent developments in child labor following the visit of a delegation from the Slovene United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) committee. Following some introductory material, the article delves into the lives of several children working in the village of Essakane. These include several children, both boys and girls ranging in age from 10 to 18, who continue to work daily at a gold mining site despite its official closure by the government. The children report long hours and harsh conditions, including strenuous subterranean work (sometimes as deep as 45 meters), where they face the constant threat of cave-in and use only chewing gum to assist their respiration. Even after the ore is extracted, it must be arduously ground and processed. The article notes that the financial benefits of child work, in concert with the ragged poverty of their families, makes such work appealing despite the abysmal conditions. The article also examines the life of child domestic workers, the causes of child labor in Burkina Faso (including poverty, as well as the lack of adequate education opportunities and enforcement mechanisms), the health and social consequences of child labor, and some proposed solutions (focusing primarily on educational reform). The article also provides a link to an interview with Dr. Jean Valea, the Acting Director (at the time the article was published) of Burkinabé children's rights organization Action pour la Promotion des Droits de l'Enfant au Burkina.

15. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006a). *The state of the world's children report 2007.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 16, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/sowc07/report/report.php.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This annual report contains an extensive statistical apparatus to quantify various issues affecting child welfare in UN member countries, including statistics related to child labor. Although this report does not cover Burkinabé child labor in depth, it does contain the results of the most recent available data on the pervasiveness of child labor in Burkina Faso. The report uses data from UN organizations, UNICEF field offices, and other sources to make its estimates. According to the report, 57 percent of Burkinabé children participated in some kind of child labor between 1999 and 2005. These figures, however, are marked as nonstandard, either because they differ by time period covered, definition of child labor used, or cover only a portion of the country—although it is not indicated in which of these categories the deviations took place. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006b). *Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children in Africa*. 2nd Edition. Florence, Italy: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. Retrieved February 16, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org.uk/publications/pdf/trafficking_inn.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report looks at the phenomenon of human trafficking in Africa, giving particular attention to the methods and routes of trafficking in Africa, in hope of establishing a concrete, all-encompassing definition of the problem. Burkina Faso is listed as a country of origin and destination for trafficking victims, as well as a transit country for those en route to 7 or 8 other countries. The report then examines, at length, the patterns of human trafficking in Africa, including the major circulation of trafficking routes in the countries of West Africa, which include Burkina Faso. Normative efforts to combat trafficking are also discussed in the report, including Lutte Contre le Trafic des Enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, a regional effort in West Africa to harmonize and strengthen national anti-trafficking laws, of which Burkina Faso is a member. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. United Nations Children's Fund, France. (2007). *Burkina Faso: 190 enfants retirés du travail grâce à un programme UNICEF* [Burkina Faso: 190 children taken out of child labor thanks to UNICEF Program]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.unicef.fr/accueil/sur-le-terrain/pays/afrique-de-l-ouest-et-centrale/burkina-faso/var/lang/FR/rub/181/articles/4915.html

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Gold Mining

This press release from the French Office of UNICEF briefly details the success of a program initiated in 2002 to combat the worst forms of child labor in Burkina Faso. Under the auspices of this program, 190 child gold panners have been freed from their work, reintegrated back into their families, and given access to literacy and other educational programs, including classes in vocational skills such as animal husbandry, mechanical work, and household skills. The press release also briefly describes the working conditions of the gold panners, many under age 15, which include long workdays (sometimes over 10 hours) of exhaustive labor in unhealthy and hazardous conditions. In closing, the press release also briefly mentions local-level awareness campaigns against child labor, but this hopeful news is tempered by the frank assertion that child labor remains a major problem in Burkina Faso.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Burkina Faso: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78721.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cotton, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This annual report is a general assessment of human rights in Burkina Faso. The section on children's rights begins by noting that the constitution of Burkina Faso "nominally protects children's rights" and that the government has demonstrated efforts to improve

the living conditions and welfare of the country's children. It does note, however, that both child trafficking and child labor remained serious problems. In terms of trafficking, the report cites the arrest of 44 traffickers and the interception of 1,253 trafficked children in 2005 alone—nearly half of them girls.

The report mentions that, despite continued efforts by the government in concert with other regional governments and NGOs, trafficking remains a problem, especially given the limited resources available to combat it. The report also briefly notes a yet unapproved national action plan, drafted in 2004, that has been put on hold in order to incorporate new regional agreements, and a multilateral anti-trafficking cooperation agreement signed by the Economic Community of West African States, of which Burkina Faso is a member. For child labor, the report notes that despite a government-set minimum age for employment of 14, nearly 51 percent of children in Burkina Faso work, mostly as domestic servants or in the agricultural and mining sectors. The law does allow for children under age 14 to perform limited work in domestic and agricultural tasks, for no more than four and a half hours per day. Children predominantly work with parents in rural communities and in family-owned small businesses in urban environments. The State Department notes that no instances of children working for state-owned or large private companies were reported.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Agriculture (unspecified), Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture (unspecified), Gold Mining, Quarrying

The Department of State lists Burkina Faso as a Tier 2 country, signifying that it does not fully comply with the minimum standards of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, but does demonstrate significant efforts in attempting to meet them. Burkina Faso is first mentioned in a section entitled "Commendable Initiatives," which describes an alliance between a local NGO and the Truckers Union to intercept and repatriate trafficked children. Operating in 7 of the 13 regions where child trafficking is most prevalent, this program is credited with intercepting 549 children and enabling the prosecution of 29 traffickers. In its main listing, the Department of State notes that Burkina Faso is a source, transit, and destination country for children and women trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. While noting the government of Burkina Faso does not comply with minimum anti-trafficking standards, the report notes the limited resources of the Burkinabé government, and suggests legal and policy initiatives, such as the adoption of a national anti-trafficking action plan in 2007, national information campaigns on radio and television, as well as better training of border officials to improve its efforts. Burkina Faso successfully convicted 11 out of 31 suspected traffickers apprehended in 2006, with 15 others still under open prosecution; however, the report describes the sentences of these convicted traffickers as "inadequate."

The report notes the government's cooperation with other regional governments, as well as NGOs such as UNICEF, in combating child trafficking. It also briefly mentions Golden Ransom, a film co-produced by the Burkinabé and Dutch governments about child labor in the gold mining industry to foster community discuss about the problem.

20. World Bank, Aid Group examine Burkina Faso more. (2002). *U.N. Wire*. Retrieved February 16, 2008, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20021106/30150_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The brief news item details the results of a study by World Bank and the NGO Terre des Hommes that found Burkina Faso to have at least 165,000 child migrant workers. Of the 82,000 who migrated to work in urban areas within Burkina Faso, 36,000 were girls. The report also noted that child labor in Burkina Faso had increased in the five years prior to 2001. The study concluded that poverty was less significant to child migrant labor than expected, and that a massive information campaign, improvements to rural standards of living, and legal reform were needed to combat the problem. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

BURKINA FASO: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 23, 2008, from http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/files/3602/10718321711ilochild trafficking.pdf/ilochildtrafficking.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Unspecified

   This report, synthesized from the results of a project co-funded by the U.S. Department of Labor, examines cross-border child labor trafficking in eight African nations, including Burkina Faso. It examines the scope, mechanics, and economic and cultural factors that encourage child labor trafficking in West and Central Africa, based mostly upon interviews with children, parents, and others. Burkina Faso is identified as a receiving country for children trafficked from Mali, although the scope of the problem is not provided. Of the 116 children interviewed in Burkina Faso, various placements were listed, including work as agricultural laborers with unspecified products. While noting that the Burkinabé government has been cooperative and enthusiastic about combating child trafficking, ratifying the related United Nations and International Labour Organization conventions, the report does not contain information on the implementation of the government's national action plan against child labor. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 23, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/ DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Rice, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Rice

   In this report, the global phenomenon of forced labor is thoroughly analyzed and Burkina Faso is mentioned several times. Burkina Faso is mentioned in a discussion of forced labor within the contexts of the traditions of the countries of the Sahel in West Africa. Due to the pervasive poverty and cultural contexts of these societies, both researchers and the workers themselves seem to have difficulty distinguishing between "forced labor" and extremely exploitive but nonetheless "freely chosen" employment. The report notes, however, the positive attitude of the Burkinabé government toward anti-trafficking measures and the establishment of "local vigilance committees against child trafficking" in the country. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. UNICEF Innocenti Research Center. (2002). *Child trafficking in West Africa: Policy responses*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2007, from http://www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/insight7.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

   This document reviews anti-trafficking efforts in Western African states. It does not specifically discuss forced labor in the production of goods, but does mention that children from Mali are trafficked to Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire for child labor in domestic services and unspecified agricultural labor.

4. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2006). *Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children in Africa*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/cgi-bin/unicef/download_insert.sql?PDFName=&ProductID=362&DownloadAddress=/publications/pdf/

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report looks at the phenomenon of human trafficking in Africa, giving particular attention to the methods and routes of trafficking in Africa, in the hopes of establishing a concrete, all-encompassing definition of the problem through an extensive literature review. Burkina Faso is listed as a country of origin and destination for trafficking victims, as well as a transit country for those en route to seven to eight other countries. The report then examines, at length, the patterns of human trafficking in Africa, including the major trafficking routes in the countries of West Africa, which include Burkina Faso. Normative efforts to combat trafficking are also discussed in the report, including those of *Lutte Contre le Trafic des Enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre*, a regional effort in West Africa to harmonize and strengthen national anti-trafficking laws, of which Burkina Faso is a member. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. United Nations Children's Fund, France. (2007). *Burkina Faso: 190 enfants retires du travail grâce à un programme UNICEF* [Burkina Faso: 190 children taken out of child labor thanks to UNICEF Program]. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.unicef.fr/accueil/sur-le-terrain/pays/afrique-de-l-ouest-et-centrale/burkina-faso/var/lang/FR/rub/181/articles/4915.html

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Gold Mining

   This press release from the French Office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) briefly details the success of a program initiated in 2002 to combat the worst forms of child labor in Burkina Faso. Under the auspices of this program, 190 child gold

panners have been freed from their forced work, reintegrated into their families, and given access to literacy and other educational programs, including classes in vocational skills such as animal husbandry, mechanic work, and household skills. The press release also briefly describes the working conditions of the gold panners, many below the age of 15, which include long workdays (sometimes over 10 hours) of exhaustive labor in unhealthful and hazardous conditions. In closing, the press release briefly mentions local-level awareness campaigns against child labor.

6. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report investigates human trafficking as a global phenomenon, examining the available data to both focus attention to emerging trends and call attention to the need for more effective reporting systems throughout the world. Burkina Faso is specifically mentioned only briefly, where it is listed as having a "medium" incidence of reporting as an origin, transit point, and destination for trafficking victims. The document does not clarify whether the trafficking involves adults or children. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Burkina Faso: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78721.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Mining

   The U.S. Department of State notes that both human trafficking and forced child labor remain serious problems for the Burkinabé government. In terms of trafficking, the report cites the arrest of 44 traffickers and the interception of 1,253 trafficked children in 2005 alone—nearly half of them girls. For its part, the Burkinabé government is credited for a number of efforts, including organizing anti-trafficking seminars for its custom officers, working with local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and establishing 128 watch committees in sectors prone to child labor abuses; however, trafficking remains a problem, especially given the limited resources available to combat it.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Gold Mining, Quarrying
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Gold Mining, Quarrying, Unspecified

The U.S. Department of State lists Burkina Faso as a Tier 2 country, signifying that it does not fully comply with the minimum standards of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, but does demonstrate significant efforts in attempting to meet them. Burkina Faso is first mentioned in a section entitled "Commendable Initiatives," which describes an alliance between a local NGO and the Truckers Union to intercept and repatriate human trafficking victims. Operating in 7 of the 13 regions where child trafficking is most prevalent, this program is credited with intercepting 549 children and enabling the prosecution of 29 traffickers. In its main listing, the Department of State notes that Burkina Faso is a source, transit, and destination country for children and women trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Children are reportedly trafficked for forced labor in agriculture, gold mines, quarries, and other unspecified sectors, while women are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation.

Burkina Faso successfully convicted 11 of 31 suspected traffickers apprehended in 2006, with 15 others still under ongoing prosecution at the time of writing; however, the report describes the sentences of these convicted traffickers as "inadequate." The report notes the government's cooperation with other regional governments and international organizations like UNICEF, as well as the adoption of a national action plan to address human trafficking. The Burkinabé government also launched media campaigns, often in partnership with NGOs that produced radio and television programs devoted to combating child labor and trafficking, as well as the film *Golden Ransom*, a co-production by the Burkinabé and Dutch governments about child labor in the gold mining industry, to foster community discussion about the problem.

BURMA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2002). *Myanmar: Lack of security in counter-insurgency areas*. AI Index: ASA 16/007/2002. London: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.freetheslaves.net/files/08myanmar_lack_security.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This document reports human rights abuses perpetrated by the Burmese military, including the testimony of two former child soldiers forcibly conscripted into service. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Amnesty International. (2005). *Myanmar: Leaving home*. London: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engasa160232005

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Road Construction, Soldiering, Unspecified

   This report, which is based on interviews with 115 migrants (including ethnic Bama, Kayah, Kayhin, Mon, Rawang, Shan, and Tavoyan), describes the human rights violations driving migrants from Burma to seek employment opportunities in neighboring Thailand. Though not its central focus, the report documents the use of children for forced labor projects. According to testimonies from several Mon girls, State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) soldiers often forced young girls to perform unspecified duties at their camps. One 17-year-old Mon girl was reportedly forced to participate in road construction from the age of 5. The report also briefly notes the use of children as soldiers, but it does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

   In spite of the many mechanisms established by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the ruling junta (Order 1/99 and Order Supplementing 1/99) to eliminate forced labor, including forced child labor, in Burma, the report found that this practice has continued unabated, and is particularly acute in counterinsurgency areas populated by ethnic minorities, such as the Kayin and Shan states.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *Oral intervention delivered by Anti-Slavery International on 6 April 2004*. London: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2004-CHRchild.htm

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

Anti-Slavery International delivered this oral intervention to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNHCR) in order to call attention to the situation of the Rohingya, a Muslim minority group that lives in the Northern Rakhine State in Burma. The document states that Rohingya children are subject to forced labor but does not specify a sector. Burma acceded to the Convention of the Rights of the Child in 1991, but according to this oral intervention, the treatment of Rohingya children is in blatant breach of its obligations. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Burma. (2006). *Humantrafficking.org*. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/burma

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document indicates that Burma is a source country for human trafficking for forced labor purposes, primarily for commercial sexual exploitation. Though children are included among the victims of trafficking, the document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report: Myanmar*. London: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://www.childsoldiers.org/document_get.php?id=860

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This global report contains a section on the situation of child soldiers in Burma. It gives an overview of the political context in Burma, indicating that child soldiers work in both the national army (*Tatmadaw*) and armed opposition groups. The report does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Htoo, N., Maung, S., Kher, O., Myo, M. N. (2002). *We are not free to work for ourselves: Forced labor and other human rights abuses in Burma (January 2002–May 2002)*. Washington, DC: Earth Rights International. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.earthrights.org

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Construction, Soldiering

   This report contains interviews with 77 villagers from Karen State, Karenni State, Mandalay Division, Pegu Division, Shan State, and Tenasserim Division. It includes firsthand accounts by victims of forced labor and other forms of abuse at the hands of the military. The report discusses how children are forced to participate in the armed forces and in construction. Children recruited were as young as age 12. Some children worked

because their family could not afford to bribe officials, while others worked in lieu of their parents. The accounts also reveal that there was little awareness among civilians regarding Order 1/99, which was issued in March 1999 by SPDC and criminalized forced labor. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Free Burma Coalition. (2002, June 6). *Burma's military losing its shirts: Apparel imports plummet 35% as companies act on human rights, business uncertainty*. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.commondreams.org/news2002/0606-01.htm

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Construction, Garments, Unspecified
   Forced Labor: Construction, Garments, Unspecified

   This article discusses the impact that U.S. sanctions have had on the Burmese garment industry, which reportedly employs children for forced labor. According to statistics released by the U.S. Department of Commerce in May 2002, apparel imports from Burma dropped by 35 percent. The sanctions against the garment industry came in the wake of the release of U.S. Department of State *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices—2002*. The report noted the use of forced labor, including children, on construction and maintenance projects of industrial parks, where garments and other unspecified goods were produced for export.

8. Fuller, T. (2006, May 11). The workplace: The end of child labor? Depends where you look. *International Herald Tribune*. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.iht.com/articles/2006/05/09/business/workcol10.php

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article, which covers the release of the ILO 2005 report, "The End of Child Labor: Within Reach," highlights that the report's key findings are based on statistics from only 17 countries, to the exclusion of large countries like China and Indonesia. Among those findings is the fact that child labor has declined by 11 percent worldwide from 4 years ago. The article also notes the absence of Burma from the report because ILO is not in a position to investigate the child labor situation there.

9. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Burma: Child labor fact sheet*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/burma.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Construction
   Child Slavery: Construction, Soldiering

Though somewhat dated, this factsheet provides a concise synopsis of child labor and child slavery issues in Burma, including statistical data from ILO and the U.S. Department of State. For the year 2000, ILO projected that 1,228,000 children between age 10 and 14 were economically active, accounting for 22.9 percent of this age group. According to the factsheet, child slaves work as soldiers and as construction workers on irrigation, road, agriculture, and transportation projects under orders from the military. The factsheet does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Huguet, J. W., & Punpuing, S. (2005). *International migration in Thailand*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Organization for Migration.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report provides quantitative and qualitative data on the situation of labor migration and trafficking in Thailand and identifies key areas for further research. While it contains some information about migrant children from Burma, it does not specify their sectors of work, apart from noting that they are involved in exploitive, worst forms of labor. The report notes that as part of Thailand's policy to register migrant workers, 93,000 persons under age 15 registered as migrants with the Ministry of the Interior in July 2004. Sixty-three thousand of these children were from Burma, accounting for 6.9 percent of those from Burma who registered with the Ministry of the Interior, a much higher percentage than among migrants from Cambodia (3.3 percent) or the Lao People's Democratic Republic (2.7 percent).

11. Human Rights Education Institute of Burma. (2006). *Despite promises: Child soldiers in Burma's armed forces*. Chiang Mai, Thailand: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2006 from http://www.hreib.com/images/pb/csreport.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    Based on interviews with 50 current and former child soldiers as well as a review of secondary sources, this report provides an update of the situation of child soldiers in Burma. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Human Rights Watch. (2002). My gun was as tall as me: Child soldiers in Burma. New York: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Construction, Fisheries, Logging, Rice, Rubber, Soldiering

This report, based on in-depth interviews with current and former Burma army soldiers in Thailand and in the border regions of Burma, provides a detailed description and analysis of how male children, the majority of whom are forcibly recruited into the army around age 11, become complicit in the violent oppression and exploitation of innocent civilians. Burma is widely believed to have more child soldiers than any other country in the world; child soldiers comprise approximately 35 to 45 percent of the Burmese army. Apart from their military duties, child soldiers are required to perform other forms of forced labor, including domestic labor at the officers' houses, cutting and hauling logs and firewood, and doing sentry duty. The report also states that boys under age 15 were often forced to massage their commanders. Child soldiers were also complicit in making demands of forced labor, building materials, logs and other saleable items, food, and money from villagers. In non-conflict areas, child soldiers complied with the orders of officers, many of whom had moneymaking operations using forced and child labor. Soldiers testified that they had supervised forced labor on major governmental infrastructure projects such as roads, dams, and railways. In addition, it was found that officers used child soldiers in addition to local civilians as free labor for moneymaking projects such as logging, brick making, fish farming, rubber planting, and growing other cash crops.

13. Human Rights Watch. (2003). Child soldier use 2003: A briefing for the 4th UN Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict. New York: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This briefing to the United Nations (UN) Security Council prepared by Human Rights Watch includes a section on child soldiers in Burma, but it does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

    However, the document mentions that in 2003, UNHCR adopted resolution 2003/12, deploring continuing human rights abuses in Burma, including the use of child soldiers, and calling for the immediate cessation of this practice. Also in 2003, ILO reached an agreement with SPDC to appoint an ILO facilitator to receive complaints of forced labor. However, these latter efforts have been stalled by a climate of intimidation. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. Human Rights Watch. (2004a). *Human Rights Watch country summary*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://hrw.org/wr2k5/pdf/burma.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This country summary enumerates ongoing human rights abuses under the authoritarian government of SPDC in Burma. It reports that Burma has more child soldiers (70,0000) than anywhere in the world—accounting for approximately one fourth of the world total—and that the armed forces are involved in execution, torture, rape, forced relocation

of villages, and forced labor. This report does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Human Rights Watch. (2004b). Out of sight, out of mind: Thai policy toward Burmese refugees and migrants. New York: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report documents Thailand's repression of asylum seekers, refugees, and migrant workers from Burma. It discusses the Thai government's suspension of new refugee screenings as an effort to improve diplomatic ties between the Thai government and the Burmese ruling junta in spite of the ongoing human rights abuses in Burma, including forced labor, the rape of ethnic and minority women, and the conscription of child soldiers. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003a). *Burmese Junta is jeopardizing the future of a whole generation*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991218351&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This news release summarizes the findings of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) report "Growing Up Under the Burmese Dictatorship," which is summarized below. In this report, children in Burma are found in the worst forms of labor and are denied human rights, education, and health care. This news release does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods. However, the ICFTU report "Growing Up Under the Burmese Dictatorship," does describe specific industries employing children in Burma. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003b). *Growing up under the Burmese dictatorship: The situation facing children after 41 years of military rule in Burma*. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/PDF/report_burma children_2003.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fisheries, Glassworks, Mining, Retail, Service Industries
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This study, commissioned by ICFTU, is based on interviews conducted with children, parents, teachers, doctors, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and trade unions during two visits to Thailand and Burma, as well as observations at a number of factories, schools, and hospitals. It provides a useful overview of the political and economic factors that are contributing to the widespread incidence of child labor in Burma. The ruinous state of the economy—a result of four decades of mismanagement under the military regime—has driven children into all forms of employment in order to support their families. Children in rural areas commonly assist their families in agricultural production and fisheries, often at the expense of attending school. Many children seek employment as domestic laborers and in urban centers in restaurants, tea shops, and small businesses. Although there are few factories in Burma, they nonetheless employ child laborers; in the glassworks industry, children begin working in hazardous conditions at age 14, earning approximately 300 *kyats* per day (US$0.30). Children are also found in the worst forms of labor, including construction, domestic work, mining, and forced conscription into the Burmese army. The study describes exploitive working conditions in one textile factory in Mae Sot. Estimates of the numbers of child workers in each sector were not available.

The document mentions that exiled Burmese unions including the Federation of Trade Unions—Burma and the Federation of Trade Unions—Kawthoolei, which work to assist Burmese children, are in need of more support from the international community.

18. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). Observations concerning compliance by Burma with Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour, 1930 submitted to ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Gas Pipeline Patrolling, Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Gas Pipeline Patrolling

This letter submitted by ICFTU to the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations provides the most up-to-date synopsis of the child and forced labor situation in Burma. The first section of the letter recounts actions taken by ILO since 2002 to enforce Convention 29, including the appointment of an ILO liaison officer based in Rangoon. The document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The rest of the letter summarizes the forced labor situation throughout the country, based on reports received by ICFTU. One section of the letter focuses on child labor. While most of the complaints focus on the issue of army conscription, ICFTU also received complaints that children were being forced to patrol along the Kanbauk-Myaingkalay gas pipeline in Mon State, southern Burma.

19. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Summary record of the 960th meeting: Myanmar. 08/06/2004*. *CRC/C/SR.960.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2006, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/da8d86bf0b0b1a21c1256faa0049b4f5?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Construction, Soldiering

    This ILO-sponsored meeting to discuss the government of Burma's report on the Rights of the Child includes several references to child labor issues, particularly the continued use of child labor in the army and for government projects. The meeting summary does not discuss child labor in relation to the production of goods.

    In the report, a representative from Burma mentions that the government has established a Working Committee on Trafficking in Persons and has signed the International Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols. He states that the government also participated in the Asia Pacific Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking Project. In 2004 the government hosted a ministerial meeting of the countries in the Mekong Subregion to address the issue of human trafficking.

20. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report on forced child labor contains a section on the "Special Case of Myanmar," which mentions the case of a child soldier who was forcibly recruited and later sentenced to 6 months in prison for attempted escape. This section of the report does not discuss child labor in relation to the production of goods.

21. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *The Mekong challenge—human trafficking: Redefining demand*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Garments

    This report is one component of an 8-year project (2000-2008) called the Mekong Subregional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women. The report focuses on the destination factors in the trafficking of children and women in the Mekong region, particularly the legal context and the issue of labor demands in destination countries such as Thailand.

Although data in the report is not disaggregated by age or employment sector, one of the case studies in Annex II provides insight into the working conditions of an undocumented 16-year-old Burmese female migrant laborer who works illegally in a garment factory in the border town of Mae Sod with 10 of her friends.

Much of the report addresses the Thai government's effort to register migrant workers in keeping with the memorandum of understanding signed with neighboring countries in 2002. Since July 2004, more than 1.2 million migrants have registered with the Ministry of Labor, with 71 percent from Burma. Registered migrants are permitted to work in fisheries, manufacturing, domestic work, agriculture, plantations, rice mills, shipping, and construction in the event that there are shortages of Thais to fill the positions. In spite of efforts to institute legal protections, the flow of undocumented migrants continues because many migrants cannot afford the high fees associated with registration and few understand how registering can safeguard their rights. The report indicates that labor-intensive garment factories and agricultural farms are relocating to areas bordering Burma to capitalize on the influx of cheap Burmese labor.

22. Karen Human Rights Group. (2006). *Surviving in shadow: Widespread militarization and the systematic use of forced labour in the campaign for control of Thaton district*. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.khrg.org/khrg2006/khrg0601a.htm

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cashews, Coconut, Construction, Eucalyptus, Materials Collection, Portering, Rice, Road Maintenance, Rubber, Sugarcane, Sunflower, Teak

Based on interviews with 216 people and supplemented by written orders, field reports, and photographs, this report released by Thailand-based NGO Karen Human Rights Group, documents the endemic use of forced labor (both child and adult) by armed militia groups in Burma's Thaton district. Militias exploiting forced labor in the district include the Karen National Liberation Army and the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army, a Karen group allied with SPDC, the military junta ruling Burma. As illustrated by the documents included in the report, armed militias regularly issued orders to villagers to engage in forced labor activities, including portering, construction and maintenance of roads, collection of building materials (e.g., bamboo, logs, and thatch), agricultural production, and commercial cash crops (e.g., rice, coconut, sugarcane, sunflower, eucalyptus, cashew, teak, and rubber). None of the revenue from these forced labor projects was reinvested in communities, and child labor was reported in all sectors.

Major SPDC commercial ventures using child and adult forced labor include a 5,000-acre sugarcane plantation built on land confiscated from villagers in the Thaton township. Villagers were ordered to cut down all the trees and dig out the stumps in preparation for planting the sugarcane. Each year at the harvest, the villagers are forced to mill the cane and boil down the juice to crystallize it. The villagers have not received payment for any of the work that they have been forced to do. Another venture is a 5,000-acre rubber plantation in Bilin township, which is also based on confiscated village land. SPDC and the Rangoon-based company, Max Burma, will jointly operate the plantation.

The report notes that one of the reasons behind the extensive use of child labor is the fact that adults often send their children to work in their place so that they are free to secure food and wages to feed their family. A second factor is that men flee the villages when forced labor orders are issued because of the likelihood of not being allowed to return home upon completion of their work. As a result, children are sent to work in their place.

23. Lewa, C. (2003). *Issues to be raised concerning the situation of Rohingya children in Myanmar (Burma). Submission to the Committee on the Rights of the Child for the Examination of the 2nd periodic State Party Report-Myanmar*. Bangkok, Thailand: Forum-Asia. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.36/myanmar_ForumAsia_ngo_report.pdf-

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Brick Making, Construction, Materials Collection, Portering, Sentry Duty, Shrimp Farms

    This report, researched and prepared by the Thailand-based regional human rights organization Asia Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum-Asia), describes the situation of the Rohingya people of Rakhine State, Burma. As found in a 2003 ILO report, Rohingya are subject to forced labor including the construction and maintenance of army camps, portering, sentry duty, the establishment of villages for new settlers, construction of military-owned shrimp farms and plantations, brick making, and the collection of wood and bamboo. Children are particularly affected by forced labor in Northern Rakhine State because cultural practices prohibit women from participating in activities outside of their homes, and adult males are occupied with earning money for their family; therefore, forced labor duties are performed by children.

24. Matsuno, A., & Blagbrough, J. (2006). *Child domestic labour in South East and East Asia: Emerging good practices to combat it*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This extensive report examines the nature and incidence of child domestic labor in multiple countries in Asia, including Burma. The report, however, does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. The Protection Project. (2002). *Burma*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Content/Library/Search/Advance/AdvSearch.php?KEYWORD=Burma&WITH=EXACT_PHRASE&RESULTS=10&OCCURANCE=ANYWHERE&IN=ALL

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report on the trafficking of women and children in Burma released by the Protection Project of the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) discusses the two main sectors where forced child labor is found: prostitution and the armed forces. The report does not discuss child labor in relation to the production of goods.

26. The Protection Project. (2004). *Myanmar*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 5, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/myanmar.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report released by the Protection Project of SAIS provides updated information on the trafficking of women and children in Burma. The report discusses the two main sectors where forced child labor is found: prostitution and the armed forces. The report does not discuss child labor in relation to the production of goods.

27. Save the Childhood Foundation. (2005). *Global report on the worst forms of child labor fact sheet*. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.scf.org.in/resources/image/BURMA.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Drug Production, Food Processing, Light Manufacturing

This factsheet provides a summary of statistical data pertaining to child labor in Burma from reliable sources, including the Population Reference Bureau, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Central Intelligence Agency's *World Factbook*, and Human Rights Watch. The factsheet mentions that amphetamine production is a sector where child labor is extensively used, particularly in factories along the Burma-Thai border. Child labor in the informal sector is briefly mentioned with reference to food processing and light manufacturing.

28. Save the Children UK. (2001). *Breaking through the clouds: A Participatory Action Research (PAR) Project with migrant children and youth along the borders of China, Myanmar and Thailand.* London: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2006, from http://english.dvb.no/e_docs/106413_beakingthroughclouds.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This project report contains much of the same background information as the Save the Children UK report, "Small Dreams Beyond Reach: The Lives of Migrant Children and

Youth Along the Borders of China, Myanmar and Thailand." PAR approaches were used with undocumented Burmese child migrants with the aim of identifying their needs and developing a framework for providing these services. The project involved children, community members, and key stakeholders. The qualitative, participatory approach of the project gave children the opportunity to voice their concerns on areas for intervention. Research sites included the Xishuangbanna Prefecture of China, Northern Shan, Kayin and Mon States of Burma, and several towns on all sides of the China, Burma, and Thai borders. Details about specific sectors of child labor employment were not discussed.

29. Save the Children UK. (2005). Myanmar: *Child rights-situation analysis*. London: Author. Retrieved October 27, 2006, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk_cache/scuk/cache/cmsattach/4144_Myanmar_child_rights_situation_analysis_8_June_05.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Food Processing, Manufacturing, Refuse Collection, Retail, Service Industries, Transportation
Forced Child Labor: Construction, Portering, Soldiering

This report, produced by Save the Children UK, considers the status of children in Burma from a human rights standpoint, particularly the principles of children's rights as they are outlined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Although somewhat dated, the report provides some estimates of child labor in different sectors in the country. It finds that the nature of children's work depends primarily on where children live. Sixty-three percent of the 700,000 estimated working children in 1990 were unpaid family workers living in rural areas, where they comprised 9 percent of the labor force. A survey conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 1994-1995 identified four major sectors where most underage working children were found in Yangon and Mandalay. They include manufacturing, construction, industry, and transport (35 percent); selling and refuse collection (34 percent); private sector, other services, and trade (21 percent); and other sectors (10 percent). These findings correlate with some recent, but less comprehensive surveys, conducted in 2003. The study also found that children working in non-family-based informal sectors in urban areas tend to be more exploited. Children—especially those in manufacturing, tea shops, and food processing—have long working hours, ranging from 9 to12 hours per day, 7 days per week with no holidays.

The report offers a detailed discussion of how government policies are affecting the lives of children in Burma. For example, though the government of Burma ratified the CRC in 1991 and has made some measurable achievements in promoting the convention, there continue to be numerous egregious violations and obstacles to the realization of child rights (e.g., forced child labor in the army, portering, and construction). Children also suffer directly from the government's mismanagement of the economy, as tens of thousands of children must leave school to enter the workforce and to seek employment across the border in Thailand.

The report mentions the government of Myanmar's own government-organized NGOs (GONGOs), which can sometimes be effective in providing services to children locally. One of the largest GONGOs is the Burma Maternal and Child Welfare Association (MMCWA), which has representation at the village level. However, MMCWA was weakened when the founder's husband, the Prime Minister, was ousted in October 2004. The report also mentions general efforts to address child labor issues in Burma by the international community, such as Japan's Official Development Assistance program, various agencies in the UN system, and other international NGOs.

30. Silp, S. (2006a, June 7). Irrawaddy: Burmese Child Labor Exposed To Pesticides. *BurmaNet News*. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.burmanet.org/news/2006/06/07/irrawaddy-burmese-child-labor-exposed-to-pesticides-sai-silp/

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This article documents new research findings that Burmese child laborers employed in the agricultural sector in Thailand's Tak province are being exposed to hazardous levels of chemicals. This issue was discussed at a conference in Thailand's Tak province, attended by government officials, NGOs, and representatives of ILO. Researchers estimate that there are approximately 4,000 laborers under the age of 18 in the study areas, 20 percent of whom are under 13.

31. Silp, S. (2006b, July 6). Irrawaddy: Burmese child labor in Thailand could take 10 years to end. *BurmaNet News*. Retrieved November 10, 2006, from http://www.burmanet.org/news/2006/07/06/irrawaddy-burmese-child-labor-in-thailandcould-take-10-years-to-end-sai-silp/

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This newspaper article summarizes findings from a conference on child labor in Thailand, organized by ILO and Thailand's Ministry of Labor. Conference attendees discussed findings of research undertaken in six Thai provinces, which indicated that most child laborers are from Burma and are exposed to a range of threats in the workplace, including hazardous chemicals in the agricultural sector.

32. Smith, M. (2002). *Burma (Myanmar): The time for change*. London: Minority Rights Group International.

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This report, commissioned by a UK-based international NGO, contains several references to child labor in Burma. Based on UN sources, the report found that one-quarter of children age 10 to 14 are engaged in work of some form, and "thousands" of women and children are victims of cross-border trafficking into the sex industry and other forms of cheap labor. It also briefly discusses the forced conscription of children into the armed forces.

33. United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2002). *Committee on the Rights of the Child consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the convention: Second periodic reports of states parties due in 1998. CRC/C/70/Add.21.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 25, 2006, from the Treaty Body Database.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report, submitted by the government of Burma, is an inventory of the measures that the state claims to have taken to realize the CRC, ratified in 1991. Ostensibly, in keeping with the CRC, the government promulgated the Child Law in 1993, which stipulates that the definition of a "child" is a person under age 16, while a "youth" is a person between age 16 and 18. In the section on child labor, the report refers to the Factories Act of 1951 and the Shops and Establishment Act of 1951, which ensure safe and healthy workplaces. The factories act stipulates that, "A child under the age of 13 years is prohibited from working, whereas a child who is between the ages of 13 and 15 may work for a maximum of four hours a day and shall not be permitted to work between the hours of six p.m. and six a.m. The period of work of all children shall be limited to two shifts, which shall not overlap, nor exceed five hours inclusive of intervals. Each child shall be employed in only one of the relays, which shall not be changed more than once a month. Sunday is a weekly holiday for child workers and there is no exemption from these provisions. A young person from 15 to 18 years old may be allowed to work as an adult if he is in possession of a medical certificate that he is fit to do so. Under section 81, the manager of every factory shall maintain a register of child workers."

The Shops and Establishments Act stipulates that, "The child under the age of 13 years shall not be permitted to work in any shop, commercial establishment, or establishment for public entertainment. Section 8 (i) (ii) provided that the President may fix an hour beyond which young persons who have not attained the age of 18 years shall not be allowed to work in any shop, commercial establishment or establishment for public entertainment. These provisions are implemented by the Ministry of Labour."

34. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report provides information from open sources to describe the global patterns of trafficking in persons. The report documents the trafficking of human beings from 127 countries. According to the report, Burma is ranked high in the citation index as a country of origin. This report does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

35. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Burma: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Retrieved October 19, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61603.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Factory Labor, Food Processing, Manufacturing, Refuse Collection, Retail, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vendors
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report offers a concise summary of the many hazards and human rights violations that children are facing in contemporary Myanmar. Because of the state of the economy, many children leave school to beg or seek employment in factories and in the informal sector. Trafficking of girls into the commercial sex industry also continues to be a major problem, while boys under age 18 continue to be recruited into the army. Although the law sets a minimum age of child employment at 13, in practice this is not enforced, and child laborers were widely observed working in nearly all the sectors in both cities and rural areas. In rural areas, children are employed in family agriculture, while in cities they are primarily working for small and family enterprises. In the urban sector, children work in food processing, street vending, refuse collecting, light manufacturing, and at restaurants and tea shops.

According to this report, the Department of Social Welfare of Myanmar provided education for a small number of children who were orphans or who were in some other way estranged from their families. The assistance aims to help children become more capable of resisting exploitation in the future.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

The report places Burma at Tier 3 because of the high incidence of human trafficking (including both cross-border and internal) and the ruling junta's failure to implement measures to curtail trafficking. The report states that Burma is a source country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Persons are trafficked internally to provide labor for industrial and agricultural zones; women and girls are trafficked from rural areas to urban centers, truck stops, fishing villages, border towns, and mining and military camps for sexual exploitation. The report further states that the Burmese government is directly involved in human trafficking. In

September 2005, Burma passed an anti-trafficking law covering sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, servitude, and debt bondage. Execution of the law has not been effective, however, because the Burmese judiciary is corrupt and lacks resources and autonomy.

37. Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children. (2006). *Abuse without end: Burmese refugee women and children at risk of trafficking*. New York: Author.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Fisheries, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

This report discusses the situation of refugees from Burma, focusing on their vulnerability to trafficking in Thailand. Though it does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods, it does mention that once children have been trafficked they often work as beggars, prostitutes, or domestic laborers, in textile factories or fisheries.

BURMA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Anti-Slavery Group. (n.d.). *Country report: Myanmar (Burma)*. Boston: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.iabolish.com/slavery_today/country_reports/mm.html

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Bamboo, Beans, Brick Making, Construction, Portering, Rice, Shrimp
   Slave Labor: Unspecified

   This report provides an overview of the forced labor situation and state-sponsored slavery in Myanmar, including three individual case studies of villagers who were forced to labor for military projects. One of the case studies describes the living and working conditions of a villager who was conscripted to work on the Ye-Tavoy railroad, while the two other cases describe construction work and portering. The report also references the U.S. Department of Labor's (2001) list of goods produced using forced labor, including rice, shrimp, bamboo, bricks, and beans.

2. Amnesty International. (2002). *Myanmar: Lack of security in counter-insurgency areas* (AI Index: ASA 16/007/2002). London: Author. Retrieved November 4, 2006, from http://web.amnesty.org/

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Betelnut, Construction, Portering, Rice, Rubber, Timber, Thatch

   This report documents human rights abuses perpetrated by the Burmese military (Tatmadaw) against civilians of the following ethnic minorities: the Shan, Akha, Palaung, and Lahu in the southern Shan state; the Mon and Tavoyans in the Mon state and Tanintharyi Division; and the Karen and Mon in the Kayin state. Based on interviews with 100 refugees and migrant workers from the aforementioned ethnic groups, the report provides evidence of the continued widespread use of forced labor by the military. The most common forms of forced labor were construction (roads), portering, cutting wood, and agricultural production on fields confiscated by the armed forces (rice, rubber, and betelnut). Most of the victims were men, but there were also reports of some women. One account given by a 66-year-old man from Kiengkham village in Kunhing township reported that he had been subjected to unpaid forced labor for the last 50 years. He said that demands for labor were not as heavy when he was young, but had increased significantly since 1996. He reported that, before he fled, he had to perform labor for the military once every five days.

3. Amnesty International. (2005a). *Myanmar: Leaving home*. London: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engasa160232005

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Portering, Construction, Timber, Thatch

This report, which is based on interviews with 115 migrants (including ethnic Mon, Kayhin, Kayah, Shan, Rawang, Tavoyan, and Bama), describes the human rights violations driving migrants from Burma to seek employment opportunities in neighboring Thailand. In spite of the many mechanisms put in place by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the ruling junta to eliminate forced labor in Myanmar (Order 1/99), the report found that this practice has continued unabated, and is particularly acute in counter-insurgency areas populated by ethnic minorities, such as the Kayin and Shan states. The significant decrease in forced portering since the ceasefire agreements between insurgent armies and the ruling junta in some areas (i.e., southern Mon state) has been offset by the dramatic increase in forced labor used for construction projects as the army begins to expand its sphere of influence into these post-conflict zones. Interviewees reported incidences of forced labor in the following sectors: portering, construction, collection of wood and thatch, and agricultural production.

4. Amnesty International (2005b). *Myanmar travesties of justice: Continued misuse of the justice system*. London: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engasa160292005

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This report provides a comprehensive overview of human rights abuses in Myanmar, including a discussion of the State Peace and Development Council's (SPDC) failure to implement measures to eliminate forced labor in keeping with ILO Convention 29, to which Myanmar is a signatory. It also discusses the deterioration of relations with ILO because of the government's continuing persecution of complainants to the ILO forced labor monitoring body. This report was submitted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) to ILO along with 1,600 pages of evidence on forced labor in Myanmar, and was acquired directly from ICFTU.

5. Burma Campaign UK. (2005). *Total oil: Fuelling the oppression in Burma*. London: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Construction, Gas Pipeline, Portering, Sentry Duty

   This report on human rights abuses associated with the Total/Unocal gas pipeline includes evidence of the military's use of forced labor in the construction and maintenance of the Yadana gas pipeline in southern Burma, as well as the construction of infrastructure to support the pipeline project (access roads and helipads), portering, and sentry duty. There is no mention of forced labor in production of goods.

6. Burma: Report alleges existence of forced labour camps. (2006, August 4). *BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.bbc.co.uk

   Source: News Article

   Forced Adult Labor: Army Camp Labor, Construction
   Forced Child Labor: Army Camp Labor, Construction

   This news article reports the findings of a humanitarian service relief team, the Free Burma Rangers (FBR), from a recent trip into Arakan. The FBR team found that villagers in Arakan continued to be forced to labor for the military in a range of sectors, including army camps and infrastructural projects. While most reports on Arakan state focus on the ethnic Rohingyas (a Muslim minority group), the FBR found that the Buddhists of Arakan were also victims of forced labor. The FBR reported that residents of 11 villages in Palawa were instructed to send laborers between ages 15 and 40 to a newly established army camp. They were required to supply 20 people each to build and maintain the camp. Villagers had to arrive at six in the morning and work eight hours a day without payment.

7. Chin Human Rights Organization. (2006). *Forced labor report (from September 2005 to July 2006)*. Submission to International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Berkeley, CA: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Portering, Soldiering
   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Bamboo, Castor Bean, Castor Oil, Construction, Forest Products, Portering, Rice, Tea, Timber

   This report, which was compiled for submission to ICFTU, provides a detailed list of forced labor incidents in Chin state. The cover letter, addressed to the director of the Department of Trade Union Rights, states that forced labor incidents have increased with the expansion of the military into Chin state and the construction of a highway between India and Burma. Moreover, forced labor orders were issued not only by local army unit commanders, but also by the highest authorities in the state, indexing the entrenched nature of the problem.

   Sectors where forced labor was reported include the following: (1) forced portering (in one case, teenage girls were among porters forced to carry supplies); (2) infrastructure and development (bridges, roads, military barracks); (3) collection of forest products (bamboo, timber); (4) agriculture (rice production, clearing of forest for tea plantation, castor bean/castor oil); and (5) child soldiers.

8. Colm, S. (2004). *Out of sight, out of mind: Thai policy toward Burmese refugees and migrants* (Vol. 16, No. 2). New York: Human Rights Watch.

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This report documents Thailand's repression of asylum seekers, refugees, and migrant workers from Myanmar. It includes reports of arrest, intimidation, and harassment of Burmese activists and asylum seekers living in Bangkok and near the Thai-Burmese border. It also discusses the Thai government's suspension of new refugee screening as an effort to improve diplomatic ties between the Thai government and the Burmese ruling junta in spite of the ongoing human rights abuses in Myanmar, including forced labor, rape of ethnic and minority women, and conscription of child soldiers. The report also expresses urgent concern about the Thai government's plans for deporting thousands of Burmese living in Thailand to border camps or back to Myanmar.

In keeping with an agreement between the Thai government and Burma's ruling SPDC, Thailand deports 400 "illegal" Burmese each month from the Immigration Detention Center in Bangkok to Burma—directly into a holding center operated by Burmese military intelligence. Human Rights Watch stated that, following customary international law, the Thai government has an obligation not to return anyone to a country where his or her life or freedom is at risk. This report does not mention forced labor in production of goods.

9. Federation of Trade Unions Burma. (2006, October 10). *Messenger news reports*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved November 8, 2006, from http://www.ftub.org

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Army Camp Labor, Brick Making, Cleaning, Firewood, Gas Pipeline Maintenance, Portering

Two articles in this issue of Federation of Trade Unions Burma's (FTUB) *Messenger News*, "Forced Labor a Way of Life in Arakan" and "Villagers Forced to Maintain Gas Pipeline Route," discuss forced labor in Myanmar. The first article reports that villagers in Arakan state in Myanmar are being forced to labor in the Nasaka military camp. Among other general tasks, they are being used to carry water, collect firewood, clean the camp, build fences, and make bricks. The second article reports that villagers in Mon state are being forced to build fences around the Yadana pipeline and repair areas damaged by rain. Villagers are also forced to pay taxes for the security of the pipeline.

10. Free Burma Coalition. (2002, June 6). Burma's military losing its shirts: Apparel imports plummet 35% as companies act on human rights, business uncertainty. *Common Dreams*. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.commondreams.org/news2002/0606-01.htm

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Construction, Garments, Unspecified
Forced Labor: Construction, Garments, Unspecified

This article discusses the impact that U.S. sanctions have had on the Burmese garment industry, which is reported to employ child and forced labor. According to statistics released by the U.S. Department of Commerce in May 2002, apparel imports from Burma dropped by 35 percent. The sanctions against the garment industry came in the wake of the release of the U.S. Department of State *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices—2002*. The report noted the use of forced labor, including children, on construction and maintenance projects of industrial parks, where garments and other unspecified goods were produced for export.

The article also reports that a group of 22 Senators, led by Tom Harkin and Jesse Helms, introduced legislation that would ban all imports from Burma in response to the ILO's call for its member countries to ensure they do not contribute to forced labor in Burma.

One noted exception to the U.S. garment industry's pullout of Burma is the Children's Place, a producer of children's apparel. [Note: In follow up on this article, the researcher found a statement about "Policy and Standards for Factories and Supplies" on the Children's Place website, asserting that their garment factories do not use forced, child, or slave labor. See the following link regarding their social responsibility: http://www.childrensplace.com/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/PolicyView?storeId=10001&langId=-1&catalogId=10001]

11. Free Burma Coalition. (2003, March 25). US consumers successfully "de-pants" Burma's junta: New data shows clothing imports plummet $100 million as 39 retailers ban retail of products from Burma over rights concerns. *Common Dreams*. Retrieved November 10, 2006, from http://www.commondreams.org/news2003/0325-02.htm

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Garments

    This article reports on new statistics released by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The report indicates certain apparel imports from Myanmar dropped by 27 percent, between 2001 and 2002. This came as a result of the pullout of 39 major U.S. retailers from Myanmar. The pullouts came in the wake of the U.S. Department of State *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices—2002*, which found that forced labor was used widely in the garment industry. The 39 companies include Wal-Mart, Kenneth Cole, Tommy Hilfiger, Jones New York, and Federated Department Stores—owner of Macy's and Bloomingdale's. The Free Burma Coalition estimates that these companies sold $381 billion in goods last year. One company that had not pulled out at the time of this release was May Department Stores, which owns 14 mega-chains including Lord & Taylor, Hecht, Strawbridges, and Foleys.

12. Grimsley, K. (2002, January 5). Activists press Burma campaign: More companies agree that labor conditions are oppressive. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.commondreams.org/headlines02/0105-05.htm

    Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Garments, Unspecified

This article reports on the pullout of more than two dozen American corporations from Burma following U.S. Department of State and ILO reports of widespread forced labor in manufacturing. The list of companies includes Ames, Sara Lee, Family Dollar Stores, TJX Cos, Nautica, and others. The article states that most of the companies had inadvertently placed orders with subcontractors operating there.

It also notes that, despite the international criticism and activists' (Free Burma Coalition) efforts, the value of goods imported from Burma to the United States increased between 1996–2000, from $107 to $470 billion. The growth has leveled off, but imports have not fallen. Free Burma Coalition officials attribute the problem to the sale of merchandise that carries no brand name, which is why it is now concentrating its efforts on getting discount retailers such as Ames and Family Dollar Stores to stop buying products made in Burma.

13. Gulag: Burmese joss-sticks made by prison slave labor. (2005, December 20). *Democratic Voice of Burma*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://english.dvb.no/news.php?id=6206

Source: News Article

Prison Labor: Incense

This article documents the use of forced prison labor for the production of incense at Tharawaddy Prison in lower Burma. It does not discuss other types of forced labor in Burma.

14. Horton, G. (2005). *Dying alive: A legal assessment of human rights violations in Burma*. Bangkok, Thailand: Images Asia, Inc.

Source: Government Agency—Netherlands Ministry for Development Co-operation

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Forest Products, Portering

This extensive report on human rights violations, written by British human rights researcher Guy Horton, and funded by the Netherlands Ministry for Development Co-operation, includes dozens of references to the military's use of forced labor in construction, portering, collection of forest products, and agricultural projects. The report is based on Horton's trips to Burma as well as a broad range of documents from international and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Comparing the incidence and severity of human rights abuses (including forced labor and forced displacement) perpetrated by the military against various ethnic groups, Horton argues that the military is deliberately targeting ethnic minorities in the Shan, Karen, and Karenni states, and that this systematic abuse amounts to genocide.

15. Htoo, N., Maung, S., Kher, O., Myo, M. N. with MacLean, K. and Giannini, T. (2002). *We are not free to work for ourselves: Forced labor and other human rights abuses in Burma*

(January 2002–May 2002). Washington, DC: EarthRights International. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.earthrights.org/files/Reports/FL2002.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Army Camp Labor, Construction
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Labor, Cleaning, Construction, Portering

This report is based on interviews with 77 villagers from Shan state, Karenni state, Karen state, Pegu division, Mandalay division, and Tenasserim division. It includes firsthand accounts by victims of forced labor and other forms of abuse at the hands of the military. Forms of forced labor reported include portering, construction, agricultural production, and the cleaning/beautification of urban and rural areas. The accounts also reveal that there was little awareness among civilians about Order 1/99 issued in March 1999 by SPDC, which criminalized forced labor. The report included accounts of forced child labor in the army as well as in construction.

16. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *Child soldier use 2003: A briefing for the 4th UN Security Council open debate on children and armed conflict*. New York: Author.

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This briefing to the United Nations (UN) Security Council prepared by Human Rights Watch includes a section on child soldiers in Myanmar. In 2002, the SPDC claimed that the army comprised volunteers age 18 and older. However, the report estimates that children may account for 35 to 45 percent of new recruits into the national army (Tatmadaw)—approximately 70,000 of Myanmar's estimated 350,000 soldiers. Children as young as 11 were recruited and were used to commit abuses against civilians and other child recruits.

In 2003, the UN Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 2003/12, deploring continuing human rights abuses in Myanmar, including child soldiers, and called for the immediate cessation of this practice. Also in 2003, ILO reached an agreement with the SPDC to appoint an ILO facilitator to receive complaints of forced labor. However, these latter efforts have been stalled by a climate of intimidation. This report does not discuss forced labor in production of goods.

17. Human Rights Watch. (2005). *Human Rights Watch country summary Burma*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://hrw.org/wr2k5/pdf/burma.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering
Forced Labor: Unspecified

This country summary enumerates ongoing human rights abuses under the authoritarian government of SPDC in Myanmar. It reports that Myanmar has more child soldiers (70,0000) than anywhere in the world, accounting for approximately one-fourth of the world total, and that the armed forces are involved in execution, torture, rape, forced relocation of villages, and forced labor. Ethnic minority groups are the primary targets for these abuses.

The summary also discusses a failed attempt at democratic reforms by SPDC. In 2003, the government launched a "road map" for transition to democracy, beginning with the convening of a national constitutional convention. However, these efforts were stalled when the government refused to release Suu Kyi and senior members of the National League for Democracy. This report does not discuss forced labor in production of goods.

18. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *World report*. New York: Author.

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering
Forced Labor: Portering, Unspecified

This report discusses the ongoing conflicts with ethnic minorities and the continued flight of refugees to Thailand, concluding that there has been no progress in the sphere of democracy and human rights. The report mentions hundreds of thousands of villagers having been forced to work as porters or laborers for little or no pay; it also mentions children being forcibly recruited by government armed forces.

19. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Letter to the Committee of Experts on the application of conventions and recommendations: Burma, Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (Convention No. 29)*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991216597&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Labor, Brick Making, Construction, Forest Products, Gas Pipeline, Opium Cultivation, Portering, Rice

This letter, submitted to the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), concerns the situation of forced labor in Myanmar during 2001–2002. Drawing on 350 pages of evidence of forced labor, including interviews with victims and forced labor orders, ICFTU concludes that forced labor continues unabated in spite of Order 1/99 and Supplementary Order to Order 1/99, which criminalized forced labor.

Regarding the French oil company, TOTALFINA-ELF, ICFTU maintains that this company has been complicit in the army's use of forced labor for road building, maintenance, and other infrastructure connected to the Yadana pipeline. Based on credible reports, civilians from at least 16 villages in the Tenasserim division were forced

to construct a highway between Kanbauk and Maung Ma Gan. Families were often forced to work for 20 days or more per month, under the pretense that they would be paid.

Four of the documentary pieces of evidence from the Federation of Trade Unions Burma that were submitted with the ICFTU letter were available online. The contents of these are summarized below:

FTUB. (2002a). Situation report from Kya Inn-Seik Gyi and Kawkareik townships, Dooplaya district, Karen state—Victims from this district reported that officers from Division 88 used forced labor in the construction of roads and bridges, the making of bricks, rice planting, land clearing, portering, fence making, and gathering of forest products.

FTUB. (2002b). Forced labour along the offshore gas pipeline—Two victims interviewed by FTUB officials reported that they were forced by the army to build a road that would be used by the Total Company for the Yadana gas pipeline. Interviewees believed they would be paid for this labor, but they were never remunerated.

FTUB. (2002c). Forced labor continued in Kyaik Ma Raw township-Mon state—Civilians in 12 villages near the Jie River reported being forced by the military to repair a road destroyed by floods. No compensation or food was given for this work. Thirty villagers are required to go every day, and children must go when adults are not available.

FTUB. (2002d). Forced labour in Western Burma—Villagers in Sagaing division reported being forced to build a bridge.

20. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Report for ILO Committee of Experts on the application of conventions and recommendations: Burma: Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (nr. 29)*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991220741&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Portering, Rice, Road Clearing, Teak
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Labor, Construction, Portering, Rice, Sentry Duty, Teak

This letter was submitted by ICFTU to CEACR regarding ILO Convention 29 on forced labor. It covers documentary evidence submitted to ICFTU from FTUB during 2004. Reports came from across the country, including Pegu division, Rakhine state, Sagaing division, and Chin state. Findings were that forced labor was being used for the construction of a paved road between Taninithri and Boatpyin (Tenasserim division), and that 10 villages had to provide 27 to 35 people each for the construction. Notably, the construction contract was awarded to a foreign company, Italian-Thai Development PLC, which reportedly continues to be working on the project. Other evidence showed forced labor being used for agricultural production (rice), timber plantation and harvesting (teak), building or repairing military camp infrastructure (barracks, fences, trenches, etc.),

and sentry duty. Women and children are also reportedly forced to clear the roads, work as porters, as well as work on teak plantations and rice fields.

21. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Burma: ICFTU submits over 1,600 pages of new evidence of forced labour to the ILO*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Labor, Construction, Mines, Patrolling, Portering, Sentry Duty, Supplies Delivery, Rice, Teak

    This letter was submitted by ICFTU to CEACR regarding ILO Convention 29 on forced labor. It constitutes a synopsis of findings from 1,600 pages of new evidence of forced labor in Myanmar submitted to ICFTU by various investigative researchers and human rights organizations working throughout Myanmar, including Guy Horton, the Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG), and FTUB. Based on these reports from the field, ICFTU classifies forms of forced labor as follows:

    Construction and maintenance of army camps—This includes the collection of timber, bamboo, stones, gravel, and other products needed for construction
    Construction of houses for displaced people
    Cultivation work, often on confiscated land—According to reports, in certain regions the army owns about half of all the farmable land (specific crops other than rice not mentioned)
    Road work
    Portering
    Patrolling
    Confiscation of food supplies—Civilians must, in many cases, supply food to soldiers
    Sentry duty
    Minesweeping.

    Evidence came primarily from ethnic minority regions such as the Shan state, Arakan state (Rohingyas), Mon state, Karen state, and Chin state.

    Note: This bibliography includes the key sources mentioned in the ICFTU letter, which were requested directly from ICFTU. These are Horton (2005), Karen Human Rights Group reports (2004), and updates from FTUB.

22. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Observations concerning compliance by Burma with Convention No. 29 on forced labour, 1930 submitted to ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Army Camp Labor, Brick Making, Clearing Areas, Mines, Patrolling, Portering, Sentry Duty, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Patrolling, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This letter, submitted by ICFTU to CEACR, provides the most up-to-date synopsis of the forced labor situation in Burma. The first section of the letter recounts actions taken by ILO since 2002 to enforce Convention 29, including the appointment of an ILO liaison officer based in Rangoon. In spite of these efforts, the use of forced labor has shown no signs of abating, and in 2004 the relations between ILO and the government of Myanmar were severed after three people who lodged complaints with ILO in Rangoon received death threats. The lodging of complaints has since been suspended.

The rest of the letter summarizes the forced labor situation throughout the country, based on reports received by ICFTU. These reports show evidence of government-imposed forced labor in almost every state and division of the country. Forms of forced labor included portering, forced labor in "development projects," construction and maintenance of infrastructure or army camps, forced patrolling and sentry duty, brick making, clearing or beautification of designated areas, forced conscription of child soldiers, sexual slavery, human minesweeping, and the confiscation of land, crops, cattle, and/or money.

Key sources cited by ICFTU in this letter to ILO were obtained from ICFTU directly and are included in this annotated bibliography. These are: Chin Human Rights Organization (2006), Lewa (2006a & 2006b), Shwe Gas Movement (2006), and Karen Human Rights Group (2006a, 2006b, 2006c).

23. International Labour Organization. (2002). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Myanmar (ratification: 1955)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm

Source: International Organization

Compulsory Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Labor, Brick Making, Construction, Cleaning, Portering, Supplies Delivery
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Labor, Brick Making, Construction, Cleaning, Portering, Supplies Delivery

In the writing of this report, CEACR drew on a range of sources including the following; reports and legislation submitted by the government of Myanmar; information submitted by the ILO Governing Body (282nd session, November 2001) and the High-Level Team (HLT); interim reports submitted by ILO official Pinheiro; ICFTU documents; and others. Based on these materials, CEACR concluded that the government of Myanmar had failed to realize the principle enshrined in Convention 29, which strictly prohibits the use of forced or compulsory labor in any form. The report notes the continued use of forced labor in portering for the army, road clearing and building, construction and maintenance of army installations, forced labor in army-owned brick kilns, forced

collection of firewood, as well as confiscation of land and forced agricultural work for the army's benefit, and compulsory supplying of construction materials, food, and alcohol,. This report calls for the revision of the Provision of the Village Act and Town Act, which allow for the requisitioning of labor in special cases. These provisions are held to be incompatible with Convention 29.

CEACR also stressed that the government of Myanmar needed to make immediate efforts to publicize and circulate the Order 1/99 prohibiting forced labor, as publicity thus far had been inadequate. CEACR also recommended the establishment of monitoring machinery. CEACR did note evidence of the government's efforts to eliminate forced labor; however, these cases were not accompanied by specific instructions and a realistic strategy for the abolishment of compulsory labor (i.e., a budget).

24. International Labour Organization. (2003). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Myanmar (ratification: 1955)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm

Source: International Organization

Compulsory Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Labor, Cleaning, Construction, Portering, Supplies Delivery
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Labor, Cleaning, Construction, Portering, Supplies Delivery

In the writing of this report, CEACR drew on a range of sources including reports and legislation submitted by the government of Myanmar; information submitted by the ILO Governing Body (282nd session, November 2001) and the HLT; interim reports submitted by ILO official Pinheiro; ICFTU documents; and others. This report reiterates many of the findings of the 2002 CEACR report, indicating that action had not been taken by the government of Myanmar. Forced or compulsory labor mentioned in this report includes forced labor in the agriculture sector, maintaining army facilities, portering, construction, cleaning, and supplying materials and provisions to the Burmese armies. It noted that, in spite of the government's promises, the Village Act and Town Act had not yet been amended to reflect the convention, and it also noted the continued absence of specific instructions for the elimination of forced labor. The report includes new findings of continued forced labor submitted by Earth Rights International and ICFTU, which indicated a prevalent lack of knowledge among the rural populace about Order 1/99 prohibiting forced labor.

25. International Labour Organization. (2004a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Myanmar (ratification: 1955)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

Forced Labor: Construction, Mines, Portering, Soldiering, Supplies Delivery

In the writing of this report, CEACR drew on a range of sources including reports and legislation submitted by the government of Myanmar; ICFTU documents; FTUB, and others.

As in the previous report, CEACR again noted that the government had still not amended the Village Act (1908) and the Towns Act (1907) that gave local authorities wide powers to requisition labor and services in violation of Convention 29. The Committee also reiterated the immediate need for more thorough efforts by the government to publicize Order 1/99 and provide clear and detailed instructions to local military leaders about how to implement the process. The Committee further noted that, as of the end of November 2003, the orders had been translated and published in dialects of the Kayin language, Kayah, Mon, Shan, and Kachin; copies of these translations have been communicated to ILO, but they had not yet been translated into Chin dialects.

In 2003, an ILO liaison officer was appointed to deal specifically with the forced labor issue. In her first report presented to the ILO Governing Body in March 2003, she stated that while incidents of forced labor may have lessened in central Burma, there was ample evidence that it continued in many parts of the country, particularly in areas near the Thai border and Rakhine state.

Reports submitted to the Committee included evidence of the following: forced army conscription (particularly children), portering, road construction, human minesweeping, and requisition of materials.

In terms of new initiatives to combat forced labor, the Committee called attention to the Joint Plan of Action signed by the government and the ILO liaison office in 2003. The Plan of Action covers dissemination of information and awareness-raising programs on the prohibition of forced labor, the expansion of animal transportation as an alternative to the use of porters, the work of field observation teams, a *formal understanding* on the facilitator, and a *formal understanding* on a pilot region. The CEACR report concludes, however, that the current climate of "fear and intimidation is not an environment where the Joint Plan of Action can be implemented in a credible manner."

26. International Labour Organization. (2004b). *The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 8, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1663

Source: International Organization

Compulsory Labor: Unspecified
Forced Labor: Unspecified

In this ILO document assessing the elimination of forced labor in Myanmar, information was provided by the government of Myanmar. The Myanmar government recognizes the principle and right of the elimination of all forms of forced labor, as expressed in the

ratification of Convention 29, Order 1/99, and Supplementing Order 1/99, which criminalize all forms of forced labor. The Myanmar government states that they have made efforts to realize the principle of these legal codes by disseminating information about the laws in ethnic minority languages and by persuading civilians to use the government system for submitting complaints (the Peace and Development Council, courts, and police). The government claims that it has cooperated with NGOs, international organizations, multilateral organizations, and the ILO to realize this principle. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

27. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Sentry Duty
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This global report on forced labor contains a section entitled "The Special Case of Myanmar" under the subheading "Forced Labour and the State." The section on Myanmar begins with a brief history of ILO efforts to monitor and eliminate forced labor, starting with the 1998 report written by the Commission of Inquiry on Forced Labor. Since then, ILO has been monitoring the situation in Myanmar closely and discussing it at nearly every session of the International Labour Conference.

    The report states that, by late 2004, the ILO liaison officer had received 72 forced labor complaints; another seven were received in November 2004. These cases involved a child forcibly recruited into the armed forces, a group of villagers from Bago forced to cultivate agricultural lands confiscated by the army, sentry duty in Ayeyawaddy division, and gravel production and bridge construction in Rakhine state. The report also states that, in March 2004, a student was prosecuted for allegedly refusing to work.

    In terms of the government's efforts to eliminate forced labor, the report concludes that there has been no progress in this regard, in spite of various measures such as Order 1/99. The report notes that seven field observation teams were dispatched to undertake investigations on forced labor, but that none of these teams found any cases, raising doubts about their credibility.

    "The Myanmar case thus demonstrates that it is impossible to make effective progress against forced labour when there is a climate of impunity and repression against persons who denounce forced labour abuses, in the absence of the political will to clamp down on the military and local authorities who are themselves deriving economic advantage from forced labour practices."

28. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Myanmar (ratification: 1955)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Bamboo, Construction, Entertainment Industry, Human Shields (during military operations), Portering, Soldiering, Supplies Delivery, Timber

In this report, CEACR reiterates many of the issues regarding forced labor practices and legislation already outlined in the previous reports. Once again pointing out the government's failure to amend the Village Act of 1908 and Towns Act of 1907, and citing reports of forced labor from credible sources such as ICFTU, FTUB, and human rights groups, the Committee concludes that there has been no progress in the elimination of forced labor. The report also notes the observations of the ILO liaison officer, who stated that mechanisms for addressing forced labor allegations were ad hoc and insufficient for dealing with the growing number of complaints. Moreover, the liaison officer noted that cases of forced labor tended to be investigated internally by the General Administration Department or the Ministry of Defense, and thus lacked transparency.

The report mentions a number of tasks and practices closely related with the exaction of forced labor:

Portering for the military
Construction or repair of military camps/facilities
Other support for camps (guides, messengers, cooks, cleaners)
Income generation by individuals or groups (including work in army-owned agricultural and industrial projects)
National or local infrastructure projects
Cleaning/beautification of rural or urban areas
The supply of materials or provisions
Forced performances of traditional dances for the purposes of tourism
Human shields during military operations.

During 2004, 38 cases were referred to the Convention 29 Implementation Committee, and responses were received in 18 cases. However, in all these cases, the allegation that forced labor was involved was rejected by the government and in the six cases where individuals complained directly to the court, three cases were rejected because there was insufficient evidence of forced labor.

The report also refers to the Joint Plan of Action signed in 2003, which has been undermined by a climate of fear and intimidation, exemplified by the government's threats and imprisonment of three people for their contacts with ILO.

29. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Myanmar (ratification: 1955)*. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Maintenance, Cleaning, Clearing Jungles, Construction, Mines, Portering, Soldiering, Supplies Delivery

This Committee report restates observations from the previous four years of observations and articulates the four areas where measures must be taken by the government are (1) issuing specific and concrete instructions to the civilian and military authorities for the elimination of forced labor; (2) ensuring that the prohibition of forced labor is given wide publicity; (3) providing for the budgeting of adequate means for the replacement of forced or unpaid labor; and (4) ensuring the enforcement of the prohibition of forced labor. This includes providing specific instructions listing activities where forced labor has been widely reported. These activities are (1) portering for the military (or other military/paramilitary groups, for military campaigns or regular patrols); (2) construction or repair of military camps/facilities; (3) other support for camps (guides, messengers, cooks, cleaners, etc.); (4) income generation by individuals or groups (including work in army-owned agricultural and industrial projects); (5) national or local infrastructure projects (including roads, railways, and dams); (6) cleaning/ beautification of rural or urban areas; and (7) the supply of materials or provisions of any kind, which must be prohibited in the same way as demands for money (except where due to the state or to a municipal authority under the relevant legislation).

The Committee again presented a summary of new evidence of forced labor obtained from credible sources. In one report submitted by ICFTU in 2005, over 1,100 pages of evidence corroborated the continued use of forced labor in virtually every state and division of the country. Forms of forced labor included forced portering, repair and maintenance of army camps and villages for displaced people, cultivation of paddy and other fields, road construction, clearing of jungle areas, human minesweeping, patrolling, and sentry duty.

The Committee also noted the disintegration of relations between the government and the ILO liaison office following the government's prosecution of victims of forced labor who lodged complaints with ILO, leading to the temporary suspension of the liaison officer's duties.

30. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *Country baseline under the ILO declaration annual review (2000–2006)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Compulsory Labor: Unspecified
Forced Labor: Unspecified

This annual review of the Elimination of All Forms of Forced or Compulsory Labor contains a country baseline assessment of Myanmar. The assessment is based on the availability of information provided by the government under the Declaration Annual Review, observations by employer and worker organizations, case studies prepared under the auspices of the country and ILO, and observations/recommendations by the ILO declaration expert-advisers and the ILO Governing Body. In terms of reporting, the

baseline indicates that the government of Myanmar fulfilled its reporting obligations except for 2000, 2001, and 2002 Annual Reviews (ARs). AR 2006 reports no change to the forced labor situation. The baseline also indicates that, according to the government, employer and worker organizations were involved in the reporting process. However, there was no information included in the baseline chart about observations by social partners (employer or worker orgs).

Regarding efforts and progress made in realizing elimination of forced or compulsory labor, Myanmar has ratified ILO Convention 29 on forced labor and, according to the government, the principle and right of the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor is recognized in Myanmar and is supported by a national policy. Order No. 1/99 and its Supplementing Order are regulations put in place criminalizing forced or compulsory labor. The government also states that it collects statistical data on forced or compulsory labor and enforces cases of forced or compulsory labor when reported. There is no specific mention of forced labor in production of goods.

31. Irrawaddy: Burma offers compromise over labour practices to international body. (2006, June 6). *BBC News*. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.monitor.bbc.co.uk/

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Portering, Unspecified

This article covers the Myanmar government's offer of a compromise on the forced labor issue to ILO at the 2006 annual conference in Geneva. To end the dispute over the SPDC prosecution and imprisonment of forced labor complainants, the junta agreed to institute a six-month moratorium on prosecuting claimants. The junta also agreed to cooperate with the ILO representative in Burma, Richard Horsey, to undertake an assessment of claims of forced labor. The article lists the measures that ILO will take if it is not convinced of Burma's ability to resolve the situation, including referring the case to the International Court of Justice at the Hague and establishing an independent tribunal to assess whether Burma is abiding by the Convention on Forced Labour (1930). The article also mentions specific cases of forced portering among Karen villagers. There is no specific mention of forced labor in production of goods.

32. Jagan, L. (2005, October 31). Southeast Asia: Forced labor may be here to stay in Burma. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved November 4, 2006, from http://www.ipsnews.net

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on the Burmese junta's intentions to withdraw its membership from ILO following a spate of forced labor complaints filed with the ILO Rangoon office by Burmese workers. The ILO complainants were later arrested and sentenced to prison.

33. Karen Human Rights Group. (2004). Enduring hunger and repression: Food scarcity, internal displacement, and the continued use of forced labour in Toungoo district. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.khrg.org/

    Source: NGO

    Forced Adult Labor: Army Camp Labor, Cutting Bamboo, Cutting Firewood, Fence Construction, Fetching Water, Making Thatch, Portering, Road Construction, Sentry Duty, Tourism Projects

    Drawing on field reports and 329 interviews gathered between October 2000 and July 2004, this report describes the current human rights abuses faced by rural Karen villagers in Toungoo district, including forced labor. The report shows that, despite legislative measures put in place to put an immediate stop to the use of forced labor by the military (namely Order 1/99 and the Supplemental Order to Order 1/99), forced labor in this region is still widespread and systematic. Particularly in the areas that are under control of the SPDC, civilians must endure SPDC's constant demands for forced labor for various projects:

    Portering—Villagers are forced to carry heavy loads (munitions, supplies, construction materials) between army barracks.
    Road projects—Villagers are forcibly recruited to work on road construction projects.
    Tourism projects—Villagers have been recruited to repair facilities at the old colonial hill station, Than Daung Gyi, to serve as a hotel.
    Other forced labor—Building and maintaining army camps, cutting firewood, fetching water, cutting wood and bamboo and making thatch, constructing fences, acting as guides for SPDC and standing sentry.

34. Karen Human Rights Group. (2006a). Surviving in shadow: Widespread militarization and the systematic use of forced labour in the campaign for control of Thaton district. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.khrg.org/khrg2006/khrg0601a.htm

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Bamboo, Cashews, Coconut, Construction, Eucalyptus, Portering, Rice, Rubber, Sugarcane, Sunflower, Teak, Timber
    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Bamboo, Cashews, Coconut, Construction, Eucalyptus, Portering, Rice, Rubber, Sugarcane, Sunflower, Teak, Timber

    Based on interviews with 216 people and supplemented by written orders, field reports, and photographs, this report documents the endemic use of forced labor (both child and adult) by armed militia groups in Myanmar's Thaton district. Militias exploiting forced labor in the district include the Karen National Liberation Army, as well as the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (a Karen group allied with SPDC, the military junta ruling Burma). As illustrated by the written orders included in the report, armed militias regularly issued orders to villagers to engage in forced labor activities, including portering, construction and maintenance of roads, collection of building materials

(bamboo, logs, thatch), agricultural production, and commercial cash crops (rice, coconut, sugarcane, sunflower, eucalyptus, cashew, teak, and rubber). None of the revenue from these forced labor projects was reinvested in communities.

Major SPDC commercial ventures using child and adult forced labor include a 5,000-acre sugarcane plantation built on land confiscated from villagers in Thaton township. Villagers were ordered to cut down all the trees and dig out the stumps in preparation for planting the sugarcane. Each year at the harvest, the villagers are also forced to mill the cane and boil down the juice to crystallize it. The villagers have not received payment for any of the work that they have been forced to do. Another venture is a 5,000-acre rubber plantation in Bilin township, also based on confiscated village land. The plantation will be jointly operated by SPDC and the Rangoon-based company, Max Myanmar.

35. Karen Human Rights Group. (2006b). *Setting up the systems of repression: The progressive regimentation of civilian life in Dooplaya district*. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.khrg.org/khrg2006/khrg0604.html

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Bamboo, Castor Bean, Rice, Rubber, Sesame, Thatch

This report draws on 100 interviews with villagers across Dooplaya district, located in the southern portion of Karen state. Villagers reported that their farmlands had been confiscated to make way for military camps, farms, and roads, and that the military was using forced labor for its projects. SPDC had ordered villagers to produce a second crop of rice using their own implements and fertilizers and to plant rubber, sesame, and castor beans. The report states that the SPDC has recently been promoting the cultivation of castor beans with the goal of producing a bio-fuel that will replace Myanmar's current dependence on imports of petrol, kerosene, and diesel. On January 17, 2006, SPDC Minister of Industry U Aung Thaung gave a speech stating the government's intentions to cultivate more than 8,000 hectares of castor beans, with the long-term goal of planting 50,000 acres in each of Myanmar's military divisions. KHRG has already received reports of forced castor planting. The report also notes SPDC intentions of seeking foreign markets for castor bio-fuel, and that Thai and other foreign investors have been invited to invest. Forced labor was also reported for logging and the collection of bamboo and thatch for the military.

36. Karen Human Rights Group. (2006c). *Forced labour, extortion and abuses in Papun district: Report from the field/KHRG #2006-F7*. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.khrg.org/khrg2006/khrg06f7.html

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Bamboo, Clearing Brush, Construction, Forest Products, Portering, Timber

This report documents incidences of forced labor in Papun district of Karen state. In recent years, SPDC has been extending its influence in this region via a network of roads,

leading to an increase in the incidence of forced labor. Civilians have been forced to porter rations and building supplies to military camps, serve as guides, construct military barracks, clear brush along roadsides, and work on agricultural plantations run by the military. Villagers are forced to work under threat of arrest, torture, and death.

37. Karen Refugees flee reported Burmese forced labour, arrive at Thai border. (2006, May 3). *BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific*. Retrieved November 7, 2006, from http://www.bbc.co.uk

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on the recent exodus of thousands of ethnic Karen from Burma into Thai refugee camps, resulting from the Burmese authorities' relocation of Karen villages to make way for their new capital, Pyinmana. The arrival of 1,841 Karen brought the total number of Karen fleeing to Thailand to more than 11,000. Many of the Karen refugees said that they fled in order to escape being forced to work for the Burmese military. It does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

38. Lewa, C. (2006a). *Labouring in the rain: Forced labour practices in northern Arakan state, Burma, May to August 2006*. Bangkok, Thailand: The Arakan Project.

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Labor, Construction, Physic Nut, Portering, Rice, Rubber, Sentry Duty, Shrimp Farming, Tree Planting

This field report, which was submitted to ICFTU, documents incidences of forced labor among the ethnic Rohingya in Arakan state during the monsoon season, which runs from May to August. It is the follow-up report to the May 2006 *No Rest from Forced Labour!* that documented incidences of forced labor in the dry season. This report constitutes one of the 1,600 pages of documentation on forced labor in Burma submitted to ILO by ICFTU in 2006.

Researchers found that the Burmese military used forced labor extensively in the following sectors:

Paddy cultivation—Both sharecropping and recruitment of forced labor were reported.
Rubber plantation—Forced purchasing and planting of saplings.
Physic nut cultivation—Civilians are forced to bring cuttings of this plant to nurseries and must fence, water, and care for plants in the nurseries. This is part of a nationwide project to produce a substitute to fuel oil.
Shrimp farms—It was reported that 400 villagers were recruited for four days to work on a government shrimp farm.
Sentry duty—On average, villagers spend one night per week in a sentry post.
Portering—Civilians were used to carry supplies as roads became impassable in the rainy season. The army reportedly grabbed porters in public places such as

markets and teashops, and soldiers were witnessed recruiting children as young as 12 to carry their loads for five miles.
Camp maintenance—This takes place throughout the monsoons.
Construction—Civilians were forcibly recruited to build a complex of 100 houses in Rathedaung township. The purpose of these houses is unknown.

39. Lewa, C. (2006b). *No rest from forced labour! Forced labour practices in northern Arakan state, Burma*. Bangkok, Thailand: The Arakan Project.

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Army Camp Labor, Bamboo, Brick Making, Construction, Forest Products, Physic Nut, Portering, Quarrying, Rice, Sentry Duty, Timber

This document reports on the widespread and systematic use of forced labor by the military and civilian administration in northern Arakan state, home to the ethnic Rohingya people. This document constitutes one of the 1,600 pages of documentary evidence of forced labor in Burma submitted to ILO by ICFTU in 2006, and it is based on field interviews conducted at the Burma-Bangladesh border during the dry season (December 2005 to May 2006). The number of reported incidences of forced labor shows that, since March 2005, when the military took control of this region, the use of forced labor by the military and the local administration has increased significantly. In April 2006, a high-ranking army officer toured villages in North Maungdaw, reprimanding the local authorities for imposing forced labor, but this apparently had no effect. As reported by 38 interviewees, forced laborers were used in the following projects and sectors:

Brick baking (including supply of logs)
Construction (roads, bridges, military camps, model villages, public facilities)
Transport/portering (i.e., of compulsory crop procurement)
Collecting forest products and construction materials (wood, bamboo, stones, gravel)
Sentry duty
Camp maintenance (fences, houses, barracks, gardens, water collection)
Agriculture (clearing of trees and preparation of nurseries for planting physic nuts; rice production).

One of the consequences of the increase in forced labor in northern Arakan state has been the mass exodus of Rohingya people to Bangladesh. The report contains an annex with detailed data from each interview.

40. Lincoln, G., & Williams, E. (2006, October 2). Inside Burma's rebel army: The struggle against a regime supported by foreign firms. *The Independent*. Retrieved November 4, 2006, from http://www.burmanet.org/news/2006/10/02/the-independent-london-inside-burmas-rebel-army-the-struggle-against-a-regime-supported-by-foreign-firms-grace-lincoln-and-evan-williams/

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified
Slave Labor: Unspecified

This news article discusses how foreign companies, such as French oil company Total, and British textile companies, are contributing to human rights abuses including forced and slave labor, rape, and forced displacement in Burma by providing a steady source of revenue to the ruling junta. The article does not explicitly state that the oil and the textile industries use forced labor.

41. MacLean, K. (2003). *Capitalizing on conflict: How logging and mining contribute to environmental destruction in Burma*. Washington, DC: EarthRights International. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.earthrights.org

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Bamboo, Gem Mining, Gold Mining, Logging, Portering, Rattan, Soldiering

Capitalizing on Conflict provides an in-depth analysis of how the logging and mining industries are fueling human rights abuses by military forces in Burma. Part I of the report lays out the broader political and economic context of conflict trade in Burma, including a detailed discussion of the ceasefire agreements that began in the 1960s. One paradoxical outcome of the ceasefire agreements that were brokered between the ruling junta (SPDC) and various local military factions (i.e., United Wa State Army, Democratic Kayin Buddhist Army, Kachin Independence Organization, New Mon State Party) in the 1980s and 1990s was the expansion of logging and mining businesses in these regions. Focusing on two case studies—logging along the border between Pegu division and Karen state, and the mining industry in eastern Mandalay—the report documents numerous instances of forced labor in these industries.

42. Macan-Markar, M. (2006, June 21). Burma: Junta told to end forced labor or face trial. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.ipsnews.net

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Portering

This article discusses recent actions taken by ILO to bring Myanmar's ruling military junta (SPDC) to trial for their inaction on the call to end forced labor. If SPDC does not release the civilians arrested for filing complaints to ILO and produce a credible mechanism for dealing with forced labor, SPDC will be brought before the International Court of Justice.

43. Manzella, L. (2006, June 14). *Judge finds evidence Unocal used Burmese military despite knowing of its abuses*. Retrieved November 5, 2006, from http://www.earthrights.org/legalfeature/judge_finds_evidence_unocal_used_burmese_military_despite_knowing_of_its_abuses.html

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Gas Pipeline

This article discusses the landmark court case, Doe vs. Unocal. Unocal, a partner in the Yadana gas pipeline project in Burma, has been accused of human rights abuses—including forced labor—resulting from its use of the Burmese military for construction and security. After agreeing to compensate Burmese victims of the Yadana pipeline in 2005, Unocal sued its own insurance companies for refusing to cover the costs of the settlement. The judge in the case ruled against Unocal, citing evidence that Unocal used the Burmese military knowing that they had committed widespread human rights abuses.

44. Kairos Film (Producer), & Marty, I. (Director). (2004). *In the shadow of the Pagodas* [Documentary Film]. Switzerland: Kairosfilm.

Source: Other—Film

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This documentary, filmed on location in Myanmar, includes footage of internally displaced people who have fled forced labor, murder, and torture at the hands of the ruling junta. The film has not become available and Macro International is unable to obtain a copy of it. It does not mention forced labor in the production of specific goods.

45. Myo, M., Imamura, M., Foley, J., Robinson, N., Maung, S., Htoo, N., et al. (2003). *Entrenched: An investigative report on the systematic use of forced labor by the Burmese army in a rural area*. Washington, DC: EarthRights International. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.earthrights.org

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Army Camp Labor, Bamboo, Construction, Forest Products, Logging, Mines, Palm, Portering, Quarrying, Road Maintenance, Sentry Duty

This investigative report draws on interviews with 10 village heads in one area of eastern Burma. The purpose of the investigation was to gather data on forced labor in a conflict zone. Findings revealed that the army's use of forced labor was systematic rather than random and isolated; that is, it was highly structured, regimented, and institutionalized, involving all levels of the army, from soldiers to high-ranking officers. Orders for forced labor were issued through written documents submitted to headmen. They were also issued verbally at compulsory weekly meetings. The types of forced labor reported were as follows: demining; portering; sentry duty; maintenance of roads and army barracks; and gathering, processing, and delivering forest products, including bamboo, logs, palm, and stones.

The report concludes that the measures taken by the Burmese government to eliminate forced labor, such as Order 1/99, which criminalized forced labor, have been ineffectual. The report also offers a brief overview of ILO measures to establish an institutional

mechanism for civilians to report forced labor, which have been repeatedly thwarted by the Burmese government.

46. Parker, C. (n.d.). Forcing the issue on Myanmar labor. *Asia Times Online*. Retrieved March 30, 2007, from http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Southeast_Asia/IC01Ae01.html

    Source: News Article

    Forced Labor: Construction, Gas Pipeline, Mines, Portering, Road Construction, Supplies Delivery

    The government of Myanmar agreed to give ILO access to the country in hopes that it would quell suspicion about the use of forced labor in the country. In addition, the government released labor activists Suu Suu Nway and Aye Myint. It also agreed not to take retaliatory action against individuals who lodge forced labor complaints. Labor abuses, including forced labor, are widely rumored to occur in Burma. Military forces use forced labor for construction projects, including building roads, delivering supplies, clearing mines, and acting as porters. Forced labor has also been an issue in tapping Burma's gas reserves, as both Total France and Unocal were sued for use of forced labor on the construction of a gas pipeline in the country. Total France paid US$6.2 million in compensation to victims, even though it claimed to have no knowledge of the use of forced labor. The United States has banned the importation of products produced in Burma.

47. Shwe Gas Movement. (2006). *Supply and command: Natural gas in western Burma set to entrench military rule*. Maesot, Thailand: All Arakan Students' and Youths' Congress.

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Forest Products, Gas Pipeline, Portering, Quarrying, Rice, Sentry Duty

    The Shwe Gas Movement (SGM) is an association of concerned individuals and organizations that is seeking to raise popular awareness about the human rights abuses associated with the construction and operation of the Shwe gas pipeline in western Burma. In 2003, a "world-class deposit" was discovered off the coast of Arakan state. Since then, a consortium of Indian and Korean corporations including Daewoo Intl. (S. Korea), ONGC-Videsh (India), Gas Authority of India, and Korean Gas Corporation have been exploring the gas fields in cooperation with the ruling junta. SGM is gravely concerned that the development of the gas pipeline will lead to an increase of militarization and associated human rights abuses in the region. Already the number of battalions in the Arakan and Chin states has increased from 3 to 43, and subsequent reports of forced labor associated with the expansion of the military (construction of roads and military barracks) indicate that the incidence of forced labor is on the rise.

    Two precursors to the Shwe pipeline are the Yadana and Yetagun gas pipelines. The Yadana is currently the largest source of legal export revenue for the ruling junta, but the Shwe line would increase revenues by 150 percent—from between US$580 to 824

million per year. As shown by evidence presented in the Earth Rights 1996 report, *Total Denial*, the Yadana is a case study of human rights abuses and violations. Among a host of other abuses, the project used thousands of forced laborers to build and guard the pipelines. After years of legal battles, Total and Unocal finally agreed to pay damages; in early 2006, they compensated Burmese plaintiffs and established a fund for villagers adversely affected by the pipeline. SGM believes that the abuses surrounding the Yadana pipeline will be repeated with the development of the Shwe pipeline. From 2001 to 2005, there were numerous forced labor reports in this region. Civilians were used for the repair and construction of roads, bridges, barracks, and outposts; work in stone quarries; portering; collection of forest products; and agricultural labor such as rice harvest. Children as young as 10 were reported to be working, and villagers who tried to submit complaints to ILO have faced persecution. SGM maintains that the Shwe gas pipeline will exacerbate an already deplorable human rights situation.

48. Tai, H., Htoo, N., Nanda, K., Kher, O., MacLean, K., & Giannini, T. (2001). *More of the same: Forced labor continues in Burma (October 2000–September 2001)*. Washington, DC: EarthRights International. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.earthrights.org

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction
    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Army Camp Labor, Bananas, Cleaning, Construction, Corn, Peanut, Portering, Rice, Sesame, Sunflower

    This report presents findings from a study of forced labor in Shan state and Tennaserim. Based on 99 interviews, the study found that the incidence of forced labor was still endemic in spite of SPDC issuing Order 1/99 and Supplementary Order to Order No. 1/99, which outlawed forced labor throughout the country. Civilians in these regions were forced to labor for the military in the following sectors: portering, construction and maintenance of military camps, agricultural production (bananas, corn, sunflower, rice paddy, peanut, sesame), construction (roads, bridges, etc.), and cleaning/beautification of rural and urban areas. The report mentions children being forced by the Burmese military to work in construction and on the farms.

49. United Nations Inter-Agency Project. (2004). *Country overview paper on trafficking in persons: Myanmar final*. Yangon, Burma: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/web/05reading_rooms/Myanmar/myanmar_country_paper_final1.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Unspecified
    Trafficking: Unspecified

    This overview of the situation of trafficking in persons in Burma was submitted at a senior officials meeting of the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking, a committee that is working under the auspices of the United Nations Inter-

Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion (UNIAP). The report details various measures put in place by the Myanmar government to combat trafficking, including the establishment of government bodies and regional committees to monitor and implement laws against trafficking. The government organization overseeing trafficking issues is the Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs, which works closely with international organizations and NGOs, including the United Nations Children's Fund, Save the Children-UK, and UNIAP, to monitor the situation. The paper also lists UN conventions ratified by the government of Myanmar, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1991; the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women 1997; ILO Convention 29 1955 (on forced labor); the Slavery Convention; the Convention for the Suppression of the Trafficking in Persons and of the Exploitation of Prostitution; the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and the Smuggling of Migrants in Land, Sea, and Air 2004. It also mentions the number of arrests and prosecutions of traffickers, but provides no details about the numbers of people trafficked or specific sectors. There is no specific mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

50. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html

    Source: International Organization

    Trafficking: Unspecified

    Based on a comprehensive survey of literature and reports, this global report covers human trafficking trends and patterns worldwide. Several of the global maps and charts include Myanmar (Burma). The first series of charts classifies countries according to Incidence of Reporting (very high, high, medium, low, very low). Myanmar ranks high as an origin and transit country, and medium as a destination country. Myanmar also ranked high in the citation index as an origin and transit country.

51. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Burma: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 19, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61603.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Bamboo, Clearing Bushes, Construction, Portering, Soldiering, Thatch, Timber
    Prison Labor: Portering, Unspecified

    According to the Department of State 2005 report on human rights practices, which draws extensively on reports from ILO, forced labor is still endemic in Burma despite the various legal measures and mechanisms aimed at halting it. In 2004 and 2005, numerous forced labor cases were brought before ILO, but in many of these cases, the legal proceedings that followed lacked transparency. For instance, of the eight cases of forced

labor that were brought before ILO, only three were processed, and the four officials who were sentenced to jail terms for using forced labor later received an early release. The report also mentions the case of Su Su Way, a woman who successfully prosecuted local officials on forced labor charges, only to be sentenced to 18 months in prison in a countersuit filed by the officials.

The report states that, while forced labor incidences have declined in some regions (especially the ethnically Burman central regions), they have increased in others, such as the ethnic region of Rakhine state, where forced labor has been used to construct six new bridges. Cases of forced labor were also reported in Southern Chin state, where villagers were forcibly conscripted to build roads, cut wood, and construct buildings. Moreover, ceasefires between the Burmese army and local military resistance groups have led to an increase in forced labor, as the army requires the construction of new military facilities and infrastructure in former opposition zones. International pressure to reduce forced labor has also led to an increase in the use of forced prison laborers. Prison laborers are used as porters, among other tasks.

The report also describes the deterioration of relations between the ILO liaison office in Rangoon and the Burmese government, due largely to the latter's prosecution and intimidation of complainants to the ILO body.

52. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Forced Labor: Unspecified
Servitude: Unspecified
Slave Labor: Unspecified

The report places Burma at Tier 3 because of the high incidence of human trafficking (including both cross-border and internal) and the ruling junta's failure to implement measures to curtail trafficking. The report states that Burma is a source country for men, women, and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Persons are trafficked internally to provide labor for industrial and agricultural zones, while women and girls are trafficked from rural areas to urban centers, truck stops, fishing villages, border towns, mining, and military camps for sexual exploitation. The report further states that the Burmese government is directly involved in human trafficking. In September 2005, Burma passed an anti-trafficking law covering sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, servitude, and debt bondage. Execution of the law has not been effective, however, because the Burmese judiciary is corrupt and lacks resources and autonomy. There is no mention of forced labor used in the production of goods.

53. Weber, L. (2004, March 19). Bush campaign gear made in Burma. *Newsday*. Retrieved November 10, 2006, from http://www.commondreams.org

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Garments

This article reports on findings that official merchandise for President George W. Bush's reelection campaign were made in Myanmar even after goods from Myanmar were banned by his administration as part of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act, signed into law by Bush in 2003. One of the products, a pullover with the Bush-Cheney logo, bore a label "Made in Burma." Spalding Group, the supplier of campaign products, said that the Burma products were mistakenly included by a supplier.

54. WITNESS (Director/Producer), in association with Burma Issues. (2002). *No place to go: Internally displaced people in Burma* [Documentary film]. United States: Matisse Bustos.

Source: Other—Film

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This film includes footage of the plight of the Karen, who have been victims of human rights abuses by the military, including forced labor, displacement, executions, and torture. The film is unavailable and Macro International is unable to obtain a copy. There is no mention of forced labor used in the production of specific goods.

55. WITNESS (Director/Producer), in association with Burma Issues. (2004). *Entrenched abuse: Forced labor in Burma* [Documentary film]. United States: Matisse Bustos.

Source: Other—Film

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This documentary film includes footage of incidents of forced labor in Myanmar. The footage comes from three ethnic groups—Karen, Karenni, and Burmas—in different regions of Myanmar. The film is unavailable and Macro International is unable to obtain a copy. There is no mention of forced labor used in the production of specific goods.

56. World Organization Against Torture. (2005). *Statement on forced labour in Burma/Myanmar*. Presented at the International Labour Conference, 93rd Session Committee on the Application of Standards Sitting on Forced Labour in Burma/Myanmar (Convention 29), Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved November 8, 2006, from http://www.omct.org/base.cfm?cfid=2517172&cftoken=79892&page=article&consol=close&grp=Documents&kwrd=APP&num=5485

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Portering, Sentry Duty

This oral statement was presented at the 93rd International Labour Conference by the World Organization Against Torture (OMCT)—an international coalition of 280 human rights NGOs. The statement expresses alarm over the continued use of forced labor by the armed forces of Burma in spite of legislation criminalizing it. Because of the cruel and inhuman nature of forced labor, OMCT classifies it as a form of torture. The statement refers to recent reports from the field, which provides evidence of the military's continued use of forced labor in Shan state and Arakan state, where civilians have been forced to work in the following sectors: standing sentry, construction work, agriculture, portering, and other duties. It also mentions the continued use of child soldiers. OMCT concludes by calling upon ILO to take urgent and stringent measures to ensure that Burma realize the implementation of Convention 29.

BURUNDI: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. African Child Policy Forum. (2006). *What children and youth think—Burundi. A statistical presentation of opinions and perceptions of children and youth in Burundi*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: African Child Policy Forum-United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.africanchild forum.org/ Documents/Burundi.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report presents the main findings of the African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) poll conducted with children and youth in 2006; it states that 51 percent of the respondents were aware that traditional practices such as child bondage/forced child labor existed in the country. This information also can be found in the Burundi forced labor bibliography. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Amnesty International. (2003). *Burundi: War on civilians demands urgent action*. London: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/report 2003/ Bdi-summary-eng

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Transportation

   This report denounces the continued use of child laborers, some of whom are porters, shepherds, and cooks. Other child laborers are forced to be active combatants. Additionally, numerous girls were reportedly raped by combatants. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Amnesty International. (2003, July 15). *Burundi: War on civilians demands urgent action.* London: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://web.amnesty. org/ library/ index/engafr160092003

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Transportation

   This document discusses how Forces Nationales de Libération (FNL) orders women and children to carry loot and assist in the evacuation of the wounded. Additionally, the document discusses the use of child soldiers in combat. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

4. Amnesty International. (2004). *Burundi: Child soldiers—The challenge of demobilisation.* London: Author. Retrieved October 7, 2008, from http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/AFR16/011/2004/en/dom-AFR160112004en.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report describes the plight of child soldiers during Burundi's civil war, along with a description of efforts to demobilize them. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Bachman, S. L. (2001, September 16). Cover story: A stitch in time?: In the decade since the last United Nations Special Session on Children, the world has become painfully aware of the child labor problem. As the delegates convene again, they face the hardest question of all: Now what. [Home edition]. *Los Angeles Times,* p. MAG.10. Retrieved October 27, 2008, from Academic Search Premier Database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This news article discusses worldwide instances of child labor. In Burundi, the government army and anti-government rebels recruit children as young as age 12 in resettlement camps, where the promise of food, boots, and a uniform lures them into child soldiering. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Behn, S. (2003, May 8). Report deplores use of child soldiers; Chao cites plight of over 300,000. *Washington Times,* p. A16. Retrieved October 27, 2008, from the Academic Search Premier Database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This news article discusses the recent $13 million contribution to combat child soldiering. According to this news article, about 120,000 children age 7 to18 are involved in wars in Burundi, Congo, Rwanda, and the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Centre for Conflict Resolution. (2007). *Children and armed conflicts in Africa. Policy seminar report.* Retrieved October 6, 2008, from http://www.ccr.uct.ac.za/fileadmin/template/ccr/pdf/Vol_23-ArmedConflict.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Soldiering

This report gathers the key findings of a two-day seminar by the Centre for Conflict Resolution and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights that focuses on protecting children's rights during and after conflict in Africa—especially in the case of child soldiers. Additionally, this report discusses disarmament and demobilization programs aimed at child soldiers in Burundi. The report, however, does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers global report 2008.* Retrieved October 24, 2008, from http://www.childsoldiersglobal report.org/files/country_pdfs/Burundi.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report describes the status of efforts to eliminate the use of child soldiers in Burundi, with attention paid to legal developments and demobilization programs. This report also states that both the Burundi government and rebel forces use child soldiers. It does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Dumas, L. (2003, April). *Wounded childhood: The use of children in armed conflict in Central Africa.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 10, 2007, from

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This rapid assessment was conducted in Burundi, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Rwanda. More than 1,000 questionnaires and individual and group interviews were carried out with children in armed conflict, former child soldiers, children who were never recruited, parents of children in armed conflict, parents of former child soldiers, and parents of those who were never recruited. Two out of three present or former child soldiers surveyed said that they enrolled themselves "voluntarily," although considering poverty and lack of family or social integration, no real choice seemed to exist on their part. Child soldiers who were kidnapped or obliged to enroll are treated much more harshly and sent into combat more rapidly than those who volunteered. Living conditions are harder and relations between adult and child soldiers more violent in rebel groups than in the armed forces or militias.

   Among the child soldiers interviewed, more than half escaped of their own accord and 70 percent were above age 15 when they left the armed group. Reinsertion in families and communities is difficult and reintegration interventions should target simultaneously youth, families, and communities. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

10. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Burundi*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from the ECPAT CSEC Database.

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses a criminal network engaged in sexually exploiting school girls under age 15. According to the article, authorities raided a local church and discovered approximately 40 women and children who were being sexually exploited. The document also notes the trafficking of children for sexual exploitation; however, another document reveals that police discovered a pimping network of 70 women and 20 young girls in a *Bujumbura* bar. This document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

11. Garcia, V. (2004, April 14). *State Department reports on the use of child soldiers*. Washington, DC: Center for Defense Information. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.cdi.org/friendlyversion/printversion.cfm?documentID=2176

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Messengers, Scouting, Soldiering, Transportation, Unspecified

There were continued reports that security forces, including the Burundi Armed Forces (FAB) and rebel groups recruited, pressured, and employed child soldiers. Local NGOs reported that an estimated 4,500 children were serving as soldiers in the FAB, 2,000 in the *Gardiens de la paix,* and 3,500 in rebel groups. There were also reports that soldiers guarding refugee camps and military bases forced children to perform labor. Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that security forces routinely enlisted children as young as age 12 as *doriya* to work for the transitional government as informants, looters, lookouts, scouts, and porters. The trafficking of child soldiers by the National Council for the Defense of Democracy-Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD), and the FNL in the country was a problem. There continued to be reports that CNDD-FDD forcibly recruited children as young as age 8 in eastern DRC and Tanzania to be combatants, looters, porters, and laborers.

There were also reports of rebel forces in the provinces of *Makamba, Gitega, Muyinga, and Ruyigi* that abducted primary school-age children and teachers for forced labor, both as combatants and as camp followers or servants. *Gardiens de la paix* were also forced into military trucks and taken away to participate in military operations. According to Amnesty International, children were forced to carry supplies, fetch water, cook, march in front of troop columns, and serve as combatants. The transitional government supported public awareness campaigns and programs to prevent trafficking, and by the end of 2003, it had instituted a program for the demobilization of child soldiers. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

12. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report—2005*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/index.php OR http://www.scf.org.in/ resources/image/BURUNDI.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

Twenty-four percent of children between age 5 and 14 years are involved in child labor in Burundi. This report is a secondary source that relies on data from 2004 to 2005. It notes that there is forced labor, including the use of children by security forces (menial tasks without compensation) and armed political groups abducting girls into sexual slavery. Child soldiers and child prostitution remain a problem. Burundi is a source country for children trafficked for the purpose of forced child soldiering. The use of child soldiers was widespread in government forces and all active armed political groups, in Burundi and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Child soldiers were often not paid. Additionally, according to the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and for Social Action, there were approximately 5,000 street children by year's end. The Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People–National Liberation Forces forced rural populations to perform uncompensated labor, such as the transport of supplies and weapons, and they recruited children for labor. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

13. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, S. (2004). *Orphanhood and child vulnerability: Burundi.* Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved July 24, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/Burundi_orphans_countryreports. pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This paper discusses the effect of orphanhood on child vulnerability, measured by child labor, dropout rates, and other problems. The statistics are drawn from household survey data gathered during the 2000 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). The paper does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

14. Huebler, F. (2008). *Child labour and school attendance: Evidence from MICS and DHS surveys*. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/Child_labour_school_FHuebler_ 2008.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This paper draws on household surveys to explore factors that influence parents' decisionmaking about whether they will send their children to school or to work. Burundi is included in the analysis with reference to its 2000 MICS data. The paper does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods.

15. Human Rights Watch. (2006*). A long way from home: FNL child soldiers in Burundi*. New York: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2008, from http://hrw.org/backgrounder/africa/burundi 0606/

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report describes the problems faced by current and former rebel child soldiers in Burundi, as well as efforts to reintegrate them into society. According to the report, soldiers paid children with food in exchange for identifying FNL soldiers and transporting weapons. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Human Rights Watch. (2007, March). *Paying the price. Violations of the rights of children in detention in Burundi*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2007/burundi0307/burundi0307web.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Goat Herding, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to several orphan children interviewed, they were forced to drop out of school and leave their homes to find work after their parents died. Many became domestic workers, cattle or goat herders, or performed other types of work. Some children were lured into joining the FNL with the promise of receiving anticipated demobilization payments. While in prison, male adult prisoners often solicited sexual services from children in exchange for money, food, alcohol or drugs, and instances of rape are described by surveyed children. A youth inmate in *Muramvya* prison told HRW researchers that he often was harassed by the adult prisoners and forced to wash their clothes to avoid having problems with them. This report is based on interviews carried out by HRW with 112 children imprisoned in 10 of the 11 prisons in Burundi. Also interviewed were some parents of imprisoned children; prosecutors, judges, and prison administrators; child protection officers of United Nations Operations in Burundi, the Integrated Office of the United Nations in Burundi, and UNICEF; representatives of local NGOs; as well as another 30 children (including children detained in police lockups and communal holding cells, recently released from detention, and others held at a demobilization center for former participants of the FNL). In conjunction with the Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detained People, HRW also questioned all the 136 children incarcerated in *Mpimba* central prison in Bujumbura. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

17. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Report for the WTO general council review of trade policy of Burundi.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 7, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991217394&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Soldiering, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This report for the World Trade Organization presents a summary of labor issues in Burundi, including child labor. Burundi has ratified ILO's two main conventions dealing with child labor; but in practice, the country continues to have a serious problem with this issue. The report notes that the serious damage done to the education system by the civil war of the 1990s contributes to the child labor problem because many children do not attend school. A large majority of Burundian children work, mostly in subsistence agriculture and informal urban commerce. This document also states that children are forced to work for armed forces as combatants and as camp followers. The report does not mention the methodology used to gather data, nor does it mention specifics on goods produced from the agriculture sector.

18. International Labour Organisation. (2007). *Prévention et réinsertion des enfants impliqués dans les conflit—Volet Burundi: Etude sur les opportunités d'emploi et les offres de formation professionnelle en faveur des ex-enfants soldats* [Prevention of child recruitment and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups: Strategic framework for addressing the economic gap]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 7, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This document presents a strategic framework for addressing the economic aspects that lead to the recruitment of child soldiers and the complications associated with their reintegration into society following demobilization. There is no explicit mention of child labor in the production of goods in Burundi.

19. Ligue «ITEKA». (2007, May). *Rapport annuel sur la situation des droits de l'homme 2006.* [Annual report on the situation of human rights 2006]. Bujumbura, Burundi: ITEKA. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.ligue-iteka.africa-web.org/IMG/pdf/rapport_ODP_2006.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report describes how the head of *Rusagara* sector in *Cankuzo* province forced children as young as age 12 to participate in community work; absenteeism is punished with a fine of 500 Frs to the parents of the child. Children are recruited as child soldiers and also are subjected to sexually exploitive situations while in camps. Economic exploitation of children in urban and rural areas is a reality in the country despite the lack of statistics on the phenomenon. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

20. Mobilisation contre le travail des enfants au Burundi [Mobilization against child labor in Burundi]. (2008, June 10). *Pana.* Retrieved July 24, 2008, from http://www.arib.info/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=57&Itemid=65

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Trade

This news article reports on a Burundian government minister's speech on his country's child labor problem. The government estimates that 654,000 children work in Burundi in violation of international norms. There is no mention of the methodology upon which this estimate is based. The news article notes that the main sectors in which child labor is a problem are agriculture, domestic service, and the informal urban economy. Burundi has ratified and implemented the major international conventions dealing with child labor, and the minister calls for wider social mobilization against the problem.

21. Nizigiyimana, J. B. (2005). *Le travail des enfants: Une réalité sociale dans le milieu rural burundais*. [Child labor: A social reality in rural Burundi]. Bujumbura, Burundi: Institut de Statistiques et d'Etudes Economiques du Burundi. Retrieved July 24, 2008, from http://www-aidelf.ined.fr/colloques/Aveiro/Communications_Aveiro/Adjamagbo/T_NIZIGIYIMANA.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Lavandiers, Shopkeeping, Trade

This document gives a broad overview of the child labor issue in Burundi, including a variety of statistics drawn from the Institut de Statistiques et d'Etudes Economiques du Burundi (ISTEEBU) database, explanations of why the phenomenon is so widespread, descriptions of its various manifestations, and a discussion of the underlying causes of child labor. Overall nearly 85 percent of child laborers age 7 to 14 in Burundi are active in agriculture or animal husbandry. The document states that child labor is more prevalent in rural areas as opposed to urban areas. In urban areas, boys are employed as lavandiers, gardeners, and shopkeepers. In rural areas however, young boys participate in agricultural activities (work plowing, weeding, harvesting and guarding the fields) and livestock (specific animals are not listed).

22. Observatoire Ineza des Droits de l'Enfant au Burundi. (2008). *Guide des droits de l'enfant au Burundi* [Guide to children's rights in Burundi]. (2nd ed.). Bujumbura, Burundi: Author. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from http://www.oideb.org/pdf/guide_droits_enfant_burundi.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This extensive guide to children's rights in Burundi includes a comprehensive review of laws related to child labor in Burundi, as well as a review of the nature of the problem. On the regulatory side, Burundi's efforts to outlaw child labor are incomplete because they target the formal sector and are not fully enforced. In rural areas children are

employed in agriculture, livestock, crafts, and fishing. In urban areas, children are employed mainly in domestic service positions in small units of production and in commerce. The guide provides minimal depth in its description of the child labor problem in production sectors.

23. Observatoire Ineza des Droits de l'Enfant au Burundi. (n.d.). *Etat des lieux—Le travail des enfants.* [State of play—child labor]. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from http://www.oideb.org/pages/etat_travail.html

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Trade

    This brief document summarizes the current state of child labor laws in Burundi, as well as the main characteristics of the country's child labor problem. It lists some of the activities in which child workers are engaged but does not go into significant details.

24. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Burundi.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from www.protectionproject.org/human_ rights_reports/ report_documents/burundi.Doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Soldiering, Sexual Exploitation

    This report discusses the human trafficking issue as it relates to Burundi. Although most traffickers take children out of the country, some children have been smuggled into Burundi to become child soldiers. Burundian youth are active in prostitution, as well. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Republic of Burundi. (2006). *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper—PRSP*. Retrieved September 4, 2008, from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/ Burundi_PRSP(Sept-2006).pdf

    Source: Government—Republic of Burundi

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    Burundi's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) notes the challenges faced by children in the economic arena. From June 2006, at least 3,000 child soldiers have been demobilized. The data also indicate that 24 percent of boys and 27 percent of girls work more than four hours per day, with the numbers increasing to 36 percent and 40 percent. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

26. Terre des Hommes. (2007). Une perspective pour les enfants exclus [A vision for excluded children]. *Info-Burundi.* Lausanne, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.tdh.ch/website/doc_dnld.nsf/bf25ab0f47ba5dd785256499006b15a4/df1baf758180c16ac125714c004e1f1c/$FILE/Infopage_Burundi_06_fr.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document provides a description of the youth development activities in Burundi. It quotes United Nations estimates that 24 percent of children age 5 to 14 are child laborers—street children in particular. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

27. United Nations Children's Fund. (2001, March). *Enquête Nationale d'évaluation des conditions de vie de l'enfant et de la femme au Burundi (ENECEF-BURUNDI 2000)* [Survey national assessment of living conditions of children and women in Burundi]. [Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey]. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/burundi.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This major survey, produced by UNICEF in collaboration with the government of Burundi and its statistics bureau, ISTEEBU, notes that more than 2 percent of children between age 5 and 14 have salaried jobs. Nearly 79 percent of children participate in household labor for up to 4 hours per day, while just over 2 percent perform this work for more than 4 hours. The document provides some additional statistics about children's activities in the labor market and notes that children in rural areas work more than those in urban areas.

    The document is based on a survey of 4,500 households, carefully selected to ensure statistically significant results with a 5 percent margin of error. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. United Nations Children's Fund. (2004). *Revised country programme document: Burundi*. UN Document E/ICEF/2004/P/L.2/Rev.1. Retrieved October 7, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/2004-PL2Rev1_Burundi.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Mining, Soldiering

    This update on UNICEF's activities in Burundi mentions several aspects of the agency's work that are related to child labor, including efforts to support the demobilization of child soldiers and to get children back into school. The report states that children work on

plantations, in construction and mining; however, the report does not specify the crops or goods produced in the agricultural sector.

29. United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Economic and Social Council. (2001, March 19). *Human rights situation in Burundi—Report of the Special Rapporteur*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G01/119/03/PDF/G0111903.pdf?OpenElement

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Messengers, Soldiering, Unspecified

    This document states that in rural areas, children under age 16 carry out heavy manual labor and subsistence agricultural work on the family farm during the day and during the school year. Many children also work at night in the informal sector, although this is forbidden by law. Children under age 18 are being forcefully enlisted into the military and armed groups, where they do compulsory labor and work as messengers. Young boys are given orders to carry looted goods. This document does not discuss methodological approaches.

    This information also is found in the Burundi Forced Labor bibliography.

30. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006, April). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This document states that children and girls are exploited for unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation. It does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

31. United Nations Security Council. (2007, November 28). *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Burundi.* UN Document S/2007/686. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/{65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9}/CAC%20S2007% 20686.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report focuses on the period, September 2006 to August 2007, describing progress made to improve the plight of Burundi's children, especially regarding their use as child soldiers by the remaining rebel group. This report notes that child recruitment by the FNL increased during this period. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

32. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Burundi: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 6, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100469.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Child Trafficking: Soldiering, Sexual Exploitation

    The 2007 version of this annual State Department report on human rights in Burundi notes that child labor remains a major problem, even as progress has been made in reintegrating former child soldiers. Some 3,000 child soldiers were demobilized between 2004 and December 2007. The Ministry of Defense began disciplining soldiers for using children to perform menial tasks in military camps, although enforcement has been incomplete.

    Among children of secondary school age, only 10 percent of girls and 14 percent of boys actually attend school. Most children work at some time during the year, generally in agriculture, the informal sector, or at the household level. There is also an estimated 400,000 children who work in mining and brick making (the original source information report can be found in the 2004 UNICEF report cited earlier).

    The trafficking of children, especially by rebel groups and for sexual exploitation, is a significant problem; the National Police's Brigade for the Protection of Minors is poorly resourced and is confined to *Bujumbura.* The Ministry of Labor is in charge of enforcing child labor laws, but it suffers from a shortage of labor inspectors.

33. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 4, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/ 105387.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This report focuses on the problem of child soldiers in Burundi, which is a Tier 2 Watch List country. It notes that a small number of children are trafficked domestically for sexual exploitation or domestic servitude, but not in an organized fashion. Additionally, this source notes that parents encourage girls to enter prostitution. Children also perform manual labor for soldiers. The report notes weaknesses in the government's efforts to stop trafficking in children by the last remaining rebel group, although the report acknowledges that the government is making some efforts to stop the trafficking. The report calls for further development of these efforts. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

34. U.S. to spend $13 million on former child soldiers. (2003, May). *Community Action, 18*(10), 3. Retrieved October 27, 2008, from the Academic Search Premier database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This news article announces that the United States will dedicate US$13 million to humanitarian projects aimed at rehabilitating child soldiers in Burundi, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Colombia. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

35. Uvin, P. (2007a). *Ex-combatants in Burundi: Why they joined, why they left, how they fared* (Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program Working Paper No. 3). Washington, DC: The World Bank. Retrieved October 7, 2008, from http://www.mdrp.org/ PDFs/DRP_Working_Paper3.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Portering, Soldiering

    This document, based on hundreds of interviews in Burundi, provides an extensive review of the challenges of demobilizing and reintegrating child soldiers and other combatants in post-war Burundi. The document also mentions that children are used as porters. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

36. Uvin, P. (2007b). Human security in Burundi: The view from below (by youth). *African Security Review,* 16(2). Retrieved October 24, 2008, from http://www. iss.org.za/ dynamic/administration/file_manager/file_links/16_2UVIN.PDF?link_id=14&slink_id=4752&link_type=12&slink_type=23&tmpl_id=3

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article reports on the author's interviews with hundreds of Burundians about peace in their country. Although the methodology involves original research and interviews, the author does not specify an exact number of interviewees. However, many of the interviewees were youth, and as the author notes, all sides preferred to use children as soldiers during the war. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

37. Watch List on Children and Armed Conflict. (2002, May). *Burundi*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.watchlist.org/reports/files/burundi.report.php

    Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report estimates that between 14,000 and 16,000 child soldiers are in government and opposition armed forces. Although there is minimal evidence, the report also notes child trafficking and child labor practices in Burundi. Girls often work in the fields and collect water, while boys have the opportunity for schooling. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

BURUNDI: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2003a). *Burundi: War on civilians demands urgent action*. London: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/report2003/Bdi-summary-eng

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Portering, Transportation
   Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Transportation

   This report denounces continued to use children, some as porters, shepherds and cooks, and others as active combatants. Also, numerous girls were reportedly raped by combatants. The report does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Amnesty International. (2003b, July 15). *Burundi: War on civilians demands urgent action*. London: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engafr160092003

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Soldiering, Transportation

   According to the document, the Forces Nationales de Libération (FNL) forced women and children to carry loot and assist in the evacuation of the wounded, in addition to using child soldiers and abducted civilians. This document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Dolgopol, U. (2006, July). Women and peace building. *Australian Feminist Studies, 21*(50), 257-273. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from the EBSCOhost database.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Slavery: Unspecified
   Adult Trafficking: Soldiering
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Transportation

   This journal article presents criticisms on the recent approaches to conflict management and peace negotiations in Burundi, which caused the displacement of many women as well as an increase in prostitution. It does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

4. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Burundi*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from the ECPAT International CSEC database.

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   A criminal network engaged in child trafficking as well as sexually exploiting school girls under age 15 (for pornography and prostitution) was discovered in June. According to the report, authorities raided a local evangelical church and discovered approximately 40 women and children who were being sexually exploited. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Garcia, V. (2004, April 14). *State Department reports on the use of child soldiers*. Washington, DC: Center for Defense Information. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.cdi.org/friendlyversion/printversion.cfm?documentID=2176

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Soldiering, Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

   There continue to be reports that security forces—including the Burundi Armed Forces and rebel groups—recruited, pressured, trafficked, and employed both adults and child soldiers for scouting, portering, committing violent crimes, transportation activities (including *doriya*), and in some cases, domestic labor. The report does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Human Rights Watch. (2003, December). *Everyday victims: Civilians in the Burundian war* (Vol. 15, No. 20-A). New York: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/burundi1203/

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Collection (Water and Firewood), Domestic Labor, Guides, Portering, Soldiering, Transportation

   Rebels and Burundian army soldiers forced civilians to work for them without pay, often as porters or guides in combat areas. Soldiers frequently required services such as collecting firewood, fetching water, or transporting supplies or their loot. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Human Rights Watch. (2007, March). *Paying the price. Violations of the rights of children in detention in Burundi* (Vol. 19, No. 4-A). New York: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2007/burundi0307/burundi0307web.pdf

   Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Goat Herding, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to several orphan children interviewed, they were forced to drop out of school and leave their homes to find work after their parents died. Many became domestic workers, cattle or goat herders, or performed other types of work. While in prison, male adult prisoners often solicited sexual services from children in exchange for money, food, alcohol or drugs, and instances of rape are described by surveyed children. This report is based on interviews carried out by Human Rights Watch with 112 children imprisoned in 10 of the 11 prisons in Burundi. They also interviewed some parents of imprisoned children; prosecutors, judges, and prison administrators; child protection officers of United Nations Operations in Burundi, Integrated Office of the United Nations in Burundi, and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); representatives of local NGOs; as well as another 30 children (including children detained in police lockups and communal holding cells, those recently released from detention, and others held at a demobilization center for former participants of the FNL. In conjunction with the Association Burundaise pour la Protection des Droits Humains [Burundian Association for the Protection of Human Rights and Detained People], HRW also questioned all the 136 children incarcerated in Mpimba central prison in *Bujumbura*. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Human trafficking. (2005, August). *Africa Research Bulletin: Political, Social & Cultural Series, 42*(8), 16342. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/toc/arbp/42/8

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Forced Adult Labor: Soldiering
   Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This document reports on the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) nine-month baseline research program on human trafficking in East Africa. The study was carried out in Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Individuals across gender and age groups are reported to be forced into combat. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003, April 1). *Report for the WTO General Council review of trade policies of Burundi*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991217394&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Adult Labor: Recruitment, Unspecified

   Compliance with all eight of the core ILO labor conventions—which Burundi has ratified—is problematic, as illustrated by restrictions of trade union rights and problems with discrimination, child labor, and forced labor. Children are recruited and forced to

work as soldiers. Forced labor of civilians occurs too, by the army and rebel groups, and includes the abduction of children for forced labor as combatants and camp followers. This report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour. International Labour Conference, 93rd Session, Report I (B)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 11, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.GLOBALREPORTDETAILS?var_language=EN&var_PublicationsID=5282&var_ReportType=Report

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
    Trafficking: Unspecified

    Included in this report are results from an encounter of trade unionists from Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) held in Yaoundé, Cameroon in 2004 (Séminaire sur les normes internationales du travail et les procédures constitutionnelles, November 29 to December 1). According to this group, the main features of contemporary forced labor in this region include: slavery and abductions; debt slavery; forced domestic labor; commercial sexual exploitation; forced overtime under threat of dismissal; unpaid compulsory labor for public servants; trafficking in persons; and possible forced labor abuses faced by internal adult migrants working in the informal rural and urban economies. More information on labor arrangements in commercial agriculture and in the informal economy is needed to assess whether forced labor and debt bondage exist, keeping in mind the heightened vulnerability of migrant workers. The report does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods in Burundi.

11. Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Hommes (ITEKA). (2004, April). *Burundi: Une lueur d'espoir malgré l'évolution mitigée du processus de paix* [Burundi: A glimmer of hope despite mixed developments in the peace process]. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.ligue-iteka.africa-web.org/IMG/pdf/rapport_ODP_2003.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Portering
    Forced Adult Labor: Cattle Herding, Collection (Water and Firewood), Digging, Portering, Transportation
    Forced Child Labor: Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor

    Both rebel groups and the military required civilians of all ages to collect water and cut wood, wash clothes, dig trenches, build dwellings, look after cattle, and transport ammunition, supplies, loot, corpses, or the wounded. The economic exploitation of out-of-school children by their own parents borders on servitude. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Ligue Burundaise des Droits de l'Hommes (ITEKA). (2005). *Rapport annuel sur la situation des droits de l'homme 2004* [Annual report on the situation of human rights 2004]. Bujumbura, Burundi: ITEKA. Retrieved October 10, 2007, http://www.ligue-iteka.africa-web.org/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=36

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Animal Husbandry, Construction, Collection (Ransoms, Wood and Water), Domestic Labor, Portering, Transportation, Washing
    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

    This report describes how civilians continue to perform work for government and rebel armed forces, particularly in the conflict areas. The tasks performed include transport of ammunition and food, construction, collection of wood and water, cooking, washing, looking after domestic animals, and collecting ransoms from the population. A group of militias in the *Bujumbura* Rural Province are reported to force the population into performing certain jobs such as collecting wood and doing domestic work. The report does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Rackley, E. B. (2004, November). Burundi: The impact of small arms and armed violence on women. UNDP—Small Arms Reduction Programme for the Great Lakes Region (SARP). Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.smallarmsnet.org/issues/regions/burundiwomensalw.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Transportation
    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Transportation

    This study documents women's experiences with armed conflict. For the study over 65 groups of working women in 8 of Burundi's 16 provinces were interviewed. The research team found no evidence of active female participation in combat operations, clandestine gun trafficking, armed banditry, or robbery. However, abductions of women and children were common during the 10 years of conflict; women were also forced to cook, draw water, bear children, and transport supplies for various armed groups. The study describes the situation of street children as well as women and girls who prostitute themselves for economic survival and its consequences. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

14. United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Economic and Social Council. (2001, March 19). *Human rights situation in Burundi—Report of the Special Rapporteur*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G01/119/03/PDF/G0111903.pdf?OpenElement

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Messengers, Soldiering, Unspecified
    Forced Labor: Unspecified

The "Special Rapporteur" was informed that civilians are being subjected to forced and degrading labor by the military and armed groups; members of the armed forces allegedly forced people from the outlying areas of *Bujumbura* (200 people from *Buterere*, 68 from *Gihosha*, 58 from *Kinama*, and 54 from *Cibitoke*) to undertake forced labor in *Tenga*, a combat area that was probably mined. However, no further details are provided regarding the type of forced labor. In rural areas, children under age 16 carry out heavy manual labor and subsistence agricultural work on the family farm in the daytime and during the school year. Many children also work at night in the informal sector, although this is forbidden by law. Children under 18 are being forcefully enlisted into the military and armed groups, where they do compulsory labor and work as messengers. Young boys were also ordered to carry looted goods. This document does not mention specific goods produced in the agriculture sector.

15. United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Economic and Social Council. (2004, March 7). *Report on the human rights situation in Burundi—Report submitted by the Special Rapporteur*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G02/113/04/PDF/G0211304.pdf?OpenElement

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Soldiering

    Many civilians are said to have been forced, under threat of punishment, to serve in the "self-defense" program titled *Gardiens de la paix* for unspecified periods of time. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

16. United Nations General Assembly. (2001, October 17). *Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/583/84/PDF/N0158384.pdf?OpenElement

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    According to this report, internally displaced persons in Burundi endured many acts of violence and abuse and were subjected to forced labor by the military. The report does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

17. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006, April). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Incidence of reporting of human trafficking in Burundi is low as a country of origin, very low as a destination country (for persons from the DRC), Rwanda, and Tanzania), and non-existent as a transit country. Nonetheless, reporting of human trafficking may vary regardless of the actual severity of trafficking in persons. Persons trafficked out of the country are sent to the DRC, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, and other European countries. Victims are mostly children and girls, and both are trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

18. United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. (2007, May 30). Burundi must seize present opportunity for peace, justice, development, human rights chief tells Peace building Commission. PBC/13. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/pbc13.doc.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Labor: Unspecified

    In her address to the Peacebuilding Commission, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights urges the Burundi government to abolish all forms of discrimination—especially practices of bonded labor against the minority *Batwa* ethnic group living throughout the country. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2006, March 8). *Burundi: Country report on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2004/41591.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Transportation, Unspecified

    During 2005, there were reports that the military and the FNL continued to use persons, including children, to perform menial tasks or to transport supplies and weapons without compensation. Approximately 640,000 children in the country had been forced to work. Children were obliged by custom and economic necessity to participate in subsistence agriculture, family-based enterprises, and the informal sector. Child labor also existed in the mining and brick making industries. Some children worked at night in the informal sector. The use of child soldiers and child prostitution continued to be a problem. Burundian children were trafficked for the purpose of forced soldiering, and there were reports of coerced sexual exploitation of women by both government and rebel forces. During 2005, international organizations, NGOs, and labor unions engaged in a campaign to demobilize child soldiers and to change the law during the year to raise the minimum age for workers from 16 to 18. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Burundi: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78722.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Portering, Unspecified

This report found that 640,000 children in the country had been forced to work. Children were obliged by custom and economic necessity to participate in subsistence agriculture, family-based enterprises, and the informal sector. Security forces no longer used children as soldiers for combat. However, Human Rights Watch (HRW) and other sources reported that the military still used children as spies and porters to perform other menial tasks, and they required that child soldiers with the FNL carry munitions and assist in locating FNL combatants and supporters. The FNL continued to use, recruit, and traffic child soldiers, although in fewer numbers than in previous years. The FNL forced rural populations to perform uncompensated labor, such as the transport of supplies and weapons. Child prostitution continued to be a problem. During 2006 children were trafficked for the purpose of forced labor and child soldiering. In December 2006, in the *Makamba* Province town of *Vugizo*, police arrested a mother for selling her 5-year-old daughter, yet the buyer and the seller were released because the country had no law specifically prohibiting trafficking in persons. Some women alleged that they had been promised jobs elsewhere, taken against their will, and sexually abused. Unlike in the previous year, there were no reports of government soldiers or rebel combatants sexually exploiting women. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, internally displaced persons in camps sometimes were required to perform labor for soldiers without compensation.

The government supported public awareness campaigns and programs to prevent trafficking. A project sponsored by the government and UNICEF demobilized approximately 3,000 child soldiers from the government security forces as well as from former rebel groups during the year. Also that year, the Ministry of Defense instructed military officers to punish soldiers who forced children to perform menial tasks. The Ministry of Labor enforced labor laws only when a complaint was filed, at least in part due to lack of labor inspectors. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

CAMBODIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking. (2003). *Gender, human trafficking and the criminal justice system in Cambodia*. Canberra, Australia: Australian Agency for International Development. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_regional_cooperation_to_prevent_people_trafficking_2004_4.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Begging

   The report examines human trafficking, gender, and the criminal justice system in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Kandal, Cambodia. According to the report, the main reasons for human trafficking is the sex industry; begging; selling flowers; forced or exploited labor; baby buying and child trafficking for adoption. It is estimated that 14,000 women are working as prostitutes throughout Cambodia, and 15.5 percent are minors. It is, however, uncertain how many were trafficked into sexual exploitation. Women, men, and children are also trafficked for unspecified forms of forced or exploited labor. Forced child labor is also found among child beggars in Cambodia who originate from rural areas and who are lured to cities such as Poipet. The three regions in Cambodia that are considered main trafficking routes are the Northwestern Banteay Meanchey province, the Southwestern province of Koh Kong (which both border Thailand) and Svay Rieng (which borders Vietnam). The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

1. Blagbrough, J., & Matsuno, A. (2005). *Child domestic labour in South-East and East Asia: Emerging good practices to combat it*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2179

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This report discusses the situation of child domestic laborers in Cambodia and other Southeast Asian and East Asian countries. Additionally, the report briefly notes the national plan, "Support to the Cambodian National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour: A Time-Bound Approach," which was developed since 2003 to combat child domestic labor abuse in Cambodia. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Brown, E. (2007a). *Out of sight, out of mind? Child domestic workers and patterns of trafficking in Cambodia*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/CDW%20report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This report is part of the Mapping of Internal Trafficking Research Project, which has been conducted in conjunction with the Trafficking Prevention and Victim Protection Project by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The report explores the issue of child trafficking in domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation. Girls trafficked into work as domestic laborers can end up in situations of debt bondage according to the report. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Brown, E. (2007b). *The ties that bind; migration and trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation in Cambodia*. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pbnAS/cache/offonce?entryId=14573

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This IOM report presents research and findings on trafficking of women and girls within Cambodia for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Cambodian children's salt field ordeals. (2005, May 13). *BBC News*. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/4541623.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Construction, Fishing, Manufacturing, Salt, Service Industries, Trade

   This news article discusses child labor in Cambodia, specifically in salt production. The total number of children working in Cambodia is estimated at 1.5 million, which represents 25 percent of all Cambodian children. Seven of the brothers and sisters featured in the article work in the salt fields in order to help their family, and some attend school from one to three hours per day. The article also notes that child labor can be found in agriculture, brick making, construction, fishing, manufacturing, trade, and service industries.

5. Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre. (2005). *Trafficking of Cambodian women and children: Report of the fact-finding in Malaysia*. Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/cwcc_trafficking_of_cambodian_women_and_children_20060117.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report was prepared by the Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre in order to determine the conditions and problems of the trafficking of Cambodian women and girls into Malaysia and Singapore. The purpose of trafficking is for unspecified forms of forced labor, sexual exploitation, domestic work, and begging. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Chab Dai Coalition. (2006). *At what price, honour? Research into domestic trafficking of Vietnamese (girl) children for sexual exploitation, from urban slums in Phnom Penh, Cambodia*. Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.notrafficking.org/content/pdf/pages%20140%20from%20at%20what%20price,%20honour.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report explores the issues of human trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children in Cambodia. The report notes that many Vietnamese girls are trafficked into the country for commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Global monitoring report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children.* Bangkok, Thailand: Saladaeng Printing Co. Ltd. Retrieved April 28, 2008, from http://www.endexploitation.org/resources/2006_ECPAT_Global_Monitoring_Report_cambodia.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Bonded Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report concentrates on the use of children in the commercial sex industry in Cambodia. Children work as prostitutes, particularly in tourist areas such as Phnom Penh, Sinhanoukville, and Siem Reap. Sometimes, children working in this sector are held in conditions of bonded labor. The document also notes that Vietnamese children are typically trafficked into Cambodia for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). New Delhi, India: Author. *Cambodia*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/CAMBODIA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Bricks, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fish Processing, Plywood, Rubber, Salt, Street Vending
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   According to the factsheet, the total child population of Cambodia is 5,504,940 and child trafficking rates in Cambodia are very high. The Cambodian National Institute of Statistics estimates that 44.8 percent of Cambodia's children between the ages of 5 and 16 are working. Among the sectors children work in are agriculture, brick and plywood factories, rubber plantations, fish processing, salt production, and street vending. In addition, it is estimated that about 27,950 children between the ages of 7 and 17 are engaged in domestic labor in Phnom Penh. However, Cambodian children are often recruited for illicit enterprises such as trafficking drugs from Poipet to Phnom Penh, and it is estimated that there are 80,000 to 100,000 sex slaves and prostitutes in Cambodia. Of that group, 30 to 35 percent are children. Approximately 70 to 80 percent of the sex slaves under 16 are from Vietnam.

9. Guarcello, L., Kovrova, I., & Rosati F. C. (2007). *Child labour as a response to shocks: Evidence from Cambodian villages*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved January 9, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/cgi-bin/ucw/Publications/Main.sql?come=report_research.sql

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture

   This report seeks to examine the impact of shocks (crop failure, drought, flooding) on a household's decisions about child labor using Cambodia as a case study. Data were collected from the Cambodia Socio Economic Survey focusing on 2003–2004. The report notes that Cambodian children work in agriculture and uses that sector as part of its analysis, but the report does not discuss the tasks children perform. According to the research, crop failure was the only shock that had an impact on children's work.

10. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *World report 2006*. New York: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/cambod12269.htm

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report briefly mentions that government officials and police are complicit in the trafficking of children in Cambodia. Specific industries are not highlighted and there is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

11. HumanTrafficking.org. (n.d.). *Cambodia*. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/cambodia

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This web page notes that Cambodia is a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking. Children are trafficked to Cambodia—mainly to Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, and Sihanouk Ville—for commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document states that Vietnamese children are trafficked to Cambodia for sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *The end of child labour: Together we can do it! Cambodia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 9, 2008, from http://216.239.59.104/search?q=cache:xQGQbq0IcU0J:www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do%3Bjsessionid%3D0a038009ceebf1da7a759e74205839cfe76e9206e70.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy%3Ftype%3Ddocument%26id%3D2719+The+End+of+Child+labour:+Together+We+Can+Do+It!+Cambodia&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document briefly reviews the activities in Cambodia on World Day Against Child Labour. While the document does not mention specific sectors that utilize child labor, it does highlight several organizations and efforts in the country to decrease the use of child labor. Included among these were the launch of ILO Convention 182 by the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training in Cambodia and the launch of the Civil Society Network Against Child Labour involving ILO and grantees of the U.S. Department of Labor. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *The end of child labour: Within reach*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc95/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Rubber, Salt

This global report provides information on child labor worldwide. The report examines initiatives taken by international actors to eliminate child labor. A study by the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour looked at the links of time, work, and safety in a group of countries, including Cambodia. The findings demonstrated a relationship between additional working time and increased injury or illness. Time Bound Programmes (TBP) intend to assist countries in implementing the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). In 2002, the government of Cambodia made a national plan to address child domestic labor, and in 2004, Cambodia adopted the TBP approach. Child labor monitoring has been mainstreamed within the Cambodian government, increasing scrutiny on the industries of salt, fishing, and rubber.

15. International Labour Organization. (2007). *Hazardous child domestic work: A briefing sheet*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from http://209.85.173.104/search?q=cache:UUI1nyIXQNsJ:www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do%3Bjsessionid%3D0a038009ceb20b73aca71a54788868bce780e9f6d77.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaKbND3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbNuLa3iSbxyM8OehOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy%3Ftype%3Ddocument%26id%3D4044+%22Investigating+the+worst+forms+of+child+labour+:+a+synthesis+report+of+selected+rapid+assessment+and+national+reports%22&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=us&client=firefox-a

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report indicates that, in Cambodia's capital city of Phnom Penh, one out of every 10 children is a domestic worker. Phnom Penh's child population is estimated to be about 27,950. Of child domestic workers, 41.4 percent are boys and 58.6 percent are girls. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Good practices and lessons learnt in combating hazardous work in child labour*. Phnom Pehn, Cambodia: Author. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/library/download/pub05-12.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Brick Making, Fish Processing, Garments, Rubber, Salt, Shoes, Shrimp Processing

This report is based upon projects funded by the International Labour Organization (ILO) that works to combat exploitive and hazardous child labor practices. Three basic interventions have been undertaken during the project in order to combat child labor, which includes awareness raising, advocacy, and sensitizing. The project intervention

intends to remove children from child labor and place them within non-formal education and community learning centers before reintegration in formal education environments. Under the program, vocational skills training is also available.

Child labor in Cambodia is used in salt production at Kampot; fish and shrimp processing at Sihanoukville; and in rubber plantations at Kampong Cham. Other child labor includes garment production, shoe making, and brick making. According to the report, child labor exists due to poverty and the need for additional income for the family. One program created to address child labor used small loans called "seeds," which were given to families for the creation of small businesses. Another program provided vocation training to children, resulting in the securing of jobs in garment factories. In the area of Kampot province, 48 children completed their training and have been working in sewing, hairdressing, and motor repair. In the region of Kampong Cham, 19 children who completed their training are working in garment factories.

17. Kane, J. (2005). *Combating child labour in Asia and the Pacific: Progress and challenges*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/14arm/download/combating.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Charcoal Burning, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Entertainment, Fish Processing, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Portering, Retail, Rubber, Salt, Service Industries, Shrimp Processing
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report was prepared by ILO and explores child labor in the Asia-Pacific region. According to a 2001 Cambodian Child Labour Survey, 2.276 million children are engaged in child labor, of which over 50 percent are between ages 5 to 17, and about 80 percent of those working children live in rural areas. The majority of Cambodia's working children have jobs in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing (72.7 percent); wholesale and retail trade (16 percent); community, social, and personal services (2.3 percent); and other sectors (2.7 percent). Other sectors where children work include the brick industry, logging, charcoal burning, child domestic labor, drug trafficking, fish and shrimp processing, rubber plantations, salt, and entertainment. The document also notes that children are the victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

The government of Cambodia has begun implementing a TBP in order to protect child laborers at risk of exploitation. Those projects include combating child labor in hazardous work, such as salt production, fish and shrimp processing, and rubber plantation work. In Cambodia, the TBP from 2002 to 2008 withdrew 7,270 children from the worst forms of child labor; including domestic labor, fishing, brick making, salt production, rubber plantations, and work as porters. Cambodia has also undertaken a national plan of action aimed at combating exploitive child labor. Already, the industries of fishing, salt and rubber manufacturing, mining, prostitution, and portering have been deemed illegal for

child labor. According to the report, Cambodia has ratified ILO Convention 138 in 1999; however, Cambodia's government still has not ratified ILO Convention 182.

18. My life as a child prostitute. (2007, March 27). *BBC News*. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/this_world/6422729.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This news article describes how a young Cambodian girl was trafficked into sexual exploitation in Phnom Penh. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

19. Pinheiro, P. S. (2006). *World report on violence against children*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Secretary General's Study on Violence Against Children. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.violencestudy.org/a553

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The section of the report dedicated to child work reviews child labor worldwide. However, Cambodia is only briefly mentioned and it is to note the activities of a local nongovernmental organization (NGO) that is reaching out to child laborers. The NGO provides cards with photographs of celebrities on the front and numbers and locations for assistance on the back. The cards were handed out in public places to vulnerable children and others. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Cambodia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/programs/tpp/asia_pacific.htm

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Garments, Portering, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Garments, Portering, Sexual Exploitation

    This report states that child trafficking of Cambodians occurs. Internal trafficking is also common within the country and, while children are mostly trafficked for participation in the commercial sex industry, those children also work in the garment industry, in begging, in construction, as domestic labors, and as porters. The document is based on a literature review of relevant materials.

21. Rivers, D. (26, January 2007). Girl, 6, embodies Cambodia's sex industry. *CNN.com.* Retrieved December 13, 2007, from http://www.cnn.com/2007/WORLD/asiapcf/01/23/sex.workers/index.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This news article highlights stories of young girls who were sold into sexual exploitation and the psychological trauma and physical abuse they have endured. The article emphasizes Cambodia, but does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. Understanding Children's Work. (2006). *Children's work in Cambodia: A challenge for growth and poverty reduction*. Rome: Author. Retrieved January 9, 2008, from http://www.ucwproject.org/cgibin/ucw/Publications/Main.sql?come=scheda_country_studies.sql&idcountry=36

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Brick Making, Coal Mining, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Garments, Gem Mining, Manufacturing, Rubber, Salt, Service Industries, Shoes, Stone Crushing, Tobacco, Trade

    This report examines the extent to which child labour exists in Cambodia and its overall negative impact on the well-being of children. According to the report, approximately 75 percent of child workers are in the agricultural sector (no specific crops mentioned), followed by 15 percent in commerce, five percent in manufacturing, and 2 percent in services. The report says the majority of children (90 percent) who worked did so for their families as unpaid laborers, followed by 7 percent as day laborers. Manufactured goods mentioned include garments and shoes. Domestic work was also common for children. The report says 79,839 children are active in the fishing industry between the ages of 7 and 17. There are three categories for children working in fishing: children who work with their families and are unpaid; daily paid laborers; and children who catch fish and sell them directly. Tables in the report indicate that child labor is also found in portering, garbage collection, rubber plantations, tobacco farming, brick making, salt production, handicrafts, stone crushing, gem mining, coal mining, and begging.

    The government of Cambodia has taken steps to combat child labor by signing the UN Convention on the rights of the Child in 1992, ratifying ILO Convention 138 in 1999, and ratifying ILO Convention 182 in 2005.

23. Understanding Children's Work. (2007). *Measuring child labour: Discussion note for country consultation in Cambodia*. Rome: Author. Retrieved January 9, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/ICLS_note_Cambodia_17march2007.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This report provides statistical measurements focused on examining children's productive activity and measuring child labor according to age groups. Out of children who work in economic activities, the average child works 22 hours per week, whereas children who work in non-economic activities work an average of nine hours per week. Children engaged in non-economic activities work with family or are engaged in an agricultural activity. Children engaged in an agricultural activity make up the highest percentage of children working in Cambodia, with 76.1 percent. Cambodian children engage in three types of agricultural activities: subsistence farming, plantation, and commercial. Additionally, many Cambodian children work as domestic laborers.

24. United Nations Children's Fund UK. (2005). *End child exploitation: Child labour today*. London: Author. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=5194&flag=report

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garbage Collection
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report explores the worst forms of child labor worldwide and it highlights two stories of Cambodian children. The stories include the ordeal of a girl who, at the age of 15, was abducted and forced into prostitution in the southern port city of Sihanoukville. The second story tells of how impoverished children collect garbage that they can later sell or use, from a large garbage dump outside of Phnom Penh. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

25. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Cambodia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78769.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Forestry, Service Industries, Trade, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

According to the report, children in Cambodia work in agriculture or forestry (71 percent); trade or service industries (21 percent); or unspecified production activities (7 percent). The report estimates that 53 percent of Cambodian children age 5 to 17 are employed. In addition, children are trafficked to and through Cambodia for commercial sexual exploitation. Despite forced labor being outlawed by Cambodia's Constitution, children were still involved in forced commercial sexual exploitation. Vietnam is listed as a sending country.

Per the law, the minimum age for work is 15—18 for involvement in hazardous work. Children between the ages of 12 and 15 can work if it is not strenuous and does not interfere with their schooling.

26. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report—Cambodia*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this report, Cambodia is a source, transit, and destination country for children trafficked for sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor. Internal trafficking of children for sexual exploitation also occurs from rural to urban areas. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

CAMBODIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Action Aid International Vietnam. (2005). Synthesis report: *The trafficking of Vietnamese women and children*. Ha Noi, Vietnam: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/actaid06_trafficking_f_vwnchi_061106.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report, prepared by Action Aid International Vietnam, examines Vietnamese women and who are sexually exploited in three different provinces of Cambodia. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking. (2003). *Gender, human trafficking and the criminal justice system in Cambodia*. Canberra, Australia: Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_regional_cooperation_to_prevent_people_trafficking_2004_4.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fish Processing, Garments, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
   Forced Child Labor: Begging

   This report explores the themes of human trafficking, gender, and the criminal justice system in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Kandal, Cambodia. According to the report, men and women are trafficked for a variety of labor purposes, including agriculture, begging, construction, domestic labor, fish processing, garment factories, sexual exploitation, and trade. Forced child labor in begging also occurs in Cambodia, with children from rural areas being lured to cities such as Poipet to engage in this form of labor. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods in Cambodia. Information for this report was gathered through interviews with key informants in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Kandal. Key stakeholders included government officials, law enforcement personnel, trafficking victims, and nongovernmental organization representatives.

3. Brown, E. (2007). *Out of sight, out of mind? Child domestic workers and patterns of trafficking in Cambodia*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/CDW%20report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor

This report primarily discusses child domestic laborers, some of whom work in debt bondage. However, it does note that women are trafficked to Cambodia for work in commercial sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Chab Dai Coalition. (2006). At what price, honour? Research into domestic trafficking of Vietnamese (girl) children for sexual exploitation, from urban slums in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Phnom Penh, Cambodia: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.no-trafficking.org/content/pdf/pages%201-0%20from%20at%20what%20price,%20honour.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report explores the issues of human trafficking and sexual exploitation of women in Cambodia. It notes that a large portion of the trafficked women are from Vietnam. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Chew, L. (2003). *Programme consultation meeting on the protection of domestic workers against the threat of forced labour and trafficking*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Anti-Slavery%20domestic%20workers%20discussion%20paper%200203.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

   This document notes that domestic laborers in Cambodia are subjected to harsh working conditions and exploitive practices, including lack of decent wages and safe working conditions. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Derks, A., Henke, R., & Ly, V. (2006). *Review of a decade of research on trafficking in persons, Cambodia*. San Francisco: The Asia Foundation. Retrieved December 13, 2007, from http://www.asiafoundation.org/pdf/CB_TIPreview.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

   This report prepared by the Asia Foundation looks at trafficking in and out of Cambodia over the past decade and is based on a literature review of previously executed studies on the topic. Studies have shown that, of those trafficked, 45 percent perform sex work, 21 percent labor exploitation, 18 percent begging and vending, and 5 percent adoption and marriage. Among Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam, both adults and children are

trafficked for begging, street vending, sexual exploitation, and other unspecified forms of labor. Women and children trafficked into Cambodia for work in the commercial sex industry are often from Vietnam, while destinations within Cambodia for internal trafficking include Phnom Pehn, Sihanoukville, Siem Reap, and Poipet. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Cambodia.

7. End child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes. (2006). *Global monitoring report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children*. Bangkok, Thailand: Saladaeng Printing Co. Ltd. Retrieved April 28, 2008, from http://www.endexploitation.org/resources/2006_ECPAT_Global_Monitoring_Report_cambodia.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Bonded Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report briefly mentions that some children are held in bonded labor in the commercial sex industry in Cambodia. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *World report 2006*. New York: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/wr2k6/

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report prepared by Human Rights Watch describes the human rights developments in Cambodia and states that government officials, police, and military have continued to profit from the trafficking of women for unspecified purposes. Furthermore, it states that the government has failed to prosecute perpetrators of trafficking. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. International Labor Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document states that Vietnam is a source country for the trafficking of adults for the purpose of sexual exploitation to destination countries such as Cambodia. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

10. Kristof, N. D. (2005, January 15). Cambodia, where sex traffickers are king. *The New York Times*. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.nytimes.com/2005/01/15/opinion/15kristof.html

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. It indicates the high levels of complicity government officials have with traffickers and organized crime. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Cambodia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/programs/tpp/asia_pacific.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, the primary source country for trafficking to Cambodia is Vietnam. Trafficking within Cambodia is also a common occurrence. The majority of women are trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods in Cambodia.

The government has enacted a law that prohibits, "the kidnapping of human persons for trafficking/sale or for prostitution and exploitation of human persons, inside or outside the Kingdom of Cambodia."

12. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *End child exploitation: Child labour today*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=5194&flag=report

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report explores the worst forms of child labor worldwide. It highlights the story of a Cambodian girl, who at age 15 was abducted and forced into prostitution in the southern port city of Sihanoukville. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Cambodia.

13. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report ranks Cambodia high as a country of origin for trafficking victims, very low as a transit country, and high as a destination country. It does not discuss why people are trafficked within and out of the country, nor does it discuss forced labor in the production of goods in relation to Cambodia.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Cambodia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78769.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Involuntary Servitude: Garments

This report states that Cambodia is a source, destination, and transit country for men and women trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of labor. Forced child labor in the commercial sex industry is also a serious problem in Cambodia. Involuntary overtime labor remains widespread in Cambodia and involuntary servitude occurs in garment factories.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this report, women are trafficked for forced labor in the commercial sex industry, as well as for work as domestic laborers or in factories. Men are trafficked for work in agriculture, fishing, and construction. Internal trafficking of women also occurs for sexual exploitation; common destination areas include Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, and Sihanoukville. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of specific goods in Cambodia.

CAMEROON: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Abega, S., Abé, C., & Mimche, H. (2007). Le trafic des enfants au Cameroun: Étude d'une forme d'abus à l'égard des « cadets sociaux » [Children trafficking in Cameroon: A study on the abuses of "social cadets"]. *Société et jeunesse en difficulté*. Retrieved December 1, 2007, from http://sejed.revues.org/document353.html

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Childcare, Cultivation, Domestic Labor, Husbandry, Street Vending, Trade
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This article reports on child trafficking resulting in exploitive and forced domestic labor. It argues that families of origin are often aware of and involved in the trafficking, which is perceived as an opportunity for the child to escape extreme poverty. Nigerian economic migration to Cameroon is part of a longer historical pattern dating back to pre-colonial times. Today, children from Nigeria are among the most trafficked group of foreign children in Cameroon.

   The type of work performed by children is generally divided along gender lines. Young girls are typically trafficked to perform domestic labor, childcare, and household shopping. Both girls and boys engage in agricultural work, cultivation, small trade, street vending, and car washing. However, more boys than girls engage in the agricultural sector.

   The article discusses the results of a study that was based on qualitative data collected in January and February 2003 from child workers, employers of child workers, official administrators, and traditional village and community leaders. Interviews were conducted among 87 children (39 girls and 48 boys) and 87 employers. Data collection took place at three sites: the capital Yaoundé, Mbangassina, and Limbe-Idenau. These specific sites were chosen because urban Yaoundé and rural Mbangassina are the main areas where child labor is found, while Limbe-Idenau, serves as a place of transit for trafficked children.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *The cocoa industry in West Africa: A history of exploitation.* London: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/cocoa%20report%202004.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cocoa
   Child Slavery: Cocoa
   Child Trafficking: Cocoa
   Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This document focuses on forced and child labor in cocoa production. Cocoa from Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana forms the majority of world exports. Its production has been historically linked to slavery and forced labor since the early 19th century. Today, the harvesting of cocoa beans still involves forced and child labor, especially in plantations managed by "sharecroppers" and wage farm managers. These categories of people benefit only from a small percentage of income, to be shared with the land owner. Therefore, they are forced to keep their expenses low at all costs and tend to use child and forced labor. The workers for these exploitive forms of labor are usually obtained through trafficking from neighboring countries. The chocolate industry and governments were forced to take action, especially after the United States introduced a "slave free" certificate for chocolate sold in its market. The Cocoa Protocol, describing a plan of action to achieve a forced labor free chocolate, was introduced in 2001, but has yet to be implemented.

3. Becker, N., & Cudd, A. (2002). *Globalization and child labor*. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.hallcenter.ku.edu/~hallcenter/event_files/9804/docs/Global%20Cudd-Becker.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This paper explores the linkages between globalization and child labor. It argues that in Cameroon, globalization did not produce a direct impact on the number of children exploited. An indirect link is seen in the increased poverty following the market liberalization implemented in the 1990's. The type of methodology used in the paper was not mentioned. This paper does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Cercle international pour la promotion de la création. (2004). *Enfance en danger: L'exploitation sexuelle des jeunes filles à des fins commerciales au Cameroun* [Childhood in danger: young girls' commercial sexual exploitation in Cameroon]. Bafoussam, Cameroun: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.cipcre.org/documents/ENFANCE_EN_DANGER_EXPOLOITAION_SEXUELLE.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report explores the living conditions of young girls engaged in commercial sexual activities in four provinces: Bafoussam, Bamenda, Douala, and Yaoundé. The majority of the victims, recruited by a middleman in their village of origin, were employed in cities. Their employers would usually own a bar or a night club where the girls work officially as waitresses, but are in reality engaged in exploitive sexual activities. The victims' average age is 16 to17. Their level of education is very low; on average most girls attended school only 5 years. Their parents' livelihoods are poor and unreliable. Approximately 60 percent of the victims interviewed report to work 12 hours or more per day. Approximately 50 percent of the victims' families are aware of their activities and

half of them do not object. The methodology applied was based on structured interviews conducted among victims of sexual exploitation in four provincial capitals. The results were later collated and analyzed. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Cameroon. Child soldiers global report 2004*. London, UK: Author. Retrieved January 16, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=966

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Policing, Soldiering

   This report focuses on the policy and practice of child recruitment into the Cameroonian armed forces and police. It states that recruitment is carried out on a voluntary basis and children younger than 18 are not allowed to enroll without parental consent. However, the lack of a functional registration system raises the risks of underage recruitment. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Congressional Research Service. (2005, July 13). *Report for Congress: Child labor in West African cocoa production: Issues and U.S. Policy*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from http://www.nationalaglawcenter.org/assets/crs/RL32990.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service

   Child Labor: Cocoa
   Child Trafficking: Cocoa

   The report discusses the use of child labor in the cocoa industry, congressional efforts on the issue, and initiatives made by the governments of several countries affected by child labor in this industry. The report notes that from 2003 to 2004, West Africa produced approximately 72 percent of the world's supply of cocoa. In this time, Cameroon produced approximately 5 percent of the world's cocoa, making it one of the major producers.

   Citing a 2002 study by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the report states that the cocoa produced in Cameroon and other countries in the region, were produced on small family-owned farms. Approximately 23 percent of farms in Cameroon were family-owned farms where children contributed their labor without payment. The report states that approximately half of the total household income is derived from the production of cocoa. It noted that children who worked on cocoa farms for wages produced twice more cocoa than children who were not paid. Approximately 59 percent of boys are reported to engage in farm work. Additionally, the report states that child workers under age 14 constitute more than 60 percent of children working on cocoa farms. The use of child labor in other sectors was not mentioned. In addition, this report did not provide a methodology for the information presented. Rather it cited several sources that are also included in this bibliography.

7. Fisek Institute, Science and Action Foundation for Child Labor. (n.d.). *Cameroon*. Ankara, Turkey: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.fisek.org.tr/atlas_index.php#cameroon

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Car Washing, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Child Slavery: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This document summarizes the child and trafficking situation for Cameroon. It reports of child labor in the domestic and agricultural sectors. The cocoa industry is reported to use children in hazardous situations, such as work with pesticides and machetes. Child slavery is reported in the Rey Bouba division of North Province. There is no information on the sector of exploitation of the reported child slaves. Cameroon is described as a destination country for child trafficking from Nigeria and Benin and a transit country between Nigeria and Gabon.

   Cameroon is reported to collaborate with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on the International Programme on Eliminating Child Labour (IPEC). The document provides a summary on the use of child labor in the cocoa industry; however, it does not provide further information on other goods produced in the agricultural sector.

8. Gaingne, V. (2007, November 23). Bonamoussadi: Des étudiants encouragent le travail des enfants [Bonamoussadi: Students promote child labor]. *Repères*. Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.cameroon-info.net/cmi_show_news.php?id=21098&cid=4

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This article discusses the employment of child labor by university students in Bonamoussadi a neighborhood in Yaoundé. It reports that children between age 7 and 17 offer their services to students, in particular for domestic tasks, usually with the approval of their parents. Instances of abuses such as denial of pay and physical violence are reported. The children often work early in the morning in order to be able to attend school. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Cameroon*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/cameroon.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Street Vending
   Child Slavery: Cocoa, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Sexual Exploitation, Sales, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Sexual Exploitation

The document provides a summary overview and some statistics on child labor and forced child labor in Cameroon. Citing United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) projections, the report estimates 8,169,180 child laborers from age 5 to 14 during the years 1999 to 2003. Children are reported to engage in agricultural work, domestic labor, street vending, and car washing.

Cameroon is reported as a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of children for sexual exploitation and forced labor in the country. Girls are reported to be trafficked from the Adamawa, North, the Far North, and from the Northwest Province to Douala and Yaoundé to work as domestic servants, street vendors, or prostitutes. Although the majority of trafficking is internal in nature, Nigerian children are also being trafficked to Cameroon to be employed in commercial agriculture, prostitution, and street vending.

10. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Cameroon: Report for the WTI General Council review of trade policies of Cameroon*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved January 16, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991213073&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Child Slavery: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report provides an overview of the labor standards in Cameroon and expresses concerns that they do not meet the standards set out in treaties and conventions already ratified. Cameroon is considered a source, destination, and transit country for child trafficking for the purpose of forced labor in the agriculture, domestic labor, and prostitution sectors. It is reported that 80 percent of the estimated 600,000 child laborers are victims of trafficking.

    The Ministry of Labor is reported to operate an ineffective inspection system that misses the vast majority of child laborers. Child slavery is reported in the northern part of the country on an ethnic basis and enslaved *Fulani* children in the *Kirdi* ethnic group are among them. In the south and east of the country the indigenous *Baka* are subjected to exploitation and forced labor as well. In 1960, Cameroon ratified ILO Convention 29, on forced labor, and ILO Convention 105, on the abolition of forced labor, was ratified in 1962.

11. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. (2002a). *Child labor in the cocoa sector of West Africa*. Yaoundé, Cameroon: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/IITACocoaResearch.pdf

    Source: Research Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This report underlines that those most at risk of exploitive labor conditions are salaried children and children without family ties to plantation owners or managers. However, employment of salaried children in cocoa plantations is limited throughout affected countries and it is nonexistent in Cameroon. A small percentage of children are reported to be employed in hazardous activities in the agricultural sector, such as pesticide spraying and the use of machetes for land clearing.

The study the report discusses is based on three field surveys that, for Cameroon, covered 83 villages representing more than 80 percent of cocoa production. The surveys were conducted during the harvest season. A technical advisory committee composed of experts from international agencies supported the research, which was part of the "Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative products," signed by the global chocolate industry and witnessed by a coalition of concerned parties from the U.S. Congress, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and foreign governments.

12. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. (2002b). *Summary of findings in the cocoa sector of West Africa: Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria*. Yaoundé, Cameroon: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from www.dol.gov/ilab/media/reports/iclp/cocoafindings.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

    This summary provides a short overview of the findings of a broader study on labor conditions in the cocoa industry in West Africa. It underlines how children are employed in cocoa agricultural plantations in hazardous activities such as the use of machetes, the spraying of pesticides, and the carrying of heavy loads. In Cameroon, 40,700 children are reported to be employed in these practices. The summary emphasizes how children are not from the family network of the plantation's owner risk exploitation. Moreover, it states that no children were recruited through intermediaries in Cameroon. Child labor in the cocoa sector is mainly family labor.

    The methodology of the study is based on three interrelated surveys, both quantitative and qualitative, carried out with questionnaires and interviews. Interviewees were selected randomly in areas with high cocoa production. A technical advisory committee composed of experts from international agencies supported the research, which was a part of the "Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative products" signed by the U.S. Congress and various chocolate industries.

13. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/files/3602/10718321711ilo childtrafficking.pdf/ilochildtrafficking.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Trade
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This report summarizes the results of the study of nine central African countries and was carried out by ILO-IPEC. It discusses forced child labor and child trafficking. The term forced labor is used in this report, but not in reference to specific goods. Trafficking that resulted in forced child labor among the nine countries examined and in Europe is described in this report.

Cameroon is both a country of destination and origin for trafficking. Forced child labor in Cameroon is mainly in the domestic work, street trading, and agricultural sectors. Child male prostitution is also mentioned. Moreover, the report describes the cultural acceptance of child labor practices in Cameroon. Jobs for children age 6 to 14 are reported to be advertised on sidewalk bulletin boards. Job placement for children is sometimes considered a service and is paid for by the family.

The report underlines how, out of 329 working children interviewed, 55 percent worked "of their own free will" and 45 percent were forced to work. Their main occupations were domestic labor (33 percent) and street traders (20 percent). Children are reported to have usually two or more jobs. The report's methodology is mainly qualitative in nature and based on primary data obtained through interviews with children and intermediaries. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Combating child labour in cocoa growing*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 1, 2008, from http://ilo.law.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipec/themes/cocoa/download/2005_02_cl_cocoa.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This document describes the ILO's efforts to combat child labor in cocoa-growing in West Africa. It is involved in the implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol, advising the International Cocoa Initiative, a partnership between NGOs, labor unions, cocoa processors, and the major chocolate brands that emerged from the protocol, in advising and supervising the country-specific surveys of child labor in the cocoa industry in 2002 that led to International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) (2002). The ILO plans to undertake its own surveys of child labor in cocoa and in agriculture, as the individual data from IITA were never released as planned, and their validity was challenged.

The document notes that an estitmated 284,000 children are engaged in cocoa production in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria. Many children have been trafficked for hazardous labor in cocoa plantations in Cameroon. Moreover, the document notes that

children are sold to traffickers by parents who believe this will provide their children with better opportunities.

The ILO also implemented the West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labor with support from the U.S. Department of Labor, from 2003 to 2006. Key achievements as of December 2004 were as follows: development of a range of awareness-raising and capacity-building activities; the withdrawal of 3,000 child laborers from work into educational or training activities; the creation or reinforcement of national coordination mechanisms; the design of child labor monitoring systems in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana; and further research on hazardous child labor in agriculture in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana.

The surveys conducted in 2002 focused on the prevelance of child labor in the cocoa industry. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used by the Sustainable Tree Corps Programme and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculure. The study was carried out in Cameroon, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria.

15. International Labour Organization. (2007a). *CEARC: Demande directe individuelle concernant la Convention (n° 182) sur les pires formes de travail des enfants, 1999 Cameroun (ratification: 2002) Expédition, 2007* [CEACR: Individual Direct Request concerning Convention (No. 182) Worst Forms of Child Labor, 1999 Cameroon (ratification: 2002) Shipping: 2007]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 1, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgilex/singlef.pl?query=092007CMR182@ref&chspec=09&highlight=&querytype=bool

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Cocoa, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Sexual Exploitation

    This report notes that Cameroon is a destination country for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation primarily from Benin and Nigeria. The committee notes with satisfaction that the government of Cameroon adopted a law in December 2005 against the trafficking and economic exploitation of children. ILO requests that the government of Cameroon inform the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations on any applications and infractions of the law as well as, convictions and sanctions imposed against traffickers. Additionally, the committee requests information from the Cameroonian government on the recruitment of children in armed groups, including national legislation delineating the age requirements for entry into the armed forces. The committee also expresses concerns over the exploitation of children in the sex trade and pornography.

    The report notes the participation of Cameroon in the ILO-IPEC project, "West Africa Cocoa Agriculture Project (WACAP)." Through the project, 150 children were removed from cocoa farms, with an additional 100 expected to be removed soon.

16. International Labour Organization. (2007b). *IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from http://www.ilo.int/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/20070228_Implementationreport_en_Web.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The report summarizes the achievements and highlights of the first two years of the ILO-IPEC. It argues that, on a global basis, the majority of children are employed in the agricultural sector, which also includes activities related to hunting, forestry, and fishing. The sectors in which child labor is found or the kinds of work children perform in Cameroon specifically were not mentioned. The report lists Cameroon, along with other countries, as having ameliorated its legal system on child labor, but does not specify further. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2003). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. *Summary outline for action programme on child labour*. Retrieved March 1, 2008 from http://www.geocities.com/linno4te/childlem.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Banana, Beans, Cassava, Cocoa, Cocoyam, Coffee, Plantains, Potatoes, Rubber, Tea, Yams

    The summary outline states that the *Kupe Maneguba* division is reported to be the second highest producer of cocoa in the southwest region of Cameroon. The main crops in the region are coffee, cocoa, tea, rubber, bananas, yams, cocoyam, plantains, potatoes, cassava, and beans. The document states that cocoa is the most important crop as most people in the rural area work on cocoa farms. Children as young as age 13 are reported to work long hours performing hazardous tasks at various points of cocoa production such as, clearing farms, spraying cocoa trees with chemicals, harvesting and drying cocoa, as well as carrying heavy loads and transporting the goods to vendors. Children are often used in cocoa plantations because they are a source of cheap labor; they work longer hours, are considered docile, and are easily disciplined. The primary reasons for child labor are lack of general education, awareness of the effects of child labor, poverty, family discord, and high numbers of children in the household. Children from large families or from single income families will more likely work to supplement the household income. It is also noted that orphans are more vulnerable to child labor. Moreover, the increasing number of orphans due to AIDS is continuing the supply of victims of child labor.

    According to the summary, as part of the program strategy, the project will sensitize and build awareness on child labor, targeting parents, child victims, school teachers, and the general public. Additionally, the project will create informal education centers to prepare former child workers for formal schooling and register 50 children in primary school

from surrounding villages. Finally, it is noted that parents of working children will be given assistance and provided with basic training in business ethics. There is no mention of a methodology used to prepare this document.

18. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2007a). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper no. 1: A synthesis report of five rapid assessments*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cee5705efa85bac4b93876a9ab3e4f661c0.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=6444

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

    This report is the first of four in a series, which synthesizes the knowledge and experiences acquired from an ILO-IPEC technical assistance programme, WACAP. The program ran from 2002 to 2006 in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Nigeria.

    Reiterating the IITA survey results, the report states that approximately 284,000 children work in the cocoa fields in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, and Ghana. Agriculture is reported to be the primary source of livelihood. Cocoa in West Africa is mainly produced on small family farms. The report notes that most of the children working on cocoa farms (84 percent) in Cameron are from the region, while the others are children of migrant parents. It also notes that children coming from the northern region to the southern region for work are treated as outsiders and are far more likely to experience exploitation and abuse. Children from the *Bamenda* tribe in the northwest and pygmies are often recruited for work in the cocoa farms. Boys are more involved in the cocoa farms than girls are. The report notes that of 166 child workers interviewed, 26 were girls. Approximately 30 percent of child workers were under age 14 and approximately 49 percent worked long hours, 6 to 11 hours per day. Children performed various agricultural tasks such as, brush clearing, planting seeds, spraying pesticides, transporting the harvest, and watering.

    Additionally, orphans were found to be particularly vulnerable to child labor, as the absence of parents leaves them open to exploitation. Orphans whose parents owned farms most often assumed sole responsibility to work the farm. Similarly, children who have older parents are responsible for working to supplement household income. The report found that 43 percent of children who were trafficked worked without a day of rest.

    Access to education is limited with regional variations. In the southwest region of Cameroon, approximately one-third of child laborers age 6 to 18 attend school. However, in the southern region and in the center of the county, one-fourth of child workers attend school. Children who worked full-time were more likely to be illiterate and not have access to formal schooling. As a result of the economic crisis experienced throughout the

country, children had to work in order to supplement family income. Therefore, the demand for child labor increased, while school attendance dropped from 92 percent to 62 percent. It is also reported that children were forced to work on their schoolteachers' farm without pay.

The study discussed in the report was conducted through quantitative and qualitative methodology in order to define conditions of hazardous work, the nature of the work, and its causes and consequences on the health, education, and psychological condition of child laborers.

19. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2007b). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper no. 2—Safety and health hazards*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6445

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

The second in a series of papers on child labor in the cocoa industry, the report states that child labor is primarily found on small-scale farms, mostly family owned. Child labor in the cocoa industry is widespread, particularly because harvesting is mechanized. Additionally, the national economic crisis has increased the number of children working to supplement household income. The report notes that approximately 75 percent of children who worked part-time were employed by their parents and family members. It also notes that full-time child workers often do not work for their parents. Moreover, children who work on their family's farm typically do not earn wages, while those who work on non-family farms can earn some money or are provided with some food.

Children perform hazardous tasks such as, clearing land, spraying pesticides, carrying heavy loads, and extracting seeds from cocoa pods. It is noted that children age 5 to 7 work with pesticides; however, older children are charged with spraying pesticides. Children continually face health risks such as burns due to clearing brush with fire, poisoning from the use of pesticides, muscle disorders, and skin irritation from exposure to chemicals and plants. Additionally, the report notes the psychological risks children are exposed to due to arduous work, long hours, and the rape of young girls by their employers. Moreover, children were reported to have physical problems as a result of their work, including immaturity of sex organs, lack of sleep, slower growth, and exposure to HIV/AIDS.

The study discussed in the report found that children work 22.9 hours per week on average. However, the number of work hours varies depending on the children's situations such as nationality, school attendance, wages, and relationship to employer. For instance, children who no longer attend school typically work more than those in school. Foreign children are reported to work more hours than Cameroonian children. Children who receive some kind of payment typically work more hours. Similarly,

children who work on farms owned by their parents work more hours than those who work for non-relatives or distant relatives.

Data for this report were based on surveys, quantitative and qualitative data, as well as a literature review conducted in Cameroon and four other countries in the WACAP and the ILO-IPEC program.

20. International Labour Organization-International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2007c). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper no. 3—Sharing Experiences*. Geneva: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2008, from www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=6446

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

The third in a series of papers on child labor in the cocoa industry, this report focuses on the lessons learned in the five countries participating in the WACAP, including Cameroon. The report notes that over 50 percent of the population in Cameroon depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Cameroon's main crop is cocoa, followed by coffee, rubber, and timber. The lack of awareness of child labor and its effects were big obstacles to overcome from the start of the WACAP in 2002. However, through awareness-raising campaigns aimed at the public and the government of Cameroon, 22 programs were launched throughout different regions of the country. According to the report, 55 communities were reached in the northwest, southwest, and central regions. As part of the program, over 1,500 child workers were removed from work and placed in educational and training centers. Additionally, health services were provided for former child workers. In order to prevent children from re-entering the workforce, 600 parents and/or guardians were supported through training in income generating activities. The report is a synthesis of outcomes and lessons learned that were collected through WACAP projects in Cameroon.

21. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Internationally-recognised core labour standards in Gabon and Cameroon: Report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of Gabon and Cameroon*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.ituccsi.org/IMG/pdf/TPR_final_report_cam_gab.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Public Works
Prison Labor: Public Works

The report focuses on the legal framework in Cameroon in relation to adult and forced child labor and child labor, and it briefly analyzes the situation. It identifies forced labor in the use of penal prisoners to conduct public or private works without any compensation. A risk of forced labor is identified in a legal provision that allows the

government to require any citizen between age 16 and 55 to provide up to 24 months of mandatory work. Child trafficking occurs internally for work on cocoa farms. Girls in particular are trafficked internally from the Adamawa, the north and northwest regions to Yaoundé and Douala, primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation, domestic labor, and work as street vendors.

22. Koum, C., & Chuinseu, P. (2007, 14 June). Travail des enfants: Plus de 5000 enfants identifiés au Cameroun [Child labor: more than 5000 children identified in Cameroon]. *Camerounlink*. Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.camerounlink.net/fr/news.php?nid=30322

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    Reporting on ILO estimates, this news article states that child labor in Cameroon vastly exceeds the 5,100 known cases. In agriculture, children are reported to work generally in plantations without protections, thus exposing themselves to the dangers of pesticides spraying. The news article reports of 1,600 children working in what are classified as "worst form employments," they were reintegrated through a United Stares-funded project, which is drawing to a close. The news article also condemns the discontinuation of such efforts and invokes that national resources be employed. While the news article mentions child labor in the agricultural sector, it does not discuss the production of goods.

23. Mengue, M. (n.d.). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cameroon*. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/pdf/Cameroon/Cameroon_CSEC_Report%20_Eng.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Retail, Truck Pushers
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    The report states that child trafficking and forced labor of children occurs for the purpose of sexual exploitation and exploitive labor. Child trafficking in the country is reported to occur from the north and northwestern region to the transit area of Bameda and on to employers in Yaoundé, Douala, Kribi, or Limbe. Girls between the age 12 and 18 are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and prostitution. Boys are also trafficked for sexual exploitation in the tourist industry as well as for pimping. It is reported that families often encourage prostitution due to extreme poverty and deprivation. Cameroon ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1993, ILO Convention 138 in 2001, and ILO Convention 182 in 2002. The study does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The study is based on a series of interviews conducted in three Cameroonian cities: Bameda, Bertua, and Yaoundé. A total of 161 people were interviewed for this study: 62 children, 47 parents, 21 exploiters, 31 public administration personnel, and NGO staff.

24. Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances du Gouvernement du Cameroun, & United Nations Children's Fund. (2002). *Rapport principal: Enquête à indicateurs multiples (MICS) au Cameroun 2000* [Main report: Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in Cameroon 2000]. Retrieved December 19, 2007, from www.childinfo.org/MICS2/newreports/cameroon/Cameroon1.PDF

    Source: Government Agency—Cameroon, Ministry of Economy and Finance; International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    This report provides statistical data on child labor, estimating that 5 percent of children between age 5 and 14 are employed for a salary, while 24 percent in the same cohort work without pay for somebody outside the family. Moreover, if domestic labor is included, 58 percent of children age 5 to 14 are considered to be working children. There are no huge gender disparities. The percentage is lower in urban settings and higher in rural settings. The methodology employed is based on previous survey data totaling 4,500 households in 9 areas including 5 urban and 4 rural. A number of questionnaires were developed and tested. There were a total of 4,260 households included in the study. Child labor in the agricultural sector is mentioned; however, this report provides no further discussion about child labor in the production of specific goods.

25. Ouedraogo, A. (2006, May 8). Lutte contre la traite des enfants: Le Cameroun impliqué [Fight against children trafficking: Cameroon involved]. *Camerounlink*. Retrieved December 19, 2007, from http://www.camerounlink.net/fr/news.php?nid=22567&kat=1&seite=238

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cocoa

    This article reports on the efforts by the government of Cameroon in the fight against child trafficking. The government took part in 2002 and 2003 in the ILO Sub-regional project against children Trafficking (LUTRENA) and the West Africa Cocoa/Commercial Agricultural Project (WACAP). Subsequently, in 2001, Cameroon ratified ILO convention 138 on minimum age, and in 2002, the ILO convention on worst form of employment. In 2005, it promoted a specific legislation addressing child trafficking. An interim assessment of the impact of government efforts reported that 1,109 children were withdrawn from cocoa plantations, 379 of which were reinserted in schools and vocational centers.

26. Save the Children Canada. (2003). *Children still in the chocolate trade:The buying, selling and toiling of West African child workers in the multi-billion dollar industry*. Toronto,

Canada: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2008, from www.savethechildren.ca/canada/media/publications/cocoa2003.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

The report discusses child labor in the cocoa industry of West Africa, with particular focus on Côte d'Ivoire, the world's largest producer. However, Cameroon is also mentioned as one of the key producers of cocoa. Citing the IITA 2002 study, the report states that 200,000 children in Cameroon worked on cocoa farms clearing fields and spraying pesticides. Discussing the use of child labor in the whole region of West Africa, the report notes that the majority of child workers on cocoa farms are boys. Child trafficking for forced labor in the production of cocoa is discussed with regards to the whole region, and Côte d'Ivoire in particular. However, child trafficking for forced labor in the production of cocoa or other goods in Cameroon was not specifically mentioned. The report is based on desk research examining global standards, the Canadian government's standards and regulations, and the United Nations' standards and instruments on the issue of child labor in the cocoa industry.

27. Serve the Orphan Foundation. (2007, July 24). *Trafficking: Declaration from child victim*. Ndu, Cameroon: Author. Retrieved March 1, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=14134&flag=news

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This document consists of a declaration made by Yuonti Helen Shey, a victim of child trafficking. Yuonti describes how at age 14 her parents agreed to send her with a relative to the capital, Yaoundé, to work as a domestic and babysitter, with the agreement that she would attend training to be a seamstress. En route to the capital, Yuonti was left in Bamenda with a relative of the employer. She describes working long hours, sometimes 15 to 17 hours per day, and was prevented from attending church, leaving the compound, or speaking to anyone outside the household. The document does not mention other types sectors employing children or the use of child labor in the production of goods.

28. Tetchiada, S. (2006, July 14). Cameroun: Des enfants continuent d'être victimes de l'esclavage [Cameroon: Children continue to be victims of slavery]. *Allafrica.com*. Retrieved March 5, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=9256&flag=news

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Agriculture, Cocoa, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Street Vending, Rubber
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Rubber

This news article reports that numerous children in Cameroon fall victim to trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and slavery. Despite a recent law in 2005 prohibiting labor exploitation of children under age 18, child trafficking continues unabated. While severe punishments exist under the laws protecting children from exploitation, the news article reports that no charges have been made to parents or to traffickers. In 2005, approximately 600,000 children in Cameroon were victims of trafficking, in a country of 17 million inhabitants and where internal trafficking is prevalent.

Quoting the president of the NGO, Center for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, the article notes that 90 percent of Bamenda's inhabitants are victims of or participate in the trafficking of children. The majority of children are used in plantations in the south producing coffee, cacao, and rubber. Other types of labor in which children are trafficked are street vending, and domestic labor. Girls often work as domestic servants, prostitutes in bars or on the streets, or waitresses in bars and/or restaurants. Boys generally work in industrial plantations in Cameroon or are trafficked to neighboring countries.

29. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings, especially children and women in Africa*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/trafficking-gb2ed-2005.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    The report focuses on human trafficking trends in Africa. Cameroon is identified as a source and transit country in relation to other West African countries and Europe. The report does not, however, discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

30. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001, July 31). *Replies of the government to the questions of the pre-sessional working group of the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the initial report of Cameroon (CRC/C/28/Add.16), as contained in document CRC/C/Q/CAM/1 dated 8 June 2001*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/6/crc/doc/replies/wr-cameroon-1.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    Based on estimates from 2000, the report notes a 59.58 percent increase in the number of working children from 1987 to 1997 (227,287 to 590,000). The reports states that the government is attempting to install preventive measures to combat child labour such as, ratifying ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour and to establish an employment observatory that will provide information on child labor and forced labor. Additionally, the government planned to create a law that would protect child workers. In particular, the government planned to monitor child labour through the establishment of a

monitoring structure in the labour inspectorate. Moreover, the report notes the ratification of ILO Convention 138 on April 17, 2001.

The report also states that the economic crisis and the rise of unemployment in Cameroon during the late 1980s affected children and school enrollment. It is also noted that school fees for public primary schools were abolished in 2000 by the government of Cameroon. The aim was to provide access to education on a wider scale for all school age children and to prevent children, particularly girls from leaving school. To raise awareness of universal education, the government of Cameroon aims to conduct public information campaigns with partnering NGOs, UNICEF, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The report does not provide further information on other specific types of labor performed by children or the use of child labor in the productions of goods.

31. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001, November 6). *Reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the convention, consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the convention: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Cameroon*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved, March 3, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/cgibin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?page=publisher&docid=3cbbdeb24&skip=&publisher=CRC&query=Cameroon&searchin=title&display=10&sort=date

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    The committee report on Cameroon's application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child underlines how child labor practices are widespread in Cameroon, especially in relation to minority children. It reports forced labor practices among ethnic minorities including the Pygmies and the Kirdi. It also discusses alleged child trafficking, both internal and international, reports of children being sold by their families and are subsequently exploited in the labor market. Moreover, it expresses concerns about the increasing number of children victims of commercial sexual exploitation, especially among victims of child labor and street children. The report recognizes Cameroon's efforts to tackle the problem of child labor, in particular its ratification of ILO Convention 138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

32. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006) *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor

This report analyzes global trafficking patterns and positions Cameroon at medium risk of being an origin and destination country, and at low risk of being a transit country. A short case study informs us about the exploitive labor conditions of trafficked children in Cameroon, focusing on a single case. A trafficking victim was exploited as a maid for 16 hours a day and asked to work on the exploiter's family cocoa plantation as well.

Content analysis was the methodology used for the report. The analysis involved applying an objective scoring system to arrive at selective classification of open source publications.

33. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2005). Chocolate companies help West African farmers improve harvest. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 16, 2008, from http://www.usaid.gov/press/frontlines/fl_sep05/pillars.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

The report focuses on the human rights situation in Cameroon in 2006, providing a general overview of the situation. Furthermore, it reports on the internal trafficking of children, particularly the trafficking of young girls from the northern provinces to Yaoundé and Douala to work as domestic laborers or as prostitutes. The internal trafficking of boys to cocoa plantations is also reported. Cameroon is described as a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Additionally, the document reports the creation of a network of training centres for cocoa growers in West Africa, which proved successful in introducing best practices. It also brought about an increase in the growers' production and income. During the training, along with more technical issues, social themes, including child labor, were tackled. This was part of a broader effort by the chocolate industry to develop voluntary certification standards combating the worst forms of child and forced labor on cocoa farms in West Africa.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Cameroon: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78723.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Banana, Domestic Labor, Rubber
Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

The report focuses on the human rights situation in Cameroon in 2006, providing a general overview of the situation. It reports that alleged child labor was employed in the Del Monte rubber and banana plantation. However, upon further visits, it was reported that Del Monte does not employ child labor and it has a system to prevent it. Children spotted working in the plantations were not employed by Del Monte. Furthermore, it reports forced labor and slavery practices in the northern provinces that are carried out by traditional Muslim leaders known as "Lamido." The Lamido of Rey Bouba in the

northern province held slaves inside his compound. Young girls from the northern provinces are trafficked to Yaoundé and Douala to work as domestic laborers or as prostitutes. Internal trafficking of boys to cocoa plantations is also reported.

The report stated that the government of Cameroon made some efforts to protect children's rights. The responsible government agency for combating trafficking, the Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Social Insurance, continued to be underfunded. Additionally, there were a number of arrests of prostitution rings; however, the rate of trafficking prosecutions were not accurate. Furthermore, the government lacks a system to track offenders. With regards to the prevention of trafficking, the government continued awareness-raising campaigns, particularly in airports. Additionally, in terms of social assistance efforts, the government continued to work with NGOs to provide shelter for victims.

35. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Tea
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industries, Street Vending, Sweatshops, Tea

This report addresses the trafficking of persons in Cameroon and discusses forced child labor. Cameroon is described as both a source and destination country for trafficking in women and children. Children are the main object of trafficking which is largely internal in nature. Girls are trafficked for domestic servitude, to work as nannies, or for sexual exploitation. Both boys and girls are trafficked in Cameroon for forced labor in sweatshops, bars, restaurants, and on tea plantations. Cameroon is a destination country for Nigeria, Chad, the Central African Republic, Congo, Benin, and Niger. Children trafficked to Cameroon are used as forced labor in agriculture, street vending, and spare-parts shops. Finally, Cameroon is listed as a Tier 2 country.

36. West Africa: Focus on efforts against child labour. (2002, June 11*). IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 5, 2008, from http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/AllDocsByUNID/fd495522edd2811249256bd60009c213

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Mining, Retail, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitaiton, Trade
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This news article discusses a 2002 initiative to prevent child labor in cocoa farms that was signed by the Chocolate Manufacturers Association, West African cocoa-producing countries, and other stakeholders. Drafted in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development and ILO, the objective of the memorandum of cooperation was for the eventual adoption in 2005 of international norms for the cocoa industry. The

news article also mentions the participation of eight countries, including Cameroon, in the ILO/IPEC initiative, Combating Trafficking in Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa. It also notes that the cocoa industry should not be the sole focus, as children in West and Central Africa are engaged in various sectors, including domestic service, mining, wholesale and retail trade, construction, manufacturing, restaurant and hotel service, and in the sex trade. Child trafficking and child labor in Cameroon was not specifically discussed in the article.

37. West Africa: Traffickers hold thousands of children, women in bondage. (2003, November 12). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 7, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=47205

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Quarries, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Crushing
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Quarries, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Crushing

    This news article discusses the trafficking of children in several West African countries. Cameroon is mentioned as a destination country for children trafficked from Benin and Togo for agricultural work, domestic labor, and/or prostitution. The news article does not specify the tasks or type of work performed by children in the agricultural sector. Boys were trafficked primarily for farm labor, while girls were trafficked for prostitution and domestic labor.

38. World Organization Against Torture. (2001). *Rights of the child in the Republic of Cameroon*. Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved March 4, 2008, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/Cameroun_Web_GB.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Slavery: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
    Forced Child Labor: Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

    The report states that while the government of Cameroon ratified ILO Convention 29 on forced labor and ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work, the government had not ratified ILO Convention 182 to abolish the worst forms of child labor, at the time this report was produced. It also states that children are trafficked from the northwest and southwest regions for the purpose of forced labor in the domestic service sector, car washing, hawking or petty trade, work in restaurants and bars, and for sexual exploitation. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

39. Zinga, V. (2005, August 13). Cameroun: Une plaque tournante pour le trafic d'enfants. [Cameroon: A child trafficking crossroads]. *RFI Actualité*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.rfi.fr/actufr/articles/068/article_37996.asp

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

    This news article reports on three children kept in exploitive labor conditions in Yaoundé. Children are reported to be employed as cheap labor for domestic work, street vending, agricultural labor, and other menial tasks. Children from poor households fall prey to sexual exploitation due to job insecurity. They are usually employed through a middleman who receives their salaries and exploits the children.

CAMEROON: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Abega S., Abé, C. & Mimche, H. (2007). Le trafic des enfants au Cameroun: Etude d'une forme d'abus à l'égard des "cadets sociaux" [Children trafficking in Cameroon: A study on a form of abuse against "social cadets"]. *Société et Jeunesse en Difficulté*. Retrieved December 1, 2007, from http://sejed.revues.org/document353.html

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Car Washing, Childcare, Cultivation, Domestic Labor, Husbandry, Street Vending, Trade
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This academic article discusses child trafficking resulting in exploitive and forced domestic labor. It argues that families of origin are often aware of and involved in trafficking, which is perceived as an opportunity for the child to escape extreme poverty. Nigerian economic migration to Cameroon is part of a longer historical pattern dating back to pre-colonial times. Today, children from Nigeria are among the most trafficked group of foreign children in Cameroon.

   The type of work performed by children is generally divided along gender lines. Young girls are typically trafficked to perform domestic labor, childcare, and household shopping. Both girls and boys engage in agricultural work, cultivation, small trade, street vending, and car washing. However, more boys than girls engage in the agricultural sector.

   The study was based on qualitative data collected in January and February 2003 among child workers, employers of child workers, official administrators, and traditional village and community leaders. Interviews were conducted among 87 children (39 girls and 48 boys) and 87 employers. Data collection took place in three sites: the capital Yaoundé, Mbangassina, and Limbe-Idenau. These specific sites were chosen because urban Yaoundé and rural Mbangassina are the main areas where child labor is found, while Limbe-Idenau, serves as a place of transit for trafficked children.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *The cocoa industry in West Africa: A history of exploitation*. London: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/cocoa%20report%202004.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Cocoa
   Forced Labor: Cocoa

   This document focuses on forced, including forced child labor in the production of cocoa. Cocoa from Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana form the majority of world exports. Its production has been historically linked to slavery and forced labor since the early

nineteenth century. Today, the harvesting of cocoa beans still involves forced labor, particularly in plantations managed by sharecroppers and wage farm managers. These categories of people benefit only from a small percentage of income, to be shared with the land owner. Therefore, sharecroppers and wage farm managers are forced to keep their expenses low at all costs and tend to use child and forced labor. The workers for these exploitive forms of labor are usually obtained through trafficking from neighboring countries. The chocolate industry and the government were forced to take action, especially after the introduction in the United States of a "slave-free" certificate for chocolate. The Cocoa Protocol, describing a plan of action to achieve a chocolate industry free of forced labor, was introduced in 2001 but has yet to be implemented.

3. Barume, A. (2005). *Étude sur le cadre légal pour la protection des droits des peuples indigènes et tribaux au Cameroun* [Study on the legal framework for the protection of indigenous and tribal populations' rights in Cameroon]. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/french/standards/egalite/itpp/activity/cameroon/final.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Forced Labor: Timber

   This study focuses on the rights and working conditions of Cameroonian ethnic minorities. In particular, it reports on exploitive and forced labor in the production of timber in the eastern provinces of the country. Various ethnic minorities inhabit the eastern and southern provinces of Cameroon and, legal equality notwithstanding, are exploited and generally discriminated against. Members of the ethnic minorities of the *Baka* work as laborers for timber companies in the eastern province. However, they face exploitive working conditions and receive less pay and work longer hours in worse conditions than non-Baka Cameroonians. Furthermore, it is common for them to be denied pay or to be paid against their will with limited amounts of traditional alcohol and garments. The study is based on three participatory focus groups conducted with local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), local government personnel, and members of ethnic minorities. The study reports that Cameroon ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 and ILO Convention 182.

4. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). Cameroon, in *Child soldiers global report 2004*. London: Author. Retrieved January 16, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=966

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Policing, Soldiering

   The report focuses on the policy and practice of child recruitment into the Cameroonian armed forces and police. It states that recruitment is carried out on a voluntary basis and that children under 18 years are not allowed to enroll without parental consent. However, the lack of a functional registration system raises the risks of underage recruitment. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Congressional Research Service. (2005, July 13). *Report for Congress: Child labor in West African cocoa production: Issues and U.S. policy*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from http://www.nationalaglawcenter.org/assets/crs/RL32990.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Congressional Research Service

   Child Trafficking: Cocoa

   The report discusses child trafficking in the cocoa industry, congressional efforts on the issue, and initiatives made by the governments of several countries affected by child labor in this industry. The report notes that during 2003-2004, West Africa produced approximately 72 percent of the world's supply of cocoa. During that time, Cameroon produced approximately 5 percent of the world's cocoa, making it one of the major producers.

   Citing a 2002 study by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the report also states that cocoa was produced in Cameroon and other countries in the region, on small family-owned farms. About 23 percent of farms in Cameroon were family-owned farms where children contributed their labor without payment. The report states that about half of the total household income is derived from the production of cocoa. About 59 percent of boys are reported to engage in farm work. Additionally, the report states that child workers under 14 years of age constitute more than 60 percent of children working on cocoa farms. This report did not provide a methodology for the information presented; rather, it cited several sources that are also included in this bibliography.

6. Fisek Institute—Science and Action Foundation for Child Labour. (n.d.). *Cameroon*. Ankara, Turkey: Author. Retrieved November 14, 2008, from http://www.fisek.org.tr/atlas_index.php#cameroon

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   The document notes that Cameroon is a country of destination for children trafficked from Benin and Nigeria. It underlines how girls are trafficked internally from the Grand North and Northwest provinces to urban areas. Children are trafficked to work on cocoa plantations. Cameroon is described as a destination and transit country for trafficking. Child slavery is reported in the *Rey Bouba* division of the North province. However, the document lacks specific information on the slavery sectors. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this document.

7. Global March Against Child Labour (n.d.). *Cameroon*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/cameroon.html

   Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Slavery: Cocoa, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Sexual Exploitation

This document provides a summary overview of child labor and forced child labor in Cameroon; it also provides some statistics on these issues in that country. Cameroon is reported as a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking. Girls are reported to be trafficked from the *Adamawa*, North, the far North provinces, and from the Northwest province to *Douala* and *Yaoundé*, to work as domestic servants, street vendors, or prostitutes. Although the majority of trafficking is done internally, Nigerian children are also being trafficked to Cameroon to be employed in commercial agriculture, prostitution, and street vending. Forced child labor is mentioned in the production of cocoa.

8. International Conference on Free Trade Unions. (2001). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Cameroon: Report for the WTI general council review of trade policies of Cameroon*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 16, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991213073&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Labor: Forestry, Unspecified
   Slavery: Unspecified

   The report provides an overview of the labor standards in Cameroon and expresses concerns, as these standards do not meet those set out in treaties and conventions already ratified. Cameroon is considered a source, destination, and transit country for child trafficking. The Baka ethnic minority is discriminated against and subjected to forced labor in the forestry sector. Children are reported to be trafficked for forced labor in the prostitution, agriculture, and domestic sectors. Prison inmates—including those awaiting trial—are subjected to forced labor; their services are contracted to private companies, in breach of the ILO conventions. Children and adult slavery is reported in the northern part of the country, on an ethnic basis. Cameroon ratified ILO Convention 29, the Forced Labour Convention, in 1960, and ratified ILO Convention 105, Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, in 1962.

9. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. (2002). *Child labor in the cocoa sector of West Africa*. Yaoundé, Cameroon: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/IITACocoaResearch.pdf

   Source: Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Cocoa
   Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

The document focuses on child labor in the cocoa sector in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nigeria. It is reported that forced labor is not employed in the production of cocoa in Cameroon. The document underlines that the categories most at risk of exploitive labor conditions are salaried children and children without family ties to the plantation owners or managers. However, the employment of salaried children in cocoa plantations is limited throughout the countries and nonexistent in Cameroon.

he study is based on three field surveys that covered 83 villages representing more than 80 percent of cocoa production in Cameroon. The surveys were conducted during the harvest season. A technical advisory committee composed of experts from international agencies supported the research, which was a part of the "Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products" signed by the global chocolate industry and witnessed by a broad coalition of concerned parties from the U.S. Congress, NGOs, and foreign governments.

10. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/files/3602/10718321711ilochild trafficking.pdf/ilochildtrafficking.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
    Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

    This synthesis of reports summarizes the results of nine central African country studies and was carried out by the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) at ILO. It discusses forced child labor and child trafficking. Trafficking resulting in forced child labor is described for the nine countries examined. Cameroon is both a country of destination and of origin for trafficking. Forced child labor in Cameroon is mainly employed in street trading and domestic work. Child male prostitution is mentioned. Children from Benin are reported to have been trafficked to Cameroon for forced labor in cocoa plantations and as domestic laborers. The report's methodology is based on primary data obtained through interviews of children and intermediaries and is mainly qualitative.

11. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/ DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Unspecified
    Slavery: Unspecified

    The report focuses on forced labor at the global level, identifying its linkages with trafficking, poverty, and discrimination, and laying down an agenda for global action against it. Cameroon, together with other West African states, is reported to allegedly

have ongoing slavery-like practices, linked to "traditional" slavery or discrimination against descendants of slaves. Researchers have identified contrasting trends in the incidence of the practice. However, they place these cases in their social and ethnographic context and refrain from more sensationalistic approaches. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods

12. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Combating child labour in cocoa growing*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 1, 2008, from http://ilo.law.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipec/themes/cocoa/download/2005_02_cl_cocoa.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    This report describes ILO's efforts to combat child trafficking in cocoa growing in West Africa. Cameroon has been involved in the implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol; advising the International Cocoa Initiative, a partnership between NGOs, labor unions, cocoa processors, and the major chocolate brands that emerged from the Protocol; and advising and supervising the country-specific surveys of child labor in the cocoa industry in 2002 that led to IITA (2002). ILO plans on undertaking its own surveys of child labor in cocoa and in agriculture, as the individual data from IITA were never released as planned, and their validity was challenged.

    The report notes that an estimated 284,000 children are engaged in cocoa production in Cameroon, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana. Many children have been trafficked for hazardous labor on cocoa plantations in Cameroon and the aforementioned countries from Burkina Faso, Mali, and Togo. Moreover, the document notes that children are sold to traffickers by their parents with the belief of a better opportunity for their children.

    ILO also implemented the West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labor with support from the U.S. Department of Labor, from 2003 to 2006. Key achievements as of December 2004 were as follows: a range of awareness-raising and capacity-building activities; the withdrawal of 3,000 child laborers from work into educational or training activities; the creation or reinforcement of national coordination mechanisms; the design of child labor monitoring systems in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire; and further research on hazardous child labor in agriculture in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana.

    Surveys were conducted in 2002 on the prevalence of child labor in the cocoa industry. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used by the Sustainable Tree Corps Programme and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture. The study was carried out in Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nigeria.

13. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEARC: Demande directe individuelle concernantla Convention (n° 182) sur les pires formes de travail des enfants, 1999 Cameroun (ratification: 2002) Expédition, 2007* [Individual Direct Request concerning Convention (No. 182) Worst Forms of Child Labor, 1999 Cameroon (ratification: 2002) Shipping, 2007]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 1, 2008, from

http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/singlef.pl?query=092007CMR182@ref&chspec=09&highlight=&querytype=bool

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Sexual Exploitation

The document notes that Cameroon is a destination country for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, primarily from Benin and Nigeria. The committee notes with satisfaction that the government of Cameroon adopted a law on December 2005 against the trafficking and economic exploitation of children. It requests the government of Cameroon to inform the committee on any applications and infractions of the law, as well as convictions and sanctions imposed against traffickers. Additionally, the committee requests that the government of Cameroon provide information on the recruitment of children in armed groups, including national legislation delineating the age requirements for entry into the armed forces. The committee also expresses concerns over the exploitation of children in the sex trade and pornography.

The document notes the participation of Cameroon in the ILO-IPEC project, West Africa Cocoa Agriculture and Commercial Project (WACAP). Through the project, 150 children were removed from cocoa farms with an additional 100 expected to be removed soon.

14. International Labour Organization—International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2007a). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper No. 1-A Synthesis report of five rapid assessments*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cee5705efa85bac4b93876a9ab3e4f661c0.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=6444

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

This report is the first of four in a series that synthesizes the knowledge and experiences acquired from an ILO-IPEC technical assistance program, WACAP. The program ran from 2002 to 2006 in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Nigeria.

Reiterating the IITA survey results, the report states that approximately 284,000 children work in the cocoa fields in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria. Agriculture is reported to be the primary source of livelihood. Cocoa in West Africa is mainly produced on small family farms. The report notes that most of the children working on cocoa farms (84 percent) in Cameron are from the region, while the others are children of migrant parents. It also notes that children coming from the northern region to the southern region for work are treated as outsiders and are far more likely to experience exploitation and abuse. Children from the Bamenda tribe in the northwest and pygmies are often recruited

for work on cocoa farms. Boys are more involved in the cocoa farms than girls. The report notes that out of 166 interviews with child workers, 26 were girls. Approximately 30 percent of child workers were under age 14, and approximately 49 percent worked long hours, 6–11 hours per day. Children performed various agricultural tasks such as brush clearing, planting seeds, spraying pesticides, transporting the harvest, and watering. The report found that 43 percent of children who were trafficked worked without a day of rest. It is also reported that children were forced to work on their schoolteachers' farms without pay.

The study was conducted through quantitative and qualitative methodology in order to define conditions of hazardous work, the nature of the work, and its causes and consequences on the health, education, and psychological condition of child laborers.

15. International Labour Organization—International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2007b). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper No. 3—Sharing experiences*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2008, from www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/ product/download.do?type=document&id=6446

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa

    The third in a series of papers on child labor in the cocoa industry, this paper focuses on the lessons learned in the five countries participating in WACAP, including Cameroon. It reports that more than 50 percent of the population in Cameroon depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Cameroon's main crop is cocoa, followed by coffee, rubber, and timber. The lack of awareness of child labor and its effects were big obstacle to overcome from the start of the WACAP project in 2002. However, through awareness-raising campaigns aimed at the public and the government of Cameroon, 22 programs were launched throughout the different regions in the country. According to the document, 55 communities were reached in the northwest, southwest, and central regions. As part of the program, more than 1,500 child workers were removed from work and placed in educational and training centers. Additionally, health services were provided for former child workers. In order to prevent children from re-entering the workforce, 600 parents and/or guardians were supported through training on income generating activities. The document is a synthesis of outcomes and lessons learned collected through WACAP projects in Cameroon.

16. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Internationally-recognised core labour standards in Gabon and Cameroon: Report for the WTO general council review of the trade policies of Gabon and Cameroon*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/TPR_final_report_cam_gab.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Adult Labor: Prison Labor, Public Works
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

Forced Child Labor: Prison Labor, Public Works

The report focuses on the legal framework in Cameroon in relation to adult and child forced labor and child labor and briefly analyzes the situation. It identifies forced labor in the use of penal prisoners to conduct public or private works without any compensation. A risk of forced labor is identified in a legal provision that allows the government to require any citizen between age 16 and 55 to provide up to 24 months of mandatory work. Child trafficking occurs internally for work on cocoa farms. Girls in particular are trafficked internally from the Adamawa, the North, and the Northwest regions to Yaoundé and Douala primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation, domestic labor, and work as street vendors.

17. Mengue, M. (n.d.). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cameroon*. Yaoundé, Cameroon: Association Enfant, Jeunes et Avenir. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/pdf/Cameroon/Cameroon_CSEC_Report%20_Eng.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    The report states that child trafficking and forced labor of children occurs for the purpose of sexual exploitation and exploitive labor. Child trafficking within the country is reported to occur from the North and Northwestern region to the transit area of Bameda and on to employers in Yaoundé, Douala, Kribi, or Limbe. Girls between age 12 and 18 are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and prostitution. Boys are also trafficked for sexual exploitation in the tourist industry as well as for pimping. Families are reported to be often encouraging prostitution due to extreme poverty and deprivation. Cameroon ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1993, the ILO Convention 138 in 2001, and ILO convention 182 in 2002. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

    The report is based on a series of interviews conducted in three Cameroonian cities: Bameda, Bertua, and Yaoundé. A total of 161 people were interviewed for this study: 62 children, 47 parents, 21 exploiters, and 31public administration personnel and NGO staff members.

18. The Protection Project. (n.d). *Cameroon*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved January 16, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/cameroon.doc

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Work

    The document provides an overview of the trafficking situation in Cameroon, along with the related legal provision as well as responses from the government of Cameroon and

international organizations. Cameroon is a country of origin, transit, and destination for children who are trafficked for forced labor from neighboring countries, such as Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, and Nigeria. Internal trafficking is reported as well. Children are trafficked to be employed on plantations and cocoa farms and also as workers in small shops, bars, and households. Women and children are trafficked for prostitution. The traditional social institution of *placement*, whereby children sent to live with more affluent members of the extended family in order to get an education and in exchange for household chores, is exploited by traffickers to lure families to consign their children. A number of laws prohibit forced labor, slavery, and trafficking. While the report briefly mentions the trafficking of children for work in the agricultural sector and cocoa farms, it does not specifically discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Save the Children Canada. (2007). Children *still in the chocolate trade: The buying, selling and toiling of West African child workers in the multi-billion dollar industry*. Toronto, Canada: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2008, from www.savethechildren.ca/canada/media/publications/cocoa2003.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

    The report discusses child labor in the cocoa industry of West Africa, with particular focus on Côte d'Ivoire, the world's largest producer. However, Cameroon is also mentioned as one of the key producers of cocoa. Citing the 2002 IITA study, the report states that 200,000 children in Cameroon worked on cocoa farms clearing fields and spraying pesticides. Discussing the use of child labor in the whole region of West Africa, the report notes that the majority of child workers on cocoa farms are boys. Child trafficking for forced labor in the production of cocoa is discussed with regards to region as a whole and Côte d'Ivoire in particular. However, child trafficking for forced labor in the production of cocoa or other goods in Cameroon was not specifically mentioned. The report is based on desk research examining global standards, the Canadian government's standards and regulations, and United Nations standards and instruments on the issue of child labor in the cocoa industry.

20. Tetchiada, S. (2006, July 14). Cameroun: Des enfants continuent d'être victimes de l'esclavage [Cameroon: Children continue to be victims of slavery]. *Allafrica.com*. Retrieved March 5, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=9256&flag=news

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Agriculture, Cocoa, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Rubber, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Rubber, Street Vending

    This article reports that numerous children in Cameroon fall victim to trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and slavery. Despite a recent law in 2005 prohibiting labor

exploitation of children under the age of 18, child trafficking continues unabated. While severe punishments exist under the laws protecting children from exploitation, the article reports that no charges have been made against parents or traffickers. In 2005, approximately 600,000 children in Cameroon were victims of trafficking, in a country of 17 million inhabitants.

Quoting the president of the NGO, Center for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, the article notes that 90 percent of Bamenda's inhabitants are victims of or participate in the trafficking of children. The majority of children are used on plantations in the south producing coffee, cacao, and rubber. Other types of labor children are trafficked to do are street vending and domestic labor. Girls often work as domestic servants, prostitutes in bars or on the streets, or waitresses in bars and/or restaurants. Boys generally work in industrial plantations within Cameroon.

21. United Nations Children's Fund. (2002). *Child trafficking in West Africa: Policy responses*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/insight7.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report focuses on policy trends in relation to child trafficking in West Africa. The report points out the difficulty linked with managing Cameroon's borders. It does not, however, discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

22. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001, July 31). *Replies of the government to the questions of the pre-sessional working group of the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the initial report of Cameroon (CRC/C/28/Add.16), as contained in document CRC/C/Q/CAM/1 dated 8 June 2001*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/6/crc/doc/replies/wr-cameroon-1.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    Based on estimates from 2000, the report notes a 59.58 percent increase in the number of working children from 1987 to 1997 (227,287 to 590,000). The reports states that the government of Cameroon is attempting to install preventive measures to combat child labor such as ratifying ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor and establishing an employment observatory that will provide information on child labor and forced child labor. Additionally, the government planned to create a law that would protect child workers. In particular, the government planned to monitor child labor through the establishment of a monitoring structure within the labor inspectorate. Moreover, the report notes the ratification of ILO Convention 138 on April 17, 2001.

The report also states that the economic crisis and the rise in unemployment in Cameroon during the late 1980s affected school enrolment of children. It is also noted that school fees for public primary schools were abolished in 2000 by the government of Cameroon. The aim was to provide access to education on a wider scale for all children of school age and to prevent children, particularly girls, from leaving school. To raise awareness of universal education, the government of Cameroon aims to conduct public information campaigns with partnering NGOs; the United Nations Children's Fund; and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The report does not provide further information on other specific types of labor performed by children or on the use of forced child labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001, November 6). *Reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the convention, consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Cameroon*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?page=publisher&docid=3cbbdeb24&skip=&publisher=CRC&quersi=Cameroon&searchin=title&display=10&sort=date

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

The document reports forced labor practices among ethnic minority groups such as the Pigmies and the Kirdi. It also discusses alleged child trafficking reporting of children being sold by their families and subsequently exploited in the labor market. Moreover, it expresses concerns at the increasing number of children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation, especially among children engaged in child labor and street children. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

24. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor

This report analyzes global trafficking patterns and positions Cameroon at medium risk of being an origin and a destination country and at low risk of being a transit country. A short case study provides information on the exploitive labor conditions of trafficked children in Cameroon, focusing on a single case. A trafficking victim was exploited as a maid for 16 hours a day and asked to work on the exploiter's family cocoa plantation as well.

Content analysis was the methodology used to generate data for the report. The analysis involved applying an objective scoring system to arrive at selective classification of open source publications.

25. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2005). *Chocolate companies help West African farmers improve harvest*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 16, 2008, from http://www.usaid.gov/press/frontlines/fl_sep05/pillars.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    The report focuses on the human rights situation in Cameroon in 2006, providing a general overview of the situation. Furthermore, it reports on forced labor and slavery practices in the Northern provinces carried out by traditional Muslim leaders (*Lamido*). The Lamido of Rey Bouba in the Northern Province held slaves inside his compound. Internal trafficking of children is also reported. In particular, young girls from the Northern provinces are trafficked to Yaoundé and Douala to work as domestic laborers or as prostitutes. Internal trafficking of boys to cocoa plantations is also reported. Cameroon is described as a source, transit, and destination country for international trafficking.

26. U.S. Department of State (2007a). *Cameroon: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78723.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Forced Labor: Domestic Labor
    Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor
    Adult Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Slavery: Domestic Labor
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This report focuses on the human rights situation in Cameroon in 2006, providing a general overview of the overall situation. In particular, it discusses forced labor and slavery practices in the Northern Provinces carried out by traditional Muslim Fulani leaders (or Kings) called Lamidos (or Lamibes). The Lamido of Rey Bouba in the Northern Province hold slaves inside his compound. In the Eastern and Southern provinces, members of the Baka indigenous group are reported to be subjected to exploitive agricultural labor conditions. Young girls from the Northern provinces are trafficked to Yaoundé and Douala to work as domestic laborers or as prostitutes. Internal trafficking of boys to cocoa plantations is also reported. Cameroon is described as a source, transit, and destination country for international trafficking.

27. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Tea
    Forced Child Labor: Service Industries, Street Vending, Sweatshops, Tea

    This reports addresses trafficking of persons in Cameroon and discusses forced labor, but not in the production of goods. Cameroon is described as both a source and destination country for trafficking in women and children. Children are the main object of trafficking, which is largely internal in nature. Girls are trafficked for domestic servitude, to work as nannies, or for sexual exploitation. Both boys and girls are trafficked within Cameroon for forced labor in sweatshops, bars, and restaurants, and on tea plantations. Cameroon is a destination country for Chad, Central African Republic, Congo Benin, Niger, and Nigeria. Children trafficked into Cameroon are used as forced labor in agriculture, street vending, and spare-parts shops. Cameroon is listed as a Tier 2 country.

28. West Africa: Focus on efforts against child labour. (2002, June 11). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 5, 2008, from http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/AllDocsByUNID/fd495522edd2811249256bd60009c213

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    This article discusses a 2002 initiative to prevent child labor on cocoa farms signed between the Chocolate Manufacturers Association, West African cocoa-producing countries, and other stakeholders. Drafted in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development and ILO, the objective of the memorandum of cooperation was for the eventual adoption in 2005 of international norms for the cocoa industry. The article also mentions the participation of eight countries, including Cameroon, in the ILO/IPEC initiative, Combating Trafficking in Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa. It also notes that the cocoa industry should not be the sole focus, as children in West and Central Africa are engaged in various sectors that produce goods, including mining, construction, and manufacturing. Forced labor in the production of goods in Cameroon was not specifically discussed in the article.

29. West Africa: Traffickers hold thousands of children, women in bondage. (2003, November 12). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 7, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx? Reportid=47205

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Quarries, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Crushing

This article discusses the trafficking of children in several West African countries. Cameroon is mentioned as a destination country for children trafficked from Benin and Togo for agricultural work, domestic labor, and prostitution. The article does not specify the tasks or type of work performed by children in the agricultural sector. Boys were trafficked primarily for farm labor, while girls were trafficked for prostitution and domestic labor. While the article discusses child trafficking in the agricultural sector, it makes no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

30. World Organisation Against Torture. (2001). *Rights of the child in the Republic of Cameroon*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 4, 2008, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/Cameroun_Web_GB.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Slavery: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
    Forced Child Labor: Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

    The document states that while the government of Cameroon ratified ILO Convention 29 on forced labor and Convention 138 on the minimum age for work, at the time of this report, the government had not ratified Convention 182 on abolishing the worst forms of child labor. It also states that children are trafficked from the Northwest and Southwest regions for the purpose of forced labor in the domestic service sector, car washing, hawking or petty trade, work in restaurants and bars, and sexual exploitation. The document does not mention the issue of child labor in the production of goods.

31. Zinga, V. (2005, August 13). Cameroun: Une plaque tournante pour le trafic d'enfants [Cameroon: A children trafficking crossroads]. *RFI actualité*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.rfi.fr/actufr/articles/068/article_37996.asp

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

    This article reports on three children kept in exploitive labor conditions in Yaoundé. Children are reported to be employed as cheap labor for domestic work, street vending, agricultural labor, and other menial tasks. Children from poor households fall prey to sexual exploitation due to job insecurity. They are usually employed through a middleman, who exploits the children and confiscates their salaries.

CAPE VERDE: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Cape Verde: Sex tourism on the rise. (2007, August 8). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from http://www.irinnews.org/ printreport.aspx?reportId=73637

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses recent increases in sex tourism in Cape Verde and mentions that there have been reports of minors being sexually exploited by male tourists. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Child Rights Information Network. (2009). *Cape Verde—Child rights references in the working group for the UPR*. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from http://www.crin.org/ resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=19584&flag=report

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This document contains a report of comments regarding children's rights in Cape Verde made by members of the Universal Periodic Review. A number of committee members expressed concern at the existence of child labor in Cape Verde, in both the urban and rural sectors, although no labor sectors are specified. Other commentators noted the existence of commercial sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

3. Education International. (n.d.). *Cape Verde*. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from http://www.ei-ie.org/barometer/en/profiles_detail.php?country=capeverde

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document discusses indicators of human rights and education in Cape Verde. The report states that child labor exists in Cape Verde and contains information about several laws relevant to limitations on underage working conditions and hours. There are no labor sectors mentioned. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

4. Estudo Revela Casos de Pedofilia em Cabo Verde (2007, November 29). *Expresso das Ilhas*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.expressodasilhas.sapo.cv/noticias/detail/ id/1405/

   Source: News Article

Child Labor: Drug Trafficking, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article discusses the problem of child labor in Cape Verde. Citing the National Plan to Combat Child Labor, children, mostly boys, were engaged in prostitution on the beaches of Cape Verde. Additionally, children are also reportedly working as drug couriers. Additionally, children work in trade and service industries. As with many cases throughout the world, those most likely to enter the work force are child heads of household and children from poor families. The article mentions that Cape Verde has yet to ratify ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

5. Estudo revela o trabalho pesado das crianças [Study reveals the heavy lifting of children]. (2008, June 13). *O Liberal*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://liberal.sapo.cv/noticia.asp?idEdicao=50&id=13966&idSeccao=483&Action=noticia

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article cites an unnamed study which found that Cape Verde's child labor laws are inadequate to solve the problem of child labor. The document also notes that many child laborers work in conjunction with their parents to contribute to household income, although no labor sectors are specified. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

6. Government of the Republic of Cape Verde. (2007). *MTFS analisa projecto do Plano Nacional de Acção para Eliminação do Trabalho Infantil* [MTFS project examines the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labor]. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.governo.cv/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=428

   Source: Government Agency—Government of the Republic of Cape Verde

   Child Labor: Street Vending

   This document is an analysis of the government's National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labor, a plan to unite the government and private sector in prioritizing the national fight against child labor. In Cape Verde, children are most likely to be engaged in urban labor in the commerce sector, selling small items like food and fish in the streets. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

7. Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Solidarity of Cape Verde. (2008). *ICCA assinala Dia Mundial do Combate ao Trabalho Infantil* [ICCA Day Notes World Fighting Child Labor]. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.mtfs.gov.cv/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=265&Itemid=99999999

   Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Solidarity of Cape Verde

Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This article discusses World Day Against Child Labor and notes that agriculture and miscellaneous unskilled labor are the main areas where children work in Cape Verde (although no specific crops or other labor sectors are specified). Boys are more likely to work than girls in Cape Verde, and many children work without receiving financial compensation.

8. The Republic of Cape Verde: Humanitarian country profile. (2007, August). *Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRINnews)*. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/country.aspx?CountryCode=CV&RegionCode=WA

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Car Washing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document refers to reports that 13 percent of children between age 10 and 14 may be found working in the area of informal commerce, typically as street vendors and car washers. There is also a concern that the increased tourism of recent years may lead to an increase in the rates of child trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

9. Trabalho infantil, dos 6 aos 12, diminui de 2005 para 2006 [Child labor, from 6 to 12, decreased from 2005 to 2006]. (2007, March 28). *Voz Di Povo*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://arquivo.vozdipovoonline.com/conteudos/sociedade/trabalho_infantil, _dos_6_aos_12,_diminui_de_2005_para_2006/

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

   This newspaper article indicates that according to the Institute of Employment and Professional Development the number of working children in Cape Verde went from 10,000 to 8,000 between 2005 and 2006. The same study revealed that 80 percent of the children working lived in rural areas, often employed in the agricultural field, and that 65 percent of the children involved in child labor were boys. The article notes that some children are involved in unskilled labor, but no labor sectors are specified. No further information is presented related to child labor in the production of goods.

10. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008). *The state of the world's children 2008*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/sowc08/docs/sowc08_table_9.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

This report details the status of children's rights around the world, with one table that includes statistics on child labor in Cape Verde, reporting that 4 percent of children are involved in unspecified forms of child labor. The report's sources include government and nongovernmental organization (NGO) reports and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) prepared with the help of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

11. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001a). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Cape Verde*. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.15.Add.168.En?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Car Washing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

    This report contains recommendations by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, designed to help the Cape Verdean government implement the provisions on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children in Cape Verde are known to work as car washers and street vendors in urban areas. Children living and working on the streets are at risk of violence and exploitation by adults. Additionally, the sexual exploitation of children is a problem in Cape Verde, including child prostitution. There is concern that increasing tourism in the country could lead to an increase in child trafficking. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

12. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001b). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: State party report: Cape Verde* Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3b4c45384.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This document discusses Cape Verde's child labor laws (including limitations on the number of hours children may work and prohibitions on night work and overtime for children under age 16) but notes that these laws are not always upheld and need to be updated. This report does not specify labor sectors, although the existence of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Cape Verde is briefly mentioned. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Cape Verde: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100471.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Car Washing, Fishing, Street Vending

Approximately 8,000 children are working in Cape Verde; urban children are most likely to be washing cars and selling items in the streets, and rural children are most likely to be involved in agriculture, fishing, or animal husbandry. No further details are offered regarding the nature of work conducted in these labor sectors. No further information is presented related to child labor in the production of goods.

CAPE VERDE: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. The Protection Project. (2003). *Outline for 2003 human rights report on trafficking in persons: Cape Verde*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.humantraffickingsearch.net/search.aspx?pr=HumanTraffickingSearch&query=Cape+Verde

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This document states that Cape Verde is a destination country for women who are trafficked from the Philippines and forced into prostitution. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Cape Verde*. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/the_protection_project%20_capverde_0109.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This document notes that Cape Verde is suspected to be a trafficking destination for women from the Philippines. These women go to Cape Verde expecting legitimate work and are then forced to work as prostitutes. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Cape Verde: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100471.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This annual report on human rights in Cape Verde notes that there have been reports of forced labor occurring, although no labor sectors are specified. Moreover, it does not specify if adults and/or children were involved. Similarly, the report mentions that Cape Verde may be a destination country, source, and transit country for the trafficking of people in West Africa, but does not mention any specific countries, the purpose for which people are trafficked, or whether the victims are children and/or adults. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in relation to the production of goods.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bamford, Emily. (2007, August 2). *UNICEF aids release of children from rebel forces in Central African Republic.* Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved June 8, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/protection/car_40486.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Soldiering

   This article profiles a young boy's experience as a child soldier fighting for the rebel group, Union of Democratic Forces for Unity (UDFU), and how he is now in a reintegration program run by The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Most invisible are the girls who are also in the rebel ranks. They maintain the camps and assist rebels. Through advocacy, protection, and preventions services, UNICEF is working with youth to prevent recruitment. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this article.

2. Bannor-Addae, Rebecca. (2008, June 20) *Central African Republic:in the wake of increased kidnappings, UNICEF calls on governments to protect children*. Bangui, Central African Republic: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/protection/car_44554.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This short article details the harrowing experience of a family's attack and the abduction of their children by the bandits, Zaraguinas. It is reported that children are increasingly being abducted for ransom and for use as soldiers. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this article.

3. Central African Republic: Civilians bear brunt of abuses in conflict—Human Rights Watch. (2007, September 14). *Integrated Regional Information Networks*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=74296

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This article summarizes a report by Human Rights Watch (HRW) about atrocities committed by the national and rebel armies. The article notes that a large number of child soldiers were fighting on both sides and that demobilization discussions are underway with UNICEF.

The report states that the rebel groups and the national army maintain "hundreds" of child soldiers as young as age 12. Military officials are open to their demobilization if their post-demobilization safety can be guaranteed. Under policy recommendations the report suggests the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) ratify the optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The report also recommends rebel factions demobilize all child soldiers and cease the recruitment of children under age 18. The document includes a comprehensive list of actions to be taken by all stakeholders to end child soldiering. The report notes that CAR ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in May 1981. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Central African Republic: Conflict forces children into insurgency. (2007, February 23). *Integrated Regional Information Networks*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=70329

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This article provides an anecdotal account of how one child in the town of Paoua was drawn into soldiering in CAR in order to survive. One military official quoted in the article estimates that hundreds of child soldiers as young as age 12 are part of the rebel group, *Armée Populaire pour la Restauration de la République et de la démocratie* (APRD). Children in the rebel camps live with constant disease, inadequate food or water, and no education. This article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Central African Republic: Negotiations under way for demobilisation of child soldiers. (2007, May 21). *Integrated Regional Information Networks*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=72265

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This article from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs describes plans to demobilize child soldiers in CAR. The report indicates that rebels in the northeastern part of the country agreed to release hundreds of child soldiers to UNICEF. There is no discussion of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. CARE, Norwegian Refugee Council, & World Vision. (2007). *Interagency mission report on the Central African Republic*. Retrieved July 10, 2008, from http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpDocuments)/AC77BB51A2953536C12572A5002A2CB5/$file/CAR+INTERAGENCY+Final.pdf

   Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This document mentions that in the midst of armed conflict, over 200,000 people were displaced from their villages. In addition to human rights abuses and abductions of children for ransom, the document also mentions the recruitment of children into the armed rebel forces. In some instances, young boys and girls joined the armed forces for reasons of protection, while others were reported to have been forced to join the armed groups as soldiers and/or wives. Between the villages of Batangafo and Kabo, young girls were reportedly being forced to cook for rebel soldiers and were also raped. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed in this document.

Through primarily qualitative methods, this report involved examining several humanitarian sectors: food security, nutrition, water and sanitation, shelter, education, non-food needs, logistics and health, protection issues, gender- or child-based violence. Field observations were coupled with interviews with local authorities and government officials, and focus groups of internally displaced persons and other villagers.

7. Central African Republic: Teaching street children about HIV. (2006, December 28). *Integrated Regional Information Networks.* Retrieved June 30, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=64377

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This news article discusses current efforts to teach HIV prevention to the children of Bangui, the capital of CAR. Many children of this country, one of the poorest in the world, have become victim to drug use and sexual exploitation, exposing them to HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. Girls who participated in sexual activities with boys or soldiers were paid $0.30 to $0.40. The article also states that sometimes they were taken by force. According to a 2005 UNICEF survey, an estimated 3,000 children were living on the streets and more than half were between age 10 and 14. This article does not include methodological practices, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008) *Central African Republic. In child soldiers global report*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.childsoldiersglobal report.org/content/central-african-republic

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This report traces the connection of the political upheaval in CAR between the government forces and the rebel forces. Human rights violations were reported on all sides of the conflict. In August 2007, it was estimated that 180,000 people were displaced from their homes and villages in the northwest province. One month later, a total of 212,000 were internally displaced from the northwest and northeastern region. Child soldiers as young as age 12 were reported in all armed forces, particularly in the ranks of the opposition parties, APRD and UDFU. While there are reports of children voluntarily enlisting in the armed forced, forced recruitment of children into rebel groups was also reported in the northeast. Additionally, both rebel groups recruited Sudanese and Chadian children into their ranks. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Gibbons, E., Huebler, F., & Loaiza, E. (2005) *Child labour, education, and the principle of nondiscrimination*. UNICEF Staff Working Papers, Division of Policy and Planning Series. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved July 8, 2007, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/Gibbons_Huebler_Loaiza_2005_Childlabor.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report analyzes and discusses data collected through Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS); household surveys were conducted in 18 different African countries in order to better understand the extent to which child labor affects school attendance. Of the overall sample of originally surveyed children from the 18 countries of study (the exact number of interviewees was unspecified in the present study) 60 percent of children age 7 to 14 were attending school, and 38 percent were occupied in child labor. The present study is a review of data from previous studies and does not provide detailed methodological information of said original studies. A regression analysis of MICS and DHS data attempts to reveal how each of six different factors, of which child labor is only one, contributes to educational attainment. In this country, child laborers are less likely to drop out of school. The dropout rate is 1 percent lower than non-laboring children that attend school. The gender disparity, however, is greatest in CAR in comparison to other countries surveyed. Boys are more likely to attend school and show positive effects from child labor. This study discusses the background of child labor practices. It also differentiates child labor practices among boys and girls, in that girls are more often engaged in household chores than boys. This report does not give specific sectors of child labor practices in the production of goods.

10. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Central Africa Republic*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/CENTRAL%20AFRICA%20REPUBLIC.pdf

    Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Criminal Activity, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Assistants, Soldiering
Child Slavery: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Shop Assistants

This document cites sources from 2004 to 2005 on child labor in CAR. It reports that according to UNICEF estimates, 56 percent of children between age 5 and 14 work. Children were reportedly working with family members in diamond fields. Children from Nigeria, Sudan, and Chad are trafficked to CAR for the purpose of domestic labor, unspecified agricultural work, and to work as shop assistants. It is reported that trafficking is not prohibited by national law. Government armed forces and opposition armed groups reportedly recruited child soldiers from 2001 to 2003. Additionally, the document states that child sexual exploitation remained a problem, particularly among girls working as prostitutes. While slavery is officially banned throughout the country, pygmy children were coerced into labor within the country and often treated as slaves. Approximately 5,000 children between age 5 and 14 live on the streets begging and stealing.

11. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., Rosati, F. C., & Valdivia, C. A. (2004) *The influence of orphanhood on children's schooling and labour: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa*. Understanding Children's Work Project (UCWP) Working Paper Series. Understanding Children's Work. An InterAgency Research Cooperation Project. Rome, Italy: International Labour Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, and World Bank. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.ucwproject.org/pdf/publications/standard_orphans_and_CL_Oct2006.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document explores the relationship between orphanhood and unspecified child labor in 10 Sub-Saharan countries (Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Senegal, Swaziland, and Zambia). The analyzed data comes from the 2000 MICS. In CAR, the effect of orphanhood is among the highest in the region. Becoming a double orphan raises the risk of work exposure by six percentage points. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Huebler, F. (2008). *Child labour and school attendance: Evidence from MICS and DHS surveys*. UNICEF—Division of Policy and Practice. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/Child_labour_school_FHuebler_2008.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    This report outlines the correlation between child labor and school attendance between 1995 and 2005 in various countries throughout the world. In efforts to support the Millennium Development Goal, DHS and MICS collected data for various countries

through a series of bivariate probit regression surveys. In seven countries—CAR, Chad, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, and Somalia—less than half of all children age 7 to 14 attended school. In CAR, 45.3 percent of children age 7 to 10 and 50.3 percent of children age 11 to 14 did not attend school because of work-related reasons. Education of the head of household plays an important factor in child labor. Children who live in households where the head only has a primary education are more likely to work. This ultimately leads to a conclusion that poverty is the primary reason for child labor practices in the listed countries. Although the report mentions child labor in the agriculture industry, it does not specify particular goods. Additionally, agriculture and domestic labor are ambiguously reported, and it is unclear to which country these types of labor are specific.

13. Human Rights Watch (2007). *State of anarchy: rebellion and abuses against civilians*. Retrieved June 9, 2008, from http://hrw.org/reports/2007/car0907/car0907web.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This 2005 HRW report documents the state of anarchy and human rights abuses being committed in CAR. There has been a recent increase in attacks on civilians, looting, destruction of property, and other violent activities in this country. This report confirms the prohibition of recruiting children for soldiering and participation in active hostilities. CAR is also affiliated with ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor convention, which prohibits the forced drafting of children under age 18 into armed conflict and identifies it as one of the worst forms of child labor. This report does not include a specific methodology for obtaining data, nor does this report discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Central African Republic: Report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of the Central African Republic*. Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/TPR_Central_Africa_final_en.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
    Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Assistants, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Shops Assistants, Unspecified

    This document states the widespread use of child labor in CAR. Citing statistics from UNICEF, the document states that 57 percent of children work, often in hazardous jobs in the rural areas, and are sexually exploited. Children often work in the diamond and other mining fields, as well as fishing. Additionally, children are trafficked internally and from Nigeria, Cameroon, and other countries in Africa to engage in domestic servitude, sexual

exploitation, agricultural work, and forced labor in shops, as well as commercial labor activities. Although children were used for agricultural work, specific tasks or the goods produced were not mentioned in the document. Pygmy children are reported to work as slaves for other ethnic groups or have been coerced into slave-like labor in the agricultural and domestic sector, as well as other sectors not identified but considered exploitive. Furthermore, approximately 3,000 street children work as street vendors in Bangui. Children in the rural areas are used as part-time farm labor by their teachers for jobs such as tending to livestock.

15. Jalloh, T. (2008, June 12). Child labour worst. *Concord Times*. Retrieved June 14, 2008, from http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200806120781.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article discusses data that was previously released from World Day Against Child Labor. The International Labour Organizartion's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) published technical report indicates that six African countries have more than half of all children between age 7 and 14 as child laborers. Approximately two months prior to the release of this data, UNICEF released data suggesting that CAR's 71.1 percent child laboring population may be far worse than other African countries that were listed in the study. This article does not include specific information on child labor and the production of goods.

16. Jones, L. (2002, February 4). Mixed blessing of diamonds in CAR. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 30, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1800656.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Diamond Mining

    This article states that young boys in the CAR town of Boda work mining diamonds. According to the article, this work is often preferred by children of a young age over going to school because of the money they can earn.

17. Knorrenborg, S. (2007, February 20). *Thousands displaced in the Central African Republic struggle to survive*. Geneva, Switzerland: UNICEF. Retrieved July 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/car_38398.html?q=printme

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article reports on the problems faced by displaced people in CAR due to internal conflict and the war in Darfur that has spread over the border. In addition to severe health issues faced by displaced children, children as young as age 14 are in danger of being

recruited into armed groups. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this article.

18. Mbaïnoudjim, M. Perkys. (2005). *Situation des enfants en RCA* [The Status of Children in the CAR]. Bangui, Central African Republic: Ministère de L'économie, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale. Retrieved September 25, 2007, from http://www.recensement 2003-rca.net/Rapports/RGPH03%20Enfants.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ministère de L'économie, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report analyzes the national statistics in reference to the state of children's lives in CAR. In the area of child labor, the report discusses the incidence of orphanhood among child laborers. According to the report, 77 percent of the parents of child laborers in CAR are living. Approximately 7 percent of child laborers are orphans without a father, while 12 percent are orphans without a mother. Nearly 4 percent of child laborers have lost both parents. There is no discussion of which sectors the children work in or the use of child labor in the production of goods.

    This report was published by the Government of CAR with financial and technical assistance from the United Nations Population Fund, the European Union, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme, the Government of Japan, and the Government of China.

19. Office of the United States Trade Representative. (2008). *2008 comprehensive report on U.S. trade and investment policy toward Sub-Saharan Africa and implementation of the African growth and opportunity act.* Retrieved October 30, 2008, from http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Trade_Development/Preference_Programs/AGOA/asset_upload_file203_14905.pdf?ht=

    Source: Government Agency—Office of the United States Trade Representative

    Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report states that although CAR has ratified all eight core ILO Conventions, labor laws are routinely ignored or unknown in the diamond mining sector, especially laws prohibiting child labor. This report also notes that the government does not enforce the prohibition of forced child labor or the minimum working age of 14.

20. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Central African Republic*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 30, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/car.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document states that in addition to internal child trafficking in CAR, adults and children are also reportedly trafficked in from Nigeria, Sudan, Cameroon, and Chad for the purpose of forced prostitution or other forced labor. According to the report, boys are trafficked in from Cameroon and Chad by nomadic cattleman during dry seasons. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Spry-Leverton, J. (n.d.). *A cry from the heart. Central African Republic*. Retrieved October 31, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/WCARO_CAR_Pub_ACryFrmHeart.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Coffee, Embroidery, Knitting, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This UNICEF brochure, which cites reports and events throughout the 2000s, states that during the conflicts in CAR in the last decade, boys have been recruited as soldiers and forced to commit atrocities as part of their ”training.” Girls, moreover, have been taken to be used as army “wives.” The brochure also indicates that it is difficult to get children into schools, partly because their families need them to work for financial support. Children age 12 who worked picking coffee were cited as an example of this. This brochure also highlights the issue of orphaned street children CAR and presents an organization run by a nun who teaches teenagers embroidery and knitting to sell their products in a small business as one effort to address the problem.

22. United Nations. (2000). *Committee on the Rights of the Child, concluding observations, Central African Republic*. U.N. Doc. CRC/C/15/Add.138 (2000). Retrieved October 30, 2008, from http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/crc/centralafrica2000.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document expresses the committee’s concern that child labor is widespread in CAR and that children of a young age often work long hours. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Children’s Fund. (n.d.). *République Centrafricaine: La Centrafrique manque de moyens pour la réinsertion des enfants soldats* [The Republic of Central Africa: Central Africa Lacks the means for reintegration of child soldiers]. Retrieved June 8, 2007, from http://www.unicef.fr/accueil/sur-le-terrain/pays/afrique-de-l-ouest-et-centrale/republique-centrafricaine/var/lang/FR/rub/304/articles/6336.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Soldiering

This article reports on the hundreds of thousands of people in CAR displaced due to the ongoing internal conflict. Full reintegration programs are lacking for child soldiers. Former child soldiers risk recruitment into armed forces or working in the diamond mines. While reintegration centers do not exist in CAR, UNICEF France provides children with psychosocial and family reunification programs.

24. United Nations Children's Fund. (2007). *Central African Republic signed child soldiers reintegration agreement*. Retrieved October 15, 2007 from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/media_40015html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering

This article announces plans to release 400 child soldiers enrolled in the rebel forces of the Assembly of the Union of Democratic Forces. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

25. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008a). *Central African Republic–Factsheet*. Retrieved July 8, 2008, from http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(http Documents)/B87FD93F1969D00DC12573FE0050C382/$file/Unicefcountryreport.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering

According to this report, over 600,000 women and children in the northern region of CAR have faced severe hardship as a result of the ongoing war. Additionally, it is reported that approximately 500 children are linked with the armed rebel groups. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed in this document.

26. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008b). *The state of the world's children*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/The_State_of_the_Worlds_Children_2008.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report is a statistical compendium of global child welfare. It states that in CAR from 1999 to 2006, 44 percent of males and 49 percent of females age 5 to 14 were involved in child labor. This is the only data relevant to child labor in CAR. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

27. United Nations Human Rights Committee. (2004). *Human Rights Committee considers the situation in the Central African Republic*. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www2.unog.ch/news2/documents/newsen/ct04008e.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document summarizes the July 2004 meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Committee to consider how CAR has implemented the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in the absences of a report. In response to a question on trafficking in children, the delegation stated that the situation was virtually nonexistent in CAR and that the country had seen only one case. With regards to child soldiers in the rebellion before March 2003, the delegation said that participants in the rebellion had been mainly regular army soldiers and some Chadian elements, who have since returned to Chad. The delegation claimed it would be very difficult to know for sure whether children took part in the rebellion without a formal inquiry. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Central African Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78725.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Shop Assistants, Street Vending, Unspecified

    This report cites UNICEF statistics that between 1999 and 2005 an estimated 57 percent of children between age 5 and 14 were involved in child labor activities. Though children as young as age 7 frequently perform agricultural work, the goods produced were not mentioned. Children also work as domestic workers, as fishermen, and in mines. The report states that in the capital of Bangui many of the 3,000 street children work as street vendors. The report mentions that some girls entered sexual exploitation to earn money for their families. In addition, the report states that indigenous pygmy children are particularly susceptible to discrimination as the pygmy population are often treated as slaves. Children as well as adults are coerced to work in agriculture, domestic labor, and other unspecified sectors. In addition, children of the indigenous pygmy tribes are often forced into situations akin to slavery in the agricultural, domestic labor, and other unspecified sectors.

    According to the report, nongovernmental organizations and the government maintain that trafficking in persons is not widespread. The country was a destination country for children trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor in the domestic sector. While

the majority of child victims were trafficked within the country, some were also trafficked from Cameroon and Nigeria. Orphan children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking for domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, and forced labor in shops, street vending, agricultural work, and other commercial labor activities that was not specified.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2008) *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 30, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining, Portering, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Trade

    This report discusses recent reports of child trafficking and forced child labor in CAR. According to the report, CAR still remains on the Tier 2 Watchlist. CAR is a source and destination country for child trafficking, which leads to instances of forced child labor. Children are being trafficked within the country (and may be trafficked from Rwanda) for sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, ambulant vending, and forced agricultural, mine, market, and restaurant labor. The report does not list specific production of goods through forced labor in the agricultural sector or the type of mine fields. Additionally, rebels reportedly abducted children for forced labor as porters, soldiers, and sexual slaves. Although the Government of CAR has limited resources and does not fully comply with minimum elimination standards, they are working to combat trafficking.

30. Winslow, Robert. *A comparative criminology tour of the world*. (n.d.) Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://wwwrohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/africa/central_ african_ republic.html

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Assistants
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Shop Assistants

    This report provides an overall profile of crime in CAR. The report notes that human trafficking is confined primarily to children who are brought in by the foreign Muslim community from Nigeria, Sudan, and Chad to be used as domestic servants, shop helpers, and agricultural workers. In addition, many children work as beggars. It is also reported that children in rural areas are made to do farm work for their primary and secondary school teachers. Moreover, it is reported that teachers enlist sexual favors from their female students in exchange for higher grades. The incidences of young girls working as prostitutes increased due to the presence of international peacekeepers. Although children are trafficked to work in the agricultural sector, the goods produced are not discussed in this document.

31. Zoellner, T. (2006). "*Dying Stars" in The Heartless Stone: a journey through the world of diamonds,deceit, and desire*. New York: St. Martin's Press. Retrieved October 30, 2008, from http://books.google.com/books?id=HYha4VH1ogcC&printsec=frontcover&dq=The+Heartless+Stone:+A+Journey+Through+the+World+of+Diamonds,+Deceit,+and+Desire#PPP1,M1

Source: Other—Book

Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report mentions that street children in CAR sometimes sell sex for money, and there is no indication that this commercial sexual exploitation is forced or the product of trafficking. The case of child soldiers as young as age 12 who mine for diamonds is also mentioned; although it is not entirely clear whether this is in reference to CAR or to the Democratic Republic of Congo, which is also discussed in the chapter. No further information on child labor in the production of goods is presented.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. CARE, Norwegian Refugee Council, & World Vision. (2007). *Interagency mission report on the Central African Republic*. Retrieved July 10, 2008, from http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004CE90B/(httpDocuments)/AC77BB51A2953536C12572A5002A2CB5/$file/CAR+INTERAGENCY+Final.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This document notes that over 200,000 people have been displaced from their villages during the ongoing armed conflict between the government and rebel groups. It also states that children were recruited into the armed forces voluntarily, while others were forced to join as soldiers and/or wives. Rebel soldiers forced women and young girls to cook for them. Women were also forced to be wives for rebel soldiers. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the document.

   Through primarily qualitative methods, this report involved examining several humanitarian sectors: food security, nutrition, water and sanitation, shelter, education, non-food needs, logistics and health, protection issues, and gender- or child-based violence. Field observations were coupled with interviews with local authorities government officials, and focus groups of internally displaced persons and other villagers.

2. Central African Republic: Small steps to rebuilding lives. (2008, March 20). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved June 30, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=77369

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Soldiering

   This article reports on the destruction of villages during the conflict between the government of the Central African Republic (CAR) and rebel armies. During the war, upwards of 200,000 people were displaced from their homes. Moreover, people were afraid to return to villages as they feared targeted attacks and forced recruitment into the armed forces. The article did not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d). *Central Africa Republic*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/CENTRAL%20AFRICA%20REPUBLIC.pdf

   Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Shop Assistants

This report cites sources from 2004–2005 on child labor in CAR and reports that according to estimates by the United Nations Children's Fund 56 percent of children between age 5 and 14 work. Children from Nigeria, Sudan, and Chad are trafficked to CAR for the purpose of domestic labor and unspecified agricultural work, and to become shop assistants. It is reported that trafficking is not prohibited by national law. Additionally, despite the official national ban on slavery, pygmy children were coerced into labor within the country and often treated as slaves.

4. International Labour Organization (2001). *Stopping forced labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1578

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Cultivation

   CAR is cited twice in this report on forced labor. The country is listed along with Kenya, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania as African countries where forced labor continues. The report says that while 40-year-old legislation provides for minimum surfaces for cultivation to be established for each rural community, the government has indicated that compulsory cultivation no longer exists in practice. The report also notes that CAR has ratified both ILO Convention 29 and 105.

5. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This report describes the legal definition and concept of forced labor as a way to identify how it occurs in various situations. The report mentions CAR briefly, noting the tradition of forced labor of the pygmy ethnic group by other ethnic groups in the country. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the document.

6. International Labour Organization. (2007a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning forced labour convention, 1930 (No. 29) Central African Republic (ratification: 1960)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Pastoral, Unspecified

For the fifth time since 2001, the International Labor Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) notes that since 1966 it has been drawing the government's attention to the need to repeal certain provisions of the national legislation under which forced or compulsory labor could be exacted, which are therefore contrary to the forced labor convention. These ordinances allow for the "suppression of idleness," "supervision of the active population," and mandatory proof of the exercise of commercial, agricultural, or pastoral activity. CEACR expresses hope that the government will repeal these ordinances. There is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. International Labour Organization. (2007b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning abolition of forced labour convention, 1957 (No. 105) Central African Republic (ratification: 1964)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Prison Labor: Unspecified

   For the fifth time since 2001, the CEACR notes that reforms of penal legislation undertaken by the Government of CAR have been suspended pending the installation of new Central African authorities. In order to comply with the forced labour convention, the CEACR requests that the government provide information concerning: dissemination of propaganda for certain purposes which provide sentences involving the obligation to work, and imprisonment of association founders, directors and members. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the document.

8. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Central African Republic: Report for the WTO general council review of the trade policies of the Central African Republic*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.ituc csi.org/IMG/pdf/TPR_Central_Africa_final_ en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
   Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Assistants, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Shop Assistants, Unspecified

   This document states that children are trafficked internally, and from Nigeria and Cameroon as well as other countries in Africa, to engage in domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, agricultural work, forced labor in shops, and unspecified commercial labor activities. Although children are trafficked for work in the agricultural sector, specific tasks or the goods produced were not mentioned in the document. Pygmy children, women, and men are reported to work as slaves for other ethnic groups or have been

coerced into slave-like labor in the agricultural and domestic sector, as well as other unspecified sectors.

9. Mattar, Mohamed. (2006, November 26). *New challenges in the fight against trafficking in persons: Combating child sex tourism and child pornography on the internet*. Washington, DC: Protection Project, John Hopkins University. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/docs/November_Symposium_Speech.doc

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This speech for the Inaugural Symposium launching the Annual Human Rights Symposium Series notes that CAR ratified the United Nations Protocol on Trafficking in 2006. There is no other discussion of forced labor in CAR in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Central African Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78725.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Shop Assistants, Street Vending, Unspecified

    CAR was a source and destination country for children trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor in domestic sector. While the majority of child victims were trafficked within the country, some were also trafficked to and from Cameroon and Nigeria. Orphan children in particular are vulnerable to trafficking for domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, and forced labor in shops, street vending, agricultural work, and other commercial labor activities that were not specified. In addition, children of the indigenous Pygmy tribes are often forced into situations akin to slavery in the agricultural, domestic labor, and other unspecified sectors.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in Persons Report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 30, 2008,from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining, Portering, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Trade

This report notes that CAR still remains on the Tier 2 Watchlist. According to the report, trafficking in persons, both children and adults, for sexual exploitation and forced labor is common in CAR. CAR is a source and destination country for child trafficking, which leads to instances of forced child labor. Children are being trafficked within the country (and may be trafficked from Rwanda) for sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, street vending, and forced agricultural labor, mining, market labor, and restaurant labor. The report does not specify the type of goods produced through forced child labor in the agricultural sector or the type of mine fields. Moreover, rebels recently attacked civilians and abducted children as well as adults for forced labor as porters, soldiers, and sexual slaves. Additionally, pygmies, both adults and children, are forced to work in the agricultural sector for other ethnic groups. Although the Government of CAR has limited resources and does not fully comply with minimum elimination standards, they are working to combat trafficking.

12. Winslow, Robert. (n.d.).*Crime and society—A comparative criminology tour of the world*. San Diego, CA: San Diego State University. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/africa/central_african_republic.html

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Shop Assistants

This report provides an overall profile of crime in CAR. The report notes that human trafficking is confined primarily to children who are brought in by the foreign Muslim community from Nigeria, Sudan, and Chad to be used as domestic servants, shop helpers, and agricultural workers. Indigenous people of the pygmy tribe Ba'Aka are noted as being forced to work in agriculture, domestic service, and other unspecified sectors as slaves for members of other local ethnic groups. Remuneration received for their labor is usually far below local labor standards. No further details related to forced labor in the production of goods are provided.

CHAD, REPUBLIC OF: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2008). *Amnesty International Report 2008—Chad*. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,483e2781c,0.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Begging, Domestic Labor
   Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Begging, Domestic Labor, Soldiering

   The report notes that children are routinely recruited into the Chadian army, as well as into local militias and armed opposition movements. Sudanese children living in refugee camps in eastern Chad have also been forcibly recruited by armed Sudanese groups. There are also reports of children being trafficked internally for purposes of forced labor, working as herders, beggars, and domestic servants. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Arditi, C. (2005). Les « enfants bouviers » du sud du Tchad, nouveaux esclaves ou apprentis éleveurs ? [The "Shepherd Children" of Southern Chad, New Slaves or Apprentices?]. *Cahiers d'Etudes Africaines, 45 :3-4, pp. 16*. Purchased from CAIRN Online Database.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding

   This article discusses the working conditions of children employed in animal husbandry, and determines that while children do work as shepherds, they are not in fact enslaved. Most of these children are from the southern, non-Islamic region of Chad and are sent to work as shepherds for the Northern Islamic herders. While Southerners often call these children "slaves" of the Northern herders, the author finds that the children are not forced to work, but are often sent by their parents to earn cattle as their remuneration. They are also free to leave the work at the end of their contracts if they wish, or to continue working. In some instances, however, children have been abused and mistreated by their employers, or received the animal they were promised after more than the usual two or three months of labor. Aside from cattle, no other specific animals herded by children were listed. This paper does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Axe, D. (2008, July 17). Recruiting of child soldiers for Chadian army, rebel militias remains routine. *World Politics Review*. Retrieved December 8, 2008, from http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/Article.aspx?id=2441

   Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This news article describes the strategies armed groups use to forcibly recruit children from refugee camps in eastern Chad. Some groups have been known to play drums outside of camps and kidnap curious children who come to listen; other children have been sold into armed service by their destitute families. The article also describes repatriation efforts in Chad. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Christian Children's Fund. (2004). *Child protection assessment in Eastern Chad*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.christianchildrensfund.org/uploadedFiles/Publications/Chad%20Assessment.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Digging, Domestic Labor, Handicrafts, Porting, Service Industry, Trade

   This report evaluates the conditions and needs of Sudanese refugees in Eastern Chad, surveying 201 refugees in the Iridimi, Touloum, Kounoungo and Mile refugee camps. Included in the report is an assessment of income-generating strategies that are pursued by boys and girls. Girls and women alike travel to neighboring villages to earn money through activities such as cleaning, cooking, construction, digging (for unspecified reasons), domestic work, laundry, agricultural field work and selling wood. Girls are also engaged in collecting wood, gathering food and water locally, and producing handicrafts, though there is little market for them at present. Boys are more likely to work in cleaning and restaurant work. Some of the individuals surveyed reported a lack of compensation for their labor. Although children are reportedly working in the agricultural sector, specific crops are not mentioned in the report.

5. Christian Children's Fund. (2006). *Knowledge, attitudes, and practice survey: Eastern Chad*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.christianchildrensfund.org/uploadedFiles/Public_Site/news/Relief_professionals/KAP_Chad.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Porting, Street Vending

   This report discusses child labor in Sudanese refugee camps located in eastern Chad, and details vocational training programs undertaken by the Christian Children's Fund. After surveying 1,580 refugee children between the ages of 5 and 18 in the camps of Iridimi, Touloum, Mille and Kounoungo, this report states that 35 percent of those children worked seven to ten hours per day—on average—in activities such as domestic labor, collecting firewood, commercial farming and street selling. Specific goods produced through work in commercial farming are not mentioned in the report. Over 25 percent of the children surveyed reported working outside of the refugee camp at least some of the time.

6. Clanet, J. (2002). La dure école des petits chameliers du bassin tchadien, ou l'enfance asservie aux systèmes pastoraux [The Hard Life of Young Camel Herders in Chad, or Childhood Enslaved in Pastoral Systems]. *Journal des Africanistes, 71*(1), 16. Retrieved from INIST/CNRS Online Database.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Camel Herding
   Child Slavery: Camel Herding

   The article describes the work and life of young boys from camel herding families. The article says rather than pursuing an academically-based education, such boys work from the age of six to become camel herders themselves, and often endure difficult physical conditions, long travel and malnourishment. Camel herding boys between the ages of six and 12, often travel up to 15 kilometers away from their homes during the day with the herds, and boys between the ages of 12 and 18 are expected to travel up to 71 kilometers with their herds for nights, days, and occasionally months. While travelling with their herds, the boys must set traps for other animals and chase predators out of their herds. The boys also face environmental and geographical risks. The author also uses the term slavery to describe this child labor. No further details are provided nor does this article discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers global report 2008—Chad*. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,486cb0f237,0.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Goat Herding, Porting, Soldiering
   Child Trafficking: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Goat Herding, Porting, Soldiering

   The report addresses the recruitment of children into various military groups in Chad, including conscription methods that involve torture. The report says the children's responsibilities in the military are diverse and range from serving as soldiers to support roles and military officials claim that some are recruited to make tea, collect firewood, herd goats and find water sources. Children are known to have been recruited by the National Army, the opposition group the United Front for Change (FUC), Chadian-backed Sudanese armed opposition groups, and other unidentified armed groups. As of September 2007, an estimated 7,000 to 10,000 children were under the control of armed forces and armed groups, and the number may have increased since that time. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Didama, M. (2007, April 12). Traites des enfants au Tchad [The trafficking of children in Chad]. *IPS*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.humanrightsgeneva.info/article.php3?id_article=1499&var_recherche=enfant

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This news articles reports on criminal proceedings against nine individuals complicit in the internal trafficking of four girls between the ages of 9 and 14. The girls were trafficked from the town of Kelo in Southern Chad for domestic labor and sexual exploitation. A relative of one of the girls sold her for US$10 a month to take care of the children of a military officer's family, and another girl was raped and beaten by a family in N'Djamena. The article also notes that the forced employment of boys as cattle herders is prominent in the region of Koumra in Chad. This article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2007). *Chad*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from CSEC Online Database.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report discusses child prostitution and trafficking in Chad. Children are trafficked (and sometimes kidnapped) for purposes of sexual exploitation, domestic labor and involvement in street vending. The report also cites research claiming that 36.64 percent of Chadian children between the ages of 10 to 14 (about 318,000) are economically active. There are some reports of the sexual exploitation of boys, including by wealthy women, and the report says children sold into domestic labor often become trapped into prostitution. Another form of internal trafficking that occurs is the involuntary conscription of children into military service. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Education International. (2007). *Chad*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie.org/barometer/en/profiles_detail.php?country=chad

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Begging

This report notes findings on child labor in Chad from several other sources. It states that male children in Chad are trafficked for the purpose of herding cattle and female children for the purpose of prostitution in oil-producing areas. Additionally, children are used as beggars, soldiers, informal sector work and to perform domestic chores. Specifically, the

report notes that Muslim children attending "Mahadjir" religious schools in Chad are often forced to beg and that child refugees from Sudan typically work seven to ten hours per day. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Chad*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/chad.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry
    Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry

    This fact sheet, which contains data from sources dated up to 2001, notes that over 36 percent of children in Chad are economically active. The document also refers to internal child trafficking for the purposes of forced labor in the animal husbandry industry. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *Early to war: Child soldiers in the Chad conflict*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2007/chad0707/chad0707webwcover.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Goat Herding, Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Goat Herding, Porting, Soldiering

    This report by Human Rights Watch documents the ongoing recruitment and employment of child soldiers (defined as under the age of 18) by the Chadian National Army and the United Front for Change (FUC) rebel organization which is now allied with the government. Recruitment has occurred under both voluntary and forced conditions, including mass recruitment drives in which children as young as 14 have been forcibly impressed into government forces. Children are often employed to support military units by collecting firewood, cooking, and herding goats as well as bearing arms. The article also notes the presence of child soldiers in village self-defense forces, and in two Sudanese rebel groups based in Chad, the Justice and Equality Movement, and the G-19 faction of the Sudanese Liberation Army. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Human Rights Watch. (2008a). *Letter to the United Nations Security Council in advance of its June mission to Africa*. Retrieved December 8, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2008/05/26/letter-un-security-council-advance-its-june-mission-africa

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This open letter to the UN Security Council contains recommendations regarding United Nations (UN) policy toward several African nations experiencing conflict. In the Chad

section, there is mention of the Chadian government's failure to demobilize child soldiers, prosecute offenders, and unequivocally criminalize the use of child soldiers by armed groups. Child soldiers are still being used by Chadian military forces and rebel groups alike. This letter does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. Human Rights Watch. (2008b). *Letter to United Nations Security Council members on child soldiers in Chad*. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2008/09/03/chad19744.htm

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    The document states that the military recruitment of children, including by the Chadian National Army and of Sudanese refugees, is ongoing. There are also instances of forced recruitment of children and abuses at government training camps. As the situation in Chad deteriorates, it is expected that children will be increasingly at risk. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Chad: Children sold into slavery for less than the price of a calf. (2004). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=52490

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding
    Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding
    Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding

    This article reports families in southern Chad are selling their children to northern cattle herders for between US$20 and $31, (while others families receive US$8 a month for their children.) It cites an estimate that there are 2,000 children, some as young as eight years old, who have been sold into slavery. The contracts children labor under are from one year to three years and include herding cattle, often at night, during which time the children risk injury from snakebites or wild animals. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Integrated Regional Information Networks. (2008*). Chad: A semblance of education for a displaced child*. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,47da3fb3c,0.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Trade, Wood Gathering

    The article deals with the challenges of providing education for the children of refugee families on the Chadian border. The ability to provide those children with an education is aggravated by the demand for child labor. As a result, some children, especially young

girls, spend their days searching for wood to sell. This article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. International Labour Organization. (2007). Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations *(CEACR): Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Chad (ratification: 2000)* Retrieved December 29, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgilex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=20476&chapter=9&query=%28C138%2CC182%29+%40ref+%2B+%28Chad%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Trade
    Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding
    Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This report by the CEACR evaluates Chad's adherence to Convention 182, elimination of worst forms of child labor. The report is an extensive review and evaluation of Chad's legal provisions concerning child labor, and it notes and condemns the practice of using boys from ages six to fifteen in semi-slavery, as cattle herders. It also remarks upon government claims that all child soldiers have been demobilized, and it requests additional information on that claim. The report further notes the vulnerability of refugees to the worst forms of child labor, as well as the exploitation of children for domestic labor. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Internationally Recognised Core Labour Standards in Chad*: *Report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of Chad*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.ituccsi.org/IMG/pdf/English_TPR_Chad_final.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture (Unspecified), Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Trade, Unspecified
    Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Trade, Unspecified

    This report discusses labor practices in Chad, and part three of the document specifically deals with child labor. While Chad has laws against child labor and stipulates a minimum age of 14 for employment, it does not enforce those laws even in the formal sector. Children throughout the country work as cattle herders and in agriculture, while 20 percent are involved in urban informal labor, particularly in the capitol. About 24 percent of working children are between the ages of 8 and 14, and the remaining 76 percent of working children are between the ages of 15 and 17. Forced child labor is reported within the country and an unspecified United Nations report from 2004 estimated that 2,000 children have been sold into slavery as cattle herders known as "*enfants bouviers*," while other children serve as domestic servants in the homes of relatives for little compensation. The report notes that though Chad has ratified Conventions 29 and 105

banning forced labor, there are reports that adults and children are forced to work in the rural sector—including being forced by the government and sometimes with prisoners to pay tax debts.

19. Mandoul: Bastion des enfants bouvier et domestique. (2006, June–July). *Le message du Moyen Chari* [Mandoul: Bastion of Child Herders and Domestic Workers]. Retrieved December 29, 2007, from http://www.sarh.info/membres/lemessager/docs/lemessager17.pdf

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor

    This south Chadian journal reports that the region of Mandoul is a center for the practice of children working away from their families as cattle herders (known as '*enfant bouvier*') in exchange for cows. Also, the article claims large numbers of children are reported to have migrated to the cities to serve as domestic servants with 3,334 children having migrated from the canton of Nderguigui alone. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

20. Nyeck, S. N. (2005, April 13). The challenge of human rights in Chad. *The Witness*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.thewitness.org/article.php?id=886

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    In this article, Chadian activist Jacqueline Moudeina claims that farmers sell their children to pastoralists for about US$10 to work as herders under abusive and exploitive conditions. In addition, pastoralists have been known to kidnap children from poor families to work as herders, and many of those children are trafficked internally for forced labor as domestic servants and as sex partners in the homes of pastoralists. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. Passalet, D. D. (2003, March). *A situational analysis of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Chad*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ecpat_2003_situational_analysis_studies_cse_children_chad_3.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

The study examines in detail the various types of child sexual exploitation that occurs in Chad. While the methodology of the study is not detailed and the sample size is not revealed, the document cites some original research and also draws heavily upon other published reports. Interviews were conducted in Pala and N'Djamena, and the trafficking of children mainly occurs from the south to the north of Chad for the purpose of domestic service and sexual exploitation. The report says young girls are sold by their parents to serve as domestic servants and prostitutes and that in parts of N'Djamena, girls trafficked from Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, and Togo work as prostitutes. The report says that also vulnerable to sexual exploitation are girls called *tallanis* who work as street vendors or bartenders, and adolescent boys called "colts" or *marios* are sexually exploited by wealthy women in exchange for their financial support. The report also lists various aspects of Chadian law which applies to child trafficking. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. United Nations Children's Fund. (2001). *Enquête par grappes à indicateurs 'multiples: Rapport complet, Janvier—2001* [Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: Complete report, January 2001]. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.childinfo.org/MICS2/newreports/chad/chad.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Trade

    This report of children in Chad states that children perform work in domestic labor, work on family farms, animal husbandry and trade. Specifically, the study reports that 3.3 percent of children in Chad have preformed paid work, compared to 23.3 percent who have preformed unpaid labor outside the household. The report says 73.9 percent of boys and 88.9 percent of girls are identified as performing domestic labor within the household, but only a small minority report doing so for more than four hours a day. More than 58 percent of boys and 52 percent of girls report doing work for the family, including agriculture, animal husbandry and trade, which is almost twice as many rural children participate in these activities compared to urban children. Older children (age 10 to 14) are more likely to work longer hours and get paid than younger children (age 5 to 9), and boys and rural children are more likely to be paid than girls. Defining "workers" as children who perform paid work or unpaid work outside of the family, or perform more than four hours of domestic work a day for the household, or do non-domestic work for the family, the report concludes that 65.5 percent of children in Chad are "workers," with nearly identical percentages for boys and girls. This quantitative study surveyed 5,690 households by interviewers, selected across 178 out of 250 residential clusters identified from census data.

23. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, December). *Child Alert Darfur.* Retrieved December 8, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/childalert/darfur/Child%20Alert%20Darfur.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Brick-making

This report tells the story of refugees from Darfur who have been displaced to refugee camps by armed conflict within the region. The document notes that over 200,000 Darfuri refugees are living in refugee camps across the border in Chad. The report contains a photograph of a child making bricks at the Iradimi camp in Chad, but there is no further information regarding child labor in Chad.

24. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008). *The state of the world's children 2008*. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/sowc08/docs/sowc08_table_9.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This annual report details the status of children's rights around the world, and contains a data table of UNICEF's annual statistic indicators on child labor. The statistics for Chad indicate that 53 percent of children are involved in unspecified child labor (54 percent of boys and 51 percent of girls) identifying Chad as having one of the highest child-labor rates in the world. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. United Nations General Assembly. (2007). *Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General*. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,479f54592,0.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    The document addresses the recruitment of children into the armed forces by several countries, including Chad. The report notes that the conscription of children into the Chadian National Army, and into other armed groups, is "widespread." The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. United Nations High Commission for Refugees. (2007). *Clinton Global Initiative: Parents torn between survival and school*. Retrieved December 29, 2007, from http://www.unhcr.org/news/NEWS/46fb9bec4.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick-making, Domestic Labor, Clothing, Porting, Service Industry, Trade

    This news article reports on the economic and educational needs of Sudanese refugees in Chadian refugee camps, and addresses the logistical and economic difficulties involved in extending education to Sudanese refugee children. It reports that some parents from the Djabal refugee camp take their children to work in the fields or take them to work in clothing and brick factories or restaurants, and that some girls also work as maids in the town of Goz Beida. Additionally, it notes that children that stay in refugee camps are often burdened by child-care work, as well as wood and water gathering responsibilities.

The article closes by discussing efforts to encourage parents to further their children's education. Though it is noted that children work in agriculture, information on specific crops produced is not discussed in this article.

27. United Nations Security Council. (2008). *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Chad*. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/ref world/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,48a54eb12,0.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Soldiering, Wood Gathering
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Soldiering, Wood Gathering

    The report discusses abuses being leveled at children in the midst of the volatile security situation in Chad. The report covers the period from July 2007 to June 2008, and during that period children, both boys and some girls, were being recruited to serve in military groups, and were sometimes forced into servitude. The report also mentions that children are sometimes given to religious teachers (*marabouts*) and other non-relatives, where the children perform forced labor. Those children may fish, gather wood, perform domestic tasks and perform seasonal agricultural work. No further information is provided regarding the crops and goods produced as a result of this work.

28. U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants. (2008). *World refugee survey 2008—Chad*. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD, 456d621e2,485f50c98a,0.html

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    In discussing the situation of Sudanese refugees in Chad, the report mentions that some Sudanese children work as domestic servants to help support their families. The report also refers to the forcible recruitment of child soldiers by the Sudan Liberation Army and the Justice and Equality Movement, noting that torture has been used to conscript Sudanese children from refugee camps located within Chad. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Chad: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,47d92c12c3,0.html

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture (Unspecified), Animal Husbandry, Begging, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Manual Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Assistants, Soldiering, Street Vending
    Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding

Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Begging, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture (Unspecified), Animal Husbandry, Begging, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Trade
Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This study of human rights in Chad mentions reports of the use of child soldiers by the government, including the forcible conscription of children into armed forces. Internal trafficking, mostly of children, is widespread (and often occurs with parental consent) for purposes of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Most trafficked children work as involuntary domestic servants, beggars, prostitutes or herders. The report refers to the child-herders as slaves, and mentions the abuses heaped upon the children, including working long hours and being unable to attend school. There are also reports of children in Islamic schools that are forced to beg on the streets for food and money. Additionally, children from Cameroon and the Central African Republic are trafficked to oil-producing regions of Chad for sexual exploitation. There are reports of young girls sold and married to husbands who then use them to work in the fields, and the forced labor of child domestic servants (62 percent of whom are boys). One in five children work in exploitive labor in the area of informal commerce, as street vendors, manual laborers, herders, agricultural workers, domestic servants, and helpers in shops. There are reports that adults and children are sometimes forced to work in the rural sector, including by the government, and sometimes with prisoners to pay tax debts.

30. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in Persons Report Chad*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,, TCD,456d621e2,484f9a0b8,0.html

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Trade
Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Soldiering, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Trade
Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This comprehensive report lists Chad as a Tier 2 country, meaning that although it does not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, it is judged to be meeting at least minimal standards of compliance. In 2007, Chad was placed on the Tier 2 Watch List. Chad is a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking. Chadian children are trafficked internally for involuntary domestic servitude, herding (cattle), forced begging, sexual exploitation, and forced labor in commerce and fishing. There are also reports that both the Chadian National Army and rebels in Chad recruit child soldiers; and that Sudanese rebels recruit children from refugee camps in Chad. The document also makes reference to the recent high-profile case involving the French NGO, Zoe's Ark, which attempted to illegally traffic 103 non-orphan children out of

Chad, but clarifies that this was a fraudulent adoption scheme, not directed at purposes of forced labor.

Chadian law does not prohibit trafficking in persons, but the report lists several cases in which child traffickers were arrested. However, in every case the accused child traffickers were eventually released. In addition, the government has not sufficiently assisted victims of child trafficking, aside from a few isolated cases, nor has it taken any measures to coordinate with NGOs or secure Sudanese refugee camps from trafficking.

31. Waging Peace. (2008). *Trafficking and force recruitment of child soldiers on the Chad/Sudan border*. Retrieved December 8, 2008, from http://www.humansecuritygateway.info/documents/WP_SudanDarfur_recruitingchildsoldiers.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This nongovernmental organization report discusses the forced recruitment of Chadian children into various armed groups, including the Chadian army, Chadian militias, and the Darfuri rebel group Justice and Equality Movement. Forcibly recruited children, who typically boys, and can be as young as nine years of age. In 2007, UN estimates stated that there had been between 7,000 and 10,000 child soldiers recruited in East Chad, but this report states that the number is probably much higher. The report also provides recommendations to the Chadian government, the Sudanese government, the UN, and other entities. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

CHAD, REPUBLIC OF: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2008). Amnesty International report 2008—Chad. London: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD,456d 621e2,483e2781c,0.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Begging, Domestic Labor
   Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Begging, Domestic Labor, Soldiering

   The report notes that Sudanese children living in refugee camps in Eastern Chad have been forcibly recruited by armed Sudanese groups. There are also reports of children being trafficked internally for forced labor, working as herders, beggars, and domestic servants. This report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers global report 2008—Chad*. London: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/ref world/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,486cb0f237,0.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Goat Herding, Portering, Soldiering

   The report addresses the recruitment of children into various military groups in Chad, including forced recruitment that involving torture. In addition to serving as soldiers, the children's responsibilities in the military are diverse with military officials claiming that some are recruited to make tea, collect firewood, herd goats, and find water sources. Children are known to have been recruited by the Chadian National Army; the opposition group known as the United Front for Change (FUC), the Chadian-backed Sudanese armed opposition groups, and other unidentified armed groups. As of September 2007, an estimated 7,000 to 10,000 children remained under the control of the armed forces and armed groups, and the number may have risen since that time.

3. Didama, M. (2007, April 12). Traites des enfants au Tchad [The trafficking of children in Chad]. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.humanrights-geneva.info/Traite-des-enfants-au-Tchad,1499

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This news article reports on criminal proceedings against nine individuals complicit in the internal trafficking of four girls between the ages of 9 and 14. The girls were trafficked from the town of Kelo in Southern Chad for domestic labor and sexual exploitation. A relative sold one of the girls for 10 US dollars a month to take care of the children of a military officer's family, and another was raped and beaten by a family in N'Djamena. The article also notes that the forced employment of boys as cattle herders is prominent in the region of Koumra in Chad.

4. Education International. (2007). *Chad*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie.org/barometer/en/profiles_detail.php?country=chad

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Begging

   This report states that male children in Chad are trafficked for herding and female children are trafficked for prostitution in oil-producing areas. Additionally, the report notes that Muslim children attending *Mahadjir* religious schools in Chad are often forced to beg. It also reports the practice of adult forced labor (unspecified sectors) and reports that the law allows for compulsory labor of prisoners, including those imprisoned for striking. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the report.

5. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Chad*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/chad.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry
   Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry

   This factsheet, which contains data from sources dated up to 2001, notes that children are trafficked internally for forced labor in the animal husbandry industry. The term *forced labor* is used in this document, but not in relation to the production of goods.

6. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *Early to war: Child soldiers in the Chad conflict*. New York: Author? Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2007/chad0707/chad0707webwcover.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Goat Herding, Portering, Soldiering

   This report by Human Rights Watch documents the ongoing recruitment and employment of child soldiers (defined as under the age of 18) by the Chad's national army and the FUC rebel organization, which is now allied with the government. Recruitment has

occurred under both voluntary and forced conditions, including mass conscription drives in which children as young as 14 have been forcibly impressed into government forces. Children are often employed to support military units by collecting firewood, cooking, herding goats, and bearing arms. The article also notes the presence of child soldiers in village self-defense forces, and two Sudanese rebel groups based in Chad: the Justice and Equality Movement and the G-19 faction of the Sudanese Liberation Army. The term *forced labor* is used in this document, but not in relation to the production of goods.

7. Chad: Children sold into slavery for less than the price of a calf. (2004). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report. aspx?reportid=52490

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding
   Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding
   Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding

   This document reports families in Southern Chad are selling their children to northern cattle herders for between US $20 and $31, (while others families receive US $8 a month for their children). It cites an estimate that there are 2,000 children, some as young as eight years old, who have been sold into slavery. The contracts the children work under range from one year to three years, and many have to herd cattle at night, risking injury from snakebites or wild animals. The term *forced labor* is used in this document, but not in relation to the production of goods.

8. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Chad (ratification: 2000)*. Retrieved December 29, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding
   Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This report by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) evaluates Chad's adherence to Convention 182. It is an extensive review and evaluation of Chad's legal provisions concerning child labor and condemns the Chadian practice of using boys age 6 to 15 as slave cattle herders. It also remarks upon government reports that all child soldiers have been officially demobilized, and requests additional information on the demobilization. The report further notes the vulnerability of refugees to the worst forms of child labor, as well as the exploitation of children for domestic labor. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007) *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Chad: Report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of*

Chad. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/English_TPR_Chad_final.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture (Unspecified), Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Trade, Unspecified

This report discusses labor practices in Chad and notes that forced child labor is reported within the country. According to an unspecified United Nations report from 2004 about 2,000 children were estimated have been sold into slavery as cattle herders known as *enfants bouviers*. Other children serve as domestic servants in the homes of relatives for little compensation. The report notes that though Chad has ratified Conventions 29 and 105 banning forced labor, there are reports that adults and children are forced to work in the rural sector, on the orders of the government—and sometimes with prisoners—to pay tax debts.

10. Nyeck, S. N. (2005, April 13). The challenge of human rights in Chad. *The Witness*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.thewitness.org/article.php?id=886

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

In this news articles Chadian activist Jacqueline Moudeina is interviewed, and she claims that farmers sell their children to pastoralists for about 10 US dollars to work as herders under abusive and exploitive conditions. Pastoralists have also been known to kidnap children from poor families to work as herders. Many of these children are trafficked internally for forced labor as domestic servants and as sex partners in the homes of pastoralists. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. United Nations Security Council. (2008). *Report of the secretary-general on children and armed conflict in Chad*. New York, NY: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,48a54eb12,0.html

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Soldiering, Wood Gathering

The report discusses abuses being leveled at children in the midst of the volatile security situation in Chad. The report covers from July 2007 to June 2008. During that period, children—both boys and some girls—were being recruited to serve in military groups and were also forced into servitude. In addition, the report mentions that children were given to religious teachers (*marabouts*) and other non-relatives, which were situations of forced

labor. Those children are required to fish, gather wood, and perform domestic tasks and seasonal agricultural work. No further information is provided regarding the crops and goods produced as a result of that work.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Chad: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,47d92c12c3,0.html

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry
    Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Begging, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture (Unspecified), Animal Husbandry, Begging, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Trade
    Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

    This human rights report mentions the conscription of children by government armed forces. The report says internal trafficking, mostly of children, is widespread (and often occurs with parental consent) for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Most trafficked children work as involuntary domestic servants, beggars, prostitutes, or herders. The report refers to the slavery of children working as herders and mentions the abuses heaped upon the children, including working long hours and being unable to attend school. There are also reports of children in Islamic schools that are forced to beg on the streets. Additionally, children from Cameroon and the Central African Republic are trafficked to oil-producing regions of Chad for sexual exploitation. There are reports that young girls are trafficked and sold and married to husbands who then use them for work the fields; there are also reports of forced labor of child domestic servants (62 percent of whom are boys). The report notes that adults and children are sometimes forced to work in the rural sector—including by the government—and sometimes with prisoners in repayment for tax debts.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,,,TCD,456d621e2,484f9a0b8,0.html

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Soldiering, Trade
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Trade
    Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

    This comprehensive report lists Chad as a Tier 2 country, meaning that, although it does not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, it is judged to be meeting at least minimal standards of compliance. In 2007, Chad was placed on the Tier 2 Watch

List despite being a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. In addition, Chadian children are trafficked internally for involuntary domestic servitude, cattle herding, forced begging, sexual exploitation, and forced labor in commerce and fishing. There are also reports that the Chadian National Army and rebels in Chad conscripted child soldiers, and that Sudanese rebels conscripted children from refugee camps in Chad. The document also makes reference to the recent high-profile case involving the French nongovernmental organization (NGO) Zoe's Ark, which attempted to illegally traffic 103 non-orphan children out of Chad, but clarifies that it was a fraudulent adoption scheme, not directed at purposes of forced labor.

While Chadian law does not prohibit trafficking in persons, the report lists several cases in which child traffickers were arrested. However, in every case the accused trafficker was eventually released. Aside from a few isolated cases, Chad's government has not sufficiently assisted victims of child trafficking, aside from a few isolated cases, nor has it taken any measures to coordinate with NGOs to reduce instances of trafficking or secure Sudanese refugee camps from trafficking.

CHILE: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bello, R., & Gaete, G. (2006). *Review of child labour, education, and poverty agenda Chile country report 2006*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/Potos/Chile.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Artists, Bakery, Book Binding, Carpentry, Ceramics, Construction, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Fishing, Forestry, Service Industries, Shoes, Stitching, Street Vending, Trade

   This report offers an analysis of survey data regarding poverty, education, and child labor in Chile; it suggests that the three are related and need to be addressed in conjunction through public policy. The child labor statistics cited in the article come primarily from a survey conducted by the Chilean government in 2003, and the First National Survey of Child and Adolescent Activities (see International Labour Organization, 2004a). The survey indicates that 5.4 percent of children (approximately 196,000), age 5 to 17, work in the market at least one hour per week. About 3 percent of children in Chile reported working in "unacceptable" conditions, which were defined as work in the street, long or night shifts, or work that impeded them from attending school. In the urban centers, children reported working as waiters, salespersons, and packers in supermarkets. Others assist their parents in trade or work in the streets. They also contribute to domestic work. Statistically, the distribution of children per occupation is as follows—1.4 percent work as artists and/or entertainers; 4.2 percent as administrative assistants; 24.9 percent are salespersons; 20.5 percent work in the sector of agriculture, fishing, and/or forestry; 5.1 percent work in stitching, carpentry, shoes, and/or construction; 1.3 percent in book binding, ceramics, and/or baking; and 15.8 percent work in personal services. In the rural sector, children reported completing seasonal agricultural work and domestic household chores. On average, children reported spending 38 hours per week on household chores.

   In Chile, public policy for the eradication of child labor involves numerous government ministries which address poverty, bolster education, and create and enforce legal norms. In 2001, the efforts of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security resulted in the creation of the Plan for the Prevention and Progressive Elimination of Child Labor. The Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) oversees the anti-poverty programs Chile Solidario and Adopt-a-Brother, which target low-income families and offer initiatives for early education and retention in schools. The Ministry of Justice works in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and law enforcement to eradicate commercial sexual exploitation.

2. Cayuqueo, P. (2006, March–April). *Niños indígenas y trabajo infantil en Chile: Las víctimas inocentes* [Indigenous children and child labor in Chile: the innocent victims]. AZkintuWE: Periódico Mapuche. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.mapuche.info/azkin/azkintuwe_18.pdf

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Mining, Oats, Piñón, Potatoes, Rose Hips, Service Industries, Street Vending, Wheat

This news article discusses a study, *Child Labor and Indigenous Peoples in Chile* (see Salazar Negrón, 2005), completed with the assistance of the Teacher's College of Chile and ILO to illuminate the incidence of child labor among indigenous peoples in Chile. The article states that approximately 200,000 children between age 5 and 17, the majority being indigenous Aymara and Mapuche from rural areas, work in Chile. According to the document, many Aymara children migrate to cities to work in hotels, as stockers in large markets, or as baggers in supermarkets. Aymara girls may be found completing domestic work in third-party homes or in street vending. Mapuche children engage in seasonal work gathering piñón nuts and rose hips for large- and small-scale producers, and for sales door to door. Children from both indigenous groups also report assisting their families with herding and agricultural duties in order to have products to sell at local markets. These duties include raising llamas, alpacas, and rabbits, and growing potatoes, oats, and wheat. Many children working in the agricultural sector have described harsh outdoor working conditions such as extreme heat, cold, and wind which cause injury to their hands, feet, and face. Those that work in small-scale mining are subject to a dangerous work environment, with some children being asked to transport drugs. Those children who agree often transport drugs at night, or carry the drugs publicly on their person to smaller towns that neighbor big cities.

Children who work have the tendency to have poor school attendance rates and are less likely to complete their schooling. The article suggests that efforts are being made to implement educational programs that will motivate children to continue studying. One such project has been implemented in the town of Mamina, where children are taught about the various aspects of agriculture, including care for the land, climate change, harvesting, and agricultural products.

Chile is part of the International Convention for the Rights of Children (UNCRC), which is geared towards establishing significant changes in child labor. Also, The College of Professors of Chile have been analyzing the situation in reference to child labor and are compiling the information as a tool in developing and advancing solutions for child workers.

3. Ceron Manriquez, A. M. (2004). *Análisis de las políticas y programas socials en Chile: La acción pública para prevenir y combatir el trabajo de niños, niñas, y adolescentes* [Analysis of social policy and programs in Chile: public action to prevent and combat child and adolescent labor]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2004/104B09_576_span.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Car Washing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade, Transportation

This document offers a comprehensive analysis of Chile's Social Policy and Programs, particularly programs aimed to alleviate poverty and strengthen education, to prevent child labor. In one section, the document cites the First National Survey of Child and Adolescent Activities (see International Labour Organization, 2004a) and reports finding that 196,104 children (or 5.4 percent) between age 5 and 17 work in some capacity, while 107,676 children (or 3 percent) work in jobs that undermine their rights. Children in cities worked primarily as waiters, salespersons, and packers at supermarkets. Others worked for their parents or worked in construction jobs as masons or assistants. Almost all child labor in rural areas consists of agricultural labor: harvesting, planting, sales, and caring for animals. Some children could be found operating heavy machinery on farms. Of working children, 12.4 percent work in the streets selling products, washing cars, and collecting bus fare. Additionally, about 42,000 (or 1.2 percent of) children reported working over 21 hours per week in domestic chores.

The document also reviews programs by numerous government ministries (agriculture, education, labor) which address poverty and education. The only effort mentioned that directly targets child labor is within the Ministry of Labor, the National Plan for the Prevention and Progressive Elimination of Child and Adolescent Labor.

4. Delgado-Schenk, R. (2007). *Children's rights in Chile*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Organisation Against Torture. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/2007/crc/44th/Chile_Informe_Altern_CRC_OMCT_OPCION_EN_summary.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document assesses the implementation of UNCRC by Chile. It cites data from the survey published by ILO (see International Labour Organization, 2004a) showing that 5.4 percent of children between age 5 and 17 had completed at least one hour of work per week, and 3 percent did "unacceptable" work, including dangerous and prohibited activities. The document also states that indigenous children are vulnerable to economic exploitation. With regard to child trafficking, the document notes that, in four months in 2001, 17 documented cases of trafficking for unspecified purposes were reported, however the document does not specify where these trafficking cases took place. The document does not refer to the use of child labor in the production of specific goods.

   The document does note that the government of Chile, through *Servicio Nacional de Menores* (SENAME), has established a register of the worst forms of child labor (WFCL). The Chilean government has also modified labor laws and increased the obligatory years of schooling to 17.

5. Estrada, D. (2006, February 21). *Chile: Indigenous children torn between farm work and homework*. Rome: Inter Press Service. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=32243

   Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Crime, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Piñón, Trade

This news article addresses the household chores and farm labor completed by indigenous Mapuche and Aymara children in Chile. The author discusses the findings of a study, *Child Labor and Indigenous Peoples in Chile* (see Salazar Negrón, 2005), and a government survey (see International Labour Organization, 2004a), as well as interviews with an indigenous family and government officials. The article states that Mapuche boys, in rural Araucanía, are involved in planting, harvesting, and gathering piñón, a tree nut, while Mapuche girls tend to the livestock and gardens. In northern Chile, the Aymara children herd llamas, alpacas, and goats and sell products at market. Llama herders often suffer severely chapped skin and early rheumatic pain as a result of the arid climate and cold night temperatures. Some indigenous children along the northern border are also employed as drug smugglers. The article also states that many girls over the age of 15 find work as domestic laborers. According to the article, the indigenous communities state that children's engagement in daily work and chores is a way of maintaining their culture and tradition. The reports which inform this article, however, argue that the children's long hours of work interfere with their studies, increase their likelihood to drop out of school, and make them vulnerable to economic exploitation.

In 2003 SENAME, in conjunction with ILO, conducted a survey on child labor which revealed that there were 196,000 children between age 5 and 17 working in Chile, most of whom lived in rural areas. The methodology of this survey was not provided in the article. Of the total number of working children, 107,676 were considered to be victims of a dangerous occupation, sexual exploitation, and/or involved in illegal activity. In response to this, SENAME has developed a registry in reference to cases having to do with children working in "unacceptable conditions," which will be investigated by the Chilean Department of Labor. The registry currently has 1,700 minors on the list.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report: Chile.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/chile.html

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Ceramics, Coal Mining, Domestic Labor, Fireworks, Fishing, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar

This document compiles statistics and general information regarding child labor in Chile. The most recent data suggest that 165,320 children between age 15 and 19 were economically active, while 14,914 children between ages 12 and 14 were economically active. Of those children who worked, 37 percent reported working in agriculture and fishing, and 24 percent worked in the commercial sector and restaurants. Other children were found working in the production of sugarcane, coal mining, ceramics, and fireworks. In Santiago, 5 percent of children under the age of 11 worked as domestic servants, whereas 29 percent were between age 11 and 15. The document estimates 10,000 cases of child prostitution occurred in Chile.

7. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Chile*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/Chile%20report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Coal Mining, Domestic Labor, Fireworks, Fishing, Mining, Service Industries, Sugar, Tobacco
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This document notes that children in Chile work predominantly in agriculture and fishing (37 percent) and in the commercial sector and restaurants (24 percent). One of the most common occupations for children is in small-scale agriculture, including sugarcane and tobacco production, where children are involved in harvesting crops. This often involves seasonal work on family farms, which interferes with children's school attendance. Some of the hazardous occupations that children are involved in include industrial fishing, which involves long hours; artisanal mining (including coal-mining), where children encounter dangerous and strenuous working conditions; and fireworks manufacturing. The document also acknowledges the involvement of children in domestic work. Child prostitution also remains a problem and was noted as the only sector where forced child labor is used.

8. International Labour Organization. (2004a). *Child and adolescent labour in figures: synthesis of the first national survey and registry of its worst forms*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;?productId=1219

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Administration, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Artists, Bakery, Book Binder, Car Washing, Carpentry, Ceramics, Construction, Entertainment, Fishing, Forestry, Garments, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Shoes, Stone, Street Vending, Trade, Transport, Transportation, Unspecified
   Child Slavery: Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document presents the findings of the First National Child and Adolescent Activities Survey conducted by the Ministry of Labor and Social Prevention in Chile in collaboration with ILO. According to the survey, 107,676 children and adolescents age 5 to 17 engaged in "unacceptable" work. The survey data finds that children and adolescents work in the following occupations—agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (27 percent); sales (25 percent); helpers, laborers, and journeymen (20 percent); personal services (16 percent); clothing, shoes, carpentry, and construction (5 percent); administration (4 percent); drivers, freighters in markets, and horse drivers (1 percent); book binders, stone, ceramics, and baking (1 percent); and artists and entertainers (1 percent). In cities, children work primarily as waiters, salespersons, and packers at supermarkets. Others work for their parents or in construction jobs as masons or

assistants to laborers. Almost all child labor in rural areas consists of agricultural labor: harvesting, planting, sales, and caring for animals. Some children could be found operating heavy machinery on farms. Children who work during the agricultural season often work in harsh weather conditions with many experiencing physical pain, tiredness, and lack of rest time for other activities. Of working children, 12.4 percent worked on the streets selling products, washing cars, and collecting bus fare. These children are often exposed to the dangers of street traffic, pollution, bad weather, personal insecurity, sexual abuse from adults, and violence from gangs and groups. In Chile, 3,000 children and 15,000 adolescents reported working over 49 hours per week, which exceeds the limit established by the law. With regard to WFCL, the database registered 715 cases within one year: 25.2 percent were dangerous due to the use of tools and machinery; 22.9 percent involved commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), including prostitution, sexual tourism, and the use of children in pornography; 9.7 percent of children are forced to be involved in drug production or trafficking. The report also notes that children are enslaved in drug production work, sexual exploitation, and armed conflict. The document does not specify in which armed conflicts children participate.

This survey covered 16,308 households carried out at the national level between February and April 2003 in which children and adolescents were asked about their daily activities. It encompasses both rural and urban areas from the following regions: Tarapaca to Coquimbo, Valparaiso to Bio Bio, Auracania to Magallanes, and the Metropolitan region.

9. International Labour Organization. (2004b). *Normativa nacional e internacional sobre el trabajo de los niños, niñas y adolescentes en Chile: Análisis y recomendaciones para su mejor regulación y cumplimiento* [National and international norms surrounding child and adolescent work in Chile: Analysis and recommendations for better regulation and compliance]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/chile_legis_vf.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Community Services, Construction, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Trade, Unspecified

   This document offers recommendations to Chile on creating policy in accordance with ILO Conventions 138 and 182 to combat child labor. In analyzing the current situation of child labor, the document notes the lack of specific information and data regarding the phenomenon in Chile. Data from a 1996 survey conducted by MIDEPLAN showed that approximately 1.9 percent of children age 6 to 14 worked, while 9.7 percent of children age 15 to 17 worked. With regard to the 15 to 17 year olds, the adolescents worked in agriculture, hunting, and fishing (37 percent); manufacturing (13.2 percent); construction (6.8 percent); sales and restaurants (24.25 percent); community services (13.9 percent); and other (4.9 percent). The document raises the concern that youth were paid a salary of $54.000 monthly—significantly lower than the set minimum wage of $61.445. This document also cites the National Census of Agriculture of 1997, which found 9,763 children under the age of 15 working in some form of steady agriculture, fishing, or

forestry. The census covers regions I-XII in Chile and calculates the number of working children under age 15 per region.

The document notes that ILO Conventions 138 and 182 were ratified by Chile in 1998 and 2000, respectively. In order to combat child labor, the government of Chile created a National Plan for the Prevention and Progressive Elimination of Child and Adolescent Labor. The government also established a register to document cases of WFCL and modified the Work Code to raise the minimum age of employment to 15 years old.

10. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Guidelines for combating child labour among indigenous and tribal peoples*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/indigenous/un/ipclfinal version.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document discusses child labor among indigenous peoples worldwide. It notes that in Chile 86 percent of the indigenous children interviewed work between four and six hours daily according to an unspecified ILO study. Seventy-two percent of the children worked on a permanent basis. No other country-specific details are offered in this document, nor does it mention child labor in the production of goods in Chile.

11. International Labour Organization. (2007). *La demanda en la explotación sexual commercial de adolescentes: Estudio cualitativo en Sudamérica (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, y Perú)* [The demand for the commercial sexual exploitation of adolescents: A qualitative study in South America (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru)]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2007/107B09_134_span.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This study examines the demand for CSEC in Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru. In Chile, the study focused on the regions of Santiago, specifically Plaza de Armas and El Bosque along with the Plaza Victoria and the Center for Videogames in Valparaiso. The research confirmed that CSEC continues to increase despite police intervention. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods in Chile.

12. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *Chile.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/chile.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document establishes Chile as a source, destination, and transit country in trafficking of children from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. Bolivian children are trafficked to Chile for the purpose of prostitution and domestic labor. Internal trafficking also takes place. The document cites a news article, which estimates that 4,000 children work in the commercial sex industry in Chile; it cites other unspecified studies which suggest the number is as high as 15,000. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The document makes note of multilateral initiatives which have been developed as a way to combat the sexual exploitation of children. In 2003, Mercado Comun Del Sur (MERCOSUR) held a conference with represenatives from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uraguay, Bolivia, and Chile. During the conference, delegates made a commitment to create a multidisciplinary working group on the prevention, awareness, and provision of services for trafficking victims. In 2004, MERCOSUR launched an awareness-raising campaign against child labor.

13. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in the countries of the Americas*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/the_protection_project_2002.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This document establishes Chile as a destination country for children trafficked from Bolivia for domestic work and prostitution. Chile is also a transit country for East Asian women and children trafficked to other South American countries and to the United States. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. Ross, J. (2004, January 13). Chile tackles child-sex trade. *The Christian Science Monitor*. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.csmonitor.com/2004/0113/p06s01-woam.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses child prostitution in Chile. The article cites a study by SENAME, which estimates that 4,000 children are involved in the commercial sex trade in Chile. At the time of the article's publication, the Chilean government passed a law to toughen sentences for those convicted of having sex with minors and to raise the age of sexual consent. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

    In response to the problem of CSEC, the Chilean government has developed stricter laws including raising the age of consensual sex from 12 to 14 years and creating harsher penalties for producers of child pornography and individuals who engage in sex with minors.

15. Salazar Negrón, M. (2005). *Trabajo infantil y pueblos originarios en Chile* [Child labor and indigenous peoples in Chile]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.oitchile.cl/pdf/publi%20sistemat%20Chile-texto.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Drug Trafficking, Firewood, Grain, Mining, *Piñón*, Potatoes, Quinua, Rabbit, Service Industries, Trade, Wheat

    This report provides specific information on child labor within indigenous communities in northern and southern Chile. It documents a project implemented by the Teacher's College of Chile to sensitize rural teachers who work in indigenous regions to the realities of child labor faced by their students. The project involved workshops for the teachers, individual and group interviews with teachers, Aymara and Mapuche children, and their parents, and a regional colloquium. Based in northern Chile in the community of Tarapaca, most children of the Aymara herd llamas, alpacas, and goats. Aymara children also produce rabbits, potatoes, and quinua, a highly nutritious grain, and help their parents sell these and other products in markets. Adolescents among the Aymara work in housekeeping in hotels for long shifts and without proper contracts. Other children in northern Chile engage in drug trafficking and unspecified forms of artisanal mining. In the community of Auracania, Mapuche children are involved in planting and harvesting wheat, grains, potatoes, and piñón, the fruit of the araucaría tree. These products are used for subsistence as well as for sale in markets or door-to-door. These seasonal jobs extend from November to March and often impede attendance at school. Mapuche boys age 10 to 12 cut down firewood for the family or for sale. Mapuche girls tend livestock and orchards. Of the children interviewed, 70 percent said that they started when they were 5 or 6 years old, and 86 percent said they worked between four to six hours per day.

16. Setterfield, C. (2007, February 16). Chile: 100,000 children working in "unacceptable" conditions. *The Santiago Times*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.tcgnews.com/santiagotimes/index.php?nav=story&story_id=13033&topic_id=21

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Drug Trafficking, Pine Nuts, Sexual Exploitation

    This news article cites the study conducted by SENAME which found that about 100,000 children in Chile were employed in jobs classified as "unacceptable" for children. Many of these children were involved in pornography, drug trafficking, and underground labor. The article also notes the particular plight of indigenous children whose labor is used in the agricultural industry, for instance in the harvesting of pine nuts.

    The article notes the efforts of the Chilean government to compile a register of WFCL and to intervene when possible. The register and intervention is a joint effort by SENAME and the police force. SENAME reported that, the previous year, 2,194 children

had been registered. These children are removed from their jobs and offered psychological treatment and foster care.

17. Terres des Hommes. (2001). *Trafico de niños, niñas y adolescentes en Bolivia* [Trafficking of children and adolescents in Bolivia]. La Paz, Bolivia: Author. Retrieved December 28, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tdh_2001__trafico_de_ninos_.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Construction

    This report establishes Chile as a destination and transit country for children trafficked from Bolivia for the purpose of domestic work, agricultural work, and construction. The document states that many of the Bolivian children and adolescents, some of which are from the indigenous Chipaya or Aymara peoples, work in the northern region of Chile. Many are trafficked to the region of Tarapaca, into the communities of Iquique and Arica, as well as the region of Antofagasta, into the community of Calama. Once in the country, the children are subjected to long work hours, low salaries, sleeping in the street, and slave-like conditions. Some may work eight hour days in agriculture in exchange for meals.

18. United Nations Children's Fund, & Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2006). *Compilación de observaciones finales del comité de los derechos del niño sobre países de América Latina y el Caribe (1993–2006)* [Concluding observations of the committee of the rights of the child: the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (1993–2006)]. Panama City, Panama: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved December 29, 2007, from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/publications/compilacion_1993_2006.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

    This document raises the concern that, in Chile, there are many children and adolescents who are exploited in the agricultural sector. It is noted that a great number of these children drop out of school due to the longs hours they spend working. The document also recognizes the existence of CSEC and the increase of prostitution among boys.

    Chile has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182. The document further notes that Chile changed the minimum age of employment from 14 to 15 years. According to the document the committee recommends that certain actions be taken in reference to child labor, those actions are: continued application of child labor legislations, particularly ILO Conventions 138 and 182; establish a safe system which encompasses information regarding child labor; and efficiently combat all forms of child labor by cooperating with ILO's International Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour (IPEC) and UNICEF.

In reference to child sexual exploitation, the committee recommends establishing programs and increased education in order to combat the exploitation of children; preparing and enforcing a National Plan to Combat Commercial and Sexual Child Exploitation; protecting victims of child prostitution; and working with international organizations.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 24, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report states that children are trafficked, primarily within Chile, for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. During the reporting period, the government made efforts to assist victims of trafficking by referring them to NGOs and shelters, funding victim assistance programs, and encouraging victims to prosecute their traffickers. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Chile: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100632.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S Department of State

    Child Labor: Crime, Mining, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    According to this document, child labor is a problem primarily in Chile's informal sectors. Children work in unspecified forms of mining, commercial sexual exploitation, and crime. According to a 2003 ILO study, approximately 200,000 children in Chile age 5 to 17 worked. Children between age 5 and 14 work an estimated 18.5 hours per week, while older adolescents work approximately 26.9 hours per week. Children are also commonly trafficked within Chile for commercial sexual exploitation.

    Newly updated Chilean laws state that children between the ages of 15 and 18 can work with the permission of their parents, but must attend school and cannot work more than 30 hours per week. The Ministry of Labor is responsible for enforcing labor laws and has been active in meeting with business leaders to combat the issue of child labor. Chile has also created SENAME, which has developed a system of identifying and assisting child laborers, as well as producing education programs to raise awareness of the issue.

21. Zapata, D. (2006). *Counting invisible workers: Girls in domestic activities within their homes*. Florence, Italy: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/elim-disc-viol-girlchild/ExpertPapers/EP.9%20Zapata.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

While this report notes that, in Chile, the majority of working children are boys, it also states that of the children who spend over 20 hours per week dedicated to domestic chores, 85 percent are girls. This information is based on the 2005 book by Maria Jesus Silva, under ILO-IPEC titled, Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes: Los Riesgos de un Trabajo Invisible para el Propio Hogar. Methodology was not provided within this report. No information regarding production of goods in Chile appears in this document.

CHILE: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Comisión Andina de Juristas. (2003). *Los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales.* Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Retrieved April 11, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/TestFrame/d344bd986e837969c1256ce5003e7b1a?Opendocument

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Flower Industry

   This report, written for the United Nations Commission on Human Rights by the nongovernmental organization Comisión Andina de Juristas, presents a review of the situation of forced labor in the Andean region. In the case of Chile, it warns that agricultural laborers in the floral sector work under exploitive conditions. The document does not specify anything else about these conditions or specifically state that participation is forced.

2. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in Chile.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/Chile%20report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Trafficking: Unspecified

   The report indicates that forced labor does not occur in Chile, except for trafficking in children for the purpose of prostitution. The general trafficking of persons occurs irregularly, but the report does not specify for what purpose. This report does not mention forced labor in relation to production of products.

3. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Child and adolescent labour in figures: Synthesis of the first national survey and registry of its worst forms* (1st ed.). Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Slavery: Drugs, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report notes that children in the country are enslaved in drug production work, sexual exploitation, and armed conflict. The document does not specify in which armed conflicts children participate. Approximately 9.7 percent of children involved in the worst forms of child labor are forced to traffic or make drugs, while 22.9 percent of

children in the same category are forced to work as prostitutes. The document does not state that forced labor is used in the production of other products.

4. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *Chile.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/chile.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, women are trafficked to Chile to work as prostitutes and domestic laborers. Children are trafficked internally for work as prostitutes. Additionally, Bolivian women and children are trafficked for the purpose of domestic labor and prostitution. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of products.

5. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Trafficking in persons, especially women and children in the countries of the Americas: A regional report on the scope of the problem and governmental and non-governmental responses.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com /Docs/the_protection_project_2002.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   The report, based on a study of secondary sources, indicates that Chile is a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking in persons for the purpose of prostitution and domestic work. According to the report, women are trafficked primarily for the purpose of forced labor in prostitution, while children are trafficked for the purpose of forced labor in both domestic work and sexual exploitation. The report was prepared for the International Organization for Migration and presented at the Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and Trafficking of Persons in the Americas in Santiago, Chile in November 2002. While it discusses trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation and domestic labor, it does not mention forced labor in the production of products.

6. Ross, J. (2004, January 13). Chile tackles child-sex trade. *Christian Science Monitor.* Retrieved December 20, 2006, from http://www.csmonitor.com/2004/0113/p06s01-woam.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the increase in the involvement of children in Chile's commercial sex industry, and includes information on a new piece of legislation initiating tougher penalties for individuals convicted of abusing children. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of products.

7. Terres des Hommes. (2001). *Tráfico de niños, niñas y adolescentes en Bolivia* [Trafficking in children and adolescents in Bolivia]. Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.child trafficking.com/Docs/tdh_2001__trafico_de_ninos_.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Construction

   This study established the existence of a child trafficking network for the purpose of labor exploitation between Bolivia and Chile. The children are trafficked into Chile from Bolivia for agricultural work, domestic labor, construction work, and sexual exploitation. These children, some of which are from the indigenous Chipaya or Aymara peoples, are trafficked willingly and unwillingly into the country. Once in the country, the children are subjected to long work hours, low salaries, sleeping in the street, and near slave-like conditions.

8. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). Trafficking in persons: Global patterns. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 20, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report ranks Chile as very low as a country of origin and destination for trafficking victims. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of products in this report.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Chile: Country reports on human rights practices—2005.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl /rls/hrrpt/2005/61720.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Exploitive Labor: Fishing, Ranching

   This report notes no incidences of forced or compulsory labor practices. However, it does mention that men from less affluent rural areas are recruited into abusive labor situations in deep-sea fishing or ranching operations. Chile is also reported to have trafficking in

persons to, from, and within the country. Both women and children are reported to be victims of trafficking for reasons of sexual exploitation.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

In this report, Chile is reported to be a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Foreign victims are trafficked into Chile for commercial sexual exploitation and forced domestic servitude. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

CHINA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 30 migrant workers enslaved in Shanxi brickworks factory freed. (2006, March 28–30). Shanxi Evening News. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.clb.org.hk/public/contents/news?revision%5fid=37481&item%5fid=37480

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Brick Making

   This news article reports that 30 migrant workers enslaved against their will at a brick factory in Shanxi were released after one escaped and alerted the police. The group was forced to work 14 to 18 hours a day, and was guarded around the clock. The room they slept in was locked from the outside, and they were beaten for any infraction at work. The youngest of the group was age 15, and the oldest was 61. The article did not discuss the methodology used to gather information.

2. A first-person account of life as an underage jewelry worker. (2005, October 6). *Hong Kong: China Labour Bulletin*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/public/contents/article?revision%5fid =15898&item%5fid=15897

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Jewelry, Textiles

   This publication is a transcript of an interview with a 16-year-old worker who began work at a stonecutting factory in Haifeng County of Guangdong province when he was age 15. Guangdong province is known as the jewelry production center of China, and produces around 70 percent of global semi-precious stone work annually.

   The child interviewed stated that male children work predominantly in jewelry making, while female children work in textile factories. The boy described working up to 11 hours a day with only one day off per month. He was exposed to harsh chemicals used in the process of stone cutting that caused serious damage to his hands. Workers were given face masks, but many only wore them when health inspectors visited the facilities. Prior to receiving compensation, the worker's meals and accommodation were deducted from his wages leaving him with approximately 500 *Yuan* a month.

3. As China's economy grows, so does China's child labour problem. (2005, October 6). *Hong Kong: China Labour Bulletin*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/public/contents/article?revision %5fid=18577&item%5fid=15889

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Construction, Food, Mechanics, Service Industries, Textiles, Toys

This report discusses the activities of youth laborers in China's southern region and coastal towns. Youth workers migrate to these areas from rural communities to work in factories that produce toys, textiles, food, and other products. Children also work as mechanics, in construction, and to a lesser degree in service industries. The report cites increased school fees and the need to contribute to their family's income as reasons for children migrating to work. Reportedly, some children work up to 16 hours per day and sleep in the factory workrooms. Information was also presented indicating that schoolmasters sometimes employ children to work in their privately-owned factories making items like toys. The authors of the report believe that child labor in China is on the rise due to an increase in economic disparity, a rapidly changing social structure, and the overall failure of the Chinese educational system. The article does not mention the methodology used in gathering information.

4. Bristow, M. (2007, June 13). Olympic firm admits child labour. *BBC News*. Retrieved August 16, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/6747449.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Stationery

   This news article reports that Leter Stationery, a subcontractor of Lekit Stationery which won a contract to supply official stationery for the 2008 Olympic Games, used child labor in the production of packaging goods. Children age 12–13 were hired during school holidays to wrap products in the company's factory. Investigators in Dongguan claim that the children worked because their parents did not have time to care for them during the holiday. The children were allegedly paid 20 *Yuan* a day and Lekit company officials reject the idea that children worked on products connected to the 2008 Olympics. However, the PlayFair 2008 campaign claims that Lekit hired children to produce goods associated with the Olympics.

5. Child labor in China: Causes and solutions. (2003, October 25). *Hong Kong: China Labour Bulletin*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/public/contents/article?revision% 5fid=3305&item%5fid=3304

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Fireworks

   This report discusses the increase of child labor in China as a result of poverty and lack of regulation by the government. According to the report, child labor is most prevalent in manufacturing and firework factories. A study done by China Central Television, at an unmentioned date, in Jiangxi province, which inspected 8,027 enterprises, revealed that 525 children were illegally working and that some were recruited by recruitment gangs. The report states that for many business owners the consequences of using child labor do not outweigh the benefits as child labor is cheaper. Reportedly, business owners pay children approximately 70 cents for work that they would pay an adult US$1 to do. Unfortunately, the report was unattainable for inclusion in this bibliography.

The report notes that China is a signatory to the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138. Additionally, the government has created numerous laws to combat child labor, including: the Labor Law, the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, the Law on the Protection of Minors, Regulations on Child Labour, and the Notice on the Prohibition of Child Labour. Despite these efforts, child labor is still on the rise in China.

The China Labor Bulletin (CLB) recommendations for addressing this problem include economic policies that create jobs and reduce poverty; the establishment of independent trade unions; increased expenditure on education; legal enforcement of existing legislation; and increased monitoring of data transparency and enterprise ethics.

6. Child laborers uncovered in Fujian. (2003, October 25). *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/public/contents/news?revision% 5fid=5369&item%5fid=5368

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Leather Goods

   This article describes the situation of seven workers who obtained employment at Yuanhong Leather Goods factory in Cangshan. Once working at the factory their wages were withheld, and they were only fed one meal a day. The children contacted a journalist at the People's Daily newspaper, who investigated the issue and helped the children get out of the situation. The factory was fined 5,000 *Yuan* per child per month, and was forced to suspend production for two weeks. The article did not provide more information regarding tasks performed by the children.

7. Falling through the floor: Migrant women worker's quest for decent work in Dongguan, China (Research Series 2). (2006). *Hong Kong: China Labour Bulletin*. Retrieved October 22, 2006 from http://www.ihrr.net/falling-through-the-floor-migrant-women-workers-in-china

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report is based on a series of in-depth interviews with 30 migrant women, the youngest being 14 years old, working in privately owned factories in Dongguan in late 2004 and 2005. Many human rights and labor abuses were reported, including forced overtime, lack of personal mobility, withheld wages, and indiscriminate fines. Most female workers labored between 12 and 14 hours per day. Most of the workers interviewed worked in electronics, toy, and shoe manufacturing. However, the data does not clearly state what job the child worker performed.

8. China Labor Watch, & The National Labor Committee. (2005, December). *Wal-Mart: Sweatshop toys made in China*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2006, from http://www.chinalaborwatch.org/upload/Wal-MartLungcheongReport.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Plastic Trucks, Toys

   This report, put out by China Labor Watch and the National Labor Committee focuses on toys made for Wal-Mart at the *Lungcheong* toy factory in Guangdong province. The factory specializes in manufacturing radio-operated plastic trucks. This report mentions that the factory employs child workers below age 16 and instructs them to memorize and use false names and ages on their factory identification cards prior to inspections. The report states that the employees are expected to work 13-hour shifts, 7 days a week, and are forced to do mandatory overtime. The legal limit for overtime is 36 hours per month, and the workers at the factory often do more than 100 hours a month. The document did not present information on the methodology used to gather data.

9. Congressional-Executive Commission on China. (2005). *Annual report*. Washington DC: Government Printing Office. Retrieved August 16, 2007, from http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt06/CECCannRpt2006.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Congress

   Child Labor: Electronics, Unspecified

   Quoting news reports and unspecified nongovernmental organization (NGO) reports, this government assessment of conditions in China mentions that child labor is on the rise in some areas. In one incident, teachers in the Shanxi province allegedly arranged for 600 students to be employed at an electronics factory. Additional information cited in the report, claims that labor shortages in southern and eastern coastal regions have resulted in a surge of child labor. No further examples of child labor violations were presented in the report.

   The Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Labor and Social Security have taken measures to combat child labor. China has also ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182. Article 15 of China's Labor Law prohibits employers from hiring anyone under age 16. Article 94 of the same law notes that businesses can have their business license revoked for hiring children. Employers who hire children are also subject to a fine of 5,000 *Yuan* per month for every child they employ. Additional laws also prohibit children between age 16 and 18 from working in mining or other hazardous jobs.

10. *Cover-up of child labor deaths in Hebei*. (2005, March 3). New York: Human Rights in China. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.hrichina.org/public/contents/press?revision_id=20716&item_id=20715

    Source: NGO

Child Labor: Textiles

This article, presented by the NGO Human Rights in China, documents a recent cover-up of the deaths of five underage workers at *Lihua* textile factory in Shijiazhaung City of Hebei province. The girls died due to carbon monoxide poisoning produced from burning coal in their room at night for warmth. Upon discovering the girls, the factory owner put them into coffins for cremation, yet did not check to see if the girls in fact were dead. Upon later examination it seemed that two of the girls were still alive when they were put into the coffins. Local authorities denied news organizations access to the story, and urged family members to accept 70,000 *Yuan* in compensation for the girls' death.

11. Divjak, C., & Conachy, J. (2001, March 14). *Fifty children killed in school fireworks explosion*. Oak Park, MI: International Committee of the Fourth International Retrieved October 28, 2006, from http://www.wsws.org/articles/2001/mar2001/chin-m14.shtml

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Fireworks

This article describes the 2001 school explosion in Fanglin village, Jiangzi province, which killed 50 children and four adults. The business was conducted on school grounds and started by the son of a local government official. In return for the child labor provided by the students, the school received a percentage of the profits. One student reported that they had been manufacturing fireworks for four years, and that the students were only allowed to return home after they met their quota for the day. The area around Fanglin village is the fireworks capital of China, and a majority of local residents work in the industry. When first confronted with the news of the explosion, Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji denied the school had been involved in the cottage industry and instead placed the blame on a "madman." The article does not mention the methodology used to gather data.

12. Education in China: A short introduction. (2003, November 25). *Hong Kong: China Labour Bulletin*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/public/contents/article?revision%5fid =3299&item%5fid=3298

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Crafts, Fireworks, Service Industries

This report primarily discusses the failings of the educational system in China. One aspect which is highlighted is the correlation between the depleted school budgets, hikes in school fees, and the increase in child labor throughout the country. The report notes that educational reform coupled with the privatization of the economy has led to an increase in school fees and a simultaneous reduction of school budgets. While school administrators are faced with fewer resources, parents are faced with tuition expenses, book fees, and clothing and transportation costs that they cannot afford. As a result of this situation, many children are dropping out of school and entering the workforce. Additionally, to compensate for the loss of funding, many schools now force children to work in cottage industries to increase school income. Children are primarily found

working in the production of fireworks and crafts, as well as performing farming tasks and handiwork. The document cites the case of an explosion at a fireworks production center in a school in Fanglin village as evidence of children being forced to work. The document did not discuss the methodology used to gather data.

13. Fatal firework factory explosion kills child labourers. (2003, April 11). *San Xiang City Daily*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/public/contents/news?revision%5fid =5357&item%5fid=5356

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Fireworks

    On October 19, 2003 an explosion occurred at a fireworks factory in Dapingling village, Hunan province, where two 14-year-old child laborers were killed and 10 other workers were injured. Of those injured, 9 of the 10 were under age 15. The owner of the factory reportedly committed suicide the following day. No further details regarding this case of child labor were available from the article.

14. Feng, Z. (2005). *Country paper of China: Policies, legislation, and practice on prohibition of child labour*. Phuket, Thailand: International Labour Organization.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Drug Dealing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This document reviews the government of China's policies on child labor and its compliance with ILO Conventions 182 and 138. It does not specify what activities children engage in, except to say that children are forced to participate in sexual exploitation and drug sales, as well as other unspecified forms of forced labor.

    The government of China enacted the Regulation on Banning Child Labor in 1991 and amended it in 2002. The most recent version canceled provisions included in the 1991 regulation that allowed children age 13–15 in poor or rural areas of the country to work in some arenas. The 2002 regulation also established criminal prosecution for violating child labor laws including kidnapping of children, forced labor, work involving heights, underground work, work with radioactive materials, work in highly toxic environments, work with flammable or explosive items, physical labor, or death or serious injury related to work, and employment of children under age 14. Despite renewed efforts to combat child labor, the author notes that little statistical data on child labor in China is available, and issues such as trafficking, drug dealing, and sexual exploitation have yet to be directly linked to child labor in terms of in-country research and debate.

15. Global March. (n.d.). *China*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/china.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Footwear

This factsheet notes that child labor is used in the manufacturing of footwear, but does not elaborate on the number of children involved or the tasks they perform.

16. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., Rosati, F. C., & Valdivia, C. (2005). *Towards statistical standards for children's non economic work: A discussion based on household survey data*. Rome: International Labor Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Bank.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report from the Inter-Agency Research Cooperation Project between ILO, UN Children's Fund and the World Bank focuses on a household data survey conducted in five countries: Cambodia, China, Ghana, Guatemala, and India. In China, the survey covered 3,800 households and included 16,000 individuals in the provinces of: Guangxi, Guizhou, Heijongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Laisoning, and Shandong. The aim of the study was to find an internationally acceptable consensus on the definition of child labor, while looking into the non-market activity of children (both economic and non-economic) and its impact on education and health.

Findings on China revealed a significant link between child labor and lower school attendance. The report points out that such a link is usually a joint decision. It is difficult to determine whether children work due to lack of academic talent, or rather the preference or need to work. The data was collected from 1989–1993, although the report was first published in 2005. The information might not give the best representation about the current situation in China today. The document does not discuss specific sectors in China where child work can be found.

17. HumanTrafficking.org. (n.d.). *China*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/china

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document relies upon information provided in the U.S. Department of State's annual Human Rights Report and Trafficking in Persons Report. Both women and children are trafficked in China for the purpose of sexual exploitation. No further information regarding child trafficking is provided.

18. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the People's Republic of China*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clschinacor2006.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Textiles, Unspecified

This report notes that child labor is common in China's textile industry, as the 2005 deaths of five girls at a Lihua textile factory indicates. The girls died of asphyxiation in the factory's dormitory. The document also notes the continuation of China's work study program, whereby schools establish cottage industries and employ students in them. No information regarding goods produced in these industries or the methodology used to obtain information was presented.

Punishment for use of child labor in China consists of administrative reviews, monetary fines, and possible revocation of business licenses.

19. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Combating child labour in Asia and the Pacific: Progress and challenges*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report addresses the causes of child labor, and ways to address it in Asia and the Pacific. In regard to China, the report mentions the establishment of the Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking (TICW) in the counties of Jiangcheng, Menghai, Menglian, and Yuanyuan of Yunnan province in 2004. The aim is to improve access to education for minority girls in the remote mountainous areas of Yunnan, one of the most vulnerable areas in Yunnan for women and children to fall victim to traffickers promising prosperous employment.

Early results of the program have been positive, and the organization has underlined the importance of aiding children in obtaining the nine years of compulsory education the Chinese government offers. TICW has also been expanded in five more provinces in China, including Anhui, Henan, Hunan, Guangdong, and Jiangsu. This is through an extension of TICW known as CP-TING, the project to prevent trafficking in girls and young women for labor exploitation within China, and was formed in conjunction with the All China Women's Federation.

20. IPEC Task Team of Yunnan Provincial Statistics Bureau. (2005). *The Mekong challenge: Analysis report of the baseline survey for the TICW Project Phase II in Yunnan Province*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/yunnan.pdf

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

In 2000, ILO formed TICW to address the problem of human trafficking of children and women under the framework of labor migration. This report focuses on the Yunnan province, in the south of China, which according to provincial police statistics, has over 1,000 children and women a year trafficked to other provinces in China. The children were trafficked into bonded labor or sold into adoption. Of those surveyed, many knew little about their legal rights, and therefore were more vulnerable to traffickers.

The fifth section of the report, which concerns the trafficking of children states that there are increasing offers of employment opportunities to lure young victims into being trafficked, and a noted increase of the purchasing or kidnapping of infants and young children by criminal gangs. The report gives statistics for trafficked children from Yunnan province between 2000 and 2003, as well as the number rescued by authorities.

The report suggests developing relevant policies to encourage a gradual movement of rural laborers into urban areas, such as reforming the *hukou* system. It also suggests addressing external and internal factors or supply and demand that enables the trafficking of women and children.

21. Ni, C. C. (2005, May 13). China's use of child labor emerges from the shadows. *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved October 23, 2006, from http://articles.latimes.com/2005/may/13/world/fg-child13

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Christmas Decorations, Fireworks, Flowers

This article discusses the state of child labor in China today. There are an estimated 10 million school-age children working in factories, flower sales, and begging in China.

The article references a Chinese media report from 2000 that reported 84 children were kidnapped from Guizhou to work in Christmas light manufacturing plants, as well as a more recent interview with a 12-year-old student who, at age seven, was forced to make tinfoil paper used in a ritual honoring the dead. No further information regarding methodology used to collected data was available.

22. Ni, C. C., & Chu, H. (2001, March 9). Forced child labor turns deadly in China's needy school system. *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://articles.latimes.com/2001/mar/09/news/mn-35428

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Fireworks

This article reports on the chronic lack of funding for education in China, and some schools' desperate attempts to meet their financial obligations through forcing their students to work, as was the 2001 case of the explosion in the village school in Fanglin.

On the day of the explosion, the third and fourth graders were forced to assemble firecrackers during and after school to fulfill a large order. The article reports that the families said the children were responsible for inserting tiny detonators into the firecrackers, the final step in the production process. The younger children were responsible for approximately 1,000 pieces a day, while the older children were forced to make 10,000 a day. The money from the sale of the firecrackers went to the school officials to cover the salaries of teachers, some who had not been paid for months. If the students or families refused to work, the children would be forced to kneel on the classroom floor as punishment, or the families fined. In light of the local poverty, and already expensive school fees, families found they had no other options if they wanted their children to receive an education.

As official figures of the number of child laborers in China are either classified or non-existent, it is difficult to accurately ascertain the scope of this problem, although some estimates put the number of underage workers in the millions. The article does mention a 2000 report by the New China News Agency that reported that 91 percent (around 620,000) of China's secondary schools have cottage industries to raise school revenues, and in 1999 those businesses made about US$15 billion, roughly equal to the government's entire education budget.

23. PlayFair 2008. (2007). *No medal for the Olympics on labour rights*. Retrieved August 16, 2007, from http://www.playfair2008.org/docs/playfair_2008-report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Stationery

This report claims that more than 20 children under age 16 were employed by Lekit Stationery Co., Ltd. during their school holidays. The children were allegedly involved in the packaging of notebooks within Lekit's factory. Claims made by PlayFair 2008, a global alliance of trade unions and NGOs monitoring the production of goods for the 2008 Olympics, state that the children worked from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. and received less overtime pay than their adult counterparts. Information for this report regarding Lekit Stationery was collected in January 2007 by a PlayFair 2008 researcher who was hired by Lekit Stationery.

24. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *China*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/china.doc

Source: Academic/Research

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this report, both women and children are trafficked within China for the purpose of forced labor in the commercial sex industries, as well as other unspecified sectors. This document does not specifically discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Smith, C. (2001, March 9). Chinese leader and parents in dispute over school explosion. *New York Times*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?sec=health&res=9E0DEFDC173AF93AA35750C0A9679C8B63

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Fireworks

    This article examines the elementary school explosion in Fanglin village in Jiangxi province, which killed 41 people, many of them children. China's Prime Minister Zhu Rongji attributed the cause of the explosion to a deranged suicide bomber, yet parents of the students killed in the blast said the gunpowder the students were using to fill firecrackers caused the explosion. An unidentified local school official confirmed that the students assembled fireworks to earn extra money for the impoverished school.

26. The Solidarity Center: (2004). *Justice for all: The struggle for workers rights in China*. Washington, DC: American Center for International Labor Solidarity. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.solidaritycenter.org/files/JusticeforAllChinaFrontMatter.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Fireworks, Flowers, Toys

    This report by the Solidarity Center examines the result of rapid economic development in China on workers' rights. Chapter 4 deals with the issue of child labor. While the exact numbers of children working in China is unknown, mainly due to the lack of transparency within the Chinese political system, this trend seems to be increasing, especially in the area around Hong Kong. Workers age 12 to 15 are common. These children are able to obtain false identity papers making them appear to be of legal working age. Child labor is also a problem in the more rural provinces of China.

    According to the report, child labor can be found in the fireworks, flower, and toy industries. Children in the flower industry are often "rented" to employers by their parents for approximately US$40 a month. The children must reach specific sales quotas or face physical punishment from their employers. Reports of children being involved in the toy industry were made in 2000 when the company City Toys was accused of employing children to produce Winnie the Pooh, Hello Kitty, and Snoopy toys. Some of the children employed by the company were as young as 14 and were paid US$3 for approximately 16 hours of work.

    The report also notes the national and international outrage after the 2001 explosion of the Fanglin village school; the Chinese government established criminal penalties for those that employ child workers. The fine for employing a child laborer under age 16 is 5,000 Yuan per month per child. Employers who fail to maintain records or check identification cards are fined 10,000 *Yuan*. Despite this being the official law, there are inherent economic incentives for companies that hire underage workers; namely children can be worked harder and paid less than older workers.

The lack of government funding for education and the increase in school fees was identified as being a major factor in child labor in China. School fees often make education an impossible expense for many children of poor families, especially those of migrant workers. No information regarding the methodology used to gather data was presented.

27. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *China: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61605.htm

Source: Governmental Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Factories, Mining

This report states that although child labor under age 16 is prohibited in China, it is legal for children between age 14 and 16 to work on an "exceptional basis." The government maintains that China does not have a widespread problem with child labor, and that the majority of child workers are employed at the request of their families to supplement family income. Although in recent years, the government has made laws banning child labor and instilled consequences and fines for those that employ them, there is no comprehensive policy of enforcement.

Aside from agricultural work, most child laborers in China worked in family-run businesses. Some were employed in factories and some reports suggest that some may be employed in the mining industry. Child labor sometimes operates under the guise of work-study programs, where children were forced to pick cotton for army production brigades in Xinjiang.

In July 2005, the Labor Department in China conducted a special investigation aimed at enforcing the labor laws. Of the 476 companies visited, 17 were found to employ a total of 29 children ages 14 to 16.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

China is ranked as a Tier 2 source, destination, and transit country for the trafficking of humans internally and abroad. Women and children are trafficked for the purpose of forced labor in the commercial sex industry, as well as forced labor in other unspecified sectors. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau): Country report on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 16, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78771.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Grapes
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Brick-making, Unspecified
Indentured Child Servitude: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

According to this report, trafficking of both adults and children into sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor occurs in China. Victims trafficked into China usually come from North Korea, Vietnam, Burma, Laos, Russia, and Ukraine. Some of these women and girls are trafficked into indentured servitude in the domestic labor sector, and other unspecified labor activities. Chinese trafficking victims are generally trafficked internally. One case of forced adult and child labor profiled in the report involved 31 migrant workers in brickworks in Shanxi province. Workers worked 14–18 hour days without pay and were unable to leave the premises. Child labor also occurs in China, as the case of 70 middle school students working in a grapes cannery in Ningbo indicates.

Governmental bodies responsible for the issue of trafficking in China include the Ministry of Public Security and the State Council's Work Committee for Women and Children.

30. Village school explodes. (2001, June 3). *China Labour Bulletin*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/public/contents/news?revision%5fid=4241&item%5fid=4240

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Fireworks

This article reports on the explosion at Fanglin village in Jiangxi province, an area that is dubbed China's fireworks capital, as subcontracted fireworks production is a major source of income for the region. Due to lack of government funds for school budgets, the school forced all students aged eight and nine to assemble firecrackers during and after school hours. Families were fined if the students refused to participate in the required work. Despite the initial government explanation of a suicide bomber causing the explosion, the headmaster and local Communist Party Secretary were later arrested for the crime.

31. Wang, R. (2001, December 9). Child labour in Shanghai: Where is the union? South China *Morning Post*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/public/contents/news?revision%5fid =18641&item%5fid=4354

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Knitting Factory

This article is about a Japanese-owned knitting factory in Shanghai that employs more than 400 workers, almost all under age 18. Many of these young workers were younger than 16, the minimum age for employment in China, and had fake identity cards identifying them as older than they were. Children employed by the factory made as little as US$13 a day and were poorly fed. No further details regarding the conditions in the factory were available from the article.

32. Wang, Y. (2005). *Trafficking in women and children from Vietnam to China: Legal framework and government responses*. Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://www.tipinasia.info/files/doc/2/0/202/Antitrafficking%20program%20in%20Vietnam.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Services, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Services, Sexual Exploitation

    This study examines the anti-trafficking legal framework in both Vietnam and China in order to understand how these governments respond to human trafficking issues. The study states that women and children are trafficked from Vietnam to China for the purpose of work as domestic laborers, in the commercial sex industry, or in various service industries. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

33. Yunnan Province Women's Federation. (2002). *Yunnan Province, China situation of trafficking in children and women: A rapid assessment*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Manual Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report based on a rapid assessment discusses the trafficking of women and children for work as beggars, domestic laborers, manual laborers, and in the commercial sex industry. Researchers conducted surveys with households in two rural areas with adults age 18 to 64. Households identified as having trafficking victims among its members were also used in case studies. The document does not specifically mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

34. Zhongguo laogong tongxun [Survey report on child labor in China]. (2005, May 30). *China Labour Bulletin*. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://big5.china-labour.org.hk/fs/view/Childlabour_simplified_chinese.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified

This report in Chinese, produced by CLB in Hong Kong deals with the recent labor shortage on China's east coast, as well as the corresponding increase of child labor in small and medium-sized companies in the area. The report focuses on 77 interviews of workers, including child laborers, teachers, and government officials in eight cities in Hebei, Hunan, and Guangxi provinces. CLB researchers determined that poverty coupled with a lack of enforcement of China's education system was one of the key factors in raising the potential of child labor. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of specific goods.

CHINA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. 30 migrant workers enslaved in Shanxi brickworks factory freed. (2006, March 28–30). *Shanxi Evening News*. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.clb.org.hk/public/contents/news?revision%5fid=37481&item%5fid=37480

   Source: News Article

   Adult Slavery: Brick Making
   Child Slavery: Brick Making

   This news article reports on the release of 30 migrant workers, enslaved against their will at a brick factory in Shanxi, after one escaped and alerted the police. The group was forced to work 14 to 18 hours a day, and was guarded around the clock. The room they slept in was locked from the outside, and they were beaten for any infraction at work. The youngest of the group was 15 and the oldest was 61.

2. Bristow, M. (2007, June 8). 'Slaves' rescued from China firm. *BBC News*. Retrieved June 13, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/6733045.stm

   Source: News Article

   Slavery: Brick Making

   This news article states that 31 workers were released from a brick factory in Shanxi. The workers were enslaved for more than a year, forced to work up to 20 hours at a time, and only provided bread and water. Some of the workers were beaten for not working quickly enough, while others suffered serious burns from carrying bricks before they had properly cooled. According to the article, police arranged to have the workers compensated. This article did not specify if the workers were adults or children.

3. Busse, M., & Braun, S. (2003). Trade and investment effects of forced labour: An empirical assessment. *International Labour Review*, 142(1), 49–71.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Prison Labor: Unspecified

   The focus of this document is the impact of forced labor on trade and investment policies. It briefly notes that compulsory prison labor is a common practice in China, though it does not discuss specific tasks performed. The government does have a program of rehabilitation through labor, in which an estimated 240,000 inmates participate. Under this program, prisoners perform compulsory labor, usually for one year. Some of the prisoners are sent to private companies to work as part of their sentence. The document does not discuss forced labor in China outside of the prison system.

4. China Labour Bulletin. (2006). *Falling through the floor: Migrant women worker's quest for decent work in Dongguan, China*. Hong Kong, China: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/fs/view/research-reports/Women_Workers_Report.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Ceramics, Christmas Lights, Flowers, Garments, Handicrafts, Unspecified

   This report is based on a series of in-depth interviews with 30 migrant women, the youngest being 14 years old, working in privately owned factories in Dongguan in late 2004 and 2005. The majority of migrant workers in the Dongguan area come from rural inland provinces, but specific locations were not stated. The report includes interviewee responses on their working hours, days off, wages, workplace safety, living conditions in the factories, and their awareness of their rights as workers. Many human rights and labor abuses were reported, including forced overtime, lack of personal mobility, withheld wages, and indiscriminate fines. The appendix includes an extensive firsthand account of a young migrant worker who came to work in Dongguan through a recruiter in the industry and ended up working in a factory manufacturing flowers and artificial Christmas trees. The interview traces her experiences in nine factories over a period of six years. The document also mentions exploitive working conditions in ceramics, handicraft, and garment factories. The document does not specify that participation in these activities is forced.

5. China Labor Watch, & The National Labor Committee. (2005a). *Blood and exhaustion*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2006, from http://www.chinalaborwatch.org/upload/Huangwu.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Toys

   This report notes the conditions at the Huangwu No. 2 toy factory in Guangdong. It produces plastic toys, including battery-operated soap bubble guns, bubble rings, soap bubbles, and toy kittens, cars, and boats. The report states that forced overtime is common and is often more than 200 hours a month. This exceeds the national cap of 36 hours a month by 450 percent. Workers are not paid for their overtime work.

6. China Labor Watch, & The National Labor Committee. (2005b). *Holiday cards of abuse*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2006, from http://www.chinalaborwatch.org/upload/Wal-MartPanyuReport.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Holiday Cards

This report focuses on Hong Kong-owned Panyu United Stationery Products Factory in Guangzhou. The factory produces holiday cards and is a supplier for Wal-Mart. The employees work 13.5 hours a day, seven days a week, and are forced to put in 40.5 hours of overtime a week without being paid for their efforts. This exceeds China's legal limit by 487 percent. Women are denied their legal right of maternity leave with pay. Workers are also denied their right to paid leave, to get married, and to bury a family member who has died. Information related to forced labor in the production of goods or the methodology used to collect data is discussed.

7. China Labor Watch, & National Labor Committee. (2005c). *Wal-Mart: Sweatshop toys made in China*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2006, from http://www.chinalaborwatch.org/upload/Wal-MartLungcheongReport.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Toys
   Forced Child Labor: Toys

   This report, put out by China Labor Watch and the National Labor Committee focuses on toys made for Wal-Mart at the Lungcheong Toy factory in Guangdong province. The factory specializes in manufacturing radio-operated plastic trucks. This report mentions that the factory employs child workers below age 16 and instructs them to remember false names and ages on their factory identification cards for inspections. The report states that the employees are expected to work 13-hour shifts, seven days a week, and are forced to do overtime. The legal limit for overtime is 36 hours per month, and the workers at the factory often do more than 100 hours a month. This exceeds that allowed by China's labor law by 200 percent. Workers are often not compensated for the overtime they are forced to work. Information for this report was gathered through observation of the factory in question over a period of four years. No further information related to methodology is discussed in the report.

8. Congressional-Executive Commission on China. (2005). *Annual report*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt06/CECCannRpt2006.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Congress

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Labor: Mining, Wigs
   Prison Labor: Unspecified

   This report by the Congressional-Executive Commission on China examines human rights and the rule of law in China, and submits its findings to the President and Congress yearly. The report finds that forced labor is rampant, especially within the Chinese administrative detention system.

The U.S. Tariff Act of 1930 prohibits the import of goods made by prisoners into the United States. However, the types of products produced in Chinese prisons coupled with the commercialization of the Chinese prison system make prison labor goods difficult to detect. The report states that goods made in Chinese prisons probably do not account for a large percentage of goods imported into the United States, though experts estimate the number of forced labor prison camps to be in the thousands.

Forced labor is still widespread, especially in camps, with an estimated 250,000 to 300,000 people incarcerated. Many of these camps produce goods that are exported to the United States. Additionally, the mining industry exploits its workers, as Chinese labor laws do not grant miners the right to refuse to work when conditions are dangerous. The report mentions a 2005 mine disaster in which managers forced their workers to work in hazardous conditions or face a fine of 100 yuan. The report does not provide further examples of forced labor in any of China's industries.

State-controlled media reported that the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Labor and Social Security have recently intensified their efforts to fight the illegal employment of children, which suggests the government is more concerned with this issue than they had been in the past.

Trafficking of women for sexual exploitation is also a concern in China. The report mentions that many women from North Korea are trafficked into the country, but does not provide further details on their work situations.

9. Corsi, J. R. (2006, August 22). *Red Chinese slave labor floods NAFTA marketplace with cheap goods*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.humanevents.com/article.php?id=16577&keywords=Laogai

Source: News Article

Prison Labor: Electronic, Clothes, Toys

The author of this article presents a strong opinion against the activities and actions of the Chinese government. In the article, the author discusses goods made in *Laogai* prison camps, such as electronics, toys and clothes being sold at U.S. stores such as Wal-Mart, Home Depot, Kmart, and Lowe's. The cheap cost of prison labor makes the goods affordable on the North American Free Trade Agreement marketplace. The author claims that products are sold under product names that do not list China as the place of manufacture or assembly, though this claim fails to be substantiated.

Corsi states that Chinese forced labor camps were first set up under the rule of Mao Zedong in the 1950s, and use three distinct types of reform: convict labor (*Laogai*), re-education through labor (*Laojiao*), and forced job placement (*Jiuye*). Past research documented more than 1,000 forced labor camps, and estimates the prison population to be in the millions. Prisoners work without pay for more than 10 hours a day. Failure to fulfill the task results in beatings and torture.

10. Divjak, C., & Conachy, J. (2001, March 14). *Fifty Chinese children killed in school fireworks explosion*. International Committee of the Fourth International (ICFI). Retrieved October 28, 2006, from http://www.wsws.org/articles/2001/mar2001/chin-m14.shtml

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Fireworks

    This article describes the 2001 school explosion in Fanglin village, Jiangzi province, which killed 50 children and four adults. A fireworks business, started by the son of a local government official, operated on school grounds. In return for the labor provided by the students, the school received a percentage of the profits. One student reported that they had been manufacturing fireworks for four years, and the students were only allowed to return home after they met their quota for the day. The area around Fanglin village is the fireworks capital of China, and the majority of local residents work in the industry. When first confronted with the news of the explosion, Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji denied the school had been involved in the cottage industry, and instead placed the blame on a "madman."

11. China Labour Bulletin. (2003, November 25). *Education in China: A short introduction*. Hong Kong, China: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/public/contents/article?revision%5fid=3299&item%5fid=3298

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Fireworks, Handicrafts

    This report by China Labour Bulletin focuses on the failing of the Chinese education system resulting in a corresponding increase of child labor. Highlighted in the report is the practice of forced child labor in schools. Children are forced to work in order to supplement the schools' underfunded budget. In 2001, 60 children forced to work in a fireworks manufacturing operation in a school in Fanglin village were killed when the factory exploded. Reportedly, children are also forced to work in agriculture and handicrafts production in other areas of China.

12. Fenwick, C. (2001, June). *Private benefit from forced prison labour: Case studies on the application of ILO Convention 29*. Brussels, Belgium: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/PLch4.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Prison Labor: Car Manufacturing, Copper Mining, Electronic Manufacturing, Fruit, Gold Mining, Rice, Soybeans, Tea, Tin Mining, Tool Manufacturing, Zinc Mining

    This report on the use of forced prison labor, commissioned by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, looks at the application of International Labour Organization Convention 29 in Australia, Cameroon, China, the Russian Federation, the

United Kingdom, and the United States. Chapter 4, which deals with China, states that there are more than 1 million convicted criminals subjected to *reform though labor* in China. Many of these people have been detained due to administrative procedures, and have not been convicted of a crime. The chapter examines forced labor and the legal system in China, and says that all prisons incorporate factories or workshops in which prisoners are forced to work. It mentions four categories of forced labor facilities, which include prisons or Laogai, labor re-education camps or *Laojiao*, forced job placement camps, and juvenile offender disciplinary camps.

In *Laojiao* camps, convicts are forced to work without pay in many industries. These include mining zinc, tin, gold, copper, agriculture of soybeans, tea, fruit and rice, industrial manufacturing of car, machine tools and electronic components, and public works projects such as highways, hydroelectric dams, and railroads. Additionally, forced prison labor has also been responsible for the production of cars and elevators. The report states that the Chinese government acknowledged a number of cases in which goods made by prison labor have been imported to the United States.

13. Forced-labour prisoners die in coalmine accident. (2006, October 17). *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*. Retrieved October 28, 2006, from http://rawstory.com/news/2006/Forced_labour_prisoners_killed_in_C_10172006.html

    Source: News Article

    Prison Labor: Mining

    This article reports that 13 miners who died in a coalmine accident at the Zhongpingtong mine in Yibin city, Sichuan province, were prisoners subjected to forced labor. The mine is said to employ about 3,000 prisoners through the re-education through labor or *Laogong* system. A similar accident that killed nine people at the same mine was reported in December 2001.

14. Foxconn responds to accusation reports. (2006, June 22). *SinoCast China IT Watch*. Retrieved May 16, 2007, from the Lexis Nexis Online Database.

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: iPods

    Foxconn, the company implicated in a case involving exploitive working conditions at an iPod factory in China, denied all accusations and threatened legal action against news agencies reporting it had violated labor standards. Foxconn's statement was made in response to reports released in the British press that women manufacturing iPods in their plant in China were only paid US$50 a month and were forced to work 15 hours per day. Apple, which sells iPods, stated they were investigating the accusations. Reports also indicated that a second factory in Suzhou, which manufactured the iPod Shuffle, also had questionable labor practices. According to the article, this factory paid its workers US$54 a month and required that more than half of the earnings went for room and board at the company's factory. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Greenless, D., & Lague, D. (2006, July 28). An unhappy toy story. *International Herald Tribune*. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.iht.com/articles/2006/07/28/business/factory.php

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Toys

    This article explores the recent riot in Dongguan city, Guangdong province, home of many toy manufacturers that export to the United States. Companies that are served by this factory include McDonald's and the Walt Disney Company. More than 1,000 workers protested the poor wages and living conditions, akin to sweatshop conditions, in the factory. The workers are required to work 11 hours a day, 6 days a week, and accrue up to 70 hours of overtime a month, which far exceeds the legal work limit of a 40 hour work week, and no more than 36 overtime hours a month.

16. Heyden, A. (Ed.). (2004). *Preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project: Baseline assessment*. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF478.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report primarily discusses human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan. It notes that Kyrgyzstan is a source country for human trafficking to China where women and children are most commonly trafficked for sexual exploitation. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

17. Heinzig, D. (2006, May 4). *The Gulag and the Laogai: Similarities and differences*. Paper presented at the Laogai Research Foundation, Washington, DC. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://www.laogai.org/news/newsdetail.php?id=2541

    Source: NGO

    Prison Labor: Dam Construction, Mining, Quarrying, Railway Construction, Road Construction

    In this paper presented at a recent conference at the Laogai Research Foundation (LRF), Dr. Dieter Heinzig, expert in Soviet and Chinese affairs, and former deputy director of the Federal Institute for East European and International Studies in Cologne, Germany, examines the similarities and differences between the Soviet and Chinese versions of prison forced labor camps. He looks at the historical background of both systems, as well as the type of criminal imprisoned, the purpose of the detentions in the labor camps, as well as the living conditions and use of physical torture in the camps.

Heinzig says that the main advantage of the *Laogai* is that cheap labor is available for tough jobs such as dam construction, mining, quarrying, road construction, and railway construction. However, a reference for this information is not provided in the source.

18. Human Rights in China. (2001, July). *Implementation of the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in the People's Republic of China*. New York: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Bonded Adult Labor: Unspecified

    This report looks at the Chinese approach to ending racial discrimination against rural residents, migrants, and ethnic minority groups. It mentions that confiscation of documents can lead to bonded labor situations for migrant workers. It also mentions that, in areas where the cost of work permits is high, some factories procure the permit as an advance against the workers future wages. The workers are thus in a bonded labor arrangement and unable to quit. Other factories require that workers pay a deposit equaling half a month, or a full month's wage at the beginning of their employment. Workers who quit before completing their contract, or without permission of the management, often lose their deposits.

19. Human Rights in China. (2004). The other toy story: Workers rights in China. *China Rights Forum*, 4, 93–98. New York: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.hrichina.org/fs/view/downloadables/pdf/downloadable-resources/ToyStory4.2004.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Apparel, Footwear

    This briefing paper for Human Rights in China examines workers' rights in China. It describes the frequent labor violations of forced overtime, non-payment of wages, restrictions on freedom of association, and health and safety violations. It cites a study by Verite, which audited 142 footwear and apparel factories in 2002 and 2003 and found that 93 percent exceeded the legal limits of overtime. The document does not clearly state whether forced labor is involved in these industries.

20. Human Rights Watch. (2002). The invisible exodus: North Koreans in the People's Republic of China (Vol. 14, No. 8). New York: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Slavery: Unspecified

    This report examines issues related to the large-scale migration of North Koreans across the Chinese border. According to the report, between 10,000 and 300,000 North Koreans

live in China, in violation of both Chinese and North Korean law. The report relates this exodus with the crippling social and economic conditions with the DPRK, especially following the country-wide famine in the 1990s. The report notes that human rights groups working along the Chinese border have noted increases in human trafficking since 1998, the victims of which are mostly women who are cajoled into prostitution, forced marriage, or slave labor. Often, these traffickers prey on the hopes of North Korea migrants, offering wealth and prosperity that seem to appealing to turn down, only to trap the migrants in a cycle of exploitation. If the migrants are captured by Chinese authorities, they are returned to North Korea, where they face severe punishment for crossing the border without authorization, which is a serious crime in the DPRK. The report concludes by urging international action before the situation worsens, and it also gives a specific appeal to China to recognize the refugee status of North Korean migrants and end forced repatriations. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

The data for this report is based on interviews with 15 North Korean refugees living in Seoul. In-depth interviews were conducted with these individuals, as well as with other relevant stakeholders such as human rights activists. Due to the small number of interviews conducted directly with North Korean refugees, Human Rights Watch cautions against extrapolating its findings to include other groups.

21. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *World report*. New York: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://hrw.org/wr2k6/wr2006.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This report maps the developments of human rights in more than 60 countries. It addresses labor rights in China and mentions the problem of forced and uncompensated overtime but does not delve deeper into the subject.

22. HumanTrafficking.org. (n.d.). *China*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/china

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Indentured Servitude: Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sweatshops
Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sweatshops

This document relies upon information provided in the U.S. Department of State's annual human rights and trafficking in persons reports. Both women and children are trafficked within China for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document also notes that trafficking occurs for indentured servitude in domestic labor, service industries, and sweatshops.

23. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Kyrgyzstan*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991225098&Language=EN&Printout=Yes

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Tobacco

    The document notes that children and adults have been trafficked to China for unspecified bonded labor. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

24. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in the People's Republic of China*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clschinacor2006.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Fireworks
    Prison Labor: Mining

    According to this report, forced labor exists in several forms in China, although the government denies it is a problem. Children are forced to work in fireworks factories under work-study programs. These programs usually benefit local authorities who access children through institutions such as schools. As part of their curriculum, children are then required to work without pay. Another common form of forced labor in China is prison labor. Prisoners either are forced to work on prison grounds or are contracted to private enterprises. In 2004, prisoners in Sichuan province were contracted to work in mines without pay for up to 13 hours per day.

25. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
    Prison Labor: Unspecified

    The report states that forced labor in China through RETL is particularly concerning. While China has taken steps to reform its RETL system, it has not yet eradicated the system. The report states that official figures from the Chinese Ministry of Justice indicate that 260,000 people were detained in RETL camps as of early 2004. The report also mentions that Chinese migrant laborers experience labor exploitation when serving

as domestic servants and in other unspecified jobs. Domestic laborers experience restriction of movement, but the report does not specifically label this as forced labor. Both adults and children, primarily females, are trafficked from Vietnam to China to serve as domestic laborers. Women and girls are also trafficked from Indonesia and the Philippines to work in China's commercial sex industry.

According to the report, China amended its Penal Code in 1997 to make forced labor an offense punishable by up to three years in prison or a fine. The government has also made an effort to combat human trafficking and is working toward enhancing the role of labor institutions in combating human trafficking. Organizations involved in this effort include the Ministries of Public Security, Justice and Labour and Social Security, the National People's Congress, and the Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council. Efforts include providing training to labor and law enforcement officials, as well as engaging both workers and employers in the prevention of trafficking and forced labor.

26. IPEC Task Team of Yunnan Provincial Statistics Bureau. (2005). *The Mekong challenge: Analysis report of the baseline survey for the TICW project phase II in Yunnan province*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/yunnan.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report focuses on Yunnan province, in the south of China, where over 1,000 children and women a year are trafficked to other provinces in China, according to provincial police statistics. This report examines factors that lead to trafficking and identifies countermeasures to curb this situation. It also discusses recent crackdowns on trafficking and child labor by the Chinese government.

The fifth section of the report, which concerns the trafficking of children, states there are increasing offers of employment opportunities that lure young victims into being trafficked. There is also a noted increase of the purchasing or kidnapping of infants and young children by criminal gangs. The report gives statistics for trafficked children from Yunnan province between 2000 and 2003, as well as the number rescued by authorities. Many women were trafficked for forced marriage, and children into unspecified forms of labor and adoption. Of those surveyed, many knew little about their legal rights, and therefore were more vulnerable to traffickers.

27. iPod 'slave' claims investigated. (2006, June 14). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/5079590.stm

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: iPods

This news article reports on a recent allegation that Apple iPods are produced in a factory in China that pays workers about US$50 a month, and expects them to work up to 15 hours a day. Allegedly, workers live in dormitories, and outsiders are denied access to the workers. The company is said to be investigating the claims.

28. Kelly, L. (2005). *Fertile fields: Trafficking in persons in Central Asia*. Vienna: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://www.belgium.iom.int/pan-europeandialogue/documents/TRAFFICKING%20IN%20PERSONS%20IN%20CENTRAL%20ASIA.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

    This document notes that women in Turkmenistan are trafficked abroad to Iran, Russia, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, China, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan for trafficking drugs and commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

29. Laogai Research Foundation. (2006). *Laogai handbook*. Hong Kong, China: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.laogai.org/news2/book/handbook05-06.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Prison Labor: AB-1 Alarm Equipment, Aluminum Pots/Pans, Anthracite, Artificial Flowers, Automobile Seat Cushions, Bench Vice, Black Soya Beans, Bricks, Car Axles, Car Batteries, Cardboard Boxes, Carpentry Tools, Carpets, Castor Oil, Cell Phone Batteries, Cement, Ceramics, Chocolate, Chopsticks, Cinnabar, Clothing, Coal, Compressors, Cosmetics, Cotton, Cutting Pliers, Diagonal Cutting Nippers, Electronics, Fenhe Trucks/Auto Parts, Fiberglass Curtains, Flashlights, Fruit, Gem Stones, Grains, Grapes, Gypsum Powder, Hinges, Hydraulic Engine Parts, Iron, Lanterns, Limestone, Livestock, Mandarin Oranges, Manganese, Marble, Masonry Blocks, Matches, Microwaves, Milk, Mungbeans, Nails, Paper, Plant Fertilizer, Plastics, Rattan, Red Beans, Rice, Salt, Shoes, Soccer Balls, Steam Heating Pipes, Steel, Sugarcane, Tea, Television Parts, Toothpaste, Toys, Valves, Vegetables, Wool

    This comprehensive handbook details the history and function of *Laogai*, or re-education through labor camps in China. These camps are a critical component in maintaining Communist Party control, as prisoners, political dissidents, and government critics can be detained at various institutions. *Laogai*, a government-sponsored system, has various levels, including prisons, reform-through-labor camps, re-education-through-labor facilities, forced job placement, and detention centers. Many of these facilities force inmates to work producing the above listed goods.

    Laogai benefited from the opening of China to international commerce, as the Chinese government grants special privileges to enterprises using labor camps and prisons to encourage foreign investment. Prisoners are often forced to work 10 or more hours a day

without pay, and have to endure terrible conditions. Those who do not fulfill their quota may be beaten or tortured.

This handbook documents more than 1,000 camps and identifies them by name and location, and details what is produced in the various camps, including chemicals, aluminum, coal, garments, textiles, auto parts, automobiles, building materials, valves, farming, matches, tea, iron, manganese, machinery, stones, handicrafts, cement, fire hoses, nylon socks, toys, plastics, fast food boxes, and cell phone batteries, among others. Information for the report is gathered through online sources, including the facilities' own websites, as well as LRF's archive of documents, LRF personnel's investigation of the camps, and firsthand accounts from former inmates.

30. Luard, T. (2005, May 11). China's 'reforming' work program. *BBC News*. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/asia-pacific/4515197.stm

Source: News Article

Prison Labor: Coal, Fake Diamonds, Footballs, Medical Gloves, Optical Equipment, Paperclips, Tea

This article describes the forced labor of Chinese prisoners. Information in the article seems to be based on interviews with former inmates; but since it is a news article, no specific information regarding methodology was mentioned. The forced labor program, is based on Soviet *Gulags*, and was institutionalized after the communists came to power in 1949. They have been said to play a key role in China's economy, as some of the production is for export. However, the percentage of prison-made goods is a small percentage of all exports.

In China, anyone can be held without sentencing or trial for up to four years in reform through labor camps. Such detainees include people in unauthorized religious groups, members of minority groups that advocate separation from China, drug addicts, and prostitutes, among others. It is estimated that there are currently around 300,000 people in 300 camps. The camps themselves are off limits to outside observers, including the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations.

The prison camps are for brainwashing, and prisoners are often expected to work for 14 hours a day. Prisons produce a wide range of products, including tea, coal, paperclips, footballs, medical gloves, optical equipment, and fake diamonds.

31. Morrison, W. M. (2003). *China–U.S. trade issues*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Library of Congress

Prison Labor: Unspecified

This issue brief for the U.S. Congress mentions China's alleged use of prison labor for various exported products to the United States as a major U.S.–China trade issue. While

U.S. law prohibits importation of goods made with forced labor, obtaining proof of such violations is often quite difficult. No further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is discussed in this report. According to the Library of Congress, after China joined the World Trade Organization and received permanent normal trade status, prison labor became less of a research priority, which is why it might not appear as prominently in later reports.

32. Muico, N. K. (2005). *An absence of choice: The sexual exploitation of North Korean women in China*. Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Full%20Korea%20report%202005.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The majority of this document reviews the situation of North Korean women trafficked to China for the purpose of sexual exploitation. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

33. Musgrove, M. (2006, June 16). Sweatshop conditions in iPod factory reported. *TechNews*. Retrieved May 16, 2007 from the Lexis Nexis Online Database.

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: iPods

    This article recounts allegations that a factory in China, which produces iPods for Apple, abuses its laborers. Allegedly, workers make only US$50 per month, work up to 15 hours per day, and live at the factory where they have limited contact with outsiders. Apple stated that it would investigate the allegations and end any abusive labor practices if found. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

34. National Labor Committee. (2002). *Toys of misery, "Made in China."* New York: Author. Retrieved October 28, 2006, from http://www.nlcnet.org/campaigns/china/chinatoys02.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Toys

    This report looked at the conditions of the Shuihe Electronics factory in Dongguang, Guangdong, that produces toys for Mattel, MGA Entertainment, Sega, Epoch, Manley, and Wal-Mart. Workers are forced to work overtime, and are not paid the required 50 percent premium salary. The report also mentions that workers may have up to a week's worth of wages docked, for small infractions such as leaving their workstation, talking, joking, lingering after work (not punching out immediately), dropping toy parts, damaging tools, and stepping on the grass. The document does not present information on the methodology utilized, nor does it discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

35. Ni, C. C., & Chu, H. (2001, March 9). Forced child labor turns deadly in China's needy school system. *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from http://www.1worldcommunication.org/forcedchildlabor.htm

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Fireworks

    This article reports on the chronic lack of funding for education in China, and some schools' desperate attempts to meet their financial obligations through forcing their students to work, as was the 2001 case of the explosion of the village school in Fanglin.

    On the day of the explosion, the third and fourth graders were forced to assemble firecrackers during and after school to fulfill a large order. The article reports that the families said the children were responsible for inserting tiny detonators into the firecrackers, the final step in the production process. The younger children were responsible for around 1,000 pieces a day and the older children were forced to make 10,000 a day. The money from the sale of the firecrackers went to the school officials to cover the salaries of teachers, some who had not been paid for months. If the students or families refused to work, the children would be forced to kneel on the classroom floor as punishment, or the families fined. In light of the local poverty and already expensive school fees, families had no other options if they wanted their children to receive an education. This news article does not discuss the methodology used to gather information.

36. Osborne, E. (2004). *Some economics of Chinese prison labor*. Dayton, Ohio: Wright State University and Osaka University Institute of Social and Economic Research. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=624601

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Prison Labor: Unspecified

    This paper by Wright University Associate Professor of Economics Evan Osborne looks at the economic data of China's prison labor systems. He examines the role of prison labor in China today. He says that the extent of prison labor and its importance in the Chinese economy today is unclear; it operates like other factories and it appears to be generally profitable. While this paper discusses how China's prison labor system functions, it does not mention products produced because of this practice. Information for this article was gathered through a literature review. Two primary sources of information for the dataset presented in the article were the LRF's Handbook and Dun & Bradstreet published information on factories operating in China.

37. Pan, P. P. (2001, June 14). China's prison laborers pay price for market reforms. *The Washington Post*, p. A01. Retrieved November 4, 2006, from http://www.laborrights.org/projects/china/labor/prison0614.htm

    Source: News Article

Prison Labor: Christmas Lights, Gloves, Medical Boxes, Wigs

This article looks at Hunan Province No. 1 Prison in Yuanjiang, China. This prison forces its prisoners, many of them inmates who have never been convicted of any crimes, to work at its factory. The factory supports and sustains the prison system. Pan writes that, before the 1980s, the prison system was an integral part of China's economy, but now, with increased privatization of factories, it has begun to lose money. Hunan Province No. 1 Prison used to produce industrial generators and construction equipment, but has now signed contracts with private companies and manufactures wigs, medicine boxes, gloves, and Christmas lights. Prisoners are forced to work long hours without pay, and are tortured if they do not meet their quotas. Specific information regarding the methodology used for the article was not discussed; it does appear that interviews served as a method of data collection, however.

38. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *China*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/china.doc

Source: Academic/Research

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this report, both women and children are trafficked within China for the purpose of forced labor in the commercial sex industries, as well as other unspecified sectors. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

39. The Protection Project. (n.d.). North Korea. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/nk.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document primarily discusses human trafficking from North Korea to China and states that women and girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation, while other children go to China from North Korea to sell items on the street. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is presented in this document.

40. Rasulova, A. (2004, June 29). Kyrgyzstan struggles to stop slave trade. *EURASIANET.org*. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/rights/articles/eav062904.shtml

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article briefly depicts the plight of six Kyrgyz teenagers who were trafficked to China and were held under bondage and required to work as prostitutes, and notes that human trafficking is a lucrative industry in Kyrgyzstan. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

41. Roscoff, R. J. (2003). Corporate responses to human rights. *China Rights Forum*, 1, 49–52. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.hrichina.org/fs/downloadables/reports/CorporateResponsetoHR1.2003.pdf?revision_id=8742

Source: NGO

Bonded Adult Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Stone Quarries

This article mentions the problems of bonded or forced labor in China. This practice is said to be semi-legal, and exists in underground businesses such as brick factories, stone quarries, and farms. Many migrant workers are employed in such enterprises, and are forced to work without pay and endure horrible conditions. Migrant workers are vulnerable to such abuses, as they are considered second-class citizens.

The article mentions that some factories confiscate their employee's legal work documents. The factory may refuse to return the documents if a worker quits. Also, it is common for workers to be required to pay a large sum of money of up to two months' wages as a deposit to their employer in order to be hired. The deposit is forfeited if the employee quits their job before fulfilling their contract.

Information for this article appears to have been gathered through a literature review; however, the document does not discuss the methodology used at length.

42. Smith, C. (2001, March 9). Chinese leader and parents in dispute over school explosion. *The New York Times*, p. A08. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?sec=health&res=9E0DEFDC173AF93AA35750C0A9679C8B63

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Fireworks

This article examines the elementary school explosion, which killed 41 people, many of them children, in Fanglin village in Jiangxi province. China's Prime Minister, Zhu Rongji, attributed the cause of the explosion to a deranged suicide bomber, yet parents of students killed in the blast said the gunpowder the students were using to fill firecrackers caused the explosion. An unidentified local school official confirmed that the students assembled fireworks to earn extra money for the impoverished school.

43. The Solidarity Center. (2004). *Justice for all: The struggle for workers rights in China*. Washington, DC: The American Center for International Labor Solidarity. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.solidaritycenter.org/content.asp?contentid=501

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
Prison Labor: Shopping Bags, Toys

This report, conducted by Cornell researchers and published by the Solidarity Center, examines the result of rapid economic development in China on workers' rights. While the exact number of children working in China is unknown, mainly due to the lack of transparency within the Chinese political system, this trend seems to be increasing, especially in the area around Hong Kong. Workers between ages 12 and 15 are able to obtain false identity papers so they appear to be of legal working age. Children in the flower industry are often "rented" to employers by their parents for approximately US$40 a month. The children must reach specific sales quotas or face physical punishment from their employers. Reports of children being involved in the toy industry were made in 2000 when the company City Toys was accused of employing children to produce Winnie the Pooh, Hello Kitty, and Snoopy toys. Some of the children employed by the company were as young as 14 and were paid US$3 for approximately 16 hours worth of work.

The report consists of a thorough compilation of recent news and research reports on labor issues, as well as an overview of governmental changes in workers' rights over the past few years. For example, following the national and international outrage over the 2001 explosion in the Fanglin village school, the Chinese government established criminal penalties for those that employ child workers. Despite this being the official law, there are inherent economic incentives for companies that hire underage workers, namely that children can be worked harder and paid less than older workers.

School fees often make education an impossible expense for many children of poor families, especially those of migrant workers.

Chapter 5 deals with the issue of forced labor. It mentions that there have been reports of workers confined to their dormitories when not working, and threatened with physical harm if they try to leave. While there are some laws to protect workers' rights, they are often not enforced.

According to the 2001 state economic plan, state agencies are involved in exporting laborers around the world. These agencies often charge very high fees to the poor migrating laborers, thus increasing the possibility of a bonded labor situation.

The chapter also mentions the *Laogai* system of forced labor camps, or prisons in China. While the size of the *Laogai* system is a state secret, official Chinese figures put the population of such camps at more than 1 million, but external experts say the number is significantly higher than that. LRF estimates that, since its inception, 40 to 50 million prisoners have been detained in the system. Many of the goods made with forced labor in the prison camps are exported to other countries. Anecdotal evidence from the report quotes one victim of the prison labor system as stating that prisoners worked in the production of shopping bags and toys without pay.

44. Tianchi, L. (2006, September 26). *Prison enterprises and the future of China*. Hong Kong: Laogai Research Foundation. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.observechina.net/info/artshow.asp?ID=40814&ad=9/29/2006

Source: NGO

Prison Labor: Unspecified

This article written by the director of LRF focuses on the use of forced labor in Chinese prisons. The products produced by the exploited prisoners are said to make a substantial contribution to the rate of growth of the Chinese economy. The article does not mention additional forms of forced labor in China. The article is in Chinese.

45. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This document ranks China very high as a country of origin for human trafficking, very low as a transit country, and high as a country of destination. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

46. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *China: Country report on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61605.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
Prison Labor: Unspecified

The practice of using prisoners as forced laborers is discussed, but no details about goods produced are provided. Finally, the report mentions that both women and children are trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, and that children are sold into unspecified forms of forced labor. This document provides no further information on forced labor in the production of goods.

47. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 3, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

China is ranked as a Tier 2 source, destination, and transit country for the trafficking of humans internally. Women and children are trafficked for forced labor in the commercial sex industry, as well as for forced labor in other unspecified sectors. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

48. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *China (includes Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macau): Country report on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 16, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78771.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Brick Making
Forced Child Labor: Brick Making, Unspecified
Indentured Adult Servitude: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
Indentured Child Servitude: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
Prison Labor: Unspecified

According to this report, forms of forced labor and associated activities exist in several forms in China. Prison labor is a common practice, but the report did not specify the industries involving inmates. Trafficking of both adults and children into sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor also occurs in China. Victims trafficked into China usually come from North Korea, Vietnam, Burma, Laos, Russia, and Ukraine. Some of these women and girls are trafficked into indentured servitude in the domestic labor sector and into other unspecified labor activities. Chinese trafficking victims are generally trafficked internally, but international trafficking does occur to neighboring countries. One case of forced adult and child labor profiled in the report involved 31 migrant workers in brickworks in Shanxi province. Workers worked 14- to 18-hour days without pay and were unable to leave the premises.

Governmental bodies responsible for the issue of trafficking in China include the Ministry of Public Security and the State Council's Work Committee for Women and Children.

49. China Labor Bulletin. (2001, June 3). *Village school explodes*. Retrieved October 22, 2006, from http://www.china-labour.org.hk/public/contents/news?revision%5fid=4241&item%5fid=4240

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Fireworks

This article reports on the explosion at Fanglin village in Shanxi province, an area that is dubbed China's fireworks capital. Due to a lack of government funds for school budgets, the school forced all students ages eight and nine to assemble firecrackers. Families were fined if the students refused to participate in the required work. Despite the initial government explanation of a suicide bomber causing the explosion, the headmaster and local Communist Party Secretary were later arrested for the crime.

50. Williams, P., & Wu, Y. (2004). *The great wall of confinement*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.

Source: Academic Book

Prison Labor: Unspecified

This book is an analytical account of China's system of *Laogai*, or forced labor camps. It provides a thorough overview of the evolution of the *Laogai* system, as well as its cultural, historical, and social background. It looks at Chinese stories and reports on *Laogai*—whether actual news reports, or fiction—and examines what was said or withheld.

51. Wu, H. (2006, May 4). *The Laogai as a tool of suppression*. Washington, DC: Laogai Research Foundation. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://www.Laogai.org/news/newsdetail.php?id=2541

Source: NGO

Prison Labor: Mining, Railroad Construction, Road Construction, Wasteland Reclamation

While the number of people in the *Laogai* system is unknown, as it is considered a state secret, LRF estimates that, since 1949, 40 to 50 million people have been imprisoned in *Laogai*, and 20 to 25 million tortured to death. LRF also estimates that there are around 1 million people in *Laogai* camps today. *Laogai* is primarily concerned with both the production of re-educated prisoners through forced labor, as well as that of goods that benefit the nation's economy. Wu states that the majority of the forced labor is primitive physical labor, including digging reservoirs, highway and railroad construction, wasteland reclamation, and mine digging, yet some products are made for domestic and international consumption.

Wu argues that, contrary to other reports, he believes that the products produced by *Laogai* do not constitute a major share of China's national economy. Rather, *Laogai* is an important source of funds for maintaining and developing the system itself.

This document was presented at a recent conference on *Gulag* and *Laogai*, put on by LRF, based in Washington, DC. The foundation publishes heavily on the topic, including the annual *Laogai Handbook*, special articles, and reports, and has expanded its focus to encompass other human rights issues, including public executions, organ harvesting from executed prisoners, China's population control policy, and religious persecution.

52. Yunnan Province Women's Federation. (2002). *Yunnan province, China situation of trafficking in children and women: A rapid assessment*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Manual Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Manual Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the trafficking of women and children for work as beggars, domestic laborers, manual laborers, and in the commercial sex industry. Researchers conducted surveys with households in two rural areas with 18- to 64-year-old adults. Households identified as having trafficking victims among its members were also used in case studies. It does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

COLOMBIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alvarez, L., Durán, E., Torrado, M. C., Vargas, E., & Wilches, R. (2003). *Análisis de la política nacional frente al trabajo infantil en Colombia 1995–2002* [Analysis of national child labor policy in Colombia 1995–2002]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/spanish/260ameri/oitreg/actavid/proyectos/ipec/doc/estudios/estnacol.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Arms Smuggling, Coca, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Mining, Poppies, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vending
   Child Slavery: Unspecified

   This document, written by researchers at the Colombia National University, assesses the child labor policy implemented by the Colombian government during the period of 1995–2002. It focuses on the National Plan for Eradicating Child Labor and Protecting Young Workers, and utilizes a methodological approach based on public policy analysis. The document assesses programs aimed at eradicating child labor in mining and street trade as successful in the short run. It also evaluates progress, which has been made in terms of rendering population groups aware of the exploitive conditions suffered by children working as domestic laborers and as sex workers. Additionally, the document notes the importance of focusing attention on sectors not yet studied in Colombia, such as children's involvement in illegal armed groups, poppy cultivation, coca cultivation, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, and other unspecified forms of labor involving minority ethnic communities. The document does not provide further details about children's involvement in these activities.

   The report mentions that Colombia ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 (Minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor).

2. Brett, S. (2003). *You'll learn not to cry. Child combatants in Colombia*. New York: Human Rights Watch. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/colombia0903/colombia0903.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This document addresses the use of child soldiers in Colombia, in both guerrilla and paramilitary armed forces. Sometimes children are forced into joining these armed groups. Minors are used as soldiers, but also are assigned intelligence and logistic duties as well as domestic duties.

The document reports that Colombia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor). The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Briceño, L., & Pinzón, A. M. (2005). Trabajo infantil en una plaza de mercado de Bogotá, Colombia [Child Labor in a market square of Bogotá, Colombia]. *Revista de Salud Pública, 7*(1), 26–38. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.scielosp.org/pdf/rsap/v7n1/v7n1a3.pdf

   Source: Academic Journal

   Child Labor: Trade

   The article summarizes results of academic research conducted in a marketplace in Colombia's capital city, Bogotá. Name and location of this marketplace are not reported. The research quantifies the number of children working in the marketplace, mainly trading goods, and assesses the health risk factors they are exposed to. There were 376 minors working, 72 percent of them without adult supervision. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Centro de Investigaciones sobre Dinámica Social. (n.d.). *El trabajo infantil doméstico en hogares de terceros en Colombia: La invisibilidad del riesgo. Diagnóstico sociocultural, económico y legislativo* [Child labor in third parties' households in Colombia: The invisibility of risk. Sociocultural, economic, and legislative diagnostic]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/ev_tid_colombia.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This document presents the results of studies on child domestic labor in Colombia, supported by ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC). The document notes that some of the labor experienced by children in Colombia is forced. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

   The document reports that Colombia ratified the UNCRC and ratified ILO Conventions 138 (Minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor).

5. Coalición Contra la Vinculación de Niños, Niñas y Jóvenes al Conflicto Armado en Colombia. (n.d.). *Porqué niños y niñas vinculados al conflicto armado y no sólo niños soldados* [Why boys and girls are engaged in armed conflict and not only child soldiers?]. Bogota, Colombia: Author. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from http://www.coalico.org/publicaciones/documento1.htm

   Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Soldiering

This document argues that children are not only soldiers but also participate in other activities related to armed conflicts, such as undertaking domestic labor in military sites and intelligence tasks. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Comité Interinstitucional Nacional de Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil y Protección del Joven Trabajador. (2008). *Estrategia nacional para prevenir y erradicar las peores formas de trabajo infantil y proteger al joven trabajador—2008 a 2015* [National strategy to prevent and eradicate the worst forms of child labor and to protect the young worker—2008–2015]. Bogota, Colombia: Author. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/estrategia_ti_colombia.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Comité Interinstitucional Nacional de Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil y Protección del Joven Trabajador, Colombia

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Communications, Construction, Domestic Labor, Mining, Quarrying, Real Estate, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transport, Unspecified

   This document presents Colombia's national plan for the eradication of child labor, to be implemented between 2008 and 2015. The plan is articulated in response to the situation of child labor in the country, which is summarized using trend data from the Department Administrativo Nacional de Estadistica's (DANE) national child labor (2001) and household surveys (2003 and 2005). Although these data show a reduction in the rates of child work over time, it still shows high rates of child work in several sectors, including agriculture (with an estimated 393,058 child workers), commerce (338,985), industry (132,842), and a smaller number in services (92,030); transport and communications (46,418); construction (27,198); real estate (19,544); and mines and quarries (8,735). The greatest numbers are concentrated in the Pacific, Western, and Central regions, according to these same data. The report also mentions sexual exploitation and domestic labor as sectors of particular strategic focus, given the severity of the conditions children in these sectors face.

   The strategy is structured using these data as baseline measures and suggesting a framework for specific actions to eradicate child labor based on the strengthening of education, the family, and the coordination of interventions. The last section of the report presents a comprehensive list of existing and projected programs at the international, national, and regional level.

7. Defensoría del Pueblo. (2006). *La niñez y sus derechos. Caracterización de las niñas, niños y adolescentes desvinculados de los grupos armados ilegales: Inserción social y productiva desde un enfoque de derechos humanos* [Childhood and its rights. Characterization of children and adolescents dissociated from illegal armed groups: Social and productive insertion from a human rights approach]. Bogotá, Colombia:

Author. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org.co/conocimiento/ estudio-defensoria.htm

Source: Government Agency—Defensoría del Pueblo, Colombia

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Coca, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This study, sponsored by the Colombian human rights commission, presents the results of a survey carried out in 2005 of 329 children enrolled in a reintegration program for children and adolescents rescued from rebel armed groups in Colombia. Although the study focuses mostly on soldiering, it also examines the involvement of children in army support activities, such as cooking, washing clothes, caring for the ill, and the production of specific goods. The report states that about one-third of all children interviewed were involved in the cultivation of crops, further specifying that one in five worked on the cultivation and processing of coca. The study also mentions that children are forced to participate in sexual exploitation. The study describes the methods of recruitment, which includes the use of threats or deception (for more than four in five) and liberation, which includes "escaping" (45 percent), "capture" (36 percent), and "surrender" (9 percent). The document does not provide further discussion of the use of children in the production of goods.

8. Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística. (2001). *Encuesta nacional de trabajo infantil. Noviembre de 2001. Análisis de los resultados de la encuesta sobre caracterización de la población entre 5 y 17 años en Colombia* [National Survey on Child Labor. November, 2001. Analysis of results from the survey characterizing the population aged 5 to 17 in Colombia]. Bogotá, Colombia: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/colombia_oit_resultados_ caracterizacion_de_la_poblacion_5_y_17.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—National Administrative Department of Statistics, Colombia

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Trade

   This document describes child labor in Colombia, reporting information collected by a special survey conducted by DANE. The survey targeted households and included a sample of 19,000 heads of household and 30,000 children age 5 to 17. DANE estimated that the population of children age 5 to 17 stood at 10,833,438 in 2001 according to population censuses, of which 1,568,000 worked, according to the survey (this figure increases to 2,261,000 if children performing domestic labor are included). Among working children, 64 percent are boys and 36 percent are girls. The document does not provide details on the tasks performed by children, but reports that in 2001 children worked in agriculture (36.4 percent), commerce (32.7 percent), manufacturing (12.5 percent), and services (11.7 percent). Nearly half of working children work in family business and households, for which they receive no remuneration. In 2001, 26.1 percent of working children earned less than one-quarter of the legal minimum wage, and only 1.3 percent earned more than that.

The document reports that Colombia ratified the UNCRC and ILO Conventions 138 (Minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor). The document provides details on national legislation addressing child labor: Law 48 (enacted in 1924) restricts the length of the workday for children age 12 to 17; Law 56 (enacted in 1927) prohibits exploitive jobs for children and promotes education rights; Law 75 (enacted 1968) created the Colombian Institute for Familiar Welfare (ICBF), which is in charge of protecting minors and their families; the Child Labor Code (enacted in 1989 by Decree 2737) identifies and prohibits exploitive work for children, defends working children's rights to enjoy social, physical, moral, and mental development, and regulates wages, work permits, and the workday of minors; and the Political Constitution (enacted in 1991) makes the state, family, and society responsible for the children's rights enumerated in the Minors Code and the Child Labor Code.

9. Forero, J. (2001, November 26). Sorest loss in Colombia mine collapse: The children. *New York Times*. Retrieved January 21, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9A00E1DC113AF935A15752C1A9679C8B63&scp=8&sq=Colombia+%22child+labor%22&st=nyt

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Gold

   This article reports on the collapse of a gold mine near the Cauca River in Colombia. According to the report, at least six children died when the mine collapsed. The children had been at the mine to assist their parents in mining for gold. Children as young as five at the mine work digging, toting dirt, and panning for gold. Children work in mines throughout the region including El Pescadero. Poverty is noted as the main contributing factor for children to begin working in the mines.

10. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Colombia*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/COLOMBIA.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Clay, Coal, Coca, Drug Trade, Emeralds, Flowers, Gold, Limestone, Mining, Retail, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    The factsheet reports that children work extensively in agriculture, primarily on subsistence family farms without any compensation, such as the cut flower industry. In 2001, DANE estimated there were 20,000 children working in coca-picking and the drug trade. The factsheet states that between 200,000 and 400,000 children work in illegal gold, clay, coal, emerald, limestone, and other mining operations. It is reported that in urban areas, children work in the retail and services sectors (e.g., waiting tables). The document also reports Colombia as a transit country for children trafficked for the

purpose of sexual exploitation. Forced child labor in commercial sexual exploitation and soldiering are also problems in Colombia.

11. González, P. (2004). *Una ventana al trabajo infantil doméstico. La experiencia en Colombia* [A window to child domestic labor. The experience of Colombia]. Peru, Lima: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/col_ventana_al_trabajo_infantil_domestico_libro.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document assesses the program, Prevention and Elimination of Child Domestic Labour in South America, conducted by ILO-IPEC. The document discusses child domestic labor in Colombia, but does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

    The report mentions that Colombia ratified ILO Conventions 138 (Minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor).

12. Guarcello, L., Henschel, B., Lyon, S., Rosati, F., & Valdivia, C. (2006). *Child labour in the Latin America and Caribbean region: A gender based analysis*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/gender_publication.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This report describes child labor in Latin America and Caribbean countries, with a section discussing this phenomenon in Colombia. Colombian households are more likely to assign responsibility for household chores to girls, though differences by sex in involvement in domestic labor are not large. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Inter-American Development Bank. (2006, November 2). *Human trafficking's dirty profits and huge costs*. Retrieved January 31, 2008, from http://www.iadb.org/news/articledetail.cfm?language=english&artid=3357&arttype=ws

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article states that in Colombia more than 14,000 children are kidnapped each year and forced to become soldiers for the paramilitary or other militia groups. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally-recognised core labour standards in Colombia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/Colombia_20-11-06_final-2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Clay, Coal, Coca, Emeralds, Drug Trade, Gold, Limestone, Mining, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Coca, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This report notes that between 200,000 and 400,000 children work in illegal gold, clay, coal, emerald, limestone, and other mining operations. It also states that nearly 15 percent of children in Colombia work and approximately 200,000 children are coca pickers or work in other unspecified facets of the drug trade. Some children are reportedly forced to work as coca pickers, as soldiers in various armed forces, and as prostitutes. The trafficking of children in the commercial sex trade is also a problem in Colombia.

    Colombia has ratified ILO Conventions 138 (Minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor). The report acknowledges Colombia has enacted a number of laws regarding child labor: the Constitution prohibits most forms of child labor for children under 14; the Labour Code prohibits the granting of work permits to children under 18; the 1989 Minors Code prohibits employment of children under 12 and stipulates that exceptional conditions and an explicit authorization by the Ministry of Labour are required to employ children age 12 to 17. The report points out that the Ministry of Social Protection, the government institution in charge of inspecting workplaces where children are employed, lacks resources and covers only 20 percent of the child labor force employed in the formal economy.

15. International Labour Organization. (n.d.[a]). *Diagnóstico sobre el trabajo infantil en el sector minero artesanal en Colombia* [Diagnostic on child labor in the artisanal mining sector in Colombia]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/http:__www.oit.org.pe_ipec_boletin_documentos_mineriacol.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Clay, Coal, Emeralds, Gold, Limestone, Mining, Sand

    This document reports the results of a 2001 study, conducted by ILO-IPEC and the company Empresa Nacional Minera Ltda (MINERCOL), which addresses child labor in the artisanal mining sector in Colombia. MINERCOL estimated that between 200,000 and 400,000 children work in illegal gold, clay, coal, emerald, limestone, and other mining operations. The study surveyed 3,056 children, of which 1,580 were working in the artisanal mining sector. Children start working at early ages, often in the same places where they were born (i.e., there is little internal migration related to the mining sector). They are engaged in producing coal (108 cases), emeralds (557 cases), gold (548 cases), limestone (319 cases), and other unspecified minerals such as sand (48 cases). In most

cases, children extract and process the minerals. When working with their parents, children work 14 hours a week, on average, and when working independently, they work 18 hours a week. Remunerations are either in-money (34 percent) or in-kind (6.1 percent), but most working children are not paid at all (59.9 percent). Income generated by the children is managed either by themselves (67 percent) or by parents (30 percent), but it is emphasized that girls and small children tend to give their money to parents.

The document reports that Colombia ratified the UNCRC and ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age). It is reported that MINERCOL and the Inter-Institutional Committee for Eradicating Child Labor and Protecting Young Workers have launched several initiatives since 1995 aimed at eradicating child labor in Colombian artisanal mining. Recently they proposed to empower institutions addressing child labor to formalize the mining sector and promote a code of conduct for the sector prohibiting the employment of children, and to help working children's families to increase adult-generated income. The Colombian 1989 Minors Code prohibits employment of children in underground sites, such as mines, and in sites exposed to a lack of oxygen and temperature variations.

16. International Labour Organization. (n.d.[b]). *Weaving networks against the exploitation of children and adolescents*. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/folleto_redes_eng.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This document reports that Colombian children work as domestic laborers and are involved in the commercial sex industry. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

    The document describes the program, Weaving Networks Against the Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, conducted by ILO-IPEC in Colombia, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru, which seeks to remove children from exploitive working conditions in the aforementioned sectors and encourage legislative and institutional change that would better support vulnerable populations.

17. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Action against trafficking and sexual exploitation of children. Going where the children are: An evaluation of ILO-IPEC programmes. Thailand, Philippines, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=629

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document evaluates the programs led by ILO-IPEC that address child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Colombia. It reports child sex tourism activities develop in Cartagena de Indias, on the Caribbean coast of Colombia. The document also briefly mentions that previous projects to assist child domestic workers in Colombia have been implemented. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Valoración de los avances del III Plan Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil y la Protección del Trabajo Juvenil 2003-2006 en Colombia* [Evaluating advances of the III National Plan for Eradicating Child Labor and Protecting Young Workers 2003-2006 in Colombia]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/valoracion_plancol_06.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Clay, Coal, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Emeralds, Fruit, Gold, Limestone, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Sugarcane, Trade, Vegetables

This document describes child labor in Colombia, using information provided by DANE, which conducted surveys on life quality (in 1997 and 2003) and child labor (in 2001 and 2003). The document states that Colombia's severe recession from 1998 to 2000 led to an increase in child labor, especially among children age 12 to 17, the proportion of working children increased from 18.3 percent in 1997 to 19.3 percent in 2003. Child labor indicators improved during the economic recovery between 2001 and 2003. Among children age 5 to 17, the proportion of working children fell from 12.8 percent in 2001 to 10.4 percent in 2003. In 2003, 48.1 percent of working children received no remuneration, while 31.4 percent earned less than half of the legal minimum wage. The document does not provide details on the tasks performed by children, but reports children work in agriculture (38.4 percent), commerce (31.2 percent), manufacturing (11.1 percent), and services (10.1 percent). Other sectors that children work in according to the report include domestic services; soldiering; sexual exploitation; street guides; mining for clay, coal, emeralds, gold, and limestone; and agricultural work in coffee, sugarcane, fruit, and vegetables.

The report mentions that Colombia has ratified ILO Conventions 138 (Minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor). The document assesses the III National Plan for Eradicating Child Labor and Protecting Young Workers, implemented between 2002 and 2004 by the Inter-Institutional Committee for Eradicating Child Labor and Protecting Young Workers, which includes Colombian government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), unions, representatives of the private sector, and international organizations. In the context of the III Plan, programs aimed at protecting and strengthening human capital of children were implemented at the local level, especially supporting schools and health centers. The document reports that the IV Plan was scheduled to start in 2007. The document mentions the program, Families in Action, was initiated by the Colombian government in 2001 that states that money subsidies were paid to families conditional on them sending their children to school and paying for health services.

19. International Labour Organization. (2007). *Invertir en la familia. Estudio sobre factores preventivos y de vulnerabilidad de familias rurales y urbanas con hijos vinculados al trabajo doméstico en hogares de terceros: El caso de Colombia* [Investing in the family. A study on preventive and vulnerability factors for urban and rural households with children involved in domestic labor in third parties' households: The case of Colombia]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/invertir_familia_tid_col.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document reports the results of a 2006 study on child domestic labor in third parties' households conducted by the Centro de Formación de Promotores Juveniles and the Colombian National University. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

    The report mentions that Colombia ratified ILO Conventions 138 (Minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor).

20. International Labour Organization, & Empresa Nacional Minera Ltda. (2001a). *El trabajo infantil en la minería artesanal de la arcilla* [Child labor in artisanal clay mining]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/lbarcilla.pdf

    Source: International Organization and Government Organization—State Owned Company

    Child Labor: Brick Making, Clay

    This document addresses child labor in artisanal clay mining within the Municipality of Nemocón, in the Cundinamarca region of Colombia. It reports the results of a survey covering 366 children living in Nemocón, of which 45 percent work in clay mines. Among the 165 working children, there are 98 miners age 5 to 13 and 67 miners age 14 to 17. Children perform a variety of tasks in the mines: extracting clay (44.2 percent), processing materials (3.6 percent), brick-making (9.7 percent), and other unspecified activities (38.2 percent). Children work between 17 and 25 hours per week in the mines on average, typically in the afternoons and evenings. Sixty-two percent of working children receive no remuneration for their work, and only 37.3 percent earn a monetary income. Half of the children paid in money have monthly incomes below $27.80, which is 17 percent of the 2001 legal minimum wage of $136. According to the surveyed miners, they have to work to support their families, but some also attach a high moral value to work. The work children perform in clay mining is hazardous because of the high temperatures of brick kilns and the exposure to dust and toxic substances. However, accidents are rare and 92 percent of children declared not to have had accidents in the last year.

The document reports that Colombia ratified the UNCRC and ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age). It also reports that the Colombian 1989 Minors Code prohibits employment of children in underground sites, such as mines.

21. International Labour Organization, & Empresa Nacional Minera Ltda. (2001b). *El trabajo infantil en la minería artesanal del carbón* [Child labor in artisanal coal mining]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/lbcarbon.pdf

    Source: International Organization and Government Organization—State Owned Company

    Child Labor: Coal

    This document addresses child labor in artisanal coal mining in the Municipality of Sogamoso, in the Boyacá region of Colombia. It reports the results of a survey covering 603 children living in Sogamoso, of which 51.9 percent work in coal mines. Among the 313 working children, there are 180 miners age 5 to 13 and 133 miners age 14 to 17. Children perform a variety of tasks within the mines: extracting and carrying coal (53.6 percent), cutting coal (20.9 percent), processing coal (14.1 percent), and other unspecified activities (11.1 percent). Children work between 15 and 24 hours per week in the mines and typically work early in the morning. Almost 58 percent of working children receive no compensation for their work, and only 36 percent earn a monetary income. Two-thirds of children being paid in money have monthly incomes between US$23.80 and $71.40; both figures are below the 2001 legal minimum wage of US$136. According to the surveyed miners, they have to work to support their families, and some attached a high moral value to work. The document highlights that the work performed by children is hazardous because of exposure to strong smelling substances, dust, temperature variations (inside and outside the mines), and the risk of wall cave-ins. However, accidents are rare and 93 percent of children declared not to have had accidents in the last year.

    The document reports Colombia ratified the UNCRC and ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age). It also reports that the Colombian 1989 Minors Code prohibits employment of children in underground sites, such as mines.

22. International Labour Organization, & Empresa Nacional Minera Ltda. (2001c). *El trabajo infantil en la minería artesanal de las esmeraldas* [Child labor in artisanal emerald mining]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/lbesmeraldas.pdf

    Source: International Organization and Government Organization—State Owned Company

    Child Labor: Emeralds

    This document addresses child labor in artisanal emerald mining within the Municipality of Muzo, in the Boyacá region of Colombia. It reports the results of a survey covering

1,301 children living in Muzo, of which 43 percent worked in emerald mines. Among the 556 working children, there are 378 miners age 5 to 13 and 188 miners age 14 to 17. Almost all working children performed tasks related to extracting emeralds (98.6 percent), including digging and removing land searching for emerald stones. Children worked between 12 and 17 hours per week in the mines, either during mornings or evenings. Approximately 82 percent of working children received no remuneration for their work, and only 16 percent earned a monetary income. Nearly 60 percent of the children being paid in money had monthly incomes below $9.50, which is 7 percent of the 2001 legal minimum wage of $136. According to the surveyed miners, they have to work to support their families. The work these children performed is hazardous because of exposure to high temperatures, insects and wild animals, and smelly substances and dust. However, accidents were rare and 93 percent of children declared not to have had accidents in the last year.

The document reports that Colombia ratified the UNCRC and ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age). It also reports that the Colombian 1989 Minors Code prohibits employment of children in underground sites, such as mines.

23. International Labour Organization, & Empresa Nacional Minera Ltda. (2001d). *El trabajo infantil en la minería artesanal del oro* [Child labor in artisanal gold mining]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/lboro.pdf

Source: International Organization and Government Organization—State Owned Company

Child Labor: Gold

This document addresses child labor in artisanal gold mining in the Municipality of Condoto, in the Chocó region of Colombia. It reports the results of a survey covering 793 children living in Condoto, of which 69 percent work in gold mining. Among the 547 working children, there are 376 miners age 5 to 13 and 171 miners age 14 to 17. Children perform a variety of tasks: most of them extract gold from rivers (88.6 percent), and the rest perform other unspecified activities (11.4 percent). The document mentions that at times the children sell the gold they find to unspecified adult buyers. Children work between 15 and 16 hours per week, during either mornings or evenings. Thirty-eight percent of working children receive no remuneration for their work, and 50 percent earn a monetary income. The vast majority of children being paid in money have monthly incomes below US$9.50, which is 7 percent of the 2001 legal minimum wage of US$136. According to the surveyed miners, they have to work to support their families. The document notes that the work is considered hazardous because of exposure to high temperatures of the devices used to dry sand, exposure to insects and wild animals, and susceptibility to changing weather conditions. However, accidents are rare and 75 percent of children declared not to have had accidents in the last year.

The document reports that Columbia ratified the UNCRC and ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age). It also reports that the Colombian 1989 Minors Code prohibits employment of children in underground sites, such as mines.

24. International Organization for Migration. (n.d.). *Atención a niños, niñas y jóvenes desvinculados de los grupos armados ilegales* [Attention to children and young people dissociated from illegal armed groups]. Bogota, Colombia: Author. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.oim.org.co/modulos/contenido/default.asp?idmodulo=190

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    The International Organization for Migration shows in this website the technical specifications and background of its program (funded by the United States, Canadian, and Italian development agencies) for the assistance of liberated child soldiers. The program focuses its intervention on both prevention and assistance factors, mentioning child labor as both a cause and a result of forced recruitment. The website does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

25. International Organization for Migration. (2006a). *Dimensiones de la trata de personas en Colombia* [Dimensions of the trafficking in persons in Colombia]. Bogotá, Colombia: Author. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.oim.org.co/modulos/contenido/default.asp?idmodulo=7&idlibro=114

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report presents an overview of conceptual and methodological problems in the definition of trafficking in persons, the institutional framework in Colombia to combat the problem, and the data collected between 2002 and 2004 by Interpol, the Humanitas Group, and the Colombian Police on trafficking. The report points out that 9 percent of trafficking cases were related to forced marriage and 2 percent to forced recruitment of children for soldiering.

    This report does not specifically mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. International Organization for Migration. (2006b). *Panorama sobre la trata de personas. Desafíos y respuestas: Colombia, Estados Unidos y República Dominicana* [Panorama on the trafficking of people. Challenges and answers: Colombia, United States, and the Dominican Republic]. Bogotá: Author. Retrieved May 2, 2008, from http://www.oim.org.co/modulos/contenido/default.asp?idmodulo=7&idlibro=115

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Clay, Coal, Domestic Labor, Emeralds, Gold, Gravel, Limestone, Sand, Service Industries, Trade, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

This report presents a comprehensive overview of the literature and research on the problem of trafficking in certain countries like Colombia. The report points out that internal trafficking occurs in Colombia and that the main activities for child victims of trafficking are sexual exploitation, forced soldiering, forced labor, domestic labor, and organ trafficking. Regarding child labor, the report quotes 2001 figures from DANE on the main sectors of child labor (agriculture 36 percent, commerce 33 percent, industry 12.5 percent and services 12 percent), pointing out an increase in urban child labor resulting from violence-related displacement from rural areas. These children are typically involved in commerce, services, agriculture, and begging. The report also quotes figures from MINERCOL, claiming that there are between 200,000 and 400,000 children involved in the mining of coal, clay, limestone, gravel, sands, gold, and emeralds, particularly in the departments of Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Nariño, Chocó, Sucre, and Santander. The report presents a news article from El Tiempo about a coal mine in southwest Antioquia, where children were used to extract coal from narrow pits in hazardous conditions. These children, the story continues, had respiratory and skin diseases as well as severe malformations.

27. Leech, G. (2002, April 29). Combating child prostitution in Colombia. *Colombia Journal*. Retrieved January 20, 2008, from http://www.colombiajournal.org/colombia111.htm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article addresses child prostitution in Colombia. It reports that there are 35,000 children working as prostitutes in Colombia and between 5,000 and 10,000 working on the streets of Bogotá. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. Melguizo, M. C. (2005a). *Boletín informativo no. 1. Nociones claves para entender el trabajo infantil en la minería artesanal colombiana* [Informative report no. 1. Key notions to understand child labor in Colombian artisanal mining]. Bogotá, Colombia: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/html/home/1592/articles-81693_archivo1.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Clay, Coal, Emeralds, Gold, Mining

This document is the first informative report in a series of three studies examining results of the program, Preventing and Eradicating Child Labor in Colombian Artisanal Mining. This program was conducted between 2002 and 2004 by the Inter-Institutional Committee for Eradicating Child Labor and Protecting Young Workers, which joins Colombian government agencies, NGOs, unions, representatives of the private sector,

and international organizations. The document addresses key notions to analyze and discuss policies against child labor in artisanal mining. It reports that children start working at an early age, helping their parents and often receiving no compensation. Coal, emeralds, gold, and clay are the main products children are involved in within this sector. In all these cases, children are exposed to a large number of health risks resulting from high temperatures, inadequate ventilation, the use of toxic substances, heavy materials to handle, and cave-ins. As children work between 16 and 20 hours per week on average, it is difficult for them to pursue formal education and perform adequately at school. Children state they work because of the economic needs of their households.

29. Melguizo, M. C. (2005b). *Boletín informativo no. 2. El proyecto "Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil en la Minería Artesanal Colombiana"* [Informative report no. 2. The programme "Preventing and Eradicating Child Labor in the Colombian Handmade Mining"]. Bogotá, Colombia: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/html/home/1592/articles-81693_archivo2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Clay, Coal, Emeralds, Gold, Mining

    This document is the second informative report in a series of three studies examining results of the program, Preventing and Eradicating Child Labor in Colombian Artisanal Mining. This program was conducted between 2002 and 2004 by the Inter-Institutional Committee for Eradicating Child Labor and Protecting Young Workers. The document describes the main activities undertaken by the program, including an extensive survey and research on the living and working conditions of working children who perform tasks in extracting coal, emeralds, gold, and clay; several campaigns aimed at making local communities aware of the negative consequences of child labor; the inclusion of specific modules addressing artisanal mining in the national and regional programs against child labor (of which details are not provided); activities to empower local authorities to conduct surveillance and evaluate actions taken to eradicate child labor in artisanal mining; promoting the inclusion of 310 children in schools and medical centers in their local communities; providing on-the-job training for 266 young workers; and working with parents to reduce willingness to send their children to work.

    The document mentions that Colombia ratified ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor).

30. Melguizo, M. C. (2005c). *Boletín informativo no. 3. Enseñanzas y recomendaciones* [Informative report no. 3. Lessons and recommendations]. Bogotá, Colombia: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/html/home/1592/articles-81693_archivo3.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Mining

This document is the third informative report in a series of three studies examining results of the program, Preventing and Eradicating Child Labor in the Colombian Handmade Mining. This program was conducted between 2002 and 2004 by the Inter-Institutional Committee for Eradicating Child Labor and Protecting Young Workers. The document draws up policy lessons for program implementation and provides recommendations for future initiatives. It highlights the necessity of promoting social and education centers at local levels to give children an opportunity to undertake activities apart from work. It also mentions the importance of providing additional income and skills to poor families so that child labor ceases to be necessary. The document does not provide details on tasks performed by children in Colombian artisanal mining.

31. Mendoza, E. V. (2004). *Trabajo infantil en la central de abastos de Bogotá, Corabastos. Diagnóstico general de la situación* [Child labor in the central market of Bogotá, Corabastos. General diagnostic of the situation]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/diagnostico_corabastos.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Loading, Trade, Transport

    This document assesses the program Preventing and Eradicating Child Labor in the Central Market of Bogotá Corabastos, conducted by ILO and the Administrative Department for Social Welfare of the Municipality of Bogotá. The program took place between 2002 and 2003 and aimed to eliminate child labor in trade activities undertaken in Corabastos, the Central Market of Bogotá, in which agricultural commodities are brought from the countryside to be sold. In addition to engaging in trade, children in the markets also transported goods and were responsible for loading/unloading duties. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

32. Ministerio de la Protección Social. (2006). *Informe especial sobre violencia contra la infancia en Colombia* [Special report on violence against childhood in Colombia]. Bogotá, Colombia: Author. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.minproteccionsocial.gov.co/entornoambiental/library/documents/DocNewsNo15086DocumentNo1819.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—*Ministerio de la Protección Social* (Ministry of Social Protection), Colombia

    Child Labor: Begging, Coca, Domestic Labor, Soldiering, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Coca, Soldiering

    This report by the Ministry of Social Protection reviews 10 years of literature, research, and policies on violence against children in Colombia, aiming to sensitize the public opinion as well as the government. The review takes a wide perspective of the concept of "violence," which includes child trafficking and child labor. Although the sections on child labor and trafficking do not discuss the use of child labor in the production of

goods, they mention sexual exploitation, domestic labor, begging, and unspecified work in the informal sector as common forms of child labor. In its analysis of the problem of kidnappings by rebel guerrillas, the report also mentions forced recruitment of children for soldiering and for the cultivation of coca, as well as possible trafficking of children for sexual exploitation or unspecified forms of illegal work.

33. Patrinos, H. A., & Grootaert, C. (2002). *Child labor in Bolivia and Colombia*. Washington, DC: The World Bank. Retrieved January 22, 2008, from http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/LAC/LACInfoClient.nsf/5996dfbf9847f67d85256736005dc67c/8cb5c9e9ff9808bb85256c230062aed3/$FILE/Sep02_ChildLabor%20%20ENG.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Service Industries, Utilities

    The article addresses child labor and school attendance in Colombia. It is reported that the main three sectors employing children are construction, agriculture, and services for girls, and construction, agriculture, and utilities for boys. No details are given on the tasks performed by working children. Child labor contributes an average of 19 percent of household income in urban areas and 35 percent in rural areas. Information for the document was gathered through a review of multipurpose household surveys.

34. Price, S. (2004, March 4). Use of girl soldiers condemned. *BBC News*. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3531641.stm

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article states that girls have been part of military forces in more than 50 countries in recent years, including Colombia. The article reports that nearly a quarter of the rebel forces in Colombia are girls. Typically, girls are abducted or forced to join. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

35. Riveros, M. P., & Joves, M. E. (2001). *Una aproximación al problema de tráfico de niños, niñas y jóvenes en Colombia* [An approximation to the problem of trafficking in boys, girls, and young people in Colombia]. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/fundacion_esperanca__colomb.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document, written by members of Fundación Esperanza (a Colombian NGO providing social assistance to victims of trafficking), discusses trafficking in children and adolescents in Colombia. Trafficking of children has been linked to sex tourism in

Colombia, especially in the city Cartagena de Indias. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

The document discusses national legislation addressing trafficking in persons, such as the Constitution and the 1991 Law 360. Colombia has also ratified the UNCRC.

36. Rojas, M. C. (2002). *Estudio de prácticas culturales referidas al trabajo infantil doméstico en hogares de terceros—Colombia* [A study on cultural practices regarding child domestic labor in third parties' households—Colombia]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/patrcul_col.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document presents the results of a 2002 study on child domestic labor in Bogotá, Colombia. The study focuses on the cultural practices underlying child labor in third parties' households. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

    The document reports that Colombia ratified ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor).

37. Ruíz, E. (2001). *Los derechos de la niñez trabajadora en hogares ajenos en Colombia. Desde la legislación y la jurisprudencia* [Rights of children laboring in third party households in Colombia. From the legislation and the jurisprudence]. Bogotá, Colombia: Save The Children United Kingdom and United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org.co/pdf/derechos.pdf

    Source: NGO and International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document reports the results of a study conducted by the NGO, Save the Children United Kingdom, and the United Nations Children's Fund. The study addresses the legislation and labor rights of children working in Colombia. It points out that the situation of children performing domestic labor in third parties' households entails violations to the UNCRC, which Colombia has ratified. The document does not address child labor in the production of goods.

38. United Nations Children's Fund, & Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos. (2006). *Compilación de observaciones finales del Comité de los Derechos del Niño sobre países de América Latina y el Caribe (1993–2006)* [Compilation of final observations by the Children Rights Committee for Latin American and Caribbean countries (1993–2006)]. Santiago, Chile: Productora Gráfica Andros Limitada. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.unicef.cl/archivos_documento/196/compilacion_1993_2006.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Coca, Drug Trade, Mining
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document compiles the declarations by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child for Latin America and the Caribbean. In the case of Colombia, the declarations refer to assessments and proposals for policies addressing children's rights, including child labor, that were made in the 1995, 2000, and 2006 meetings of the committee. The committee argues that protecting children's rights, including labor rights of working minors, is difficult because of the country's poverty, income inequality, and protracted armed conflicts. It reports that resources are insufficient in the ICBF, a government agency in charge of protecting children's rights. The document reports that children work in coca plantations, the drug trade, and mining, providing no additional details on these sectors. It also reports that children are subject to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, especially those among displaced communities, but no details are given regarding destination countries.

The document reports that Colombia ratified the UNCRC and ILO Conventions 138 (Minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labor).

39. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Colombia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100633.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Coca, Drug Trade, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Coca, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

This document indicates that child labor is a serious problem within Colombia, despite the fact that the law provides for the protection of children's rights and prohibits any type of economic or social exploitation of children. The Colombian Institute for Family Welfare reports that nearly 2,500,000 children work in the country, of whom only an estimated one in five works legally; an estimated 25,000 minors are sex workers. Children are prohibited by Colombian laws from working in a number of specific occupations, including mining and construction. However, an estimated 10,000 to 100,000 children work in illegal mining operations according to different sources. Children also work as coca pickers or in other aspects of the illegal drug trade. Children also serve as soldiers in various armed groups. Although there are no reports of forced child labor in the formal economy, several thousand children were forced to serve as paramilitary or guerrilla combatants, prostitutes, and coca pickers. Internal trafficking of women and children from rural to urban areas for sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor also occurs. Trafficked victims are also transited through the country from other South American countries on their way to Europe and the United States.

The Ministry of Social Protection is responsible for enforcing child labor laws. The document mentions that the government has received assistance from ILO to improve cooperation and coordination among national, regional, and municipal governments through the III National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labor and Protection of Working Youth. The minimum age for employment was recently raised to 15. Minors age 15 to 17 must obtain authorization from local inspectors to work, and may work only up to 6 hours per day and 30 hours per week. Minors age 17 to 18 may work up to 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week. All child workers are prohibited from working at night or performing work where there is a risk of bodily harm or exposure to excessive heat, cold, or noise.

COLOMBIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alcaldía de Santiago de Cali. (n.d.). *¿Qué es la trata de personas?* [What is trafficking in persons?] Santiage de Cali, Colombia: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.cali.gov.co/publicaciones.php?id=1987#

   Source: Government Agency—Municipal Government of Cali, Colombia

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Mining

   This document prepared by the municipal government of Cali discusses trafficking in persons in Colombia. The document states there is forced labor in agriculture, factory work, domestic labor, and mining activities, but no details are provided and it is unclear whether this pertains to adults, children, or both. However, the document does state that children are often forced to work in commercial sexual exploitation and as soldiers.

2. Brett, S. (2003). *You'll learn not to cry. Child combatants in Colombia*. New York: Human Rights Watch. New York: Human Rights Watch. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/colombia0903/colombia0903.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This document addresses the use of child soldiers in Colombia, in both guerrilla and paramilitary armed forces. Sometimes, children are forced into joining these armed groups. Minors are used as soldiers, but also are assigned intelligence and logistic duties as well as domestic duties. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

   The document reports that Colombia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

3. Cardenas, S. (2007, November 9). Migración, Trata, y Tráfico. [Migration, human trafficking, and smuggling]. *Conexión Colombia*. Retrieved February 27, 2008, from http://www.conexioncolombia.com/wf_InfoArticuloNormal.aspx?IdArt=93592

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Forced Labor: Soldiering

The article published by *Conexión Colombia*, a nongovernmental organization (NGO) promoting relationships with Colombians living abroad, discusses trafficking in persons in Colombia and briefly mentions forced labor. It notes that adults are commonly trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, though destination sites are not mentioned. Children are reportedly trafficked internally from rural to urban areas for forced labor in domestic services and commercial sexual exploitation. Also, the article notes that some Colombians, both adults and children, are forced into serving as soldiers in armed groups. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004a). *Child Soldiers Use 2003: A briefing for the 4th UN Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2004/childsoldiers0104/childsoldiers.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   The document discusses forced child labor in Colombia. It notes that children are forced into sexual exploitation by armed groups. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004b). *Child Solders, Global Report*. Retrieved January 21, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=165

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   The document discusses forced child labor in Colombia, focusing on children recruited as soldiers. It reports more than 14,000 children have been recruited as soldiers in the country. A government program for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration has achieved limited success and reached 10 percent of recruited children. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Geronimi, E., Cachón, L., and Texidó, E. (n.d.). *Acuerdos bilaterales de migración de mano de obra: Estudio de casos*. [Bilateral agreements on labour force migration: Case studies]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from www.ilo.ch/public/english/protection/migrant/download/imp/imp66s.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   The document discusses trafficking in persons and migration issues involving Latin American countries, including Colombia. It mentions a bilateral agreement between

Colombia and Spain aimed at regulating migration and minimizing the extent of smuggling of illegal migrants and trafficking in persons. It also points out to an agreement between Colombia and Ecuador to control illegal migration, falsification of documents, and the smuggling of persons. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Colombia*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/COLOMBIA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   The fact sheet reports that forced child labor in commercial sexual exploitation and soldiering are problems in Colombia. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Inter-American Development Bank. (2006, November 2). *Human trafficking's dirty profits and huge costs*. Retrieved January 31, 2008, from http://www.iadb.org/news/articledetail.cfm?language=english&artid=3357&arttype=ws

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This article states that in Colombia, more than 14,000 children are kidnapped each year and forced to become soldiers for the paramilitary or other militia groups. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally-Recognised Core Labour Standards in Colombia*. Retrieved October 4, 2007, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/Colombia_20-11-06_final-2.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Coca, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This report notes that children are forced to work in commercial sexual exploitation, soldiering, and coca picking within the country. Additional details about forced labor in the coca industry are not provided.

   Colombia has ratified ILO Conventions 182 and 138 pertaining to child labor and has also ratified Conventions 29 and 105 on forced labor. Additionally, Colombia's Constitution prohibits slavery and forced labor.

10. International Organization for Migration. (2006a). *Dimensiones de la Trata de Personas en Colombia*. [Dimensions of Trafficking in Persons in Colombia] Bogotá, Colombia:

Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/oim_trata_col.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Mining

The document notes that forced labor in the domestic sector, agriculture, factory work, and mining exists in Colombia. The document also notes that adults are involved in forced labor in the commercial sex industry. The document does not provide details of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. International Organization for Migration. (2006b). *Panorama sobre la trata de personas. Desafíos y respuestas: Colombia, Estados Unidos y República Dominicana* [Panorama on the trafficking of people. Challenges and answers: Colombia, United States, and the Dominican Republic]. Bogotá, Colombia: Author. Retrieved May 2, 2008, from http://www.oim.org.co/modulos/contenido/default.asp?idmodulo=7&idlibro=115

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

    This report presents a comprehensive overview of the literature and research on the problem of trafficking in certain countries like Colombia. The report points out that internal trafficking occurs in Colombia and that the main activities for child victims of trafficking are sexual exploitation, forced soldiering, forced labor, domestic labor, and organ trafficking. The document also notes the trafficking of adults for domestic labor and sexual exploitation. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this report.

12. Morser, A., & McRae, S. (2007). *Growing pains: The human cost of cut flowers in British supermarkets*. London: War on Want. Retrieved February 27, 2008, from http://labordoc.ilo.org/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?v1=6&ti=1,6&SAB1=Colombia&BOOL1=all%20of%20these&FLD1=Keyword%20anywhere%20%28GKEY%29&GRP1=AND%20with%20next%20set&SAB2=&BOOL2=as%20a%20phrase&FLD2=Keyword%20anywhere%20%28GKEY%29&GRP2=AND%20with%20next%20set&SAB3=&BOOL3=any%20of%20these&FLD3=Author%20keyword%20%28NKEY%29&CNT=30&PID=v-hSf8bS19J8xcLOVS1jQyRunavQY&SEQ=20080227183015& SID=3

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Flowers

    This document discusses exploitive labor practices in Colombia's cut flower industry. Difficulties facing flower workers attempting to unionize in Colombia are highlighted

among key issues. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of flowers.

13. Phinney, A. (n.d.). *Trafficking of Women and Children for Sexual Exploitation in the Americas: An Introduction to Trafficking in the Americas*. Washington, DC: Pan-American Health Organization. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.paho.org/english/ad/ge/TraffickingPaper.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The document from the Pan-American Health Organization discusses trafficking in persons in the Americas, including Colombia, focusing on sex trafficking of women and children. It discusses the trafficking of Colombian women and girls as it relates to migration caused by conflict and poverty. Interpol estimates that over 35,000 women are trafficked through Colombia each year primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Price, S. (2004, March 4). Use of girl soldiers condemned. *BBC News*. Retrieved November 30, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3531641.stm

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Soldiering

    The article reports that nearly a quarter of the rebel forces in Colombia are girls. Typically, girls are abducted or forced to join. Recruited girls do not always participate in armed fighting because they are forced to perform domestic activities, such as cooking and cleaning. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Rodríguez Díaz, C. (2007, March 9). *Informe sobre DD.HH. del Departamento de Estado de EE.UU., confirma varias de nuestras denuncias sobre la ausencia de libertad sindical en Colombia*. [U.S. Department of State's report on Human Rights confirms many of our denouncements on absence of union freedom in Colombia]. Buenos Aires, Argentina:Rebanadas de Realidad. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.rebanadasderealidad.com.ar/CUT-col-07-15.htm

    Source: News Article

    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    The article written by Carlos Rodríguez Díaz, president of Central Unitaria de Trabajadores, a Colombian union organization, discusses failures in laws aimed at enforcing labor rights in Colombia, including forced labor. The article states that forced labor occurs in Colombia in the commercial sex industry and among the various armed forces. The article does not clarify whether these forms of forced labor involve adults, children, or both, nor does it discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Solidarity Center. (2006). *Justice for all: The struggle for worker rights in Colombia*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 27, 2008, from http://www.solidarity center.org/files/ColombiaFinal.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Coca, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This document briefly discusses forced labor and human trafficking in Colombia. The document further talks about the trafficking of adults from rural to urban areas, which occurs for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor. Forced child labor also occurs in Colombia, primarily in coca-picking, sexual exploitation, and soldiering. Further information on forced child labor in coca-picking was unavailable from the source.

    Colombia has ratified ILO Conventions 29 and 105 on forced labor.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This annual report notes that men are also trafficked for unspecified forms of forced labor. Trafficking victims are sent to as well as from rural to urban areas within the country. The document notes that children are also forcibly recruited for service in Colombia's numerous armed forces. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

    Colombian law prohibits all forms of human trafficking through a comprehensive anti-trafficking statute, Law 985, which was enacted in 2005 and prescribes penalties of up to 23 years imprisonment.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Colombia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved April 7, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100633.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering
    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report notes that forced labor is not a common practice in Colombia, but that it does occur in commercial sexual exploitation and soldiering in several of Colombia's armed groups including the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army and the National Liberation Army. Internal trafficking of adults occurs for unspecified forms of forced labor and sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. The U.S./Labor Education in the Americas Project and the International Labor Rights Fund. (2007). *A Valentine's day report: Worker justice and basic rights on flower plantations in Colombia and Ecuador*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 27, 2008, from http://www.laborrights.org/files/FlowerWhitePaper021207.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Flowers

    This document explores abusive labor practices in Colombia's flower industry. According to the document, 60 percent of all flowers sold in the United States come from Colombia. The document notes that workers in Colombia's flower industry have difficulty unionizing and often work overtime to supplement low wages. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of flowers.

20. Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict. (2004). *Colombia's war on children*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.womenscommission.org/pdf/co_wl.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This document notes that children are often forced to work as soldiers or commercial sex workers in Colombia. Additionally, trafficking of both adults and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation occurs within the country. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Women's Comisión for Refugee Women and Children. (2006). *Caught in the crossfire: Displaced Colombians at risk of trafficking*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/caught_cross_fire_0607.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Factory Work, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This document states that adults, particularly women, are trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The document also notes the prevalence of forced child

labor in domestic work, drug trafficking, factory work, mining, sexual exploitation, and in particular soldiering. Further information regarding forced child labor in the production of goods was not presented.

The Colombian Constitution of 1991 prohibits trafficking, slavery, and other forms of forced labor.

COMOROS: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Djabir, R. (n.d.). *Harmonization of laws relating to children: Comoros*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: The Africa Policy Forum. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.africanchild.info/documents/Comoros%20report%20Sarah.doc

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document provides an overview of Comorian and international laws dealing with the rights of children. Regarding child labor, the document notes that the Labour Code of 1995 does not provide regulation on children working for their family or in the informal sector. Moreover, it notes the lack of labor inspectors and resources for monitoring instances of child labor. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Djamaliddine, M. (2002). *Enquête qualitative sur la prévention VIH/SIDA, la prévention du paludisme, la protection de l'enfant placé et la scolarisation de la jeune fille* [Qualitative survey on HIV/AIDS prevention, malaria prevention, child protection and girls' education]. Moroni, Comoros: United Nations Children's Fund.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Street Vending

   This qualitative survey provides information regarding several topics relating to the welfare of children in Comoros. In response to the topic of child labor, the document notes that children living in Comoros work in the sectors of domestic labor and street vending. The survey examines the perceptions and attitudes of the population regarding child labor. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Djuha. (2007, June). *Notre reportage aupr's des jeunes et des adultes* [Our report to the youth and adults]. Moroni, Comoros: Kaskazi and United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved October 25, 2008, from http://www.onu-comores.org/v2/pdf/A.pdf

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Fishing, Street Vending

   This news article profiles several children working in the fishing industry and street vending. Many of these children work to contribute to the household income as their family income is not enough to send them to school. The article mentions the responsibility of the government to maintain access to education for all Comorian children, regardless of their economic status. The article does not mention specific tasks performed by children in the fishing industry.

4. Fondation Comorienne des Droits de l'Homme. (2007). *Rapport d'activités du Service d'Ecoute* [Activities report of the Listening Service]. Anjouan, Comoros: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report provides monthly information regarding cases of child sexual and physical abuse along with the outcome of each specific case. The report notes that children are victims of various types of abuse including prostitution within Comoros. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Gibbons, E. D., Huebler, F., & Loaiza, E. (2005). *Child labour, education and the principle of non-discrimination*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved October 25, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/Gibbons_Huebler_Loaiza_2005_Childlabor.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document examines school attendance and child labor rates for children age 7 to 14 in various countries, including Comoros. The document indicates that child labor is a constraint for school attendance and notes that a child's gender does not have a significant impact on the likelihood of school attendance in Comoros. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/COMOROS.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Soldiering, Unspecified
   Child Slavery: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

   This brief notes child labor in the agriculture, domestic, and fishing industries. Out of a child population of 306,440, an estimated 27 percent of children age 5 to 14 perform work in the aforementioned sectors. The article notes reports of children working with their families in subsistence farming, fishing, and in the informal sector. Specific tasks or crops produced in family farms are not mentioned. Child slavery is also noted to occur, particularly involving children as young as seven working in domestic service. The brief reports the use of children as soldiers in an internal conflict in 2002.

7. Halifa, A., & Mattoie, R. (2007, January). Wapambe, l'esclavage moderne [Wapambe, modern slavery]. *Djuha, N°1*. Moroni, Comoros: Kaskazi and United Nations Children's Fund.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Street Vending
Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

This article profiles several children working as street vendors and domestic servants in Grande Comore. Extreme poverty leads many poor families to send their children to live and work for other families. These children are referred to as wapambe and are found throughout urban areas. This article notes that many of these children live in slavery as domestic servants, working for years for adoptive families without pay. Written by children, this magazine is produced by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Comoros. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Hamidou, A. (2003). Contre le trafic des enfants [Against child trafficking]. *Al-Watwan*, N°781. Comoros.

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article deals with the theme of trafficking, which was chosen in 2003 to celebrate the second World Day Against Child Labour. The article strongly advocates for the ratification of the ILO Convention 182, on the worst forms of child labor. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Ibrahim, D. S., & Moilime, A. (2007, January). Pédophilie à quand une loi spéciale ; Quel avenir pour nous les filles Comores [When will Paedopilia have a specific law; what is the future for our Comorian girls]. *DJUHA, N°1*. Moroni, Comoros: Kaskazi and United Nations Children's Fund.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses the sexual exploitation of girls and boys in Comoros. This magazine is written by children and produced by UNICEF Comoros. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. International Labour Organization. (2004). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 33, Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment), 1932 Comoros (ratification: 1978) Submitted: 2004*. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations comments on a communication from the Federation of Autonomous Workers' Organizations of Comoros regarding the use of children in domestic labor. Specifically, the document mentions that children from poor families are sent to wealthy families to serve as domestic workers. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Lachaud, J. (2007). Les déterminants de l'inactivité économique et de la non-scolarisation des enfants aux Comores et à Madagascar: Existe-t-il une courbe de Kuznet? [The determiners of economic stagnation and non-education of children in Comoros and Madagascar: Does the curbe of Kuznet exist?]. *Document de Travail* (Vol. 140). Bordeaux, France: Groupe d'Economie du Développement de l'Université Montesquieu Bordeaux IV. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://gdrdeveloppementtransition.org/papiers/jchd/LACHAUD.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This working paper presents an econometric study of the impact of education and school attendance on the duration of child labor in Madagascar and Comoros. The study provides general information and statistics about child labor in Comoros based on household survey data. It shows a direct relationship between household income, child labor, and school attendance in Comoros. Children from poor households are economically active and are more likely not to attend school. Moreover, children who are not economically active and do not attend school are often girls age 15 to 17 who perform domestic chores within their household. The working paper does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Macro International Inc. (2007a, April 21). *Ministère de l'Economie de l'Emploi et du travail official, interview with USDOL consultant*. Calverton, MD: Author

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cloves, Domestic Labor, Drugs, Pepper, Sexual Exploitation, Vanilla, Vending, Ylang Ylang
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    According to this interview, children work in the domestic sector; informal commerce, selling plastic bags, fruit juices, peanuts, and narcotics; prostitution; and enlistment in the army. Street vendors work mainly in the urban areas. In rural areas, children also work in the agricultural sector doing pastoral work and gathering clove, vanilla, ylang ylang, pepper, and coffee. Children working in domestic labor are sent to live with other families. Often they perform forced labor in the household, washing clothes and caring for other children.

13. Macro International Inc. (2007b, April 21). *Ministère de l'Economie de l'Union des Comores official, interview with USDOL consultant*. Calverton, MD: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic Labor, Portering, Vending

According to this interview, poverty is a major factor contributing to child labor. Children work in domestic labor, agriculture, vending, running errands, commerce, and carrying heavy loads. In the agricultural sector, children work in the fields alongside their parents. Conditions of slavery exist among children who attend Koranic schools, where their teachers use children to tend to their personal fields, harvest, transport, and vend objects, as well as to perform domestic chores. Child workers are primarily brought to cities from the rural regions. Children are found working in the urban areas, such as Anouan, Anouan, Mutsamudu, Oini, and Domoni. Child domestic workers are commonly found in these cities. In Grand Comore, child workers are found in Moroni, and in Mohéli children work in Fomboni.

The most vulnerable of child workers are indigenous girls from poor families in the rural areas, particularly from Gnoumakélé or Koni in Anjouan. These girls, called wapambe, are sent to live with families in urban areas to work as domestic servants. They perform all the heavy work and are subjected to long hours, working any hour of the day and night. Moreover, as they are not the biological children of the employer, they are often not treated in equal terms as other children in the household. The majority of child workers do not attend school. For the minority, they combine work and school by working in the morning until midday. After school around 5:00 p.m., children return to work. According to this interview, the sale of children and narcotics is prohibited by law and the use of children for prostitution is prohibited by the Islam.

14. Macro International Inc. (2007c, April 24). *Ministère de la Sante. Direction Generale de la Condition feminine/Protection de l'enfant official, interview with USDOL consultant*. Calverton, MD: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Auto Repairs, Clove, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing (Unspecified), Masonry, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Sand Extraction, Tailoring, Trade, Transportation, Wood Collection, Ylang Ylang

According to this interview, child laborers are found in the agricultural sector, herding, auto repair workshops, manufacturing workshops, masonry, tailoring, street vending, carrying water, wood collection, domestic labor, and sand extraction and collection from the sea. Children also work assisting truck drivers, small trade, and construction. In the agricultural sector, children work plowing fields, breeding animals, and gathering and drying cloves and ylang ylang. Children are also placed in prostitution by their parents in exchange for tangible properties. Child labor is predominantly in the larger urban areas such as Mutsamudu, Oini, and Domini, which are on the island of Anjouan. There is more child labor in Ajouan, a result primarily of the high birth rate. In Grande Comore,

children are found working in Moroni, Mitsamiouli, and Foumbouni. In Mohéli, child workers are mostly in Fomboni.

Children in domestic work are often children from poor families in rural areas who are sent to live in wealthier families in urban areas. Children as young as eight are separated from their families for years with little or no contact with their families. Children working in the domestic or agricultural sector do not attend school.

15. Macro International Inc. (2007d, April 24). *Union Internationale des Droits de l'Homme, interview with USDOL consultant*. Calverton, MD: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sand Collection, Ylang Ylang

According to this interview, children work in the domestic service sector, the agricultural sector, animal breeding sector, and in the informal sector. In the traditional Koranic schools, children are used by their teachers to do work in their fields, and collect ylang ylang and sand from the sea. In the primary public schools in rural areas, children are also used in the breeding bovines sector. Boys more often work in the fields and sell items, while girls more often perform domestic labor, including cleaning, cooking, and caring for other children. Children most vulnerable to child labor are those from poor rural areas. Child domestic workers typically work in cities such as Mutsmudu, Oini, and Domoni. The children who work in Ajouan and other islands are typically brought from an intermediary from Lingoni, Koni, or Gnoumakélé.

16. Macro International Inc. (2007e, April 25). *Ministère de la Justice de l'ile d'Anjouan official, interview with USDOL consultant*. Calverton, MD: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Sand Extraction, Street Vending, Unspecified

According to this interview, children are found working in agriculture, domestic labor, in the fishing industry (selling fish and extracting sand from the sea), carrying packages, street vending, prostitution, in the informal sector, and commerce. Domestic labor takes place mostly in the towns of Mutsamudu, Domoni, and Oini and consists of cooking, cleaning, and caring for younger children. Moreover, child domestic work can be regarded as slavery because of the severe working conditions. These children work long hours, from early morning until late in the night. Children in the agricultural sector work in the area of Gnoumakele. Girls mostly work in the domestic sector, while boys are mostly employed as street vendors or for carrying products. Most of the child workers do not attend school, with the exception of Koranic schools.

17. Macro International Inc. (2007f, April 25). *SOS ESPOIR official, interview with USDOL consultant*. Calverton, MD: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

According to this interview, children work in domestic labor, agriculture, breeding animals, and prostitution. Families from impoverished rural areas send their children to live with other families in the cities to work as domestic workers. Parents send their children in the hopes of having them receive a better education. However, this is not always the result, as the families receiving these children often do not provide access to education. In some cases where these children are allowed education, they must also endure heavy housework in addition to school. The typical tasks performed by child domestic workers are washing clothes, sharpening utensils, kitchen work, and caring for other children. It is also reported in this interview that children placed in these households for domestic labor have to endure sexual abuse. They typically work long hours, waking at 6:00 a.m. (before the rest of the household), preparing food, and going to sleep after 10:00 p.m. There are reports of parents using their daughter for sexual exploitation. Girls are also found in prostitution. In rural areas, children are found working in the agricultural sector alongside their family on family farms. Children plow, sow, and breed bovines. Child laborers are found in Mutsmudu, Oini, Domoni, and Moroni.

18. Macro International Inc. (2007g, May 1). *Bureau de Réseau Femme et Développement official, interview with USDOL consultant*. Calverton, MD: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cloves, Domestic Labor, Portering, Street Vending, Vanilla, Ylang Ylang

According to this interview, children work in the domestic sector and agriculture, particularly in field or pastoral labor and monitoring of herds. Children also collect wood for heating, carry buckets of water, transport other agricultural produce, and sell various objects on the street. In the rural areas, children plow fields as well as gather and dry ylang ylang, vanilla, and cloves. In the domestic sector, children work in the towns of Fomboni and Djoiezia caring for younger children, cooking, and cleaning. Domestic work is primarily performed by girls, while boys mostly work in the agricultural sector. Child workers often do not attend school. In Koranic schools, children as young as four years of age often perform domestic work and fieldwork on other people's farms. Some children are employed as servants and perform fieldwork in conditions similar to slavery. Children placed in other families to work as servants are often victims of sexual abuse and do not have access to education.

19. Macro International Inc. (2007h, May 1). *Ministère de la Fonction Publique et du Travail de l'Union des Comores official, interview with USDOL consultant*. Calverton, MD: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cloves, Construction, Domestic Labor, Assisting Masons, Portering, Vending

According to this interview, children work in agriculture, construction, domestic labor, and selling various products such as cakes and groundnuts. Children also perform pastoral work, carry firewood, breed animals, plow fields, gather cloves, and assist masons. Most children working in domestic labor work in the cities. Children in agricultural areas are found in rural regions such as Ndrondroni and Hamayouna. The levels of education are very low in the rural areas. Parents often have their children work on family farms. Children from d'Anjouan are the most likely to work and are sent by their parents to work as domestic servants in Mohéli. In terms of gender differences in labor sectors, girls are most likely to work as domestic servants, while boys are preferred for construction and agricultural labor.

20. Ministère du Plan, de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Energie et de L'Urbanisme. Commissariat Général au Plan. (2005, March). *Analyse de l'enquête intégrale des ménages, 2004: Emploi, chômage et pauvreté* [Household analysis, 2004: Job, unemployment and poverty]. Moroni, Comoros: Author.

    Source: Government Agency—Ministère du Plan, de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'énergie et de l'urbanisme

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor

    This document looks at the impact of unemployment and poverty on households by examining employment and production systems in Comoros. The document states that labor in the agricultural sector is predominant in Comoros, where 60 percent of the population is economically active. Findings suggest that approximately 38.6 percent of children work in the agricultural sector and 8.8 percent work as cattle farmers. Poverty is cited as one of the major causes of child labor, with about 60 percent of farmers using their children to work on family farms. As a result, much of children's work in agriculture, cattle farming, and domestic service is not paid or not regarded as labor. Although the document mentions agriculture, specific goods or crops produced are not discussed.

21. Ministere du Plan, de l'Amenagemnt du Territoire, de l'Energie et de l'Urbanisme Commissariat General au Plan Direction Nationale du Recensement. (2005, September). *Enfants et adolescents aux Comores: Analyse des données du recensement général de la population et de l'habitat 2003* [Children and teenagers in Comoros: Data analysis of general population census]. Moroni, Comoros: Author

    Source: Government Agency—Ministere du Plan, de l'Amenagemnt du Territoire, de l'Energie et de l'Urbanisme Commissariat General au plan Direction Nationale du Recensement

    Child Labor: Unspecified

According to this report, child labor exists in Comoros because of the high rate of poverty and the failed educational system. Child labor is more prevalent among children age 15 to 17 from rural areas. Moreover, the island of Ndzuwani has a higher rate of child laborers, while Mwali has the lowest incidence of child labor. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. Mkouboi, A. (2002). *Rapport sur la situation des problèmes de protection des enfants de 1997 à 2001 à Mohéli* [Report on the child protection problem in Mohéli from 1997-2001]. Moroni, Comoros: United Nations Children's Fund.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Street Vending

    This report by UNICEF discusses the welfare of children living in Comoros, specifically regarding sexual and physical abuse, along with a brief mention regarding child labor. According to the report, there are no laws regulating child labor in Comoros. Referencing a 2000 multiple household survey report, the document states that 63.1 percent of children age 5 to 14 who work in the agricultural farms in the town of Mohéli do not attend school. Children under age 15 living in Comoros can also be found working as street vendors. According to the document, employers choose to hire children to work because they are considered "cheap labor." Although the use child labor in the agricultural sector is mentioned, specific crops or goods produced is not discussed in the report.

23. Office of the United States Trade Representative. (2008). *2008 comprehensive report on U.S. trade and investment policy toward sub-Saharan Africa and implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 2, 2008, from http://www.usaid.gov/locations/subsaharan_africa/initiatives/2008_agoa_ustr_report.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Office of the United States Trade Representative

    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report provides detailed information on U.S. trade and investment policies in Africa, including a report on human rights in Comoros. Forced labor is prohibited, with exceptions for obligatory military service and community service. Forced and compulsory child labor is not specifically prohibited; however, there are reports that these practices have occurred. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

24. République Fédérale Islamique des Comores. (2001). *Enquête à indicateurs multiples: MICS 2000* [Multiple indicator cluster survey: MICS 2000]. Retrieved October 24, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/comoros.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—*République Fédérale Islamique des Comores*

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This report evaluates Comoros' progress with the implementation of the Declaration and the Action Plan for Children. The Declaration and Action Plan was adopted by the World Summit on Children in September 1990. According to the report, children performed paid and unpaid labor in domestic service, family farms, or in family business.

This report examines child survival and development, provides an analysis of child exploitation, and examines the right of education, primary health care, and protection against malnutrition, through a survey that included 7,814 children age 5 to 14.

The survey found an estimated 36.7 percent of children are involved in child labor on the three islands. Approximately, 28 percent of these child laborers are age 5 to 9 and 46 percent are age 10 to 14. Moreover, 38.4 percent of child laborers age 5 to 14 work regularly in urban areas, while 36.3 percent work regularly in rural areas. Boys are more likely to be paid more than girls in both urban and rural areas.

Regarding non-paid work, 14.4 percent of children work without pay in the rural areas, while 11.1 percent of children in urban areas work without pay. In looking at work hours for children age 5 to 14, 44.3 percent work less than four hours per day, while 2.1 percent work more than four hours per day. In urban areas, a little more half of these children work less than four hours per day, while 42.6 percent of children in rural areas work less than four hours per day. For those who work more than four hours per day, 2.8 percent are in urban areas and 2 percent in rural areas. Regarding gender differences in the number of work hours, 39 percent of boys work less than four hours per day, while 49.9 percent are girls.

Moreover, among working children age 5 to 14 years, 66 percent were working within the family (farm or business). Nationally, 22.7 percent of children work less than four hours per day and 0.9 percent work more than four hours per day in familial properties or business. Of those working less than four hours per day, the percentage is 26 percent in urban areas and 22 percent in rural areas. It is estimated that 0.8 percent of boys work more than four hours per day in familial properties and business with almost the same percentage for girls (0.9 percent). The percentage of girls working less then four hours per day (23 percent) is almost the same as for boys (22.5 percent). It is estimated that 81.22 percent of children age 10 to 14 years do not work, nor do they attend school. About 33.4 percent of those who work less than four hours a day in familial properties and businesses go to school. Only about 1.5 percent of those who work more than four hours per day go to school.

25. Saini, K. (2007). Le Commerce qui ne dit pas son nom [The Trade does not say its name] *Kashkazi*.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article refers to the growing number of women and girls involved in prostitution. Faced with this growing trend, and in an attempt to combat HIV/AIDS, the government of Comoros delivered ID cards to prostitutes with the tag "free women" listed as their occupations. According to the article, many parents, faced with poverty and economic hardship, do not intervene if their daughters are prostitutes. As young as 13, these girls are often the only ones who bring food to the table. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

26. Union des Comores. (2005, April). *Rapport Périodique Portant Sur Convention Relative Aux Droits De L'enfant* [Periodical report concerning the Convention on the Rights of the Child]. Moroni, Comoros: Author.

    Source: Government Agency—Union des Comores

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report provides information on measures adopted by Comoros to implement specific rights as stated in the Committee on the Rights of the Child, for October 2000. It stresses the factors and difficulties that the country faced when implementing the obligations. The report is based on the situation analysis of children and women in Comoros in 2000, and on the 2000 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. The report states that child labor exploitation is still important. This report covers child labor and children working on many different tasks. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

27. Union des Comores (2006). *Rapport d'analyse de l'enquête sur la violence basée sur le sexe aux Comores* [Report analysis on gender-based violence in Comoros]. Moroni, Comoros: Author.

    Source: Government Agency—Union des Comores

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    The report summarizes the finding of an extensive study on sexual violence on women in multiple rural and urban regions of Comoros. In addition to domestic violence and rape cases, and school/workplace sexual abuse on women, the report speaks extensively about prostitution among young girls. According to the report, some prostitutes are age 13 to 17 and usually sell their body to survive and support their family. Although the majority of these girls often enter prostitution by necessity, the report also mentions young girls that sell their body to acquire personal luxuries that their family cannot always afford, such as brand-name clothing and shoes. Often, the actions of these girls are supported by their mothers, who sometimes demand a share of the money earned through prostitution. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. Union des Comores, Commissariat Général au United Nations Development Programme. (2005, December). *Pauvreté, inégalité et Marché du travail dans l'Union des Comores: Eléments d'analyse fondés sur l'enquête intégrale auprès des ménages de 2004* [Poverty, inequality and job market in the Union of Comoros: Analysis of the 2004 Household Survey]. Moroni, Comoros: Author.

Source: Government Agency—Union des Comores, Commissariat Général au United Nations Development Programme

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor

This survey report examines household standard of living; migration of households; housing; levels of education within households; health, employment, and economic activities; and social capital. It also explores the link between child labor and child education. According to the report, children in Comoros work in domestic labor, agriculture, and cattle farming. Children's participation in the labor market is seen as a survival strategy for households.

Findings suggest that 3.6 percent of children age 7 to 17 work. The incidence of child labor is 8 percent for those age 15 to 17, and 2 percent for those age 7 to 14. Moreover, approximately 56.5 percent of children perform domestic work, with the majority working less than three hours per day. Specifically, 35 percent of girls work more than three hours per day performing domestic chores, while only 9.4 percent of boys work more than three hours per day. Additionally, 29.2 percent of working children are apprentices or work within their families. Most children work in the agricultural sector (38.6 percent), as independent workers within the informal sector (13.5 percent), or as cattle farmers (8.8 percent).

The survey highlights other factors arising from the link between child labor and education. Findings suggest that the level of education is reduced when children are working. Participation of boys in the labor force and their level of education are not significantly less important than girls. However, household size determines whether children, oftentimes girls, remain at home to care for younger siblings. The main factors for children age 7 to 17 for not attending school are poverty, being head of household, being a male head of household, working as a farmer rather than salaried employee, and the location of the household in Anjouan. In contrast, children in this age group are more likely to attend school when the head of household has a good education, the head of household is older, households are composed of many children, particularly from 5 to 14 years of age, and adults aged more than 60 years.

29. Union des Comores, & Food and Agricultural Organization. (2004). *Rapport D'analyse Des Resultats Du Recensement Agricole En Union Des Comores: Analyses des Résultats du recensement agricole Comores 2004* [Report and Analysis of the Results of the Agrarian Inventory in the Union of Comoros, 2004]. Moroni, Comoros: Author

Source: Government Agency/International Organization—Union des Comores & Food and Agricultural Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture

The report examines the agricultural population of Comoros, specifically looking at the economic activity and level of education by age and gender. The report states that children work in the agricultural sector in Comoros. It estimates that 5 percent of children under 20 work in the agricultural sector in Grande Comore and Mohéli, and 4 percent in

Anjouan. Males under 20 represent only 1 percent in the agricultural sector, while females under 20 account for 5 percent. The report also indicates that 69 percent of children in the agricultural sector did not attend a French-speaking school. The remaining percentage attended French-speaking schools at various levels. There was no specific methodology mentioned.

30. Union des Comores, & United Nations Children's Fund. (2004). *Stratégie Nationale sur la Protection des enfants les plus vulnérables aux Comores* [National Strategy for the protection of the most vulnerable children in Comoros]. Moroni, Comoros: Author.

Source: Government Agency—Union des Comores and United Nations Children's Fund

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report presents a national strategy for the protection of vulnerable children. It states that children under 15 represent 45.4 percent of the national population (560,427). Children perform agricultural and domestic labor, prostitution, begging, work in businesses, and in the informal sector. Chronic poverty is noted as the major reason why children work, and because of extreme poverty, many families cannot afford to send their children to school. As a result, many children are sent to live with wealthier families to work as domestics in the hopes of acquiring a better education. The majority of child workers receive little to no education.

The percentage of children working on farms or businesses (unspecified) is 63 percent in Mohéli, 26.3 percent in Anjouan, and 24.1 percent in Grande Comore. The majority of these child workers are not paid for their labor. The report also notes that among children age 0 to 14, an estimated 6 percent are les enfants placés—children placed with other families to work as domestic servants. These children are most often girls and usually are found in homes of urban families. They are not regarded equally and often do not receive the same quality of care, food, or the right to an education.

Street children are reported to be a recent phenomenon, mostly in urban areas. They are found working in the informal sector, but also beg on the streets and engage in prostitution in order to survive. The main factors leading children to the streets are poverty, lack of educational opportunities, mistreatment at home, or abandonment.

The methodology listed includes the following: data collection and interviews with government officials, members of the civil society, and development organizations working on children's rights and other activities centered on children's well-being. Several seminars and colloquium on child protection were also integral to the analysis of this report. This national strategy is formulated as part of the cooperation and implementation program in the period 2003–2007 between the government of Comoros and UNICEF.

31. Union des Comores and United Nations Development Programme. (2007). *Rapport National Sur Le Développement Humain Aux Comores: Genre et Développement Humain* [National report on the human development in Comoros]. Moroni, Comoros: United Nations Development Programme.

Source: Government Agency—Union des Comores and United Nations Development Programme

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Trade, Vanilla, Ylang Ylang

The report is an assessment of human development indicators in Comoros. It states that girls work in domestic service, trade, and in agriculture. In the rural areas, girls pick ylang ylang as well as fertilize and pick vanilla. The report also mentions the situation of wapambe—girls sent at a very young age to live with wealthy foster families in the hopes of attending school. These girls do all the work in the household related to domestic labor without pay. The report does not provide a specific methodology.

32. United Nations Children's Fund. (2007). *Reaping the double dividend of gender equality*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 28, 2008, from http://www.ncciraq.org/IMG/pdf_UNICEF_-_State_of_the_world_s_children_2007__2_-_20061211.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report notes that an estimated 30 percent of children age 5 to 14 were involved in some type of child labor between 1999 and 2005. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

33. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001). *Summary record of 666th meeting: Comoros* (CRC/C/SR.666). Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/5290c31b0e427a67c1256a6c002d4077?Opendocument

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

The Committee notes the problem of street children reportedly working various jobs and children living with wealthy families to work as domestic servants. The Committee questions the government as to when it will ratify ILO Convention 138 on minimum age and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. On the question of child soldiers and prostitution, the Committee seeks confirmation by the government on the reported cases of child prostitution. It also asks details regarding the resettlement of child soldiers recruited by guerrilla forces on Anjouan. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Comoros: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100474.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This annual report notes the existence of child labor in the fishing industry, domestic service, and subsistence farming. Specific crops produced or tasks performed on farms are not mentioned. According to the report, children in the domestic sector are sent to work and live with wealthier families and are not paid for their labor. This report states that the government has failed to take specific action to protect or promote children's welfare. It also states that the government does not enforce legal provisions that address the rights of the child, and concludes that no laws currently exist prohibiting the trafficking of persons, child labor, or forced labor. Though the report mentions the use of child labor in the agricultural and fishing sectors, the report does not specifically list the goods or crops produced.

35. Youssouf, M. Y. (2006). A case of killing two birds with one stone. *Ya Magazine*. Retrieved on December 31, 2008, from http://www.ippfar.org/NR/rdonlyres/D76D7D1E-7D3B-464A-9929-BE2660FB201B/0/YAMagazineAugust2006.pdf

Source: Other—Magazine Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article states that Comoros faces numerous forms of child exploitation where minors are often the victims of sexual exploitation, physical abuse, negligence, and various forms of mistreatment. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

COMOROS: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. (2008). *2008 comprehensive report on U.S. trade and investment policy toward Sub-Saharan Africa and implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/initiatives/ 2008_agoa_ustr_report.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

   Forced Labor: Community Service, Soldiering

   This report provides information on U.S. trade and investment policies in Africa, including a report regarding human rights in Comoros. Forced labor is prohibited, with exceptions for obligatory military service and community service. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

2. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Comoros: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 1, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100474.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Forced Labor: Community Service, Soldiering

   This report details the state of human rights in Comoros, including a section on workers' rights. Forced labor is legal in cases of obligatory military and community service. People may also be obliged to work in response to disasters, but this has never occurred. The law does not prohibit human trafficking, but there have been no reports of people trafficked to, from, or within the country. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF (DRC): REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. All Party Parliamentary Group for Children. (2006). *Child witches, child soldiers, child poverty and violence: Street children in crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo*. London: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.warchild.org.uk/sites/default/files/street_children_appg_report_2006.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Leaf Collection, Soldiering, Transportation
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report focuses on the inability to reintegrate children formerly associated with fighting forces through demobilization efforts. According to the report, children worked collecting leaves, in transportation, and as soldiers, sometimes under forced conditions. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

2. Amnesty International. (2003a, March 31). *Democratic Republic of Congo: End the use of child soldiers*. London: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAFR620112003?open&of=ENG-COD

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report describes Amnesty International's (AI) statements at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, where it reported that armed forces from all sides of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were still recruiting children, some as young as age 7, to serve as soldiers. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

3. Amnesty International. (2003b, September 9). *Democratic Republic of Congo: Children at war*. London: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/ENGAFR620342003

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   The information and analyses contained in this report are based primarily on research performed by AI in DRC during 2003. In visits to Beni, Bukavu, Bunia, Goma, Kinshasa, and Uvira, researchers interviewed many serving and demobilized child soldiers, some of whom were forced into fighting. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

4. Amnesty International. (2004, June). *DR Congo: Still under the gun: More child soldiers recruited*. London: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engafr620092004

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report attempts to encourage the reader to take action by contacting all authorities and parties involved in the conflict in DRC, and to request the issuance of public government orders that end the use and forced recruitment of child soldiers and allow for immediate demobilization. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this document.

5. Amnesty International. (2005). *Democratic Republic of Congo: Arming the east*. London: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAFR620062005?open&of=ENG-COD

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This report states that in DRC tens of thousands of Congolese children, girls as well as boys, some younger than age 10, have been recruited to take part in hostilities. Some children have enlisted voluntarily, but many are forcibly recruited, and some are abducted. Armed groups also use children for domestic or sexual slavery. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this document.

6. Amnesty International. (2006, October 11). *Democratic Republic of Congo: Children at war, creating hope for the future*. London: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAFR620172006

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report highlights AI's concern that for as long as the needs of former child soldiers are not addressed by the Government of DRC and the international community, released children are at risk of being quickly redrawn, either voluntarily or forcibly, into the armed forces or armed groups. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in this report.

7. Baldauf, S. (2007, September 19). Ranks of child soldiers rise in Congo: Fresh fighting in east has ended three-year lull in using child fighters. *Christian Science Monitor.* Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2007/09/19/world/main3274292.shtml?source=RSSattr=World_3274292

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This article notes that a recent uproar of fighting between Rwandan rebels and the Congolese Army is putting the process of demobilization at risk. Young boys and girls are being re-recruited into rebel armed militias, sometimes forcibly. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Bell, M. (2006). *Child Alert: Democratic Republic of the Congo; Children caught in war*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Children's Fund. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/childalert/drc/content/Child_Alert_DRC_en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Spying

   This report reviews the impact that the war in DRC has had on children in the country. Forced participation in armed groups is a common experience for many children. It is estimated that at the height of the conflict, 30,000 children were active in the armed forces. Of these children, 30 to 40 percent were girls. Children are used as porters, soldiers, spies, and sexual slaves. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

9. Bouwen, D. (2006, October 12). RIGHTS-DCR: A glimmer of hope for children working in Katanga's mines. *Inter Press Service News Agency*. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from http://ipsnews.net/africa/nota.asp?idnews=35091

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Cobalt Mining, Coltan Mining, Copper Mining

   This article focuses on the reintegration progress made by Group One in conjunction with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Katanga region is rich in minerals such as copper, cobalt and coltan. The mines are kept operational by a pool of day laborers that includes large numbers of underage workers. Estimates place the number of underage miners at approximately 50,000. Due to exposure to dust and other elements, children who work in the mines can suffer from eye problems and serious diseases, such as cancer. Group One along with the other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have already assisted 250 children to leave the mines and return to school full time. A second group of 250 children, older than 15, will receive training in shoemaking and electronics for three to nine months.

10. Braeckman, C. (2006). Congo's abandoned miners. *Le Monde Diplomatique*. Retrieved on November 15, 2007, from http://mondediplo.com/2006/07/06congo

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Coltan Mining, Copper Mining, Diamond Mining, Gold Mining, Timber

    This article focuses on the efforts of artisanal miners resisting the conversion of their work sites into locations for large multinational companies to establish mining activities. The article briefly notes that children work in the artisanal mines mining coltan, gold, copper, timber, and diamonds. Further details about the use of child labor in mining were not provided.

11. Cell phones fuel Congo conflict. (2002). *Handicams, Human Rights and the News. Seeing Is Believing, Episode 1*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://seeingisbelieving.ca/cell/kinshasa/

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Coltan Mining
    Forced Child Labor: Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    The focus of this article is the extraction of coltan in DRC by local communities. The article estimates that approximately one-third of the child population in regions where coltan is mined are actively involved in the activity. The report does not discuss tasks children perform, but does note that mined coltan is sold to three companies with the ability to process it into tantalum powder. The companies include Cabot Inc. of the United States, HC Starc of Germany, and Nigncxia of China. After processing the coltan into tantalum powder, these companies sell it to electronics manufacturers such as Nokia, Motorola, Compaq, Alcatel, Ericsson, and Sony for use in goods such as cell phones, laptops, and game consuls.

12. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers' global report 2004: Democratic Republic of Congo*. London: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.childsoldiers.org/library/globalreports?root_id=159&directory_id=165

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This document reports on the situation of children forced to participate in the armed forces of DRC's various militia groups. It does not discuss the issue of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2007, July). *Democratic Republic of the Congo: Priorities for children associated with armed forces and groups*. Retrieved May 14, 2008 from, http://www.child-soldiers.org/document/get?id=1244

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This article reports on the continuation of forced recruitment of children into the armed forces of DRC's various militia groups despite international and national laws prohibiting the recruitment and use of children in hostilities. Approximately 31,000 children have been officially demobilized. However, almost 6,000 children are still associated with armed forces and groups. Girl soldiers are involved in portering as well as being sexually exploited. This article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. Congo demobilizes child soldiers. (2001, December 18). *BBC News*. Retrieved November 15, 2007 from, http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/1718545.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This news article describes the release of the first group of child soldiers in the Congolese army. The move to demobilize the estimated 6,000 child soldiers came amid reported progress in peace talks aimed at ending DRC's war. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. De Vise, E. & Weighill, M. (2006). *I am not trash: A call to action from child soldiers*. War Child. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.warchild.org.uk/sites/default/files/I%20Am%20Not%20Trash.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This document discusses programmatic efforts by War Child and other partners to disarm, demobilize, and reintegrate (DDR) former child soldiers. According to the document, children were used as soldiers during DRC's most recent conflict. War Child, along with partner organizations such as UNICEF, established a DDR program in north Equateur, which served the communities of Gbadolite, Gemena, Basankusu, and Lisala. *Centres de Transit et Orientations* were established in each of these communities and facilitated the demobilization of approximately 500 children. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Dizolele, M.P. (2007, August 8). In search of Congo's coltan. *Pambazuka News*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/features/42959

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Coltan Mining

This article is a first hand account of the efforts of a Congolese journalist to gather information on coltan mining in DRC. According to the article, coltan mines are primitive, with both men and boys working without protective gear. In Mushangi, the journalist reports that the mines were populated by children of all ages, who worked throughout the day in open pits and tunnels mining for coltan. The article does not provide further information on the work children perform in coltan mining.

17. DRC: Diamonds, Children and Witchcraft. (2006, July 16). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=59665

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Diamond Mining

    This article discusses the use of children in diamond mining in the Kasai Oriental Province. Diamonds are the top export in DRC and most are extracted from this area in the middle of the country. Many children working in diamond mining have been abandoned by their families, although the reason for abandonment was not discussed. A sociologist from the local university estimated in 1999 that almost 10,000 abandoned children were located in Mbuji Mayi working in some capacity in diamond mining. There are no estimated figures for the number of children working in diamond mining, although there is allusion made to "much of the work" being done by children. Many lose their lives as a result. The article does not specifically discuss tasks performed by children working in the mines.

18. DRC: Fataki Civilians Being Held in "Labour Camps". (2003, August 27). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=45794

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Agriculture
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

    This article, based on reports from Roman Catholic Missionary News Agency (MISNA), alleged that women and young people were being held in slavery in labor camps organized by the Lendu militias near Fataki. Prisoners were reportedly forced to do agricultural work at gunpoint. Information in the article was based on reports from the MISNA news agency and witness interviews. Specific crops or goods produced in the agricultural sector are not mentioned.

19. DRC: Ongoing Pillage of Resources Taking Human Toll. (2002, May 27). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=32077

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining

This news article discussed the findings presented to the United Nations Security Council in an interim report on the illegal exploitation of natural resources in DRC. The findings, which are included below, found that local populations, including children, were being conscripted and used as forced labor in the extraction of resources, including unspecified forms of agriculture and mining, by some military forces in eastern DRC. Specific crops or goods produced in the agricultural sector are not mentioned.

20. Democratic Republic of Congo: Thousands of Youth Risk Forced Recruitment into Militia. (2007, October 8). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=74691

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This article discusses how organizations working in child protection have noticed a dramatic increase in the recruitment of children into armed groups, including the targeting of schools by militia groups. The article notes that while information generally focuses on boys who have been recruited into armed groups, the situation for girls is equally critical. Girls who are abducted are forced to become "wives" to the military commanders, relegating them to the role of sex slaves. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. Essick, K. (2001, June 11). Guns, money and cell phones. *The Industry Standard Magazine*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.thestandard.com/article/0,1902,26784,00.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Coltan Mining

    This article shows the link between the world's demand for coltan and the ongoing civil war to gain control over certain regions of DRC. Rebels are involved in almost every step of the process until the ore is exported. Most of the mining is done by peasants primarily because the war has forced out legitimate Congolese mining companies. It is estimated that 30 percent of school children in the northeast part of DRC also mine for coltan. Coltan is purchased by large processing companies that refine it into tantalum powder, which is then sold to capacitor manufactures and computer chip firms. The final users of raw coltan are in the high-tech industry, manufacturing mobile phones, computer chips, stereos, and VCRs.

22. Flynn, D. (2006, September 14). Miners face challenges in war-ravaged Democratic Republic of Congo. *The Namibian.com*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.namibian.com.na/2006/September/marketplace/06489C0198.html

    Source: News Article

    Child labor: Cobalt Mining, Copper Mining

This article tells the story of Ruashi Mining, which bought a mine in Katanga but in the process inherited many illegal artisanal miners, many of them children. The livelihood of the artisanal miners is threatened with the influx of big mining firms into DRC. Rather than expel them, the company has issued identity cards to ensure that no children enter the fenced-off mine, but children still illegally work in the mines. Ruashi claimed it would, for approximately one year, continue to buy ore at the site to minimize the social impact. However, after this time period, heavy machinery will be adopted in order to effectively displace the artisanal miners. No information is provided as to who purchases the cobalt and copper ore, nor does the article describe the tasks performed by children.

23. Gerlach, D. (2006, November 9). Q&A: Defending child soldiers. *Newsweek Online*. Retrieved on December 6, 2006, from http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/15642006/site/newsweek/

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This document is an excerpt from an interview with Fatou Bensouda of Gambia, a Deputy Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and spokeswoman for the first child-soldier case against Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, the president of the Union of Congolese Patriots and the leader of the militia group's former military wing based in the northeast part of DRC. The prosecution charged that the warlord forcibly recruited boys and girls under age 15 to fight with his militia from July 2002 (when the ICC's jurisdiction began) through the end of 2003. The news article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

24. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.).*Stats & facts on child labour in mines and quarries*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://globalmarch.org/events/facts-wdacl.php3

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Coltan Mining, Diamond Mining

    This document reports on several countries, including DRC, where children work in extractive industries. In describing the conditions in DRC, it lists only general information, claiming that "thousands" of children were earning a living in coltan mining with their bare hands and simple shovels. The conditions in which they work expose them to toxic and radioactive substances, and the danger of collapsing tunnels. The coltan is highly prized as its refined version, tantalum, which is used in the production of cell phones and laptops. It also quoted a United Nations warning that the level of child labor in the coltan and diamond mines had increased, and in some areas about 30 percent of schoolchildren were working in the coltan mines.

25. Global Witness. (2004). *Rush and ruin. The devastating mineral trade in Southern Katanga, Democratic Republic of Congo.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/125/en/rush_and_ruin

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Heterogenite Mining, Mining

This report describes mining activities in DRC. With regard to children, it notes that children work in mining and specifically describes their involvement in heterogenite mining in Shinkolobwe. Children in Shinkolobwe can begin working at age 7 and are exposed to highly dangerous situations as they sometimes work in tunnels 350 feet deep, which are vulnerable to collapse. Additionally, uranium is derived from heterogenite and children in these mines are exposed to high levels of radioactivity. The document does not provide additional details on children's work in the mines.

26. Global Witness. (2005). *Under-mining peace. tin: The explosive trade in cassiterite in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/138/en/under_mining_ peace_tin_the_explosive_trade_in_cass

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cassiterite Mining

This document notes that young boys work in ope -pits as cassiterite miners in DRC's Kivu Province. The document provides no further details about the involvement of children.

27. Global Witness. (2006). *Digging in corruption –Fraud, abuse and exploitation in Katanga's copper and cobalt mines*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/154/en/digging_in_corruption

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Mining, Transportation

This document discusses corruption and exploitation in the mining sector in DRC. Children as young as age eight work as artisanal miners to help support their families financially. Children perform a variety of tasks including digging for minerals in narrow mine shafts and washing, sifting, and transporting minerals. Children working in transportation often work in teams of 15 to 20. Children as young as age 8 have been reported to be working in the mines in the area of Likasi, and the majority of injuries reportedly affected miners between age 15 and 20. When discussing child labor, the document does not specify the types of minerals being mined.

Although the Labor Code prevents children under age 18 from working, the document notes that Article 133 of the code only specifically applies the age limit to companies, meaning that the protection does not necessarily extend to children working in artisanal mining.

28. Guerin, O. (2006, June 12). Democratic Republic of Congo's child miner shame. *BBC News*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/5071172.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cobalt Mining, Copper Mining

    This document describes the experience of a BBC News reporter who spent a day with child miners in DRC's eastern Katanga Province in commemoration of World Day Against Child Labor. The reporter found about 800 child miners working for approximately a dollar a day digging for copper and cobalt. Children as young as age 5 or 6 began work at 7:00 a.m. alongside adults, but were barefoot and barehanded with no hard hats. One child stated he would like to go to school like European children, but that his father could not afford school fees. The children sell the ore they find to middlemen, but as older children demand more money, the middlemen prefer to buy ore from the younger ones. No formal methodology was used in obtaining this information.

29. Human Rights Watch. (2001, May). *Democratic Republic of the Congo. Reluctant recruits: children and adults forcibly recruited for military service in North Kivu, 13 (3)*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2001/drc3/Goma.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report describes the forced recruitment of children and adults undertaken by all parties in the Congolese conflict. Based on a mission to the region in December 2000 and subsequent research, it documents an intensive campaign of forced recruitment of adults and children by Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie (RCD)-Goma and its Rwandan allies in the last quarter of 2000. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

30. Human Rights Watch (2004, January 29). *Abduction of children in Africa: Briefing to the 60th session of the UN commission on human rights*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/01/29/africa7118.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This briefing urged the Commission on Human Rights to strengthen its monitoring of the abduction and military recruitment of children in armed conflict, and requested the personal intervention of the Secretary-General in particularly egregious situations. In the war in DRC, children were abducted and used as soldiers by many of the parties involved in the conflict. Combatants also abducted girls and took them to their bases forcing the girls to provide sexual services and domestic labor, sometimes for periods of more than a year. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

31. Human Rights Watch. (2006a, April). *What Future? Street Children in the Democratic Republic of Congo*. New York: Author. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/hrw_06_wht_future_scitdrf_congo.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Gem Mining, Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the plight of street children, some of whom are involved in illegal mining, including the mining of diamonds and other gems. Almost universally, they have been sexually exploited by men and older street children. The document does not provide further details on the use of child labor in the production of goods.

32. Human Rights Watch. (2006b, October 16). *Democratic Republic of Congo: Army abducts civilians for forced labor*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/10/13/congo14387.htm

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Food Collection, Gold Mining, Portering, Soldiering

This report is a statement by Human Rights Watch. It is the result of interviews conducted between August and September 2006 with dozens of victims and witnesses in DRC's eastern province of Ituri. Many of those interviewed describe a pattern of forced labor by government soldiers who abducted civilians, both adults and children, and forced them to work in local gold mines, to harvest and collect food, or to transport goods, such as firewood and manioc.

33. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Uganda*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214519&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report discusses the situation of labor rights in Uganda. In regards to DRC, the report notes that children are trafficked from Uganda into DRC for forced labor in combat and sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

34. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Wounded childhood: The use of children in armed conflict in Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 31, 2008, from http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/resources/details/?type=theme&theme=122

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering

Burundi, the Republic of Congo (Congo), DRC, and Rwanda are participating in the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) "Sub-Regional Program for the Reintegration of Child Soldiers and the Prevention of the Use of Children in Armed Conflict in Central Africa" launched in October 2001. The report analyzes the legal framework within which the program operates, describes the situation concerning the use of child soldiers in the region, and presents the methodology developed for the field research as well as the findings. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

35. International Labour Organization. (2006, June). *Child Labour in gold mining: The problem*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from http://66.102.9.104/search?q=cache:RXNL3DHpBWgJ:www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do%3Bjsessionid%3D0a038009ce9f52eda7591484dcf8606fe643013a21b%3Ftype%3Ddocument%26id%3D4146+DRC+child+labor+mining&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=18&gl=uk

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Mining
Forced Child Labor: Mining, Soldiering

The article states that during the recent war, thousands of children were forced to become child soldiers. Many of these children were doubly exploited as they were forced into hard labor at the mines that supported local militias and their sponsors. It is known that some of the children who managed to demobilize themselves had to resort to mining to survive because they were without an education or other skills. The document does not provide further information on child labor in mining.

36. Innovation et Formation pour le Dévelopement et la Paix. (2005, January*). Le prix d'une paix durable en République Démocratique du Congo* [The price of a durable peace in the Democratic Republic of Congo]. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from www.iansa.org/regions/cafrica/documents/bulletin-dinformation-IFDP.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Brick Making, Lumber, Soldiering, Transport

This report discusses the realities that lead children into soldiering and hard labor, including work in manufacturing bricks. Brick manufacturing plays a role in deforestation, and children are also engaged in the transportation of wood and lumber.

37. Kasamwa, B. (2001, August 10). In bonded slavery to loan sharks. *Trade Union World*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991213420&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Street Work

This document notes that people in the Katanga region of DRC have become indebted to local loan sharks. Adults in the region took out loans with high interest rates. Unable to pay the loans back within the allotted timeframe, some borrowers are forced to pay off their debts through working for the loan sharks. Adults perform agricultural labor for loan sharks, while some parents give their child to the loan sharks. These children are forced to work as domestic laborers or street workers. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

38. Li, K. (2005, March 30). *Former child soldiers reclaim their lost childhood*. Retrieved March 31, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/emerg/index_25818.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This article describes UNICEF's work in demobilization and reintegration centers between September 2004 and March 2005. This work included helping 2,300 children as young as age 8, and 454 of them were girls. The centers offer medical and psychological care for the children, who were kidnapped from their homes, forced to fight and kill, and sometimes endured sexual violence. The article states that there are still approximately 30,000 children associated with armed groups. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

39. Ligner, I. (2006, September 27). The misery of Democratic Republic of Congo's child prostitutes. *Agence France Presse*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.mg.co.za/articlePage.aspx?articleid=285111&area=/insight/insight__africa/

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the situation of child prostitutes in DRC. The subject of the interview is 16-year-old Revoli, who resorts to earning a living in this profession in the aftermath of the conflict in DRC. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

40. Nordbrand, S., & Bolme, P. (2007, November). *Powering the mobile world. Cobalt production for batteries in the DR Congo and Zambia*. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from http://makeitfair.org/the-facts/reports/Powering-the-Mobile-World-Swedwatch-November-2007.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cobalt Mining

This report discusses the practice of artisanal mining in Katanga. The Belgian organization Group One estimates that 50,000 out of the 100,000 to 140,000 people working in the mining industry are children and adolescents. Some of these children are as young as age 7. The largest buyers of ore from the artisanal miners are Somika, Bazano, and Chemaf. The article does not discuss details of the work children perform.

41. ONU Enfants Soldats: Le fléau des enfants n'a pas diminué en 2003. (2004, January 19). *Presse Canadienne*. Retrieved March 31, 2008, http://www.grip.org/pub/rapports/rg03-3_alesca.pdf

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Spying

    This article cites an Associated Press (AP) report in which the Coalition to End the Use of Child Soldiers claims that children continued to be exploited as soldiers, sex workers, porters, and spies during 2003 in DRC, Cote d'Ivoire, and Liberia. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

42. Penketh, A. (2002, December 14). Armies using child soldiers to be 'named and shamed.' *The Independent*. Retrieved March 31, 2008, from http://www.commondreams.org/headlines02/1214-01.htm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article reports on the visit of special representative Olara Otunnu to Afghanistan, Burundi, DRC, Somalia, and Liberia (five countries where child soldiers were being recruited in violation of international law). The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

43. Putzel, C. (2006, August 6). Mining for bling [Online video]. *Current.com*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://current.com/pods/international/PD04031

    Source: Other—Video

    Child Labor: Gold Mining

    This video by Christof Putzel traces gold to its origins in one of Africa's biggest gold mines in DRC. Children are interviewed working in the mines panning or tunneling for gold. According to this report, many of the child miners are former child soldiers. The circumstances of their employment vary with some children working in a group for a boss and others working individually. The miners are required to pay mine fees for access to the mines and many are not paid. Some children receive compensation in the form of sludge, which they sift through and if they find any gold, it serves as their form of payment. Many of the children are exposed to mercury as they use it to separate the gold from the sand. Children who work in tunnels are vulnerable to cave ins or suffocation due

to lack of oxygen in the tunnels, which can be up to 50 yards long. The gold that children find in the mines is sold to gold traders and taken to larger towns where it is sold again.

44. Refugees International (2006, August 1). *Democratic Republic of the Congo: Demobilization programs require special focus on girls*. Retrieved March 31, 2008, from http://www.refugeesinternational.org/content/article/detail/9296/

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report, produced by the NGO Refugees International, discusses the use of children by armed groups in DRC. While some children join voluntarily, other children are forcibly conscripted into the armed forces to serve as soldiers. The article identifies the group RCD-GOMA as one group that forcibly conscripts children. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

45. Save the Children. (2005). *Forgotten casualties of war: Girls in armed conflict*. London: Save the Children UK. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/EVIU6BSFEG/$FILE/SCF_apr_2005.pdf?OpenElement

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Cooking, Intelligence Gathering, Medical Assistant, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Cooking, Intelligence Gathering, Medical Assistance, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This document discusses the use of girls in combat in DRC and other locations. According to the document, approximately 12,500 girls are involved with armed groups in DRC. These girls and other children work as soldiers, porters, cooks, intelligence gatherers, medical assistants, and sexual conquests. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

46. Save the Children. (2007, January 25). *Blood diamonds, gold and copper*. Westport, CT: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/KHII6XT3AW?OpenDocument&query=child%20labour&cc=cod

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Cobalt Mining, Copper Mining, Diamond Mining, Gold Mining

    This report highlights how Save the Children includes DRC among several countries where child labor is being actively used in the mining industry. This report was meant to coincide with the release of the movie “Blood Diamond.” According to the release, an estimated 40,000 children are being used in DRC for the mining of gold, diamonds,

copper, and cobalt. Save the Children includes mining among the most deadly forms of child labor because it violates the rights of all children involved. The announcement also acts as a call for governments, the mining industry, and mining companies not only to eliminate child labor as a matter of urgency, but to establish meaningful and practical measures to ensure that children are not exploited but rather protected in and around mining sites. No research methodology was mentioned in this report.

47. UN finds Congo child soldiers. (2001, February 21). *BBC News*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1181593.stm

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article describes UNICEF's discovery of a training camp in Uganda that contains child soldiers from the border town area of Bunia, DRC. Rebel groups actively recruit child soldiers in rural areas, and according to the United Nations, over 60 percent of recruits received by a camp in Mushaki were under age 18. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

48. U.S. Department of State. (2005, July 26). *United Nations to monitor use, abuse of child soldiers–Security Council sets up system on children in armed conflict. State Department Press Releases and Documents*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://usinfo.state.gov/dhr/Archive/2005/Jul/27-384889.html

    Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This news release reported on the United Nations Security Council's set up of a system for monitoring, reporting. and punishing groups or nations who abuse or use children in wars. The resolution set up monitoring in DRC and five other countries, with six more to be added in 2006. In addition to recruiting child soldiers, the crimes included killing and maiming of children, rape and other sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement, denial of humanitarian aid to children, attacks against schools and hospitals, trafficking, forced labor, and all forms of slavery. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

49. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Congo, Democratic Republic of: Country report on human rights practice—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 6, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78728.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

According to this report, forced child labor is commonly used by armed forces within DRC. These armed forces continue to abduct children and use them as domestic laborers, porters, sexual slaves, and soldiers. Child labor is also common in mining and agriculture. DRC is a source and destination country for child trafficking for unspecified forms of forced labor and sexual exploitation.

50. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Mining, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

In this report, DRC was listed as a Tier 2 country, and as a source country for trafficked adults and children for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. According to the report, most of the trafficking takes place in the eastern provinces, allegedly by armed forces not under control by Kinshasa. Even though the rate of the forced abductions and conscription of adults and children had decreased compared to previous years, there were local and foreign armed groups that still continued this practice. Once recruited, they would not only be put to use as fighters, but also as miners, porters, and domestic workers. Sexual exploitation by armed forces also did not stop. At times this was not limited to within the camps but also reached levels of rings that sent children to work in brothels under the watch of the Congolese army.

51. War Child. (2005). *Annual report*. Toronto, Canada: Author. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/war_child_uk6_annual_rep05.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report discusses War Child's efforts to demobilize and reintegrate child soldiers with their families in DRC. Many children are unwelcome and viewed as dangerous or an economic burden and end up as street children. The report indicates that nationally, the number of street children could be higher than 75,000. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

52. The Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict. (2006). *Struggling to survive: Children in armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.watchlist.org/reports/pdf/dr_congo.report.20060426.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cassiterite Mining, Cobalt Mining
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Coltan Mining, Diamond Mining, Gold Mining

According to this report, forced child labor is widely used in the extraction of natural resources in DRC. During the country's recent armed conflict, militia groups used forced child labor in the extraction of diamonds and gold. Forced child labor is still used in the extraction of these minerals, but has also spread to other products. Children are forced to work as rock crushers on gravel sites, and are also used in the extraction of coltan. Both children and adults have been forced to work in agriculture, as illustrated by the case of the Hema tribe. One hundred members of the Hema tribe were taken to labor camps run by the Lendu militia and forced to perform unspecified agricultural labor. Children also work as cobalt miners in South Katanga province and cassiterite miners in North Kivu province. Cobalt is later used in the manufacturing of mobile phone batteries and video games. The document also notes that both adults and children continue to be trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

53. Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture. (2001). *Rights of the child in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/CongoCC(06.01).PDF

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Mining, Soldiering, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

In this report on children's rights, *Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture* (The World Organisation Against Torture) (OMT) analyzes national law in terms of the international commitments made by DRC. It attempts to point out where legislation facilitates abuses against children. OMT reports a large number of children are being recruited by the armed forces as well as being killed or displaced. The use of child soldiers is very common.

The report also expresses concern at the prevalence of child labor in unspecified informal sectors. In addition, the use of children in mining is referenced. DRC is a source and destination country involved in the trafficking of young girls and boys for pornography. No further information about child labor in the production of goods is discussed.

54. Witness & Association des Jeunes pour le Dévéloppement Integre-Kalundu. (2005). *A duty to protect*. [Online video]. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.witness.org/index.php?option=com_rightsalert&Itemid=178&task=view&alert_id=41

Source: Other—Video

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This report tells the stories of Mafille and January, two girls who were recruited into the military at age 13 and 10, respectively. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

55. Zajtman, A. (2001, June 2). Congo ratifies UN convention. *Associated Press*. Retrieved March 31, 2008, from http://nucnews.net/nucnews/2001nn/0106nn/010602nn.htm#160

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cooking, Guards, Portering, Soldiering, Spying

    This report states that DRC had ratified an amendment to an international convention that called for an end to the use of child soldiers in war. More than 10,000 children had been serving in the army and rebel groups throughout DRC as guards, cooks, porters, and spies. Though both the government and rebel groups signed the protocol, neither gave a timeline for the demobilization of child troops. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

56. Zajtman, A. (2005, March 16). Chinese demand boosts Democratic Republic of Congo Mines. *BBC News*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4351019.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cobalt Mining, Copper Mining, Heterogenite Mining

    This article describes the transition of state-owned mining enterprises (specifically the once prestigious Gecamines works) into locales of self-employed artisan miners who work without the protection and benefits formerly available. Children especially seem to rush to artisan mining to dig for heterogenite (8 percent rich cobalt and 35 percent rich copper stones) which they sell through middlemen to foreigners, mostly from China and India. The Chinese market is especially hungry for Congolese ore, cobalt and copper in particular, and it is estimated that there is a demand for 35,000 tons a year. Currently about 65 percent of the trucks are loaded by Chinese businessmen. There is a concern that a "proper" mining company will soon arrive and leave these 4,000 miners without work in Ruashi, which will then only employ 200.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF (DRC): REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2003). *Democratic Republic of Congo: Children at war*. London: Author. Retrieved December 2, 2006, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/ENGAFR620342003

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report examines the issue of child soldiers in the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Although some children enlist voluntarily, others are forcibly recruited. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Amnesty International. (2005). *Democratic Republic of Congo: Arming the east*. London: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2006, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/index/engafr620062005

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This document discusses the use of child soldiers in the armed forces in DRC. Although some children enlist voluntarily, others are forcibly recruited. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Amnesty International. (2006). *DRC: Children at war, creating hope for the future*. London: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAFR620172006

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report discusses kidnapping and forced conscription of children into the armed forces in DRC, as well as efforts to demobilize them. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Bell, M. (2006). *Child alert: Democratic Republic of Congo*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved June 7, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/childalert/drc/content/Child_Alert_DRC_en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Spying

This report reviews the impact that the war in DRC has had on children in the country. Forced participation in one of the armed groups is a common experience for many children. It is estimated that at the height of the conflict in DRC, 30,000 children were active in the armed forces. Of these children, 30 to 40 percent were girls. Children are used as porters, soldiers, spies, and sexual slaves. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers' global report 2004: Democratic Republic of Congo*. London: Author. Retrieved July 11, 2007 from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=767

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report focuses on the situation of children forced to participate in the armed forces of the DRC's various militia groups. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. DRC: Fataki civilians being held in "labour camps." (2003, August 27). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=45794

   Source: News Article

   Adult Slavery: Agriculture
   Child Slavery: Agriculture

   This article, based on reports from Missionary International Service News Agency (MISNA), alleges that women and young people were being held in slavery in labor camps organized by the Lendu militias near Fataki. Prisoners were reportedly forced to do agricultural work at gunpoint. Information in the article was based on reports from the MISNA news agency and witness interviews. Though agricultural sector is discussed, information regarding the on specific crops or goods produced is not provided.

7. DRC: Ongoing pillage of resources taking human toll. (2002, May 27). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=32077

   Source: News Article

   Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Mining
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Mining

   This article discussed the findings presented to the United Nations Security Council in an interim report on the illegal exploitation of natural resources in DRC. The findings, which are included below, state that natural resource exploitation had a ruinous effect on the civilian population. The interim report, produced by a United Nations panel of experts after two months of investigations in the Great Lakes region, found that local

populations, including children, were being conscripted and used as forced labor in the extraction of resources by some military forces in eastern DRC. Specific information regarding goods related to forced labor in the agricultural and mining sectors is not listed in the article.

8. Gerlach, D. (2006, November 9). Forced to fight. *Newsweek Online*. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/15642006/site/newsweek/

   Source: News Article

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   The article contains excerpts from an interview with Fatou Bensouda of Gambia, a Deputy Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and representative for the first child soldier case in DRC. According to the article, children are recruited both voluntarily and forcibly to serve as soldiers in the militias of DRC. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Holland, J. J. (2003, April 11). Congress sends bill banning trade in conflict diamonds to Bush for signature. *Associated Press*. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from the Factiva online database.

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Diamond Mining

   This article lists DRC as one of the countries, along with Angola, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, where rebels use forced labor to mine diamonds. The House and Senate passed a bill whereby illegal diamonds that finance civil wars in Africa would be banned (Bill S.760).

10. Human Rights Watch. (2001, May). *Democratic Republic of the Congo. Reluctant recruits: Children and adults forcibly recruited for military service in North Kivu 13*, (3). New York: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Forced Adult Labor: Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This Human Rights Watch (HRW) report describes the forced recruitment of children and adults conducted by all parties in the Congolese conflict. Based on a mission to the region in December 2000 and subsequent research, it documents an intensive campaign of forced recruitment of adults and children by *Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie* (RCD)-Goma and its Rwandan allies in the last quarter of 2000. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Human Rights Watch. (2005). *The curse of gold: Democratic Republic of Congo*. New York: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Firewood Collection, Gold Mining, Road Repair

    This report documents human rights abuses linked to efforts to control two key gold mining areas, Mongbwalu (Ituri District) and Durba (Haut Uélé District), both bordering Uganda. In preparation for this report, HRW researchers interviewed over 150 individuals including victims, witnesses, gold miners, gold traders, gold exporters, customs officials, armed group leaders, government representatives, and officials of international financial institutions in DRC, Uganda, and Europe in 2004 and 2005. HRW researchers also met with and engaged in written correspondence with representatives from AngloGold Ashanti and Metalor Technologies to discuss areas of concern.

    The document discusses two types of forced labor. The first involves gold mining and the second involves forced community labor. According to the document, the Union of Congolese Patriots forced people to work in gold mines in Mongbwalu and open pits in Bienvenue and Monde Rouge. The document does not state whether adults, children, or both participated. People worked one of three shifts and militia forces guarded the sites. The second form of forced labor is *salongo*, a form of forced community labor. The Nationalist and Integrationist Front enforced this labor practice whereby individuals worked from two days, up to one-week. They were forced to fix roads, collect firewood for the military, clean encampments, and dispose of bodies. Refusal to participate in *salongo* resulted in any or a combination of imprisonment, beatings, or death.

12. Human Rights Watch. (2006, October 16). DR Congo: *Army abducts civilians for forced labor*. New York: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/10/13/congo14387.htm

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Gold Mining, Looting, Transportation

    This report by HRW is the result of interviews conducted between August and September 2006 with dozens of victims and witnesses in DRC's eastern province of Ituri. Many of those interviewed describe a pattern of forced labor by government soldiers who abducted civilians and forced them to work in local gold mines, to harvest and collect food, or to transport goods (such as firewood and *manioc*). HRW also claims to have witnessed civilians being forced to loot a church for their military camp. The soldiers claimed that they were escorting the people for their own safety, a claim contradicted by the civilians who said they had been forced at gunpoint to carry the items.

13. Kasamwa, B. (2001, August 10). In bonded slavery to loan sharks. *Trade Union World*. Retrieved July 11, 2007 from http://icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991213420&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Bonded Adult Labor: Agriculture
Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Street Labor

This document notes that people in the Katanga region of DRC have become indebted to local loan sharks. Adults in the region took out loans with high interest rates. Unable to pay the loans back within the allotted timeframe, some borrowers are forced to pay-off their debts by working for the loan sharks. Adults perform agricultural labor for loan sharks, while some parents give their child to loan sharks. Children are forced to work as domestic laborers or street workers. Though agricultural sector is discussed, information on specific crops or goods produced is not provided.

14. Leopold, E. (2002, May 24). Congo villagers abused in quest for minerals. *U.N. Reuters News*. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from Factiva.

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Gems, Minerals

This article describes the findings of the same panel of experts to the United Nations Security Council mentioned in citation 7. These experts investigated the relationship between the civil war in DRC and natural resource exploitation within the country. Experts found that armies, militias, and crime syndicates were disrupting villages in DRC in their quest to plunder the nation's mineral wealth. According to the article, armed forces that control mineral and gem rich areas use forced labor to extract the resources. The article does not directly link forced labor to specific goods, but does mention that armed forces participate in the extraction of cobalt, coltran, copper, diamonds, other gems, gold, and timber.

15. Ngowi, R. (2001, March 22). Rwanda denies using prisoners for mining in Congo. *Associated Press*. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from Factiva.

Source: News Article

Prison Labor: Coltan Mining

This article cites the Rome-based MISNA and notes that 1,500 Hutu prisoners, wearing pink prison uniforms associated with the Rwandan prison system, were forced to work under armed guard in a coltan mine in South Kivu province in eastern DRC. Coltan is used in the manufacturing of computer chips and other electronic items. Rwanda's presence in DRC during this time was linked to its support of a militia group attempting to overthrow the government. This militia group, along with the Rwandan army, controlled large swathes of land in DRC's mineral rich eastern region.

16. Refugees International. (2001, April 30). *Child Soldiers in the eastern Congo*. Retrieved July 11, 2007, from http://www.refugeesinternational.org/content/article/detail/746/

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report, produced by the nongovernmental organization Refugees International, discusses the use of children by armed groups in DRC. While some children join voluntarily, other children are forcibly conscripted into the armed forces to serve as soldiers. The report identifies the group RCD-Goma as one group that forcibly conscripts children. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Save the Children UK. (2005). *Forgotten casualties of war girls in armed conflict*. London: Save the Children UK.

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Cooking, Intelligence Gathering, Medical Assistance, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This document discusses the use of girls in combat in DRC and other locations. According to the document, approximately 12,500 girls are involved with armed groups in DRC. These girls, and other children, work as soldiers, porters, cooks, intelligence gatherers, medical assistants, and sexual conquests. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

18. United Nations. (2002). *Letter dated 15 October 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council*. Retrieved June 7, 2007, from http://www.nisat.org/sanctions%20reports/DR%20Congo/UN%202002-10-16%20DR% 20Congo.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Mining, Soldiering
    Forced Labor: Coltan Mining, Domestic Labor, Mining, Transportation
    Indentured Labor: Unspecified

    According to this report from the panel of experts on natural research exploitation in DRC, referenced in previous citations, forced labor in the production of goods is a serious problem in the DRC. The panel states that forced labor exists in the coltan mining industry, as well as in domestic labor, transportation of materials, and some forms of unspecified mining. The panel identifies the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) as a main perpetrator in abuses associated with coltan mining. The panel also suggests that the RPA uses Rwandan Hutus as forced laborers in other forms of mining. Rwandan prisoners are also allegedly used as indentured servants for unspecified activities. Children are also forced to work in mining and soldiering, but further information was not provided.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Congo, Democratic Republic of: Country Report on Human Rights Practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61563.htm

    Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

    Forced Child Labor: Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report notes that forced child labor exists in DRC in the form of sexual exploitation and forced conscription into the armed forces. The report also notes that no new allegations of prison labor camps were made in the past year. Internal trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation took place in DRC. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

    Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This report indicates that DRC was again classified as a Tier 2 source and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. The vast majority of trafficking occurred within the country's eastern provinces where transitional government control is nominal and members of armed groups continue to be active. Indigenous and foreign armed rebels continue to abduct and forcibly recruit Congolese men, women, and children to serve as laborers, porters, domestics, combatants, and sex slaves, albeit at a reduced rate from previous years. There were reports of Congolese children in prostitution in brothels in the country. There were also numerous reports that some local authorities attempted to recruit child soldiers for armed groups. It stated that the Government of DRC did not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it was making significant efforts to do so. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Congo, Democratic Republic of: Country report on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 6, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78728.htm

    Source: Government—U.S. Department of State

    Debt Bondage: Mining
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Cassiterite Mining, Domestic Labor, Manioc
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

According to this report, forced labor is commonly used by armed forces in DRC against civilians and communities. These armed forces continue to abduct both adults and children and use them as domestic laborers, porters, sexual slaves, and soldiers. Some armed groups, including the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC), use forced adult labor to harvest crops and mine natural resources. The FARDC forced internally displaced persons to work in cassiterite mines in Mitwaba in Katanga Province. The group also abducted 20 civilians from Gethy, in Ituri, and forced them to harvest and transport *manioc*. Other forced labor incidents have been reported including the national service program, which armed forces used in order to make 250 homeless adults participate in agricultural work. Debt bondage among unlicensed miners is also common. In this process, unlicensed miners agree to sell raw ore dealers a certain amount of ore in exchange for tools, food, and other supplies. If the miner is unable to fulfill the dealer's order, the miner becomes indebted to the dealer and has to work to pay off his/her debt. The document did not contain further discussion about forced labor in the production of goods.

22. The Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict. (2006). *Struggling to survive: Children in armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo*. New York: Author. Retrieved June 7, 2007, from http://www.watchlist.org/reports/pdf/dr_congo.report.20060426.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Coltan Mining, Diamond Mining, Gold Mining

This report indicates that forced child labor is still used in the extraction of minerals, but has also spread to other goods. Children are forced to work as rock crushers on gravel sites, and are also used in the extraction of coltan. Both children and adults have been forced to work in agriculture, as illustrating by the case of the Hema tribe. One hundred members of the Hema tribe were taken to labor camps run by the Lendu militia and forced to perform unspecified agricultural labor. Children also work as cobalt miners in South Katanga Province and cassiterite miners in North Kivu Province. Cobalt is later used in the manufacturing of mobile phone batteries and video games. The document also notes that both adults and children continue to be trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF (ROC): REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Child labor still widespread in Congo-Brazzaville. (2008, September 28). *Afrol.com.* Retrieved December 1, 2008, from http://www.afrol.com/articles/21631

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Informal Commerce, Street Vending, Trade, Vending
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Street Vending, Trade, Vending

   This news article cites a report from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which notes that despite laws against child labor, child labor persists in the Republic of the Congo. The article also refers to unconfirmed reports of child trafficking from West African countries into the Republic of the Congo. These allegedly trafficked children may be found fishing, working in shops, working as street vendors, or working as domestic servants. The foreign children are subjected to particularly harsh treatment. The article also notes that children who work on family farms or in informal family businesses are likely to be underrepresented in national statistics and largely ignored by the Ministry of Labor, which typically focuses its efforts on the formal wage sector.

2. Child prostitution on the rise in Congo. (2006, September 27). *Independent Online.* Retrieved December 1, 2008, from http://www.iol.co.za/index.php?set_id=1&click_id=136&art_id=nw20081001173710269C792315

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article relates the findings of a report by Attac 3, a local nongovernmental organization, which interviewed 400 minors in Republic of the Congo and found that prostitution is increasing among underage girls. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers global report: Republic of Congo.* London: Author. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://www.childsoldiers globalreport.org/content/congo-republic

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report notes that an estimated 4,600 child soldiers (boys and girls) participated in the conflict in Congo between 1993 and 2002. There is no recent information regarding children conscripted in the military or in militia groups, but there are reports that

recruitment of child soldiers continues. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Congo: Child trafficking on the rise. (2007). *IRINnews.* Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.newscloud.com/read/Congo_Child_trafficking_on_the_rise

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Child Trafficking: Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

   The article underlines the increasing presence of trafficked child labor coming to the Republic of the Congo from Benin, followed by Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Togo, and one Central African country—Cameroon. Children from impoverished families are brought by a "tutor" and promised work and money to return home later. The article mentions child laborers as fishing workers, prostitutes, and street venders. The scale of the phenomenon is not clear, but up to 1,800 child workers from Benin could be in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire alone.

5. Congo: More children on the streets. (2008a). *IRINnews.* Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/488f180bc.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article discusses the plight of street children in cities in the Republic of the Congo. Children typically resort to begging or doing odd jobs to support themselves. The article also mentions a recent increase in the rates of child trafficking for labor in unspecified sectors. The article attributes the recent increase in street children to deteriorating social conditions within the family, witchcraft, and armed conflict. This article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Congo: Tackling child trafficking. (2008b). *IRINnews.* Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/487f10c01e

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

   The article discussed the trafficking of children to the Republic of the Congo from other West African countries, (such as Benin, Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Togo, and Cameroon) including children as young as nine years old. The children, who are often sent away with distant relatives, end up working as domestic laborers, street vendors, or prostitutes. Trafficked children from West Africa are most likely to end up in Brazzaville or Pointe Noire; in Brazzaville, there are also many children who were trafficked from the

Democratic Republic of the Congo, just across the river. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Congo-Brazzaville: Bibouti—'I work non-stop but never see my salary.' (2008, October 29). *IRINnews.* Retrieved December 1, 2008, from http://allafrica.com/stories/2008 10290538.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

   This article describes the plight of a young girl named Bibouti who was trafficked internally to work as a domestic servant. Working for a wealthy family in the capital, she performs such tasks as washing clothes and dishes and caring for the family's children and grandmother. She earns only US$20 per month for her heavy labor, but the salary is not given to her directly. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Congo-Brazzaville, child trafficking on the rise. (2007, May 21). *Africa News*. Retrieved May 21, 2007, from LexisNexis.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified, Vending
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified, Vending

   This newswire reports on the ongoing issue of child trafficking in the Republic of the Congo, with children being trafficked into the country from various West African Countries. The article notes that children are trafficked for trade and vending, sexual exploitation (including prostitution), and cheap labor, but the labor sectors are not specified. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies. (2002). *L'utilisation des enfants dans les conflits armés en Afrique centrale: Manuel pour l'évaluation rapide* [The use of the children in the armed conflicts in central Africa: handbook for rapid evaluation]. Oslo, Norway: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ ipec/prod/fre/2002_cs_manuel_fr.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This manual for conducting rapid assessments on the use of children in armed conflicts was produced by Fafo for the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour regional program. The manual discusses recruitment mechanisms, working conditions of child soldiers, and the conditions of their release and adaptation to civilian

life after their traumatic experience. The report mentions the increasing awareness about the child soldier issue, which could encompass as many as 120,000 children on the Africa continent, 6,000 of whom are in the Republic of the Congo. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report 2005*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Work, Street Vending, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Work, Street Vending, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This factsheet on the worst forms of child labor in the Republic of the Congo gathers data from the International Labour Office, the United Nations Children's Fund, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and the U.S. Department of State. In 2001, nearly 25 percent of children age 10 to 14 were economically active. Children are most likely to be employed in agriculture or in the informal sector, but no reference is made to specific goods produced. Children, including trafficked children, are also known to work as fishermen, domestic servants, shop workers, street venders, and prostitutes. It is relatively common for children to wok on family farms or small businesses. There are reports of forced child labor occurring, but the sectors are unspecified. The factsheet also notes that child trafficking is a problem, with children being trafficked from a number of West African nations into urban centers in the Republic of the Congo for domestic servitude and other forms of labor.

11. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the Republic of Congo*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 14, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/PDF/CongofinalE.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Informal Commerce, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Work, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Shop Work, Street Vending
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    The report states that, even though the Republic of the Congo has ratified the eight core ILO labor conventions and brought the country's labor legislation in line with international standards, there are still many national laws that have not been enforced as well as problems with discrimination, child labor, and forced labor. Children from West Africa were trafficked for work in fishing, shops, street vending, and domestic service. The report also mentions isolated cases of child prostitution. The law does not specifically prohibit trafficking in persons, and there are unconfirmed reports of such

activities by West African immigrants living in the country. The ministers of security, labor, and social affairs, as well as the police, are responsible for dealing with trafficking issues, and trafficking can, theoretically, be prosecuted under existing laws against slavery, prostitution, rape, illegal immigration, forced labor, and employer-employee relations. Yet there is no evidence that the government has prosecuted any trafficker under these laws. On forced labor, the report states that the law prohibits forced or compulsory labor, including by children; however, there are unconfirmed reports of such practices.

12. Kpatinde, F. (2003, March 9). Vidomégons: Un débat national [Vidomégons: A national debate]. *Jeune Afrique.* Retrieved December 1, 2008, from http://www.jeuneafrique.com/jeune_afrique/article_jeune_afrique.asp?art_cle=LIN09033vidomlanoit0

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

    This article details the plight of children called *vidomégons* in Benin, a word that means "a child placed with a third party." Beninese children are sold into domestic servitude in the Republic of the Congo and other neighboring countries, where they are burdened with heavy household tasks and sometimes mistreated by their new employers. It is common for the children to receive no salary at all. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. The Protection Project. (2005). *Human rights report: Republic of the Congo.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 28, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/congor.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Street Vending

    This report, which is based on secondary sources, identifies the Republic of the Congo as a destination country for children trafficked from neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo. The report states that hundreds of children from the Republic of the Congo, from the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo, and from some West African states are used as domestic servants and street venders in the Republic of the Congo. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006a). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: Concluding observations, Republic of the Congo*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45c30bcf0.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Cleaning Latrines, Cleaning Sewers

This report assesses the extent to which the Republic of the Congo is in compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which has been ratified by the country. The report mentions that Congo has also ratified relevant ILO Conventions and adopted certain legislation to decrease child labor, but that there is a shortage of data regarding child labor in the Congo. The Committee on the Rights of the Child expresses particular concern regarding reports that indigenous children and refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo are economically exploited and engaging in hazardous labor such as cleaning latrines and sewers. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006b). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: Initial reports of states parties due in 1999, Congo*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45377ecb0.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report outlines the treaties and conventions related to child labor that the Republic of the Congo has signed and ratified, including ILO Convention 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor. The country also has a Labour Code and other legislation in place that limits or prohibits child labor. The report refers to the trafficking and sale of children for sexual exploitation, but notes that there is a lack of evidence available to establish the actual scope of this problem. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. United States, Canada and Africa; United Nations to monitor use, abuse of child soldiers. (2005, July 26). *Africa News*. Retrieved July 26, 2005 from the LexisNexis.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article relates the efforts made by the United Nations to protect the rights of children by voting for a resolution to monitor several countries suspected of child human rights violations, including the Republic of the Congo. These new mechanisms would target the recruitment of child soldiers, killing and maiming of children, rape and other sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement, denial of humanitarian aid to children, attacks against schools and hospitals, trafficking, forced labor, and all forms of slavery and would monitor violations by both governments and insurgents. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Republic of the Congo: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c14c.html

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This annual report states that children from the Republic of the Congo are most likely to work in rural areas and in the informal sector. Many children work in agriculture with their families, but the report does not specify the crops produced. The report also notes that many of the street children in the Republic of the Congo are refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who make a living by begging and selling cheap or stolen goods. Child prostitution is also a problem. The country is a destination country for an estimated 1,800 children trafficked to Brazzaville and Pointe Noire from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and various West African countries. Children trafficked from West Africa work in fishing, trade, street vending, and domestic service. There are reports that some of these children, particularly those trafficked from other West African countries, are recruited by relatives who use false promises of employment and education, then trafficked to the Republic of the Congo to work or be sexually exploited. There are also unconfirmed reports that forced labor occurs, including with children, but the report offers no details regarding forced labor.

Although the legal minimum age for labor in the Republic of the Congo is age 16, this law has not been enforced. The Ministry of Labor has concentrated its limited efforts on the formal sector, despite the fact that child labor is most common in the informal sector. With regards to trafficking, there are no laws in the Republic of the Congo that specifically prohibit human trafficking, though, theoretically, trafficking could be prosecuted under other laws related to prostitution, illegal immigration, forced labor, and so forth. However, the government has not yet prosecuted any traffickers.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a0d37.html

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Hairdressing, Market Vending, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tailoring
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Hairdressing, Market Vending, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tailoring
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Hairdressing, Market Vending, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tailoring

This annual report states that the Republic of the Congo is a source and destination country for internal trafficking. Girls from rural areas are trafficked to urban centers like Brazzaville and Point Noire to participate in commercial sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, and forced street vending. Children also arrive in Point Noire from other

African counties (mostly Benin, but also including Mali, Senegal, Guinea, Togo, and Cameroon) for domestic servitude, forced market vending, and forced labor in the fishing industry. Trafficking from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the Republic of the Congo is a particular problem; organized prostitution rings exist, and children may also be trafficked for forced labor related to street vending, domestic servitude, tailoring, hairdressing, and food service.

This report places the Republic of the Congo on the Tier 2 Watch List for human trafficking. The country does not comply with minimum international anti-trafficking standards, but the report acknowledges that the government's resources are limited because of the country's struggle to recover from years of civil conflict that just ended in 2003. The government must make sustained efforts to combat human trafficking in order to have the country removed from the Watch List. The report notes that the government must improve their efforts in prevention, prosecution, and protection.

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF (ROC): REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies. (2002). *L'utilisation des enfants dans les conflits armés en Afrique centrale: manuel pour l'évaluation rapide* [The use of the children in the armed conflicts in central Africa: handbook for rapid evaluation]. Oslo, Norway: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/fre/2002_cs_manuel_fr.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This manual for conducting rapid assessments on the use of children in armed conflicts was produced by Fafo for the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) regional program. The manual discusses recruitment mechanisms, working conditions of child soldiers, and the conditions of their release and adaptation to civilian life after their traumatic experience. The report mentions the increasing awareness about the child soldier issue, which could encompass as many as 120,000 children in Africa, 6,000 of whom are in the Republic of the Congo. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Freedom House. (2008). *Freedom in the world 2008—Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville)*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/487ca20097.html

   Source: NGO

   Servitude: Unspecified

   In its discussion of issues related to human rights and freedom, the report mentions that Pygmy groups are held in situations of lifetime servitude as a result of customary ties to their Bantu "patrons." Labor sectors are not specified. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report 2005*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Shop Work, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This factsheet on the worst forms of child labor in the Republic of the Congo gathers data from the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund

(UNICEF), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and the U.S. Department of State. During 2001, about 25 percent of the Republic of the Congo's children age 10 to 14 were economically active, and those children were most likely to be employed in agriculture or in the informal sector, but no reference is made to specific goods produced. Children, including trafficked children, are also known to work as fishermen, domestic servants, shop workers, street vendors, and prostitutes. The factsheet also notes that child trafficking is a problem, with children being trafficked from a number of West African nations into urban centers in the Republic of the Congo for domestic servitude and other forms of labor. There are reports of forced child labor occurring, but the sectors are unspecified.

4. Integrated Regional Information Networks. (2007). *Congo: Child trafficking on the rise*. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.newscloud.com/read/Congo_Child_trafficking_on_the_rise

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

   The article underlines the increasing presence of trafficked child labor coming from Benin, followed by Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Togo, and one Central African country—Cameroon. Children from impoverished families are brought by a "tutor" and promised work and money to return home later. The article mentions child laborers as fishing workers, prostitutes, and street vendors. The scale of the phenomenon is not clear, but up to 1,800 child workers from Benin could be in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire alone.

5. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the Republic of Congo, report for the World Trade Organization general council review of the trade policy of the Republic on Congo. Brussels, Belgium: Author*. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/PDF/Congo finalE.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Shop Work, Street Vending
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   The report states that even though the Republic of Congo has ratified the eight core ILO labor conventions and brought the country's labor legislation in line with international standards, there are still many national laws that have not been enforced as well as problems with discrimination and forced labor. Children from West Africa were trafficked for work in fishing, shops, street vending, and domestic service. The law does not specifically prohibit trafficking in persons, and there are unconfirmed reports of such activities by West African immigrants living in the country. The ministries of security, labor and social affairs, as well as the police, are responsible for dealing with human trafficking issues and trafficking can theoretically be prosecuted under existing laws against slavery, prostitution, rape, illegal immigration, forced labor, and employer-employee relations. However, there is no evidence that the government has prosecuted

any trafficker under those laws. On forced labor, the report states that the law prohibits forced or compulsory labor, including by children; however, there are unconfirmed reports of such practices.

6. Mampouya, P. E. (2007, May 7). Congo: Discrimination and illegal practices in cement factory. *Business and Human Rights Resource Centre*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.business-humanrights.org/Search/SearchResults?SearchableText=Cimenterie+de+Lout%E9t%E9%3A+les+Chinois+traitent+les+Congolais+comme+des+esclaves&x=0&y=0

   Source: International Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Cement

   The *Société Nouvelle des Ciments du Congo*, a Chinese-owned cement factory, based in Louteté in Southern Congo, is accused of inhumane treatment of Congolese workers. The workers refer to their treatment as "slave labor." In addition to being paid less than half their promised salary, the workers are not allowed to unionize and are blocked from using the workplace infirmary, even in cases of work-related accidents.

7. The Protection Project. (2005). *Human rights report: Republic of the Congo*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 28, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/congor.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Trade

   This report, which is based on secondary sources, identifies the Republic of the Congo as a destination country for children trafficked from neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo. The report states that hundreds of children from the Republic of the Congo, from the neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo, and from some West African states are used as domestic servants and street vendors in the Republic of the Congo. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Thomas, K. (2007, March 12). Congo's Pygmies live as slaves: U.N. makes their plight a priority. *The News & Observer*. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.newsobserver.com/110/story/552528.html

   Source: News Article

   Servitude: Fishing, Hunting, Manual Labor, Portering
   Slavery: Fishing, Hunting, Manual Labor, Portering

   This article uses the terms *servitude* and *slavery* to describe the situation of the Pygmy ethnic group in the Republic of the Congo. From birth, some Pygmies "belong" to Bantu masters, who may pay the Pygmies for their labor in cigarettes or used clothing, or not at all. The Pygmies do most of the fishing, hunting, manual labor, and carrying of supplies

in those jungle communities. In addition, the ethnic discrimination against Pygmies makes it difficult for them to access education and medical care, as well as other social services.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Republic of the Congo: Country reports on human rights practices –2007*,. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c14c.html

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This annual report states that the Republic of the Congo is a destination country for human trafficking. An estimated 1,800 children are trafficked to Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, from the Democratic Republic of Congo and various West African countries. Children trafficked from West Africa work in fishing, trade, street vending, domestic service, and prostitution. There are reports that some of those children—particularly those trafficked into the Republic of the Congo from other West African countries—are recruited by relatives with false promises of employment and education, and once in the country, they are exploited for work or sexual purposes. Additionally, there are unconfirmed reports that forced labor occurs, including with children, but the report offers no details regarding forced labor.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a0d37.html

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Hairdressing, Market Vending, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tailoring
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Fishing, Hairdressing, Market Vending, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Tailoring
    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

    This annual report states that children from the Republic of the Congo are most likely to work in rural areas and in the informal sector. Many children work in agriculture with their families, but the report does not specify the crops produced. The report also notes that many of the street children in the Republic of the Congo are refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, who make a living by begging and selling cheap or stolen goods. Child prostitution is also a problem. The country is a destination country for an estimated 1,800 children trafficked to Brazzaville and Pointe Noire from the Democratic Republic of Congo and various West African countries. Children trafficked from West Africa work in fishing, trade, street vending, and domestic service. There are reports that some of these children, particularly those who originate from other West African countries, are recruited by relatives with false promises of employment and

education, then trafficked to the Republic of the Congo to work or be sexually exploited. Additionally, there are unconfirmed reports that forced labor occurs, including with children, but the report offers no details regarding forced labor. The report states that people of the Pygmy ethnic group have been exploited by Bantu groups for cheap labor, but further details were not provided.

This report places the Republic of the Congo on the Tier 2 Watch List for human trafficking. The country does not comply with minimum international anti-trafficking standards, but the report acknowledges that the government's resources are limited due to the country's struggle to recover from years of civil conflict that ended in 2003. The report notes that the government must improve their efforts in prevention, prosecution, and protection.

COSTA RICA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Anti-Slavery Group. (n.d.). *Country report: Costa Rica. Young girls prostituted to and exploited by foreign tourists*. Boston: Author. Retrieved on September 30, 2008, from http://www.iabolish.org/slavery_today/country_reports/cr.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discusses Costa Rica's thriving sex tourism industry, noting that the country has become a source, transit, and destination point for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Many young girls are forced into the commercial sex industry by club owners, family members, or organized crime. The report also highlights that children can be found working in the commercial agriculture industry, specifically in coffee.

2. Calderón Saravia, A.L. (2004a). *In-depth analysis of child labour and education in Costa Rica*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 8, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/cr___in_depth.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Education, Fishing, Forestry, Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying, Service Industries, Trade, Transport

   This report provides an assessment of child labor in Costa Rica and its correlation to school attendance and performance. The information in this report is intended to offer a compilation of data in order to better improve child welfare services in Costa Rica and reduce exploitive child labor conditions. Statistics provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Census 2002 Household Survey indicate that the total percentage of working children between the ages of 5 and17 work in the following sectors: agriculture and forestry (43.4 percent), trade (21.7 percent), manufacturing (9.0 percent), construction (7.0 percent), private households (5.9 percent), hotels and restaurants (4.8 percent), community services (3.2 percent), real estate (1.8 percent), transport (1.7 percent), fishing (0.8 percent), education (0.3 percent), mining and quarrying (0.1 percent), and health care (0.1 percent). In addition to working, children also perform domestic chores around the house. The report states that many children work in order to assist with household expenses. It is found that working children have a lower attendance rate and a higher drop-out rate in regards to schooling.

3. Calderón Saravia, A.L. (2004b). Trabajo infantil y adolescente en el agro: ¿Necesidad o identidad? [Child and Adolescent Labor in Agriculture: Necessity or Identity?]. *Revista de Ciencias Sociales, 4*(106), 165–179. Retrieved August 17, 2008, from http://www.vinv.ucr.ac.cr/latindex/rcs001/calderon.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Rice

   This report presents the findings of a study that was conducted in two communities in Costa Rica. The study is focused on the participation of children in agricultural production and the reasons for which they work in this sector. It also provides information on causes of child labor, which includes family obligation and male identity in the society. Culture also plays an important role in some communities and affects how they perceive child labor. Despite the fact that child labor is illegal for children under the age 15, tradition continues to be a main factor in having children work in agricultural production. To conduct this study, the researchers visited communities and conducted surveys and interviews with workers in the agriculture and livestock farming sector, the National Council of Production, staff of the National Movement of Youth, teachers of these towns, working children, and their parents. Most of the children in the two communities work in rice production, where they are exposed to chemicals used in the production of rice. They also often injure themselves when they cut the rice plants. Girls mostly participate by work at home cooking, cleaning, and washing clothes.

4. Casa Alianza. (n.d.). *Trafficking in children in Latin America and the Caribbean*. New York: Author. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/casa_alianza__trafficking_i.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, Costa Rica is a transit and destination point for victims of human trafficking. Children are trafficked from neighboring countries, Europe, and the Philippines for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Claramunt, M. C. (2002). *Costa Rica explotación sexual comercial de personas menores de edad: Una evaluación rápida.*[Costa Rica commercial sexual exploitation of minors: A rapid assessment]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved on September 22, 2008, http://www.acnur.org/biblioteca/pdf/5131.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document presents an in-depth examination into Costa Rica's ongoing child sexual exploitation problem, providing information regarding the scope, possible causes, local and government reaction, and recommendations to better combat the issue. In general, poor community efforts, early child abuse, poverty, family violence, and an increase in the sex tourism industry are all contributing factors fueling the commercial sexual exploitation of children. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Costa Rica: Día mundial contra el trabajo infantil [Costa Rica: World day against Child Labor]. (2003). *MujeresHoy*. Retrieved August 19, 2008 from http://www.mujereshoy.com/secciones/848.shtml

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar Cane, Trade

   According to this article, globally there are more than 250 million children who work, 17 million of whom are in Latin America and 147,000 in Costa Rica. Of these 147,000 children, 1,500 live in the streets. According to this article, the main reasons for the existence of child labor in Costa Rica are poverty, lack of opportunities, migration, school drop-out, and the non-enforcement of child labor laws. Children can be found working as domestic servants and street vendors. They also work in the agricultural sector harvesting coffee, bananas, and sugar cane. According to this article, many children are also involved in jobs where they are sexually exploited. No further information is provided in regard to child labor in the production of goods.

7. Defense for Children International - Costa Rica. (2002). *El trabajo infantil y adolescente domestico pesa demasiado: Historias de vida de siete niñas y adolescentes mujeres trabajadores domésticas en casas de terceros en Centroamérica, México, Y República Dominicana* [Child and adolescent domestic labor weighs heavily. History of the lives of seven girls and adolescent domestic workers in third party homes in Central America, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic]. San José, Costa Rica: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour & Defense for Children International. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://www.dnicostarica.org/wordpress/wpcontent/uploads/pdf/explotacion_laboral/TIAD.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This report discusses the stories of seven child domestic workers from Central America, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic. One story documents the life of a 17-year-old Costa Rican girl named Nancy who for the majority of her life has worked as a domestic servant in various households, performing duties including cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, and caring for children. According to Nancy, being a domestic worker has obstructed her education and at times has subjected her to unpleasant working environments. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Defense for Children International. (2004). *Contributions to thoughts on child and adolescent labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://www.dnicostarica.org/wordpress/wpcontent/uploads/pdf/Conjuntas/Child%20and%20Adolescent%20Labour/English%20Book.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

   This report provides an analysis of the lawful implications of Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, and defines child labor, areas of concern, methodological approaches, and recommendations. According to the report, Costa Rican children are involved in domestic tasks with or without monetary compensation. Children are also found in the commerce sector, particularly in the buying and selling of drugs for domestic and international organized crime. The sexual exploitation of children is an area of concern as prostitution and sex tourism is on the rise. This report makes no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Duryea, S., & Morrison, A. (2004). *The effect of conditional transfers on school performance and child labor: Evidence from an ex-post impact evaluation in Costa Rica*. Washington, DC: Inter-American Bank Research Department. Retrieved September 8, 2008, from http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=409188

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report presents an analysis of Costa Rica's conditional transfer program (*Superémonos*) and how such a program impacts school attendance/performance rates and whether or not it has any effect on child labor. According to the report, providing food coupons and other non-monetary items to parents on the condition that their child will attend school was found to improve school attendance; however, it was not found to have an impact on child labor. Although the term *child labor* is used frequently in this report, no specific sector or production of goods is discussed.

10. El planeta de los niños trabajadores [The planet of child workers]. (2007, June 12). *Gloobal.net*. Retrieved August 23, 2008, from http://cumbresiberoamerica.cip.cu/compendios_informativos/cumbres_iberoamericanas/cumbres/xviiicumbreiberoamericana-el-salvador-san-salvador-29-30-de-octubre-de2008/documentos_pdf/el-planeta-de-losninos-trabajadores

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Collection of Mollusks, Domestic Labor, Fireworks Garbage Recycling, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Trade

    This article is a summary of child labor in many countries. In Costa Rica, the article reports that the minimum age of employment is age 15, and that most children work in

the agriculture and commerce sectors. For children between ages 15 to 18, there are also special conditions in which they can work. The report states that there is limited information regarding children who work under the worst forms of child labor in Costa Rica, but it is likely that many work under these conditions. Sectors in which Costa Rican children work include the harvesting of sugar cane, domestic labor, the collection of mollusks, garbage recycling, fireworks production, and sexual exploitation.

11. Freedom House. (2008). *Freedom in the world 2008—Costa Rica*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved on September 22, 2008, from http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2008&country=7375

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This document provides a brief overview of Costa Rica's political history and identifies past and current social and economic problems. Costa Rica continues to be a hub for the sex tourism industry, which specifically targets women and children even though the country passed a law criminalizing sex with minors. According to the document, Costa Rica is also a transit and destination country for trafficked persons. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report 2005: Costa Rica*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved August 25, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/COSTA%20RICA.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Coffee, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Furniture, Handicrafts, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar Cane, Trade
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing

    This report consolidates information from the U.S. Department of State's *Country Reports, Human Rights* reports, and *Trafficking in Persons* reports. It states that in Costa Rica, men, women, and children are trafficked internally and forced to work as domestic servants, agricultural workers, or workers in the fishing industry. It also reports that trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation takes place in Costa Rica. Child prostitution and child sex tourism is also an area of concern within the country. According to the report, rural areas employ children to work in agriculture, principally in coffee and sugar cane production. The report also mentions that in Costa Rica children work in construction, carpentry, furniture making, baking, trade, and handicrafts production.

13. Global March Against Child Labour. (2006). *Review of child labour, poverty, education, and poverty agenda. Costa Rica country report 2006*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/PHotos/Costa%20Rica.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This report provides data concerning the links between child labor, education, and poverty in Costa Rica. Referencing Costa Rica's National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC's) 2002 Household Survey, the report declares that 127, 077 children between age 5 to 17 are involved in the country's workforce, which makes up 11.4 percent of the total Costa Rican population. Both boys and girls between age 5 to 17 work 10 or more hours engaged in domestic activities, totaling 176, 214 or 15.8% of the population. Morevover, girls make up the majority of domestic laborers, numbering 127,483 out of the total population of children performing domestic labor. Most working children are paid less money and usually work more due to poverty. According to the report, working children have a higher school drop-out rate than non-working children. The term child labor is used within this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

14. Guarcello, L., Henschel, B., Lyon, S., Rosati, F., & Valdivia, C. (2006). *Child labour in the Latin America and Caribbean region: A gender-based analysis. Understanding children's work*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work & International Labour Organization. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/gender_publication.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Trade, Unspecified

    This report *Understanding Children's Work* is a comparative, gender-based study of child labor in Latin American and Caribbean countries with the inclusion of Costa Rica. According to the report, most children work in rural areas, with boys making up a majority of the economic activity of working children. Costa Rican children work in the following sectors: agriculture, commerce, service industries, manufacturing, construction, domestic servitude and other unspecified sectors. Statistics indicate that girls age 15 to 17 are four times more likely than boys to perform 14 or more hours of domestic household work per week. The link between school attendance and child labor reveals that working children attend school less than non-working children. Though child labor in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors is discussed, specific goods or crops produced are not mentioned in this report.

    Statistical information pertaining to Costa Rica was obtained from INEC's 2002 Household Survey and the World Bank's 2003 Development Indicator's Database.

15. Gutman, W. E. (2004). Child prostitution: a growing scourge. *The Panama News*. Retrieved August 29, 2008, from http://www.thepanamanews.com/pn/v_10/issue_07/travel_01.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses child prostitution in Central America, including Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Belize, El Salvador, and Mexico. According to the article, sex tourism is growing very fast in Costa Rica, with Casa Alianza estimating that approximately 3,000 girls are working in San Jose in brothels. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. International Human Rights Law Institute. (2005). *In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas*. Chicago: DePaul University, College of Law. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.law.depaul.edu/centers_institutes/ihrli/downloads/modern_bondage_2_edition.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    According to this report, Costa Rica is a destination country for trafficked women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Women and children are trafficked mainly from Colombia and the Dominican Republic; however, there have been cases of people trafficked from Nicaragua, Thailand, and Europe. The internal trafficking of women and children is on the rise in Costa Rican ports due to an increase in the sex tourism industry. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. International Labour Organization. (n.d.[a]). *Buenas prácticas para la prevención y erradicación progresiva del trabajo infantil en la agricultura en América Central y República Dominicana* [Good practices for the prevention and elimination of progressive child labor in the agriculture industry in Central America and the Dominican Republic]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on September 25, 2008, from http://www.oit.or.cr/ipec/encuentros/documentos/buenas_practicas_agri.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Coffee

    This document discusses health and safety issues concerning children who work in the agricultural sector in Central America and the Dominican Republic. In reference to Costa Rica, the document centers on the country's coffee industry, which employs over 10,000 children during the harvest season. According to this document, children who work on smaller coffee plantations are directly involved in most aspects of coffee production including cultivation, planting seeds, picking beans, etc. The document states that most children who work on coffee plantations find it difficult to juggle both work and school and choose to eventually drop out.

To tackle issues concerning child work in the agricultural sector, the ILO has developed a program, The Project for the Prevention and Elimination of Progressive Child Labor in Agriculture, which has developed strategies and recommendations to improve the welfare of children in Costa Rica.

18. International Labour Organization. (n.d. [b]). *Fase I: Programa subregional para contribuir a la prevención y eliminación del trabajo infantil en la industria del café 1999-2004* [Stage I: Subregional program to contribute towards the prevention and elimination of child labor in the coffee industry 1999-2004]. . Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on November 6, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/fase_i.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry

    This document provides information regarding an ILO program targeted at preventing and eliminating child labor in the coffee industry in several Central American countries and the Dominican Republic. According to the report, Costa Rica is considered a country with high numbers of children working in the coffee industry (mainly on plantations); therefore, the ILO set up several projects in areas where the coffee industry dominates, such as the towns of Santa Rosa de Turrialba and Guanacaste. The document states that Costa Rica has approximately 113,523 working children between the ages of 5–17, with 56.6 percent of those children below the legal working age. A majority of working children, 66.1 percent, work in rural areas in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and domestic labor.

    The main focus of these projects was geared toward promoting education in areas where children can be found working on coffee plantations. In 2002, the project benefitted over 2,286 child workers with the development of self esteem and extra-curricular workshops, improved teacher participation, and the reinstatement of children into the educational system.

19. International Labour Organization. (n.d. [c]). *Fase II: Programa subregional para contribuir a la prevención y eliminación del trabajo infantil en la industria del café,1999–2004* [Stage II: Subregional program to contribute towards the prevention and elimination of child labor in the coffee industry 1999–2004]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on November 6, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/fase_ii.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Coffee

    This document provides information in regard to the second stage of the ILO program targeted at preventing and eliminating child labor in the coffee industry in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. In reference to Costa Rica, the document notes that the second part of the project is targeted at improving laws and regulations concerning child labor in order to better protect child workers, particularly those found working in the coffee industry.

20. International Labour Organization. (n.d.[d]). *Fichas de seguridad y salud sobre trabajo infantil peligroso en el cultivo del café* [Tabs on health and safety regarding dangerous child labor in the cultivation of coffee]. .Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://portal.oit.or.cr/index.php?option=com_staticxt&staticfile=sst/trab_infantil/ficha_ti_peligroso_cafe.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee

    This fact sheet by the ILO uses Costa Rica as an example to identify the various areas, hazards, and negative effects children may incur while working on small and large scale coffee plantations. The report also identifies possible solutions to improve child welfare on coffee plantations. According to the report, boys and girls perform a range of tasks on coffee plantations which include, digging and preparing the soil, planting the seeds, spraying insecticides, picking the beans, etc. The report notes that children who work on large plantations usually pick the beans and the grunt work of preparing the soil and planting is left to the adults in contrast to small plantations where children are usually involved in all aspects of coffee cultivation. Insecticides, tough manual labor in inclement weather, and separation from family are just a few of the pressures which can cause physical, emotional, mental, and psychological harm to a child. On large plantations, children are generally not directly compensated; their earnings go to the parents, whereas smaller plantations have the tendency to compensate children with shelter, food, and education, as a substitute for money. The methodology for this report was not provided.

21. International Labour Organization (ILO) (2001). *Action against trafficking and sexual exploitation of children: An evaluation of ILO-IPEC programmes in Thailand, Philippines, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www-ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/monitoring/traffickingreport.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The report is an evaluation of programs by the ILO and the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) that ultimately analyzes the overarching themes of child trafficking found in their programs in Asia (Thailand and the Philippines) and Latin America (Colombia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua). The report highlights Costa Rica as a hub for child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

22. International Labour Organization. (2002a). *El trabajo infantil y adolescente domestico en Costa Rica*. [Child and adolescent labor in Costa Rica]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on September 23, 2008 fromhttp://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/tid_cr.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Hunting, Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying, Service Industries, Transport

This report provides a thorough examination into the possible causes, conditions, effects and recommendations concerning the matter of child domestic labor in Costa Rica. The report briefly includes statistical information retrieved from the 2000 INEC Household Survey which finds that out of 51,706 boys and girls under the age of 17 surveyed, 20,736 were found to work in the agricultural/animal husbandry/hunting sector. Other sectors in which children work include: fishing, mining, quarrying, manufacturing, construction, transport, domestic labor, and various service industries. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. International Labour Organization. (2002b). *Informe de Estudio sobre Adolescentes Trabajadores/ras de las Regiones Bananeras*. [Information regarding the study of adolescent workers in the banana regions]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 20, 2008 from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/actrav/regact/projects/rla01child.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Bananas

    This report provides findings from a study regarding children and adolescents who work in the banana industry in Costa Rica. It was conducted in coordination with the Labor Union of Plantation Workers and Agriculture (SITRAP). The methodology used for the study was a survey that was applied to children and adolescents that work in the banana industry and leaders of the labor union. The principal findings of this study was that most of the workers have only had an elementary school-level of education, and that 75 percent of the children who work in the banana industry are male while 25 percent are female. Many of these children started working at the age of 8. Many children work in the plantation to help their families, to pay for their education, and to cover their necessities. the average the salary is between 5000—20,000 colones depending on the kind of work they perform. The document states that 87 percent of these children do not know about their labor rights as children or adolescents. The end of the document provides the transcripts of the interviews that were used in this study.

24. International Labour Organization. (2003a). *Estudio cualitativo sobre el trabajo infantil y adolescente en Costa Rica*. [Qualitative study regarding child and adolescent labor in Costa Rica]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on November 6, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=627

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Bananas, Cabbage, Construction, Fruit, Plantains, Portering, Trade, Washing Cars

This in depth report consolidates information retrieved from INEC's 2002 household survey conducted in Costa Rica. The purpose of this report is to provide data in regards to child and adolescent labor within the country as well as discussing the link between working children and economic, social, political, cultural, and educational factors. According to the report, 11.4 percent of all children between the age of 5 to 17 are either working or looking for work in Costa Rica; out of that percentage, 66.2 percent can be found in rural areas. Poverty remains a large reason as to why most children work, and most can be found working in the agricultural sector in the harvest of cabbage, the production of bananas, plantains and fruit (unspecified), and animal husbandry. The report notes that children who work in the agricultural sector tend to work in hazardous or dangerous environments where they carry knives and machetes, carry heavy loads, work in poor weather and unsanitary conditions as well as being subject to pesticides. Children can also be found working in construction, and in the informal sector selling goods, washing cars, or carrying merchandise.

The report notes that children who work in Costa Rica run a higher risk of being sexually exploited and usually earn less than their adult counterparts. Working children also have a poor school attendance rate and many have the tendency to drop out altogether. Methodology was not provided within this report, however it can be found in annotation #36 since the information was directly taken from the 2002 household survey.

25. International Labour Organization. (2003b). *Estudio de condiciones y medio ambiente del trabajo infantil en la agricultura: Café, Costa Rica*. [A study of the conditions and environments of child labor in agriculture: Coffee, Costa Rica]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://portal.oit.or.cr/index.php?option=com_staticxt&staticfile=sst/trab_infantil/librocafetip.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Broccoli, Coffee, Melon, Sugar Cane

This report presents an in depth study into child labor in the production of coffee in Costa Rica. Provided in this report is a comparative analysis of small and large scale coffee plantations, descriptions of working conditions, and the psychological, emotional, physical, and health concerns regarding children's work on coffee plantations. The report also discusses the link between child work and school attendance and performance. According to the report, more than half of children who work in rural areas work in the agricultural sector. Children can be found working on coffee, sugar cane, melon and broccoli plantations. Large scale plantations generally do not require children to partake in hard manual labor and normally relegate them to using machines or the picking of coffee beans, yet children are still exposed to insecticides and are normally not directly compensated. Small scale plantations generally do not use insecticides; however children are involved in all areas of the coffee plantation, including tough manual labor while receiving little or no monetary compensation. Many of these plantations lack sanitary, safety, and emergency equipment to best assist and protect workers. The report states that the physical, emotional, and psychological demands can lead a child to leave school or can damage their health and physical well-being.

Information for this report was conducted by IPEC's sub-regional project aimed at studying child labor in the agricultural sector in Central America. Investigations into coffee production took place in the provinces of Turrialba, San Vito de Coto Brus, Santa Elena and Alajuela. Researchers in those areas documented the technical aspects, and the cultivation and industrialization of coffee cultivation.

26. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Expertos debatieron sobre consecuencias del trabajo infantil agrícola*. [Experts debate on the consequences of child labor in agriculture]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 13, 2008 from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/comunicado_for_agri.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This article is based on the proceedings of a forum entitled "Child labor in Agriculture" that was held in 2005 in Costa Rica with support from the ILO through the IPEC program. According to this article approximately 50,000 children work in the agricultural sector in Costa Rica. This figure represents more than 50 percent of child workers in Costa Rica. The article also states that the agricultural sector is particularly dangerous for children because they are exposed to health, physical, and psychological traumas. The article confirms that Costa Rica has ratified the ILO Convention 182 against the worst forms of child labor.

27. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Sistematización de la experiencia del proyecto: Contribución, prevención y eliminación de la explotación sexual comercial de niñas, niños y adolescentes en las comunidades de corredores y golfito.* [A systematization of the project experience: Contribution, prevention, and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of girls, boys and adolescents in the communities of Corredores and Golfito.]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 27, 2008, from http://www.oit.or.cr/ipec/encuentros/documentos/sistematizacionfinall.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document provides a compilation of information and lessons learned from a project carried out by the School of Psychology of the Costa Rica University to eradicate sexual exploitation in the communities of Corredores and Golfito in Costa Rica. The project had four phases: 1) Identification of children who have been victims of sexual exploitation; 2) Provision of psycho-social assistance to these children to help them reintegrate into society, and 3) Prevention of further prostitution of former victims and possible future victims. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. International Labour Organization. (2008). *Estrategia para la eliminación del trabajo peligroso de personas adolescentes trabajadoras rurale: una via para desarrollar la responsibilidad social empresarial.* [Strategies for the elimination of hazardous adolescent labor in rural areas: a way to develop corporate social responsibility]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/estrat_eliminacion_trab_peligroso_adolesc_rurales_costa_rica.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This report identifies areas of concern within the agricultural sector in regards to child labor. According to the document much of Costa Rica's rural workforce is made up of children between the age 5 to 17 which at times work under dangerous and / or hazardous conditions. Citing INEC's 2002 Household Survey, there are 113,523 children age 5 to 17 years old who work in rural areas, 50,000 of those children are found to work in agriculture. Out of all working children, 45 percent do not receive a formal education. The continuous cycle of poverty is identified as the main contributing factor as to why most children work, while other reasons are lack of educational opportunities and cultural factors.

    The Program of Action (PA) was developed in 2005 to work in coordination with international and domestic organizations, NGO's, and research organizations to develop strategies to combat and prevent children from working in dangerous conditions.

29. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Normas Fundamentales Del Trabajo Reconocidas Internacionalmente En Costa Rica, Informe Para El Examen De La Politica Comercial De Costa Rica Por Parte Del Consejo General De La OMC*. [Internationally Recognized Core Labor Standards in Costa Rica, Reports on the consideration of the Costa Rican Trade Party of the General Council of the World Trade Organization]. Retrieved on November 5, 2008, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/Costa_Rica_Final_Esp_2007.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Manufacturing, Mining, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing

    This document provides a general overview of labor standards within Costa Rica along with areas of concern and recommendations in regards to labor issues. According to the document, child labor continues to be an area of concern within Costa Rica particularly in the informal sector, agricultural sector, domestic labor, small family run businesses and prostitution. In 2004, it is estimated that there are over 100,000 children between the age 5 to 17 who are working, with more than 70 percent of them working in the agricultural/forestry sector. The document indicates that most children who work in the agricultural sector work in Costa Rica's main export, the production of coffee. Two other

prominent sectors where most children work are manufacturing and service industries. In Costa Rica, children under the age of fifteen are prohibited from working; however 43.1 percent of working children are under the legal working age. In addition, children are prohibited from working in dangerous and/or hazardous environments such as mining and fishing, yet children in Costa Rica continue to be found working in those particular sectors.

According to the document, Costa Rica is a source, transit, and destination country for adults and children trafficked for the purpose of labor and sexual exploitation. Adults and children are also trafficked within Costa Rica for forced labor in agriculture, the fishing industry, and domestic labor.

Costa Rica has ratified ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for work, along with Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. In regards to the forced labor legislation, Costa Rica has ratified ILO Conventions No. 29 and 105.

30. Jimenez, F.Z. (2007, November 20). *Programa AVANCEMOS y la lucha contra la pobreza*. [AVANCEMOS Program and the fight against poverty].Ministry of Housing and Human Settlement Social Sector in the Fight Against Poverty. Retrieved on November 5, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/costa_rica_fernando_zumbado_reyes_8_30.ppt

Source: Government Agency- Ministry of Housing and Human Settlement Social Sector in the Fight against Poverty

Child Labor: Unspecified

This PowerPoint presentation includes information regarding Costa Rica's conditional cash transfer program named Program AVANCEMOS. The goal of this program is to reduce poverty, increase school enrollment, and reduce the number of child workers in the country by providing money or non-monetary items on the condition that children attend school. The presentation briefly notes that between the years of 2006—2007, the percentage of working adolescents who are considered "very poor", went down from 10.9 percent to 8.7 percent. According to the presentation, the decrease in poverty indicates that the program is a contributing factor in reducing poverty. This presentation does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

31. Marschatz, A. (2004). *Summary of the results of the Child and Adolescent Labour Survey in Costa Rica*. International Labour Organization. Retrieved on November 6, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cef0ac9dce0e234dd2a6b2add9c130a5b1.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLahD3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxah8RaN4KaN8Qbwb48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?productId=640

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Service Industries, Trade

This report provides a synopsis of statistics and data regarding a 2002 household survey conducted by INEC in Costa Rica. Concerning child labor, the report indicates that in 2002 there were 113, 523 children between the ages of 5—17 that worked, making up 10.2 percent of all children in that particular age range. Most working children can be found working in rural areas versus urban areas. In Costa Rica, the largest percentage of children can be found working in agriculture, fishing, hunting, and forestry (44.2 percent), followed by trade and service sectors (26.6 percent), manufacturing (9.0 percent), while the rest of working children work in unspecified remaining industries. During the harvest season, many children can be found working on coffee plantations. In addition, most Costa Rican children, particularly girls, are involved in some sort of domestic labor.

According to the report, children who work showed a decrease in school attendance as opposed to non-working children. Rural children particularly forgo attending school during the harvest season since they are needed to help on coffee plantations. The methodology for this report was not provided.

32. Matilac and Florendo. (2002). *Child trafficking in Southeast Asia*. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/icact_2002__child_trafficki.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document by the International Campaign Against Child Trafficking discusses child labor and child trafficking in the Philippines. With regards to Costa Rica, the document notes that Filipino children are trafficked to Costa Rica for sexual exploitation and originate from Angeles City, Pinatubo area, Bicol, Manila, Laoag, Samar, General Santos, and Zamboanga. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

33. Ministerio de Trabajo de Costa Rica. (2002). *Resumen de la encuesta de Trabajo Infantil y Adolescente en Costa Rica* [Summary of the survey of child and adolescent labor in Costa Rica]. San José, Costa Rica: Author. Retrieved July 28, 2008, from http://www.ministrabajo.go.cr/Informacion/Archivos%20PDF/Resumen%20Encuesta%20de%20Hogares%202002%20T.I.pdf

Source: Government Agency- Costa Rica Ministry of Labor

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Trade, Washing Cars

This document provides a summary of the findings of INEC's (National Institute of Statistics and Census- Costa Rica) in regards to child and adolescent labor. The first part of the document describes the legal framework of Costa Rica in regards to child labor laws including the fact the minimum age to work is 15 and that Costa Rica had ratified the ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age for work and 182 on the worst forms of child labor. According to the survey, there are 113,523 children age 5 to 17 years old who are working in Costa Rica, which represents 10.2 percent of the 1,113,987 children in this

age range. Of these children 72.7 percent are boys and 27.3 percent are girls and 68.5 percent of these children live in rural areas while 31.5 percent live in urban areas. The areas with the greatest number of working children are Costa Rica's Central Region, Brunca, Huetar Atlántica, and Choroteja. Most of these children are working as day laborers in farms and construction projects, selling in the streets or markets, as domestic servants, washing cars, garages, and other informal activities. According to the survey, 43.7 percent of these children are not paid for their work. The children work an average of 23 hours per week. The primary reason that children start to work is because they come from a poor home and they need to help with household expenses. Many of these children do not go to school or they are behind in their level of education.

34. Morales Dada, M.J. (2007). *Trabajo infantil y programas de transferencias monetarias condicionadas: el caso del Programa AVANCEMOS de Costa Rica.* [Child labor and conditional cash transfer programs: the case of Costa Rica's AVANCEMOS Program]. San Jose, Costa Rica: Programa AVANCEMOS/International Labour Organization. Retrieved on November 5, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/tmc_costa_rica.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Motor Vehicle Repair, Trade

    This report discusses Costa Rica's conditional cash transfer program named AVANCEMOS is aimed at providing monetary assistance to poverty stricken families on the condition that the children of those families attend school. The goal of the program is to reduce poverty, increase school attendance, and decrease the number of working children. Statistical data retrieved from INEC's 2002 household survey conducted in Costa Rica finds that 113,523 children age 5 to17 work within the country. Out the total number of working children 49.6 percent work in the following sectors: agriculture, forestry and hunting. In addition, children can also be found working in the sectors of trade and motor vehicle repair. According to the report, 43.7 percent of working children receive no remuneration, and over 50 percent of those children are girls. The data indicates that the poorer towns within Costa Rica, such as Huetar Norte, Chorotega, and Brunca contain the highest percentage of children involved in the labor market. The report notes that children from poverty stricken families are more likely to enter into the labor market, thus impeding their education.

35. Muñoz, N. (2003). America Central: Dos millones de niños trabajadores [Central America: Two million child workers]. *Tierramérica*. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://www.tierramerica.net/2003/0505/noticias4.shtml

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Service Industries, Trade

    This article reports that according to the International Labour Organization, International Programme on the Eliminations of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) 1.9 million children ages 5 to 17 work in Central America. This figure represents 16.2 percent of the 12 million

children who live in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. These children work helping their parents in such activities as agriculture, commerce, services, and manufacturing (unspecified). Children that work in agriculture are exposed to pesticides, long workdays, and physical injuries caused by carrying excessive weight. According to the article, 21 percent of the children that work in Costa Rica do not go to school. The Defense for Children International, a nongovernmental organization (NGO), states that the Costa Rican government and programs like IPEC are not doing enough to combat the causes of child labor. Though the agricultural and manufacturing sectors are mentioned, specific crops or goods produced through the use of child labor are not discussed.

36. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (2008, March 13). *Committee on the Rights of the Child Report on the 44th session: Concluding observations: Costa Rica*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on September 8, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4810a53d2.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document produced by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) evaluates the condition, development, and issues of concern regarding Costa Rican children and supplies recommendations to improve problem areas. The document highlights Costa Rica's ongoing trouble with child pornography, prostitution, and sex tourism. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

37. Pisoni, R. & Trejos, C. D. (2003). *National report on the results of the child labour survey in Costa Rica*. International Labour Organization. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=626

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Mining, Quarrying, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified

    This report provides the entire results of National Institute of Statistics's (INEC) 2002 Multiple Household Survey concerning child labor. This report entails statistical information in reference to an overall view of Costa Rica's labor market, economy, employment rates and sectors in which people work. According to the report, most children age 5 to17 are either working or searching for work mainly due in part to poverty. Per 2002, 113, 000 boys and girls between the ages of 5-17 were involved in some sort of work, 51,500 of these children are under the legal working age of 15 and are generally found working in rural areas. The total number of children ages 5 to17 can be found working in the following sectors: agriculture, hunting, forestry (49,096), manufacturing (10,210), construction (7,900), trade (24,560), hotels, restaurants (5,447), domestic labor (6,683), fishing, mining, quarrying, and other (9,113). The sectors of agriculture and construction contain the highest work related accidents. The report also

makes note of the issue of child sexual exploitation in Costa Rica and finds that most child victims have a history of violence in their own household and are generally poor.

In order to retrieve this information, INEC directly interviewed households in the urban and rural central regions along with other urban and rural areas. The questionnaire which was provided to Costa Ricans consisted of questions pertaining to basic demographic information, dwelling, economic activity, migration, and the activities of children age of 5 to 17 (including work). For working children, questions regarding sector, hours worked, conditions, income, motivation for working, benefits, effect on school, etc. were presented within the questionnaire. In total, 11,669 households were targeted to take part in the survey, out of those households, 9,766 Costa Ricans actually responded to the interview.

38. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human Rights Report: Costa Rica*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved on September 22, 2008, from http://www.protection project.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/costa.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the root causes, routes, consequences and recommendations concerning human trafficking in Costa Rica. Costa Rica is a destination point for trafficked women and girls from neighboring countries, as well as Thailand, Russia, Africa, and the Middle East. Costa Rican girls are often trafficked internally to ports where prostitution and sex tourism is rampant. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

39. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Costa Rica: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100634.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This U.S. Department of State report includes a short discussion on the existence of sexual exploitation of children in Costa Rica, especially in the areas of San Jose, Limon, and Punta Arenas. The government of Costa Rica is trying to improve their laws against child trafficking and sexual exploitation since the government had identified child sexual tourism as a big problem in the country. It is for these reasons that women and children from Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Panama, Russia, Bulgaria, and the Philippines are trafficked to Costa Rica. Furthermore, people are trafficked to work in agriculture, fishing, and as domestic servants. The report also notes that there were instances of forced child labor, however no further information was provided. President

Arias of Costa Rica condemned human trafficking and is organizing campaigns against child sex tourism and the trafficking of persons.

40. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing

    This document said that Costa Rica is considered a Tier Two country and is a source, transit and destination country for women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Many women and children are trafficked from Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Panama, Russia, Uzbekistan, and the Philippines to Costa Rica as victims of sexual exploitation due to Costa Rica's popularity in the sex tourism industry. Young men are also trafficked from Nicaragua and China to work in Costa Rica under exploitive labor conditions generally in the sectors of agriculture and construction. Within the country, men, women and children are trafficked and are forced to work in construction, fishing, and domestic servitude. The report claims that the Government of Costa Rica has not been making significant efforts to eradicate trafficking, although it did expand its efforts by drafting new anti-trafficking legislation.

41. Varillas, W. (2003). La red sobre trabajo infantil peligroso (Red Tip) [The hazardous child labor network (Red Tip)]. *Ciencia & Saude Coletiva, 8*(4), 923–935. Retrieved on November 5, 2008, from http://www.scielosp.org/pdf/csc/v8n4/a15v8n4.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Bananas, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Seafood Processing, Sexual Exploitation

    This document provides a detailed analysis on child labor, particularly forms of hazardous child labor within Latin American countries. According to the document, children can be found working in the following high risk sectors in Costa Rica: domestic labor, construction, prostitution, banana plantations, manufacturing, and seafood processing. These sectors are considered high risk due to an increased possibility of incurring physical, emotional or psychological damage. The Costa Rican government has ratified ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for work and Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labor. No further information is provided in regards to child labor in Costa Rica.

42. Winstanley, S.V. (2004). Una mirada a la niñez trabajadora en la agricultura comercial en América Latina. [A look at child workers in commercial agriculture in Latin America]. *LEISA Revista de Agroecología*. Retrieved on November 5, 2008, from http://latinoamerica.leisa.info/index.php?url=showblobhtml.tpl&p%5Bo_id%5D=71480&p%5Ba_id%5D=211&p%5Ba_seq%5D=2

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Coffee

    This article provides a general overview of child labor in Latin America, with an emphasis on the possible causes, risks and effects of child labor in the agricultural industry. In reference to Costa Rica, the article briefly notes that children can be found cultivating coffee. No further information is provided in regards to child labor in Costa Rica.

43. Wright, P. (2004, June 18). Sex tourism: Lessons learned in Costa Rica. *BBC News*. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/this_world/3818871.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    According to this article, Costa Rican citizens and child campaigners are taking steps to combat child exploitation within the sex tourism industry. Costa Rica is a major destination point for the sex tourism industry with many of the girls involved being underage. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

44. Human Rights Education Associates. (2002, March 22). Central America Bastion of Child Sexual Exploitation. *Child Labour News Service*. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.hrea.org/lists/child-rights/markup/msg00022.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The article written by Human Rights Education Associates reports the trafficking of Nicaraguan children to Costa Rica for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

COSTA RICA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Anti-Slavery Group. (n.d.). *Country report: Costa Rica. Young girls prostituted to and exploited by foreign tourists*. Boston: Author. Retrieved on September 30, 2008, from http://www.iabolish.org/slavery_today/country_reports/cr.html

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   According to the report, because of Costa Rica's thriving sex tourism industry, the country has become a source, transit, and destination point for adults and children trafficked for sexual exploitation. The report says human trafficking from Guatemala and the Philippines for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation is a growing problem within Costa Rica. Although the term forced labor is used within the report, no particular sector is identified.

2. Chiquita cleans up but labor and environmental issues remain for banana producers and exporting countries. (2001). *CNN.com*. Retrieved on September 23, 2008, from http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2000/yourbusiness/stories/banana/index.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Bananas

   According to this news article, human rights organizations are calling for safer and healthier conditions for workers on Costa Rican banana plantations. According to the article, banana companies such as Chiquita continue to underpay their workers while exposing those workers to pesticides and other harmful chemicals used on the plantations. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Explotación laboral en Latinoamérica: Alemania no es inocente [Exploitation in Latin America: Germany is not innocent]. (2008, April 14). *Deutsche Welle*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,3266560,00.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Pineapples

   According to this article, German supermarkets are contributing to labor abuses in Latin American countries by continuing to receive goods from them. The article states that in Costa Rica workers on pineapple plantations are subject to health hazards, are underpaid, and are not allowed to unionize.

4. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report 2005: Costa Rica*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved August 25, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/COSTA%20RICA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture
   Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing

   This report consolidates information from the U.S. Department of State's country reports, human rights reports, and trafficking in persons reports. It states that in Costa Rica men, women, and children are trafficked internally and are forced to work as domestic servants, as agricultural workers, or as workers in the fishing industry. It also reports that the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation takes place within the country. No further information is provided in regards to forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Freedom House. (2008). *Freedom in the world 2008—Costa Rica*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved on September 22, 2008, from http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2008&country=7375

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document provides a brief overview of Costa Rica's political history and identifies past and current social and economic problems. Costa Rica continues to be a hub for the sex tourism industry, which is specifically targeted at women and children even though the country passed a law criminalizing sex with underage children. According to the document, Costa Rica is also a transit and destination country for trafficked persons. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. International Human Rights Law Institute. (2005). *In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas*. Chicago: DePaul University College of Law. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.law.depaul.edu/centers_institutes/ihrli/downloads/modern_bondage_2_edition.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This is a study looking at the countries representing Central America and the Caribbean for the perceived nexus between them in terms of regional organizations and geographical proximity. Specifically to Costa Rica, trafficking of women and minors occurs from Colombia and the Dominican Republic with minimal trafficking from Nicaragua. In addition, based on documentation, there is some indication of human

trafficking from Thailand and Eastern Europe. The study does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Normas Fundamentales Del Trabajo Reconocidas Internacionalmente En Costa Rica, Informe Para El Examen De La Politica Comercial De Costa Rica Por Parte Del Consejo General De La OMC* [Internationally recognized core labor standards in Costa Rica, reports on the consideration of the Costa Rican Trade Party of the General Council of the World Trade Organization]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on November 5, 2008, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/Costa_Rica_Final_Esp_2007.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture
   Exploitive Labor: Bananas, Pineapples
   Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing

   This document provides a general overview of labor standards within Costa Rica along with areas of concern and recommendations regarding labor issues. According to the document, Costa Rica is a transit and destination country for adults and children trafficked for labor and sexual exploitation. Adults and children are also trafficked within Costa Rica for forced labor in agriculture, the fishing industry, and domestic labor. The document makes note that the sectors of pineapple and banana production continue to be areas of concern in regards to labor exploitation and human rights violations. The document states that workers are sometimes subject to harassment, threats, and blacklisting. No further information is provided regarding forced labor in the production of goods.

   Costa Rica has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 on the minimum working age, along with Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. Concerning forced labor legislation, Costa Rica has ratified ILO Conventions 29 and 105.

8. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights report: Costa Rica*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved on September 22, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/costa.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discusses the root causes, routes, consequences, and recommendations concerning human trafficking in Costa Rica. Costa Rica is a destination spot for trafficked women and girls from neighboring countries, as well as from Thailand, Russia, Africa, and the Middle East. Costa Rican girls are often trafficked internally to ports where prostitution and sex tourism is rampant. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. United Nations Committee Against Torture. (2008, July 7). *Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee Against Torture: Costa Rica*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on September 22, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/48c632a22.html

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report provides an overview of areas of concern within Costa Rica pertaining to human rights violations such as torture, domestic violence, trafficking, and sexual abuse. The report makes note that Costa Rica is a destination country for human trafficking, particularly for immigrants who are smuggled into the country for unspecified purposes. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Costa Rica: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100634.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

    According to this annual report by the U.S. Department of State, Costa Rica's sex tourism industry is growing and there have been reports that women and children from Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Panama, Russia, Bulgaria, and the Philippines are trafficked to Costa Rica for sexual exploitation. Furthermore, people are trafficked to work in agriculture, in fishing, and as domestic servants. The report states that Chinese citizens were trafficked into Costa Rica under debt bondage for labor exploitation. The report also notes that there were instances of forced child labor; however, no further information was provided.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction
    Forced Adult Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing

    This document states that Costa Rica is considered a Tier 2 country and is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children for sexual exploitation. Because of Costa Rica's popularity in the sex tourism industry, many women and children are trafficked from Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Panama, Russia, Uzbekistan, and the Philippines to Costa Rica for sexual exploitation. Young men are

also trafficked from Nicaragua and China to work in Costa Rica under exploitive labor conditions, generally in the sectors of agriculture and construction. Within the country, men, women, and children are trafficked and forced to work in construction, fishing, and domestic servitude. The term *forced labor* is mentioned within this report, but not in the production of goods.

12. Wal-Mart, states must stop sweatshop abuses, say workers from Costa Rica and Cambodia to Ohio and Michigan residents. (2008, April 8). *International Labor Rights Forum*. Retrieved on September 26, 2008, from http://www.laborrights.org/creating-a-sweatfree-world/wal-mart-campaign/1193

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Bananas, Pineapples

    According to this article, labor and human rights organizations are asking large companies like Wal-Mart to not receive goods that are produced in other countries under exploitive labor conditions. In particular, the article mentions that pineapples and bananas from Costa Rica are produced in inhumane conditions and workers are subject to major health problems because of such conditions. It is also reported that workers receive lower wages than the mandated minimum wage standard.

13. Weiner, T. (2004, January 25). Low-wage Costa Ricans make baseballs for millionaires. *The New York Times*. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9B07E2DC1638F936A15752C0A9629C8B63&scp=1&sq=COSTA%20RICA:%20Low%20Wage%20Workers%20Make%20Baseballs%20For%20Millionaires&st=cse

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Baseballs

    According to this article in *The New York Times*, some employees who work in the baseball factory in Turrialba, Costa Rica reveal that they are underpaid, work in hot, stifling conditions, and often receive work-related injuries. Injuries that are common in the factory are carpal tunnel syndrome and deformed fingers and arms. The baseballs are sold to United States retail stores.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Agabadou, J., Goh, D., & Sissoko, A. (2005). *La traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les plantations de café-cacao en Côte d'Ivoire: La situation dans les départements Abengourou, Oumé, et Soubré* [Child trafficking and the worst forms of child labor in the coffee and cocoa plantations of Côte d'Ivoire: The situation in the departments of Abengourou, Oumé, and Soubré]. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire: German Agency for Technical Cooperation.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee
   Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Coffee

   This report examines child labor in the coffee and cocoa plantations of Côte d'Ivoire, which comprise more than 17 percent of the country's gross national product. Forty-six child workers were interviewed for the study; 5 of the children were natives of the three departments under investigation, 9 were from other regions of Côte d'Ivoire, and 32 were from other countries (14 from Togo and 18 from Burkina Faso). Most of the children came from large, poor families, and, contrary to previous findings, the researchers did not find preexisting links between the plantation growers and the children's parents, with third-party intermediates linking the plantations and the children's parents and villages of origin. The report also examines the routes by which foreign children reach the plantations, including intermediate stops in Ghana. The report identifies the tradition of seasonal migration, poverty, the porosity of the Ivorian borders, rising labor costs, and the increased need for laborers due to the Ivorian Civil War as major factors in child trafficking.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (n.d.[a]). *Rehabilitating trafficked children in Mali.* London: Author. Retrieved January 2, 2008 from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/other/trafficking-mouattara-comment.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cotton
   Child Trafficking: Cotton

   This is a report from Anti-Slavery International on the effort of the Malian government to formulate a program for the rehabilitation of children who are trafficked from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire. The report states that networks for trafficking children to Côte d'Ivoire were established in the 1990s in response to the demand for cheap labor on its cotton plantations. Seventy-one children were rescued from Côte d'Ivoire by Malian authorities. The report adds that relocating trafficked children is a significant challenge because the children are ashamed that they are not returning with large salaries.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (n.d.[b]). *Take action on cocoa: Background*. London: Author. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/campaign/cocoabackground.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Cocoa
   Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

   A 2002 survey on labor conditions in Côte d'Ivoire by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) found that more than 200,000 children were working in hazardous conditions on cocoa farms, including a smaller number that had been trafficked from neighboring countries. Small independent investigations conducted in 2002 and 2003 found ongoing abuse, including abusive forced labor of boys trafficked from Mali. These investigations also found that few farmers were aware of the trafficking issue and that it is illegal.

   The author states that it will be challenging to establish an independent verification system to ensure that products are free from forced labor, as is called for by the Harkin-Engel Cocoa Protocol (also described in other sources). Public concern regarding the conditions on cocoa farms has led to international and national action, but advocacy is still needed to ensure that significant improvements are made.

4. Anti-Slavery International. (2001). *Trafficking of children in West Africa—focus on Mali and Côte d'Ivoire*. London: Author. Retrieved November 17, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/other/trafficking-children-wafrica.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Agriculture, Coffee, Construction, Cotton, Mining, Unspecified, Yams
   Child Trafficking: Coffee, Construction, Cotton, Mining, Unspecified, Yams

   This report states that most Malian children—the majority of whom are boys from the areas of Ségou, Sikasso, and Mopti—are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire through intermediaries who sell the children to plantation owners. Some children are also trafficked through family networks to work on plantations, in mines (the report does not mention specific commodities), in construction, and in other types of manual labor, where they work as slaves. The report states that trafficking networks were established in the early 1990s for cotton plantation work. Living and working conditions are basic and lack safety standards; children may be exposed to chemicals used in farming and suffer from skin diseases, heat stroke, increased heart rate, malnutrition, and physical abuse. The report also describes the plight of one child who returned to Mali after being trafficked to a coffee and yam plantation in Côte d'Ivoire, where he was forced to undertake strenuous manual labor for long hours, was threatened with physical force and food deprivation, and witnessed the death of two coworkers who were tortured when they tried to escape.

Estimates of the number of children trafficked have not been accurately captured, though the Malian Consulate estimates that 600 children were trafficked between 1995 and 1998. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) found between 10,000 and 15,000 Malian boys on plantations in 1998, but not all were necessarily.

5. Anti-Slavery International. (2003). *Projet sous-régional de lutte contre le travail et le trafic des enfants domestiques* [Subregional project to combat against child labor and trafficking of child domestic workers]. London: Author. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Africa Sous Regional 2003.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

   This document gives an overview of the efforts of the subregional project against the employment and trafficking of child domestics in West Africa, coordinated by Anti-Slavery International in partnership with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) from the six countries that the project addresses (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Togo, and part of Gabon). Though Côte d'Ivoire did not participate in the project, it was identified as a destination country for child domestic workers trafficked from Benin, Mali, and Togo. The document describes cases in which Malian trafficking victims were repatriated with the support of the Malian government. Admitting that little is known about the numbers and living conditions of child domestic workers in the region, the overview describes in general terms the conditions that children may endure due to their vulnerability. They may be subjected to slavery-like conditions and, if they escape, may resort to prostitution and street work due to their illegal status and inability to return home. The document notes that the age of recruitment for child domestics in this region is particularly low, citing cases of children as young as four and five. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *The cocoa industry in West Africa, a history of exploitation*. London: Author. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/cocoa%20report%202004.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cocoa
   Child Slavery: Cocoa, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Maize, Rice
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Maize, Mining, Portering

   This report analyzes how cocoa is produced in Côte d'Ivoire, discussing the evolution of the trade, production processes, and industry structure; it also discusses the principles and practices of fair trade. The report states that slave labor and illegal child labor are still present on the country's cocoa farms. Child labor is widespread, and recent estimates suggest that two-thirds of farms have child workers in spite of the 1995 prohibition of employing children under the age of 14 (the prohibition applies to the formal business

sector and not family farms). The report describes child labor as a function of production cost; share- and small-croppers use children to keep costs down, particularly in the face of low prices. The report draws on research from IITA, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), and the International Labor Rights Forum (ILRF) to state that child labor is still widespread in the cocoa, coffee, and maize sectors. It also quotes from a report by the United Kingdom Biscuit, Cake, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance (which was not available at the time of this writing) that slave labor is used in agriculture, and that child slave labor is found in cotton, rice, and maize farming, and in urban domestic work.

While child labor is sometimes part of a family enterprise, child laborers face the risk of becoming slaves on the one-third of cocoa farms that use non-family laborers. Traditional forms of labor migration, also known as the "placement" or "apprenticeship," of children, are exploited and can lead to abusive working conditions. Children endure hard farm work and physical abuse and are unlikely to receive any education. At worst, conditions of slavery have been found in which children are beaten or whipped when they try to escape or are slow in their work, are deprived of nourishment for months, and are psychologically abused. The report states that most of the children who are "imported" for labor are working illegally under conditions that constitute "worst forms of child labor."

The report also describes the trafficking of children from neighboring countries to work on farms (e.g., cocoa, coffee, and maize), in mining, as porters, and as domestic labor. Traffickers meet the children in their villages or on their way to the border to seek work and then take them to the market to negotiate a price for them (without the child's understanding). The child workers then owe the farmers a large sum of money and are kept on farms where they are threatened with murder if they try to escape.

The report is critical of the 2002 IITA report (see entry in this bibliography), questioning its methodology and requesting that the full reports be published rather than the synthesis report, which is the only document currently available. It describes the development of the Harkin-Engel Protocol and the government's efforts in the early 2000s, including the Bouake Accords with Mali—which saw the return of more than 270 child trafficking victims to Mali within six months in 2000—and the agreement of a regional Plan of Action against Human Trafficking in December 2001. The report's primary recommendation is to inform farmers about the child labor issue and initiatives to eliminate it; it also seeks to take a more holistic approach to labor migration, trafficking, and exploitation across the region to reduce the number of individuals who are displaced from cocoa farms into other forms of abusive and exploitive work.

7. Anti-Slavery International. (2007, June 19). *Five convicted of child trafficking in legal first for Togo*. London: Author. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/Togotrafficfirst190607.htm

   Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This article notes that the trafficking of Togolese children as young as five occurs both internally and in the neighboring countries of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Niger, and Nigeria. The article mentions that Togolese children are trafficked for forced labor internally and to destination countries in the agricultural, domestic, trade, and fishing sectors, as well as for sexual exploitation.

8. Anti-Slavery International. (2007). *Slave trade or fair trade?* London: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/campaign/slavetradevfairtrade.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This advocacy brochure from Anti-Slavery International encourages people to contact cocoa and rug factories and ask whether they have products marked as fair trade. The brochure states that while most goods produced by slavery are sold domestically, cocoa and rugs produced using forced child labor enter the international market. It reports that Côte d'Ivoire is the largest exporter of cocoa worldwide. It also tells the story of Drissa, a boy from Mali who was sold into slavery on a cocoa plantation in Côte d'Ivoire.

9. Archer Daniels Midland, Armajaro, Barry Callebaut, Cadbury, Schweppes, Cargill, Kraft Foods, Mars Incorporated, & Nestlé. (2007). *Responsible, sustainable cocoa farming: Individual company efforts*. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/commitments/documents/Individual-Company_Report.pdf

Source: Other—Industry Association

Child Labor: Cocoa

This paper was submitted to the Payson Center for International Development at Tulane University for its project to oversee and report on public and private efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in West Africa's cocoa sector. It summarizes the efforts of each submitting company toward achieving the Harkin-Engel Protocol and eliminating the worst forms of child labor in cocoa farming in West Africa. While indirectly acknowledging the occurrence of child labor in cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire, the paper does not provide any further details on the subject. It is one of a series of three documents; the other two were submitted by the Association of the Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of the European Union et al. (2007a and 2007b), which appear in the bibliography below.

10. Association of the Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of the EU; Chocolate Manufacturers Association; Confectionery Manufacturers Association of Canada; European Cocoa Association; National Confectioners Association; & World Cocoa Foundation. (2007a). *Certification for cocoa farming: Submission to Tulane University.* Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/commitments/documents/Certification_Report.pdf

11. Source: Other—Industry Association

    Child Labor: Cocoa

    This report presents the industry's progress toward the certification of cocoa production as "slave-free" according to the Harkin-Engel Protocol for submission to the Tulane study, as mentioned above. It discusses the IITA report (2002) cofinanced by the industry, noting that no child slaves were found in research for the report. After explaining the challenges of a monitoring scheme, it discusses the industry's approach to certification, which combines community-level interventions in farming techniques and education with regular, statistically representative data collection to identify problem areas and improvements over time. An independent verification scheme of the data collected is also being developed that aims to certify 50 percent of the cocoa growing regions in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by July 2008. Côte d'Ivoire has undertaken a pilot survey of cocoa farming labor practices (see Côte d'Ivoire Government, 2005; and Côte d'Ivoire Cabinet, 2007, in this bibliography). Further, the industry has supported many remediation programs to eliminate the use of forced labor (see report below).

Association of the Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of the EU; Chocolate Manufacturers Association; Confectionery Manufacturers Association of Canada; European Cocoa Association; National Confectioners Association; & World Cocoa Foundation. (2007b). *Responsible, sustainable cocoa farming: Industry report*. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/commitments/documents/ Industry-Wide_Report.pdf

Source: Other—Industry Association

Child Labor: Cocoa

This report presents the industry's efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor in West Africa's cocoa growing sector for the Tulane study mentioned above. It acknowledges that, in the past, children working on cocoa farms may have been exposed to potentially unsafe labor practices. The report also states that the industry has enacted several effective programs and measures to dramatically improve the situation. These advancements include improved data and understanding through financing IITA's study in 2002 (see IITA, 2002 entry in this bibliography for further detail); progress toward the certification of labor standards; "Farmer Field Schools," which have helped 16,320 cocoa farming families grow cocoa more productively and profitably (these schools will reach 150,000 families by 2012); policy advocacy and grassroots mobilization by the industry

and civil society International Cocoa Initiative; improved education by Winrock, the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help, and local NGOs; community health programs with local NGOs; and rainforest conservation. These activities are coordinated largely through the new industry group, the World Cocoa Foundation. There is no specific discussion of the child labor situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

12. Bavier, J. (2005, July 4). Ivory Coast's child workers suffer despite US legislation. *Voice of America.* Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/3335.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cocoa

    This article describes one journalist's investigative visit to a cocoa farm that was using child labor and focuses on a boy who began working at the age of 10. It discusses an interview with a spokesperson of the Abidjan bureau of the International Labour Organization (ILO), who affirmed that cocoa plantation work constitutes a "worst form of child labor" because the work entails spraying pesticides, carrying heavy loads, dangerous work with machetes, and the risk of being bitten by venomous snakes and insects. The article notes that, despite the 2000 Harkin-Engel Protocol, the situation faced by child laborers in Côte d'Ivoire has not changed, and it suggests that the government has been slow to implement needed changes in the cocoa sector. A plantation owner and member of Côte d'Ivoire's parliament defends the government on the basis of different cultural attitudes toward child labor. The article also describes government efforts, with the support of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), to establish community education committees in the cocoa belt, noting that 70 committees were established in 2005.

13. Becker, E. (2003, May 29).U.S. agency to be cited in suit about trade and child labor. *The New York Times*. Retrieved February 18, 2008, from http://www.nytimes.com/2003/05/29/world/us-agency-to-be-cited-in-suit-about-trade-and-child-labor.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cocoa

    This article mentions a suit brought by ILRF against the U.S. Customs Service for failing to investigate accusations that cocoa plantations in the Ivory Coast used slave or indentured child labor. ILRF stated that large international food firms like Nestlé, Cargill, and Archer Daniels Midland Company purchased cocoa beans from the Ivory Coast.

14. Blewett, K., & Woods, B. (Producers). (2000). *Slavery: A global investigation* [Online video]. London: TrueVision Productions. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://freedocumentaries.org/film.php?id=192

    Source: Other—Video

Child Slavery: Cocoa, Cotton
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This investigative documentary on modern-day slavery includes a segment on the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire. Defining slavery as situations in which workers are not paid, are controlled by violence, and are unable to leave, it sheds light on the phenomenon of slavery in Côte d'Ivoire through interviews with young people (who are not all under the age of 18), plantation owners, and a Malian consular official.

In one case, a boy recruited from Mali who identifies himself as a slave claims to have not received any payment, despite being promised a salary. The filmmakers also meet 19 boys who have recently been rescued from a cocoa plantation by Malian consular officials who had been informed of the situation by a boy who escaped. The boys were never paid despite years of service, locked up at night, threatened with death should they escape, and beaten viciously for escape attempts, as evidenced by the welts and scars on the back of one boy. The filmmakers also meet the plantation owner, who denies direct responsibility for the beatings and claims not to prohibit the departure of older boys. The owner does, however, admit to prohibiting the departure of younger boys, whose escape would be a loss of investment, and to purchasing laborers from Mali. The filmmakers demonstrate the ease with which slaves are bought and sold by having a local man purchase two boys who had been kept in a shed at the local market for 20 British pounds each.

The filmmakers interview an NGO worker who states that 90 percent of plantations have slavery and that the oldest boys are 20 to 25 years of age. He claims that all of the boys are beaten and none are paid, and he blames the low price of cocoa for slavery and child labor. Dr. Bales discusses the World Bank's requirement that price guarantees be scrapped, and a stock trader discusses the large, speculation-fueled movements in the price of cocoa, with the filmmakers stating that these two factors have caused recent price drops.

The documentary also states that cotton slavery has been discovered in Côte d'Ivoire, but does not offer further details.

15. Blunt, E. (2001, June 14). Ivory Coast to fight child trafficking. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1389185.stm

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor

This article reports on the government's reaction to a documentary on the treatment of young Malian workers in Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa plantations (see Blewett and Woods [2000]). The government claims that, if slavery exists, the government has not been aware of it and that it occurs only on foreign-owned plantations. The government has warned its law enforcement officials to take trafficking seriously and has already claimed some success in intercepting children trafficked from Mali. The article also mentions that

young girls are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire from Mali to be child caretakers and kitchen maids.

16. Bøås, M., & Huser, A. (2006). *Child labour and cocoa production in West Africa: The case of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.* Oslo, Norway: Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/522/522.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cocoa

This report is based on in-country interviews and existing data, and it seeks to improve the empirical understanding of child labor in West Africa with a focus on social and family contexts. Its treatment of Côte d'Ivoire was limited by a lack of access to important rural areas because of ongoing instability and a dearth of data. The researchers used material from the 2003 rapid assessment in Ghana conducted by the African Centre for Human Development as part of ILO's West Africa Cocoa Agricultural Project for the Prevention and Elimination of Hazardous Child Labour (WACAP); the Ghana Statistical Service's 2003 Ghana Child Labour Survey; and studies conducted by *Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement and the University of Bouaké's Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie Rurale*. They also conducted interviews in Abidjan, Accra, and Bingerville and interviews and focus group discussions in Ghana's four cocoa-producing regions (Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Central Ghana, and Eastern Ghana).

The report finds that three different forms of child labor in cocoa production occur in Côte d'Ivoire: labor within the family, labor for another family with kinship ties, and salaried labor for a family with no kinship ties. Family labor is the most common type; 87 percent of the permanent labor force in Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa farming comes from the family, and the majority of children are believed to be younger than 14. There are more boys than girls (59 percent boys, 41 percent girls). Approximately 60 percent of the children are from Burkina Faso.

The key findings of the report are that child labor in cocoa production is a function of poverty and economic decline in both Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, which is the reason that child labor is widespread in Côte d'Ivoire and not in Ghana. Comparing Côte d'Ivoire to Ghana, the report shows that the extensive use of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire is the result of the economic recession of the 1990s, which preceded the civil conflict that exposed longstanding ethnic rifts that had previously been bridged through compromises made by the political leadership, which needs to be re-institutionalized. It also notes that, as a result of the conflict, many farmers have been driven from their lands and their cocoa has been harvested by others. The fate of the children working for these farmers is not known. The farmers who remain are insecure and rely more extensively on family labor than before.

The report states that the most hazardous forms of child labor in cocoa production are an outcome of poverty and economic decline. Young children are not well suited for the

physical nature of harvesting and slicing pods, and they lack the physical strength and skill required for the spraying of pesticides; nevertheless, farmers use children for these tasks when there is no other option. Civil conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, which leads to uncertainty and labor shortages for farmers, has increased the likelihood that children will be exposed to dangerous tasks. Cocoa production is most labor-intensive during the harvest; therefore, the demand for child labor is highest in September and October. The report recommends that educational calendars be reconsidered with this in mind.

17. Burkinabes and Ivorians bury hatchet. (2001, July 5). *BBC News*. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1423410.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Cocoa
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    This article announces the resolution of bilateral tension between Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire. It mentions that Côte d'Ivoire accused Burkina Faso and its other neighbors of smuggling children over its borders for slave labor on the cocoa plantations.

18. Busza, J., Castle, S., & Diarra, A. (2005). Trafficking and health. *British Medical Journal, 328*, 1369–1371.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Cocoa
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    This article discusses human trafficking from Mali and Cambodia. The authors estimate that 15,000 children have been trafficked to cocoa plantations in the Côte d'Ivoire Ivory Coast. A survey of 1,000 young workers revealed that only four could be labeled as being forced to work or being exploited for their labor. Most of the workers had emigrated voluntarily.

    The authors note that attempts to prevent human trafficking are increasing the problems of those who migrate voluntarily. Without minimizing the harm done to children who are genuine victims of human trafficking for forced labor or other forms of exploitation, the authors argue that government organizations and NGOs do not adequately distinguish between forced and voluntary migrants. The authors say that trafficking and other forms of exploitation will end only with sustainable development and a reduction of the demand for cheap labor in receiving countries.

19. Chanthavong, S. (2002). Chocolate and slavery: Child labor in Côte d'Ivoire. *Trade Environment Database (TED) Case Studies, 664*. Retrieved January 4, 2007, from http://www.american.edu/ted/chocolate-slave.htm

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This report states that slave traders are trafficking boys age 12 to 16 from their home countries, especially Mali, to sell them to cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire. It states that the working conditions on these farms are inhumane. The children are overworked, unpaid, undernourished (often deprived of food), and locked up at night to prevent escape. The report describes the situation of an 11-year-old child who lived under "bonded" labor, was subject to brutal beatings, was deprived of food, and was locked up in small quarters at night. Citing data from Save the Children Canada (no date specified; see Save the Children, 2003 entry in this bibliography for the most recent information available), the report states that there are 15,000 children working as slaves, the majority of whom are from Mali, and that children are trafficked for forced labor.

The report also identifies the main pull factors (the historical and continuing dependence of the economy and individuals on export agriculture) and push factors (poverty and a culture of tolerance of child labor) in trafficking.

20. Chatterjee, S., & Raghavan, S. (2001a, June 23). Slave labor taints sweetness of world's chocolate. *Kansas City Star*. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/kansascitystar062301.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This investigative article describes the trafficking of children from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire for work on cocoa plantations, conditions of slavery on some plantations, how Ivorian cocoa finds its way into American chocolate, and response by American chocolate manufacturers to the notion that their product is produced with slave labor. It draws on U.S. Department of State human rights reports (the 2006 version is included in this bibliography), an ILO (2001) document, and statements by chocolate industry groups and the Côte d'Ivoire government to note that forced child labor, child trafficking, child slavery, and slavery are acknowledged to exist on the country's cocoa farms.

The article notes that child traffickers exploit the traditional system of child apprenticeships, in which it is acceptable to send children to work for others. Another factor contributing to trafficking is the advanced prosperity of Côte d'Ivoire. Slave traders promise material goods and payment to children and parents, accompany them across the border (sometimes with the collusion of border guards), and sell them to farmers for US$13 to $35, sometimes in addition to a transport fee. Sometimes farmers agree to pay the children a salary (in one anecdote, a farmer paid $180 U.S. dollars per

year), but the report also describes cases in which children are not paid and are kept in captivity, suffering beatings and food deprivation. Traffickers deny receiving payment for the children or a portion of the children's earnings, contrary to information provided by the children. In one of the article's anecdotes, a farmer holding slaves is prosecuted; however, only 12 convicted slave traders are serving time in prison.

Cocoa produced by slaves inevitably finds its way into the supply chain of the major chocolate manufacturers and into the chocolate on which Americans spend US$13 billion per year. In the article, Russell Stover Candies states that it prohibits the use of child labor in its contracts with suppliers and has been assured that slavery is not used in their supply. Godiva's cocoa supplier, Barry Callebaut, makes the same assurances, but concedes that it cannot guarantee what it does not control. An industry association condemns the use of child labor and states that it is funding a survey of child labor practices. Cocoa buyers in the country alternatively deny that the problem exists and blame the falling international prices in cocoa for why the farmers cannot pay child laborers. The Ivorian government says that slavery is a clandestine and rare occurrence.

21. Chatterjee, S., & Raghavan, S. (2001b, June 25). Nearly hidden, slavery on Ivory Coast cocoa farms is easy to miss. *Knight Ridder News Service*. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/knightRidder062501d.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cocoa
    Child Slavery: Cocoa
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    This investigative article further discusses the child slavery issue mentioned by Chatterjee and Raghavan (2001a) above, saying that it occurs mostly on small farms in remote parts of the country. It states that it is exceedingly difficult to distinguish slave labor from normal child labor during spot checks.

    The article also describes the Ivorian government's response to Chatterjee and Raghavan's article (2001a), noting that, while the government concedes that slavery exists, it claims that slavery is rare and largely confined to foreign-owned farms. Ivorian producers and suppliers blame the low price of cocoa for worker exploitation, and some representatives deny slavery altogether. Though Western chocolate industry executives acknowledge the problem and promise to do something about it, they also say that their hands are tied because of the complexities and competing interests of the supply chain.

22. Chevigny, B. (2007, 14 June). *Child trafficking in Côte d'Ivoire: Efforts under way to reverse a tragic trend*. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/cotedivoire_39995.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Cocoa, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Unspecified

This article, based primarily on an interview with UNICEF's representative in Côte d'Ivoire, Youssouf Oomar, discusses child trafficking from rural to urban areas within Côte d'Ivoire for unspecified labor and from neighboring countries (including Burkina Faso, Mali, and Togo) to Côte d'Ivoire for labor in cocoa farming. The article also states that Côte d'Ivoire is a sending and receiving country for cross-border child trafficking; it does not specifically indicate the purposes for which such children are trafficked, although reportedly in West Africa girls are employed as domestic servants and boys as agricultural laborers.

UNICEF is working to combat child trafficking in Côte d'Ivoire through agreements with the Ivorian government and rebel groups. It is concentrating on strengthening laws and law enforcement; aiding victims; developing partnerships with the government and civil society, among others; and organizing a meeting of all countries in the region.

23. Child Labor Coalition. (n.d.). *Press release: Child Labor Coalition's statement on industry's progress on the worst forms of child labor in cocoa growing*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.stopchildlabor.org/pressroom/cocoa_statement.html

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cocoa

This statement notes some success in the implementation of programs combating child labor in the cocoa sector in some parts of Côte d'Ivoire, but expresses disappointment in the lack of progress in the design and implementation of a certification program for cocoa produced in the region, per the Harkin-Engel Protocol (see Chocolate Manufacturers Association, 2001 entry in this bibliography) The Child Labor Coalition also recommends the creation of an independent oversight entity to monitor the further implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol.

24. Child labour rife in cocoa sector. (2002, August 1). *BBC World Business Report*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/2166032.stm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This news article restates the findings of IITA (2002), which reported that 254,000 children were working in hazardous conditions in Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector. The greatest hazards to children are when they use pesticides without protective clothing and use machetes to clear land. Another main concern is that children are deprived of an education. The article quotes an IITA official who stated that the number of children working in hazardous conditions is not as high as previously thought. A quotation from an NGO stated that, whereas working with the family can be a socializing activity, the problem in child labor is connected to trafficking. Children who are trafficked from other

countries to Côte d'Ivoire to work in poor conditions and with no educational opportunities are the most vulnerable to harsh working conditions and exploitation.

25. Chocolate companies blamed for child labour. (2001, May 4). *BBC World News*. Retrieved January 4, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1311892.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cocoa
    Child Slavery: Cocoa

    This article reports that the government has blamed multinational chocolate companies for the use of child slave labor in cocoa production because of the low prices that they pay cocoa farmers. It asserts that companies must pay considerably more if cocoa is to become free of child labor. Chocolate industry representatives defend the companies by saying it is not possible for them to monitor all supplier farms, given the complexity of the supply chain.

26. Chocolate industry under fire on child labor: Candy makers 'puzzled' by lawmakers' assertions of slave labor. (2005, February 14). *Associated Press*. Retrieved January 4, 2007, from http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/6969960/

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

    This news article reports on a statement by U.S. Congressman Eliot Engel on the use of child labor in the cocoa sector in the aftermath of the Harkin-Engel Protocol. Engel stated that human rights activists estimate that as many as 90 percent of cocoa farms in Côte d'Ivoire still use forced child labor. He also reported that he expected the chocolate industry to miss the July 1, 2005, deadline for certification under the protocol, which he called a "show of bad faith." In response to the charges, an industry representative claimed that the industry has complied with every deadline in the protocol and was fully committed to the July 1 deadline. Engel also said that he and Senator Tom Harkin were considering legislation that would require labeling on chocolate products that guarantee they were not made with child labor.

27. Chocolate Manufacturers Association. (n.d.). *Protocol for the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products in a manner that complies with ILO Convention 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor*. Vienna, VA: Author. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://www.cacao.ci/commun/documents/HarkinEngelProtocol.pdf

    Source: Other—Industry Association

    Child Labor: Cocoa

This protocol, prompted by proposed legislation by U.S. Congressman Engel and Senator Harkin (from whom its title, the Harkin-Engel Protocol, is derived), was voluntarily adopted by the chocolate manufacturing industry in the United States, which committed to eliminating the worst forms of child labor and forced adult labor from cocoa growing in West Africa in conformity with ILO Convention 182. Signed by major industry representatives and witnessed by U.S. congressmen and senators, ILO, the Embassy of Côte d'Ivoire, unions, NGOs, and consumer protection organizations, the protocol acknowledges forced labor in cocoa production and commits the industry to investigating and developing clear strategies to end the problem. It also requires the establishment of a joint foundation and the development of a certification scheme for cocoa.

28. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004*). Child soldiers report 2004: Côte d'Ivoire*. London: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=771

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This annual report gives an overview of efforts to eliminate the use of child soldiers and sexual slavery on a country-by-country basis based on United Nations (UN), NGO, and media reports, and affirms that all armed groups in Côte d'Ivoire's civil conflict recruit children. It states that there were no reports of forcible child recruitment. It also reports that the UN Secretary-General has accused all sides of holding young girls in sexual slavery. It reports on one case in which women and young girls were held in sexual slavery and forced domestic labor by one of the armed rebel groups, most likely the *Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien pour le Grand Ouest* (MPIGO). The report mentions that the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child states that child labor and trafficking were ongoing in the country in July 2001. The 2000 Constitution prohibits forced labor and provides guarantees for the protection of children. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

29. Cocoa by the numbers. (2007, March 24). *The Vancouver Sun*. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This news article cites Save the Children Canada and ILO as its sources. It states that approximately 600,000 children work on Côte d'Ivoire cocoa farms, of which 200,000 work in the worst forms of labor. Child labor can include working with pesticides and machetes and carrying excessively heavy loads. The article also states that approximately 12,000 children are suspected to be trafficked from countries such as Mali and Burkina Faso.

Cocoa farm slavery 'exaggerated.' (2000, September 29). *BBC News*. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/948876.stm

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article reports on the reaction of the Ivorian government and the chocolate industry to the accusations made in the BBC documentary, *Slavery: A Global Investigation* (see Blewett and Woods, 2000 in this bibliography), which states that child slavery is widespread in the cocoa plantations of Côte d'Ivoire. The Ivorian government rejects the claim that 90 percent of farms use slave labor, a percentage that indicates that nearly all the 700,000 farmers employs slaves. Though the industry claims that the documentary exaggerates and does not show representative Ivorian farmers, it promises to seriously consider the allegations. The article further reports on the Ivorian government's acknowledgement of the problem and its agreement with the Malian government to combat child trafficking, aiming to return an estimated 15,000 Malians working without payment on Ivorian cocoa plantations.

30. Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere. (n.d.). *Caution—children at work: Galvanizing communities to end child labor*. Atlanta, Georgia: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.care.org/newsroom/articles/2007/08/20070823_children.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This report aims to provide a new approach to eliminating hazardous and exploitive child labor based on the field experience of the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere. The report discusses child labor in cocoa plantations in West Africa. However, the discussion of Côte d'Ivoire is limited to the profile of a child trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire from Togo for domestic labor, with her family's permission. Motivated by poverty, she worked under harsh conditions—deprived of food and basic necessities—and worked relentlessly from age 3 to 11. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

31. Côte d'Ivoire: Child labourers repatriated home. (2002, May 15). *Africa News*. Retrieved February 15, 2008, from LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee, Construction, Domestic Labor, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Coffee, Construction, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

This article reports on the repatriation of 15 children between the ages of 11 and 18 from Côte d'Ivoire to Benin. The children had been trafficked by two Beninese nationals to provide labor on coffee and cocoa farms and to work as street vendors, domestic hands, and helpers on construction sites. They had been promised 1.14 million *Francs Communauté Financière Africaine* (FCFA) (about US$1,600) in return for four years of work, but were paid only 50,000 FCFA (US$70), prompting them to run away. The children were intercepted by Ivorian police who informed the Beninese embassy in Côte d'Ivoire.

The article mentions that UNICEF estimates that 200,000 children are trafficked in West and Central Africa every year. It also states that the government of Côte d'Ivoire has signed a cooperation agreement to combat trafficking with Mali in 2000, and the governments of West and Central Africa planned to ratify a regional convention against child trafficking in 2004.

32. Côte d'Ivoire: Ending the worst forms of child labour on cocoa farms. (2005, June 28). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 15, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1709&file=view_document.sql

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa

This article reports on the Ivorian government's efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector, including the establishment of 73 cocoa fields monitoring committees at the village level to stop farmers from using dangerous and harmful child labor. The committees will also rehabilitate children who are below the legal working age of 14 and being illegally exploited by transferring them into the care of welfare officers, schools, and NGOs, and promoting school attendance and vocational training opportunities. Oumé was chosen as the first site for these committees because it is located in a key cocoa growing region and has many different ethnic groups living closely together. The article also mentions press reports from 2001 on child slavery, the documentary of Blewett and Woods (2000), Finkel's article (2001), and IITA (2002), emphasizing that the latter did not find child slavery in Côte d'Ivoire. Finally, the article notes that in 2001 ILO acknowledged that some children had been brought to Côte d'Ivoire to work for little or no pay, but stated later that year that it had found no credible evidence of an extensive child trafficking network.

33. Côte d'Ivoire: Former child soldiers still at risk. (2008, February 13). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=76729

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Errands, Soldiering

While militias in Côte d'Ivoire have ceased to recruit child soldiers, according to this article many children remain associated with armed groups, and those who are no longer associated struggle to return to civilian life. Children affiliated with armed groups served

as soldiers, domestic laborers, and errand runners. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

34. Côte d'Ivoire Government. (2005a). *CLMS snapshot on the current situation on the grounds—Mid-June 2005*. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire: Author. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.cocoa.ci/commun/documents/SNAPSHOTSITUATIONONTHE GROUNDSSV.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Côte d'Ivoire Ministry of Family, Women, and Social Affairs

    Child Labor: Cocoa

    This interim report presents the findings of the Child Labor Monitoring System's first surveys, which were based on questionnaires received from 150 cocoa producers employing 383 children temporarily or permanently in Bokéda and Tonla (subdistricts of Diégonefla) and Kouaméfla and Guépahouo (subdistricts of Oumé). It found that 75 percent of working children were older than 11, with the highest rate of labor at age 14 (13.54 percent). Only 7 percent of the children had no family link with their employers, which could make them possible victims of child labor. Regarding hazardous labor, 36 percent of children carried heavy loads for long distances on a regular basis, and less than 1 percent were engaged in spraying pesticides. The reasons given for child labor were related to the family economy and keeping children occupied. A marginal number of responses included motivations such as the desirability of children as laborers and the absence of alternatives.

35. Côte d'Ivoire Government. (2005b). *Official statement of Côte d'Ivoire government on the World Day to Combat Child Labor*. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire: Author. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.cacao.ci/commun/documents/DeclarationCIGovernment WorldDayToCombatChildLabor.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Côte d'Ivoire Government

    Child Labor: Cocoa, Soldiering, Unspecified

    This government statement issued on the World Day to Combat Child Labor outlines the government's commitment to the elimination of child labor. It acknowledges the existence of child labor, particularly on cocoa plantations (though it draws on IITA, 2002 to affirm that there are no child slaves), and the use of child soldiers by rebel groups, stating that these children are between the ages of 11 and 16 and use dangerous weapons, which is categorized by ILO as a worst form of child labor. This report also states that 211 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 and 141 million youths are working.

    The Ivorian government's efforts to eliminate child labor include the creation of a National Committee to combat child labor in 2004; establishing a list of worst forms of child labor for children under the age of 15 in the agriculture, mining, trade, transportation, handicrafts, and other sectors; and the development of a national plan of action to combat child labor. The government also states that it aims to eliminate the use

of child labor in the cocoa farming sector. It is undertaking a pilot project to institute an efficient system of child labor monitoring that will identify children in the worst forms of child labor and direct them to education or vocational training. A similar initiative is being undertaken by ILO in other districts. The government also confirms that it has signed a range of international agreements against child labor, including ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

36. Côte d'Ivoire Government, Unité Centrale de Coordination. (2005). *Projet pilote systeme de suivi du travail des enfants dans la cacao culture en Côte d'Ivoire. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire*: Author. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.cocoa.ci/commun/documents/Rapport_billan_sste.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Unité Centrale de Coordination

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

This report is an exploratory study that draws lessons from a pilot project on child labor monitoring in cocoa farming in Côte d'Ivoire. The pilot project, which was initiated following the May 2004 International Conference on Cocoa Certification, was based on a sample of six geographically dispersed villages from the province of Oumé, which contains approximately 20 percent of the province's agricultural population under 15 years of age. Interviews were conducted with 1,103 children, 60 percent of whom were female and 68 percent of whom were between 8 and 15 years of age. Twenty-one percent of the children were involved in dangerous tasks, such as carrying heavy loads, while 40 percent were not enrolled in school. Less than 4 percent of the children were not under the care of a parent or close relative, which may raise questions about the degree to which the results of the pilot study can be considered generally representative. Girls were more likely than boys to be assigned dangerous tasks. Children who had never been to school were more likely to be assigned the most dangerous tasks.

The study is motivated by two major concerns: the overall development of the child and his or her integration into the African social fabric and the threat of banning Côte d'Ivoire's cacao from the U.S. market. The report first presents the government's response to child labor, including the legal and institutional frameworks in place as well as preventive and penal actions. The report then discusses the components and the implementation process of the pilot project's four pyramidal levels. The first level is the implementation of social programs and capacity building; the second level is the implementation of child labor control; the third level involves independent verification; and the last level is to certify the program. The primary finding of the report is that child labor monitoring can be conducted well by the community. The membership of local authorities and communities taking over the process made the implementation easier. The report also notes that child labor is limited in cacao farming. It mentions that child labor is a worldwide phenomenon and that Côte d'Ivoire is not an exception. It also states that the country should demonstrate a firm will to take action and communicate in a transparent manner.

37. Côte d'Ivoire Prime Minister's Cabinet, Steering Committee for the Child Labour Monitoring System within the Framework of Certification of the Cocoa Production Process. (2007a). *Initial diagnostic survey in Agnibilekrou, Tiassale and Soubre: Final report*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.cacao.ci/commun/documents/CdI_pilot_survey_report.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Prime Minister's Cabinet, Steering Committee for the Child Labour Monitoring System

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cocoa, Domestic Labor

    The first step in the Harkin-Engel Protocol is a diagnostic survey of the cocoa sector. This report presents the results of the pilot of this survey, which was conducted in three districts: Agnibilékrou (east), Soubré (southwest) and Tiassalé (south). This survey differs from the one used by the Child Labor Monitoring System Snapshot and Rapport Bilan in that it uses sampling methodology over a wider area instead of a direct survey method in a limited number of subdistricts. The pilot survey included visits to 120 households in 6 villages between April 25 and July 30, 2007, interviewing 120 heads of household, 184 children (age 5 to 17), and 76 adults. The report states that the limited geographical scope of this survey prevents the extrapolation of these results to the cocoa sector as a whole.

    Ninety-seven percent of the surveyed children in these districts are related directly or indirectly to the head of household (71 percent are the children of the head of household). Fifty-four percent of children are currently in school. Eighty-seven percent are involved in at least one hazardous activity, most commonly carrying heavy loads (84 percent), burning brush (18 percent), applying chemical fertilizer (14 percent), and spraying pesticides (5 percent). With the exception of carrying of heavy loads, these are not tasks that the children perform regularly. Schooling does not necessarily prevent children from involvement in hazardous work; nearly half (47 percent) of the children involved in hazardous activities are currently in school, and a low proportion of children attending school (7 percent) avoid hazardous work. Furthermore, children in hazardous work typically have a family tie to the head of the household (85 percent).

    Children complain most commonly of body pain (73 percent *at some point*, 66 percent *sometimes*, and 11 percent *regularly*), severe headache (58 percent at some point, 61 percent *sometimes*, and 4 percent *regularly*), and irritations (41 percent for the eye and, for skin, 44 percent *at some point*, 46 percent *sometimes*, and 6 percent *regularly*), ailments that are consistent with the children's involvement in carrying heavy loads and, to a lesser extent, spreading chemicals (e.g., fertilizers and pesticides). They do not generally receive medical care (64 percent).

    In addition to cocoa farming, the surveyed children perform household activities (95 percent engage in subsistence farming, 90 percent do domestic work, and 67 percent care for livestock). Older, female children living with their parents are frequently more involved in hazardous activities.

The report finds that child labor is generally based on a social reproduction model; it is traditional to bring the children to the fields, especially when they do not attend school, to teach them skills for the future. It also finds that, using mathematical modeling based on survey information, children do not contribute significantly to the productivity of the cocoa sector; in other words, their role in the success of the sector is not immense.

Côte d'Ivoire Prime Minister's Cabinet, Steering Committee for the Child Labour Monitoring System Within the Framework of Certification of the Cocoa Production Process. (2007b, 30 November). *Press release: Côte d'Ivoire issues Initial Pilot Survey Report on labor in the cocoa sector*. Retrieved May 8, 2008, from http://www.cacaoci/commun/documents/CdI_pilot_survey_press_release.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Prime Minister's Cabinet, Steering Committee for the Child Labour Monitoring System

Child Labor: Cocoa

This press release briefly summarizes the results of the pilot survey listed above (see entry for Côte d'Ivoire Prime Minister's Cabinet, directly above).

38. Côte d'Ivoire recruiting Liberian ex-child soldiers. (2007, March 31). *Afrol News*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.afrol.com/articles/16030

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Soldiering

This online news article announces the release of a Human Rights Watch report that found that former soldiers, including children, from the civil war in Liberia have been crossing into Côte d'Ivoire to fight with a pro-government militia based around Guiglo, a western town in the cocoa belt. Children are enticed by promises of financial compensation in the form of direct payment and looting opportunities. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

39. Côte d'Ivoire: Tend to cattle then go to class. (2007, December 4). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=75689

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle

This article, which is based primarily on conversations with several children and adults in the village of Fapaha in the North-Central Korhogo region of Côte d'Ivoire, reports on a program sponsored by UNICEF and run by Animation Rurale de Korhogo, a local NGO, to provide special classes for children who are unable to attend standard schools because they tend to their families' crops or livestock. The program is currently restricted to Korhogo, but UNICEF is seeking to expand it to other regions of the country. The article does not specify crops produced through the use of child labor in the agricultural sector.

40. Côte d'Ivoire to create children's emergency fund. (2002, April 27). *PANA*. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from Childtrafficking.com Digital Library.

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article reports on the declaration that Côte d'Ivoire plans to create an emergency fund to finance the repatriation and reintegration of victims of child trafficking. The fund was a major recommendation passed by an ILO workshop in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the adoption of a law prohibiting child trafficking, sensitization of children on their rights, and the revival of the National Committee Against Child Trafficking. The article specifies neither who attended the workshop, which made the declaration regarding a trafficking fund, nor the purpose for which children are trafficked. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

41. Delap, E. (2005). *Fighting back: Child and community-led strategies to avoid children's recruitment into armed forces and groups in West Africa*. London: Save the Children UK. Retrieved February 9, 2008, from http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2005.nsf/FilesByRWDocUNIDFileName/EVOD-6J2J7P-save-wafrica-10oct.pdf/$File/save-wafrica-10oct.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Soldiering

    This report is based on interviews and discussion with approximately 300 children (37 girls and 29 boys from Côte d'Ivoire) and 200 parents and guardians from six communities in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (two of the six communities were in Côte d'Ivoire). It examines existing strategies intended to prevent the recruitment of children into armed groups and finds that recruitment into armed groups in Côte d'Ivoire is both forced and voluntary, citing MPIGO as engaging in forced recruitment and recounting anecdotes of forced recruitment in the country. Anecdotes reveal that a teenage girl (age unknown) was forced to join a rebel group to cook and perform domestic labor tasks and that many boys were forced to fight. The children's motivations for joining the armed groups included a desire to protect their family members, a belief in the cause of the group, the lure of "magic potions" to make them invisible, beliefs about masculinity and fearlessness, hopes for fame, and hunger. The report also reveals that the government did not do enough to stop child recruitment and that it sometimes actively supported militia groups that recruited child solders.

    The report concludes with four community efforts to reduce recruitment: (a) ensuring that children remain with their families when possible and are properly cared for and protected, (b) addressing attitudes toward recruitment to remove the children's desires to join, (c) addressing the household poverty that pushes many children into armed forces or groups, and (d) providing children with alternatives through schooling or skills training. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

42. Dottridge, M. (2004). Kids as commodities? *Child trafficking and what to do about it*. Lausanne, Switzerland, & Osnabrück, Germany: Terre des Hommes. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from http://www.terredeshommes.org/pdf/commodities.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Unspecified

    This study, which reviews and makes recommendations on child trafficking initiatives aimed at NGOs, mentions the trafficking of adolescent boys from Mali and Burkina Faso into Côte d'Ivoire to work on farms. It states that teenagers migrating from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire are subjected to harassment and extortion by police, which prompts them to resort to traffickers. The study notes that one of the consequences of the Blewett and Woods (2000) film (please see the entry) was that much attention was focused on children involved in cocoa production and that other forms of exploitive child labor (which were not unspecified) in Côte d'Ivoire were neglected.

43. Eleven victims of child trafficking rescued. (2005, May 5). *GhanaHomePage*. Retrieved February 9, 2008, from http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/artikel.php?ID=80670

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports the stories of 11 rescued child trafficking victims at an NGO association conference in Ghana. Regarding Côte d'Ivoire, it mentions that at least one girl (age 15) was forced to marry an older Ivorian man. The article does not specify Côte d'Ivoire in the other anecdotes. It states that, according to an NGO worker, broken homes, irresponsible parenting, large family size, and forced early marriages are some of the contributing factors of child trafficking. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

44. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Mali implementing actions*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from ECPAT CSEC Online Database.

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document details efforts to rescue Malian children from forced labor and reintegrate them into society, but makes no mention of goods produced.

    In 2003 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recovered and repatriated nearly 300 Malian children who had been forced into labor in Côte d'Ivoire. Local NGOs

work to help such children reintegrate into society. Save the Children Canada has opened Horon So, a center for medical and psychological care for former child slaves. Samu Social Mali, another NGO, also provides support to children in Bamako.

Mali and Côte d'Ivoire have created a bilateral agreement to address human trafficking (for any purpose) between the two countries. In 2002 Mali hosted a conference of ministers from francophone African countries; the officials developed a list of 21 guiding principles to define exploitive activities relating to children. Mali has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

Mali has introduced a child pass for children traveling to Côte d'Ivoire. Through the Projet Protection Spéciale, Mali collects data on trafficking through border and domestic police officers. Mali has also begun working with bus drivers and transport trade unions as part of its prevention strategy.

45. Ending the worst forms of child labour on cocoa farms. (n.d.). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/ivorycoast_29_6.doc

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa

This news article reports on the establishment of 73 field committees in cocoa communities that will attempt to stop farmers from using children to do adult work. Established by the government, ILO, and GTZ, the committees will monitor dangerous child labor practices, particularly work that entails the use of machetes and pesticides by children, and will refer children under the age of 14 who are involved in the worst forms of child labor to welfare officers, schools, or NGOs. The committees will also try to educate the community about the risks of children participating in hazardous forms of child labor. The report mentions how the government of Côte d'Ivoire has been struggling to repair its image since the 2001 airing of a BBC documentary on child slavery in cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire (see Blewett and Woods, 2000 entry above). The government has continued to face difficulties in overcoming the stigma of child slavery despite findings of the 2002 IITA report (see entry above), which found no child slaves on cocoa plantations, and admissions from ILO that it had no proof of the practice. The report also mentions that a *New York Times* journalist was fired in 2001 for inventing fictitious stories about a child slave on an Ivorian cocoa plantation (see Finkel, 2001 entry below). Further research suggested that the journalist was a contributing author and could not be fired and that his stories contained inaccurate attributions rather than complete fabrications.

46. Finkel, M. (2001, November 18). Is Youssouf Malé a slave? *The New York Times Magazine*. Retrieved January 26, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9B07E7D91338F93BA25752C1A9679C8B63&sec=&spon=&pagewanted=8

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

The New York Times acknowledged that this article is about a composite character, rather than the Youssouf Malé it claims to depict, and that time sequences and certain other facts were falsified by the author. The author is a contributing author who was not given further assignments after the inaccuracies were uncovered.

The article tells the story of a young Malian man who was intercepted on his way to Côte d'Ivoire by a trafficker, who lied about the Malian man's age (saying that he was 19) and sold him to a cocoa farmer for 33,000 FCFA, or US$45, with the collusion of the police. Youssouf worked for two months to pay off his purchase price and earned a monthly salary of 7,500 Central African francs, or US$10, payable at the end of his year of labor. He decided not to stay a second year and returned home; on his way, he stayed with the Malian Association in Daloa and a Save the Children center in Sikasso, Mali, and was informed that he was being exploited; the article suggests that these NGOs were exaggerating the claims of slavery in Côte d'Ivoire, as Youssouf never encountered the kinds of experiences depicted in Blewett and Woods' documentary (2000).

The work that Youssouf claimed to have performed was physically very arduous—clearing weeds with a machete, digging holes, trimming trees, and hauling bags of cocoa beans—and he lived in a small mud hut like the families in the area lived, 11 workers per hut. He told stories about escapees being hung up on a tree, naked, whipped all over, and left to hang all night. He worked for weeks with a severe foot injury from his machete, and he was bitten by insects and a snake. He met laborers who were unpaid and treated worse and others who were paid and treated better.

47. Fitzgibbon, K. (2003). Modern-day slavery? The scope of trafficking in persons in Africa. *African Security Review 12*(1), 81–89. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://protection.unsudanig.org/data/child/Law/Fitzgibbon,%20ASR,%20Modern%20day%20slavery,%202003.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa, Soldiering

This document notes that 10,000–15,000 children work on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire. Additionally, the document notes that children are recruited as soldiers for the ongoing armed conflict in the country. The document does not include additional information on child labor in Côte d'Ivoire.

48. Foldvary, F. (2001). Chocolate worker slavery. *The Progress Report*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.progress.org/archive/fold201.htm

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa

This article discusses the use of child slave labor in the chocolate production chain. It states that Côte d'Ivoire uses child slave labor on its cocoa plantations, much of which is imported from neighboring countries. It also states that the government claims that only foreign-owned plantations use slaves and that chocolate manufacturers rely on suppliers to sell untainted beans; the manufacturers, in turn, claim that they cannot monitor all the small farms.

The article states that child slavery in Côte d'Ivoire was uncovered by reports of a ship in the ocean near West Africa that was reportedly loaded with child slaves (it was later determined that the ship was not destined for Côte d'Ivoire). A series of articles by *Knight Ridder* correspondents in the late 1990s further investigated Côte d'Ivoire and found farms using enslaved boys to harvest cocoa. The article in *The Progress Report* describes some of the efforts to address child slavery, including the Chocolate Manufacturers Association's plan to survey farms in the country and the U.S. Department of Labor's program (managed by ILO) to eliminate child labor in West Africa.

49. Fowler, J. (2004, April 23). UNICEF: Human trafficking in Africa fueled by war, economic hardship and lack of birth registration. *The Associated Press*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports on a UNICEF report that states that the trafficking of African women and children for prostitution or cheap labor is aggravated by war, poverty, and a failure to register births. Though half of Africa's 53 governments say that trafficking is a serious concern, there are no reliable figures to quantify the problem. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

50. Francavilla, F., & Lyon, S. (2002). *Children's work in Côte d'Ivoire: An overview*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work Project. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_cote_divoire.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cocoa, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Gold Mining, Rubber, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop, Sugarcane, Trade, Transportation, Unspecified
Child Slavery: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This paper provides an overview of children's work (defined as "any activity other than study or play, remunerated or unremunerated, carried out by a person under the age of 15"), based largely on a nationally representative 1995 living standards measurement survey of 1,000 households from five regions. According to this survey, almost one in five (19 percent) of children age 7 to 14 were engaged in work, which is approximately 467,000 working children overall. However, the authors of the overview assert that this

figure is likely too small because domestic labor was not included, idleness (children who neither work nor attend school) was over-reported, and it did not include children who do not live in households. The authors also drew on two other national household surveys, a 1988 living standards measurement survey, and a 2000 multiple indicator cluster survey. The latter suggests that 40 percent of children work (see Understanding Children's Work [n.d.] in this bibliography for the most up-to-date survey information available).

The report notes the existence of forced child labor in cotton, coffee, and cocoa plantations in Cote d'Ivoire, with many children trafficked from neighboring countries. Conditions faced by children in agriculture are frequently physically strenuous, working long hours, face mistreatment, and forced to work as slaves.

Drawing on the U.S. Department of State's *Human Rights Report* from 2000 (the 2006 version is included in this bibliography), the report states that many children working as domestics face slave-like conditions and are subject to sexual abuse, harassment, and other forms of maltreatment. Children working in informal gold mining also face harsh and hazardous circumstances. Children are reportedly working in "sweatshop" conditions in small workshops, and the number of children involved in prostitution may be rising.

The report indicates that few children combine work and school, that working children are healthier than children who are not working, and that more boys than girls work in every age group. Seventy-four percent of child workers were between the ages of 10 and 14, and 1 in 22 seven-year-olds, 1 in 8 eight-year-olds, and 1 in 6 nine-year-olds were reported as working only. Child work is predominantly rural—29 percent of rural children work compared with 5 percent of urban children. Work varies by ethnic group and is more prevalent among non-Ivorians.

Ivorian law provides basic legal protections for child laborers, and the Ivorian government has made a number of efforts in this area, including programs for street children, technical and vocational training for school dropouts, reform of the education and health care systems, and a 2000 agreement with Mali and a 2001 national emergency action plan to fight cross-border trafficking of children. However, the necessary human and institutional infrastructures remain weak and limited.

51. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Burkina Faso*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/burkina%20faso.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

This factsheet briefly states that children from Burkina Faso are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire to work on unspecified agricultural plantations. No further information regarding the agricultural sector is provided.

52. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Togo*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/TOGO.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Slavery: Religious Slaves
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture

    This factsheet discusses various forms of child labor in Togo. The factsheet also notes that Togolese boys are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire for work in the agricultural sector. No further information regarding the agricultural sector in Core d'Ivoire is provided.

53. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Worst forms of child labour data: Cote d'Ivoire*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/cote-ivoire.html

    Source: NGO

    Child Indentured Servitude: Agriculture, Unspecified
    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Services, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop, Vending
    Child Slavery: Agriculture
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

    This web page draws on existing information available through NGOs, international organizations, media reports, and the U.S. Department of State, much of which dates back to the 1990s. The web page states that in 1995, 20.46 percent of children between the ages of 10 and 14 (375,000 total) were economically active. It states that children work as domestics, in cocoa production, on plantations and family farms (the report does not clarify the difference between farms and plantations), in prostitution and sexual exploitation, in the informal sector, in restaurants, in small workshops, and as vendors, shoe shiners, errand boys, and car watchers and washers. Data from 1993–1994 indicate that 800 work in gold mines in Issia and 350 children work in diamond mining in Tortiya.

    Child domestic workers are subject to sexual abuse, harassment, and other forms of mistreatment by their employers. They are often brought from rural areas to urban centers. Over half of the domestic workers in a 1998 survey were under the age of 18. The report states that there are claims that child laborers are only employed on remote cocoa plantations and that Malian boys are held in indentured servitude on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire under abusive conditions. There have also been reports that children work in sweatshop-like conditions in small workshops and that some Beninese agricultural or domestic laborers are as young as six years old. In September 1998 the widespread practice of importing and indenturing Malian boys for fieldwork on Ivorian plantations under abusive conditions was exposed. UNICEF states that approximately 15,000 Malian children are trafficked and sold into indentured servitude on Ivorian plantations every year.

Regarding trafficking, the web page finds that children have been trafficked from Burkina Faso for indentured servitude (sector/industry not specified), domestic labor, work on plantations and farms, and sexual exploitation; from Mali for work on agricultural plantations, indentured servitude (sector/industry not specified), domestic labor, farming, and sexual exploitation; from Togo for domestic services, market trading, begging, prostitution, indentured servitude (sector/industry not specified), farming, and sexual exploitation; from Thailand for prostitution; from Benin for agricultural labor (product not specified), domestic services, indentured servitude (sector/industry not specified), farming, and sexual exploitation; and from Guinea and Ghana for indentured servitude (sector/industry not specified), domestic labor, farming, and sexual exploitation. The report adds that Ivorian women and children are also trafficked internally. No further detail is offered on the types of farming and plantation work that the children perform, nor their working conditions.

Since 1999 the government has prosecuted at least 22 traffickers and repatriated approximately 3,000 foreign trafficked children. Authorities have repatriated 11 girls (age 10 to 11) to Nigeria and intercepted 13 girls (age 4 to 10) from Benin at Côte d'Ivoire's border with Ghana. No further detail is offered on the types of labor in which the children were involved.

54. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Country report: Côte d'Ivoire*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/COTE%20D'IVORIE.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Errands, Fishing, Gold Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Small Trade, Soldiering, Street Restaurants, Street Vending, Sweatshop, Washing Cars, Watching Cars
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Soldiering, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Indentured Child Labor: Cocoa

This country profile on child labor compiles information from a range of sources, including governments, international organizations, and NGOs. It draws upon the UNICEF State of the World's Children 2005 report (the 2006 version is included in this bibliography) to state that 35 percent of the population between the ages of 5 and 14 were child laborers. It notes that, while forced labor is prohibited, there have been reports of children forcibly recruited for use in combat and abducted for sexual exploitation. It also includes a brief anecdote regarding children who are abused on coffee and cocoa plantations.

Drawing on the U.S. Department of State *Trafficking in Persons Report*, the profile states that Côte d'Ivoire is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for forced labor (unspecified sector) and sexual exploitation. Children from

neighboring countries are trafficked for agricultural and domestic labor exploitation. Ivorian girls are trafficked internally for domestic servitude, street vending, and prostitution, and are sometimes trafficked to Europe for forced commercial sexual exploitation.

The profile also draws upon the U.S. Department of State reports to state that approximately 109,000 child laborers worked on cocoa farms in hazardous conditions, a minority of whom were forced or indentured workers. It uses IITA (2002) statistics to report that approximately 70 percent of child laborers in the cocoa sector worked on the family farm or alongside their parents. The profile also lists the activities performed by most working children in the informal sector: family farming, family-operated artisan gold and diamond mining, fishing, small trading, domestic work, shoe shining, running errands, watching and washing cars, preparing and serving food in street restaurants, and working as vendors or in sweatshop conditions in small workshops.

55. Grootaert, C. (1998). *Child labor in Côte d'Ivoire: Incidence and determinants*. Washington, DC: The World Bank. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.worldbank.org/html/dec/Publications/Workpapers/WPS1900series/wps1905/wps1905.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This report by the World Bank investigates child labor (including children age 7 to 17) in Côte d'Ivoire in 1988, in the context of an economic recession, increased unemployment and poverty, and a rise in child labor. It seeks to explain the child labor decisionmaking process in the household based on econometric multivariate analysis.

The report found that two out of three urban children and more than four out of five rural children work. Of the urban children, only 7 percent work for an average of 46 hours per week; of the rural children, one-third work full-time for an average of 35 hours per week. The average age of full-time working children is 12.7. Full-time child workers are more frequently poor and rural, and were found to be working in subsistence farming and sometimes in cotton farming. They had a higher likelihood of illness and injury and were less likely to obtain medical attention. In 1985 working children worked an average of 1,001 hours per year, and adolescents worked 1,464 hours, which is more than the average hours worked by adult women. In 1988 the labor supply of children had increased by more than 50 percent to 1,598 hours (which excludes the household labor that children performed).

The report's other main finding was that the household's decision to supply child labor is tied to five factors: the age and gender of the child (girls and older children are more likely to work); the education and employment of parents (uneducated and unemployed parents are more likely to have working children); the availability of employment opportunities within the household; the level of poverty; and geographical location.

The report was based on the 1988 Côte d'Ivoire Living Standards Survey, which had a representative sample of 1,600 households.

56. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, F. C. (2004). *Orphanhood and child vulnerability: Côte d'Ivoire*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.ucwproject.org/pdf/publications/standard_cote_divoire_orphans_country reports_21sept2004.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This study investigates the impact of orphanhood on child labor and education rates in Côte d'Ivoire using data from a Multi Indicator Cluster Survey in 2000 (see entry for Understanding Children's Work [n.d.] for the most up-to-date survey information available). It finds that children who are orphans are more likely to work. The death of one parent increases the likelihood that a child will become a full-time laborer by five percentage points. Seven percent more foster children work full-time than non-orphans. The results for double orphans (i.e., missing both parents) are more ambiguous, with the effect on labor rates depending on gender and area of residence (urban or rural). Overall, the study states that 19.55 percent of children between the ages of 5 and 14 work exclusively (i.e., do not attend school) and that 16.02 percent work and study. Working children are defined as those between the ages of 5 and 14 who are economically active, including all children under the age of 14 who are involved in household chores for more than 28 hours per week and excluding children between the ages of 12 and 14 involved in light work (i.e., less than 14 hours per week).

    An estimated 13 percent of children (905,000) who are 14 years old or younger were orphans (i.e., either one or both parents deceased) in 2001. Approximately 10 percent of children age 5 to 14 are orphans. Moreover, the study notes that the problem is likely to continue to increase because of the HIV/AIDS crisis and recent political conflict in the country. The study does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

57. Hawksley, H. (2001a, April 12). Mali's children in chocolate slavery. *BBC News*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1272522.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Cocoa, Coffee

    This article reports on the slave trade to Côte d'Ivoire from Mali, where there are reports of missing children who have been kidnapped and sold as well as impoverished families willing to sell their children for cash. Children are sold at a current rate of US$30, and at least 15,000 children are believed to be working in Côte d'Ivoire on cocoa farms. Some of the children are younger than 11, and many are imprisoned on farms and beaten if they try to escape. The article also mentions that children are enslaved on coffee farms.

    The article reports on an NGO-operated transit center for escaped slaves, which has only seen one escapee. It quotes an NGO director who described the plight of child cocoa plantation laborers who carry six-kilogram cocoa sacks that cut into their shoulders. It

also mentions interviews with local people who explain that slaves do not get paid and are beaten when they ask for payment.

58. Hawksley, H. (2001b, May 4). Ivory Coast accuses chocolate companies. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1311982.stm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article reports on an announcement by the government to multinational chocolate companies, faulting them for maintaining low prices and keeping farmers in poverty so that they must use child and forced labor to remain in business. The government states that companies will be required to pay 10 times as much for cocoa to provide the country's cocoa farmers with a decent standard of living. The government also blames the chocolate companies for child trafficking because they encourage more farmers in developing countries to become cocoa farmers, which drives the price of cocoa down.

59. Hawksley, H. (2002, June 13). Meeting the 'chocolate slaves.' *BBC News*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/2042474.stm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee, Maize
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This news article reports on the journalist's visit to Côte d'Ivoire, where he encounters child laborers while driving through farming areas. He also visits a transit center for child laborers in Mali and hears the account of one boy in Mali who was nearly trafficked into Côte d'Ivoire (he was intercepted by the police). The journalist meets former and current child laborers who are as young as 6 or 7 and as old as 13; he also comes across a 15-year-old supervisor. The child laborers are shuttled between cocoa, coffee, and maize production, depending on the season. If they are paid, they receive 10 British pence per day. One child recounts that he was beaten for complaining and that his fellow workers' feet were cut with razors when they tried to escape; he shows welts on his back from carrying heavy sacks of cocoa. Because of the ease with which the journalist found the children, he estimates the number of child laborers is in the hundreds of thousands, possibly in the millions.

The article briefly describes industry efforts to address the problem, including the establishment of a trust foundation, the commissioning of surveys, and the signing of an international protocol, but it criticizes the slow progress.

60. Hawksley, H. (2007, April 2). Child cocoa workers still 'exploited.' *BBC News*. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/6517695.stm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This article reports from Côte d'Ivoire on the ongoing use of child labor on cocoa plantations, including the common use of machetes, and the failures of the chocolate industry to effect changes in the sector. It states that the industry missed the 2005 deadline under the Harkin-Engel Protocol to eradicate the use of forced child labor, and it quotes Congressman Engel as saying that he would be in favor of sanctions if the new 2008 deadline is not met. The article also says that the U.S. Congress is expected to draft legislation next year against the industry unless progress is made. The industry states that progress is being made through pilot projects. The article describes a school-building project highlighted as an example of progress by the government and notes that only 6 of the planned 40 schools have been constructed because local authorities have not received the funds that they were promised.

61. Human Rights Watch. (n.d.). *Recruitment of ex-child soldiers in Côte d'Ivoire.* New York: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2005/03/30/cotedi10402.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This document describes mostly Ivorian government forces recruiting former child soldiers, who are still young teenagers, into the Liberian conflict. It describes how the commanders in the Liberian conflict still hold authority over their former soldiers; in many cases the commanders act as the child soldier's relative in the disarmament process and bringing their "boys" to the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

62. Human Rights Watch. (2003a). *Child soldier use: Côte d'Ivoire*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2004/childsoldiers0104/7.htm#_Toc59872923

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This country profile reviews the current child soldier situation in Côte d'Ivoire. Both government armed forces and opposition forces continue to use child soldiers: 3,000 are enrolled in the regular army, Ivorians continue to be recruited, and young Liberians are recruited from refugee camps and transit centers and in Ghana and Liberia. Ivorian youth are also being recruited by Liberian rebel groups. The profile does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

63. Human Rights Watch. (2003b). *Trapped between two wars: Violence against civilians in Western Côte d'Ivoire* (Vol. 15, No. 14A). New York: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/cotedivoire0803/cotedivoire0803full.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report documents the human rights abuses perpetrated against civilians in Côte d'Ivoire by the Ivorian government, the three rebel factions in the Ivorian conflict, Liberian recruits, and the Ivorian civilian militias. It includes reports of interviews indicating that Liberian rebels are forcing "young men" to work in the Iti gold mine outside of Zouan-Hounien to carry personal goods, gold, and other resources across the border into Liberia, and to carry arms through the forest areas along the border. A portion of the cocoa and coffee harvest was also smuggled out of the country by rebel groups in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, though the details are unclear. The report estimates that 50,000 tons of cocoa were smuggled out on the backs of young men before trucks were eventually arranged in the town.

The report also states that children, particularly Liberian boys, were frequently used as fighters by the Liberian forces, Ivorian rebel forces, and the Ivorian government; some of the fighters may have been recruited from internally displaced camps in Liberia and refugee camps in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. Interviews indicate that in every Liberian MPIGO unit, which consists of five or six fighters, there is at least one child soldier often as young as 10 to 12 years old. The report mentions one case in which a group of young women and girls were held in sexual slavery by the Ivorian rebels for a week; it also states that Liberian fighters regularly engage in rape and sexual slavery.

The report finds that human rights abuses and violence against civilians in Côte d'Ivoire by all groups are rampant and need to be addressed in an inclusive reconciliation process. It makes recommendations to the international community (i.e., UN Security Council, France, United States, European Union, and others), the government, rebel groups, and regional organizations (the Economic Community of West African States) to determine a path forward in this process. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

64. Human Rights Watch. (2005a). *Côte d'Ivoire: Government recruits child soldiers in Liberia*. New York: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2008, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2005/10/27/cotedi11935.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This press release states that the Ivorian government is recruiting Liberian children, among others, in anticipation of renewed fighting with rebel forces. The press release draws its information from interviews with 19 Liberian ex-combatants, including three

children, age 13 to 17 (see Human Rights Watch, 2005b entry in this bibliography), all of whom were approached by Liberian and Ivorian recruiters to join a fighting "mission" on behalf of Côte d'Ivoire's government. They also worked to recruit additional fighters. Many interviewees described seeing dozens of Liberian children inside militia bases in Côte d'Ivoire.

All of the interviewed children had been enrolled in education or skills-training programs in Liberia, but had abandoned the programs to try to meet the economic needs of their families. The press release does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

65. Human Rights Watch. (2005b). *Testimonies of Liberians interviewed in October 2005 by Human Rights Watch*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2005/10/27/cotedi11936.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This document provides several quotations and excerpts from interviews with child soldiers and those recruiting child soldiers, describing the recruitment efforts of former Liberian child soldiers into the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. The testimonies show that young teenagers are being recruited and that their former commanders in the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL) often recruit them for lack of other opportunities. In at least two of the cases described, Ivorian government forces appear to be behind the recruitment. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

66. Human Rights Watch. (2005c). *Youth, poverty and blood: The lethal legacy of West Africa's regional warriors* (Vol. 17, No. 5A). New York: Author. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=1234

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

This report describes the development of a group of child soldier mercenaries in the wars of West Africa who have voluntarily participated in more than one war in the region since being forcibly recruited and placed into forced labor (unspecified sector) and other situations of hardship in the Liberian and Sierra Leone conflicts in the early 1990s. The report states that UN and NGO workers have confirmed that hundreds have been re-recruited from Liberia to fight in Côte d'Ivoire since November 2004. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

67. Ibriga, L. M., & Ouedraogo, F. (2001). *Étude relative au traffic d'enfants au Burkina Faso: Aspects juridiques et institutionnels* [Study on child trafficking in Burkina Faso: Legal and Institutional]. Retrieved March 21, 2008, from http://www.esclavagemoderne.org/img_doc/ibriga_2001_trafic_enfants_burkina.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

This report examines the legal and policy frameworks used by the government of Burkina Faso—along with regional, international, and other organizations—to combat child trafficking. It briefly reviews a case from March 2000 in which 22 children were intercepted en route to unspecified agricultural plantations in Côte d'Ivoire, where they had been hired with their parents' permission to work in return for an annual payment ranging between 75,000 and 85,000 FCFA, which was equal to approximately US$100 to $120. According to the Burkinabé Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity, 84 children were intercepted in similar raids between January 1999 and February 2001. After a further overview of the nature of the problem, the authors reviewed the various legislative and administrative efforts used to counter it, including legal codes, international agreements, and the investigative and enforcement roles of various government ministries.

68. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsbeninburkinafaso mali2004.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton
Forced Labor: Mining

This report notes that approximately 15,000 children, including many from Mali, have been trafficked into Côte d'Ivoire for forced labor in cocoa, coffee, and cotton farming. According to the report, children work for as many as 12 hours per day and may suffer physical abuse from employers.

69. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). Internationally recognized core labour standards in Sierra Leone: Report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of Sierra Leone. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clssierraleone2005.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report briefly notes that child soldiers are being re-recruited for conflicts in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. No further information is provided, and the report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

70. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. (2002). *Child labor in the cocoa sector of West Africa: A synthesis of findings in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana,*

and Nigeria. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fair trade/ cocoa/IITACocoaResearch.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This report synthesizes the findings of individual surveys on child labor in the cocoa sector conducted in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria, which aimed to document the number of children working in the cocoa sector and their area of origin, mode of recruitment, position in the household, school attendance, and working conditions. The full individual country reports have not been released.

The majority of child laborers in cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire have a familial relationship with the farmer (604,500 of the 625,100 working children, or 96.7 percent). The frequent use of family labor reflects a common response to the recent drop in cocoa prices and the crisis in cocoa incomes. Family farms are numerous and small, typically covering less than six hectares. Because of falling cocoa prices, farmers pay less for production inputs and reduce productivity overall. Falling incomes have also reduced school enrollment and produced a cycle of decreasing productivity and education amidst falling prices.

Only 5,120 children are permanent salaried workers outside of the family (versus 61,600 adults). These children are originally from areas outside of the cocoa-producing zone; the majority come from Burkina Faso (59 percent or 3,021), and the others come from other areas of Côte d'Ivoire. Fifty-nine percent (2,732) of the farmers using salaried child labor are Ivorian, and 41 percent (1,898) are immigrant farmers from neighboring countries (mainly Burkina Faso).

Farms using salaried child labor were generally larger and had higher than average yields. Community interviews indicated that trafficking children through intermediaries is less prevalent than in the past. An intermediary was used to recruit 41 percent of salaried child workers, and 94 percent of the child workers reported that they knew the intermediary before leaving with him; intermediaries did not pay the children's parents or misrepresent that they would be working on a cocoa farm. Salaried children are paid less than adult workers even though they have similar hours (averaging six hours and nine minutes per day for slightly less than six days per week), and they are provided with an average of three meals a day. Twenty-nine percent (1,485) of the child workers reported that they were not free to leave their farm, and 18 percent (922) indicated that they needed to seek permission to do so.

An additional 12,000 children were involved with cocoa-producing households but had no family tie to the household. Seventy-six percent of these children had migrated from other areas, and 89 percent of farmers employing these children were Ivorian.

Regarding working conditions on cocoa farms, the report states that the activity most hazardous to health and safety is the application of noxious pesticides—a task performed by 142,600 children in Côte d'Ivoire. Also dangerous is clearing underbrush with

machetes—a task performed by 71,100 children in Côte d'Ivoire—as well as transporting excessively heavy loads and using a machete to open cocoa pods.

The research methodology was to conduct separate surveys of producers and workers and of community leaders and representatives. The surveys covered all 20 cocoa-producing regions, using a sample of 1,500 farm households from 250 villages for the producer and worker survey and 15 villages for the community survey.

71. ILO, Ivorian govt sign agreements on child labour. (2003, August 25). *Panafrican News Agency Daily Newswire*. Retrieved October 20, 2007 from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article reports that ILO and the Ivorian government signed two agreements on the minimum working age and the worst forms of child labor. The content of the agreements was not clear, but the article quotes an ILO official who says that the agreements were aimed at "broadening" ILO's scope of interaction with the Ivorian government and would strengthen ILO in tackling the structural causes of the child's vulnerability to labor early in life. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

72. International Labour Organization. (2001a). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa: Synthesis report based on studies of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=776

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining

This report on trafficking in West Africa finds that Côte d'Ivoire is a destination country in the region and cites specific cases in which trafficked children from Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali are found in the country. The report is limited in its treatment of Côte d'Ivoire, as the study was based on information (which could not be located in the public domain) gathered from a small number of interviews with children (12 girls working as domestic servants, 10 children working in mines (unspecified commodities), and an unknown number working on plantations); no overall conclusions about trafficking in the country could be drawn. However, using evidence from other country reports, this synthesis report states that children are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire for domestic labor, mining (unspecified commodities), plantation work, and planned marriage. Children range in age from 7 to 15, and most of them never attend school. Child domestic servants are paid between 7,000 and 17,000 FCFA (US$9.80 to $23.80) monthly, in cash or in kind, which is highly exploitive. The majority of children working in mine sites come from Mali, and each child is sold for 75,000 FCFA (US$105)—25,000 FCFA to reimburse the transport costs and 50,000 FCFA for the child). Children

on plantations, of which 10,000 to 15,000 come from Mali, reported limited washing facilities and a high incidence of skin disease, confined sleeping accommodations, and very hot working conditions. Employers of these children have often emigrated from the supplier country themselves. Farmers buy each child for 50,000 FCFA (US$70)—half as reimbursement for transport costs and half for the child.

The report also finds that there are formal placement agencies in Abidjan that engage in trafficking for domestic labor and mining. It also acknowledges Mali and Côte d'Ivoire's agreement on trafficking, Mali's support and effectiveness at repatriating trafficked children, and Côte d'Ivoire's National Plan to Combat Child Labor.

73. International Labour Organization. (2001b). *Stopping forced labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 18, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_088490.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This report, the second Global Report undertaken by ILO to follow up on the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, examines the types of forced labor around the world and responses to them. This report proposes a new program of action on forced labor. In reference to Côte d'Ivoire, it states that there are reports of children being forced to work on plantations, affecting certain ethnic groups as well as Malians and Burkinabes. The report estimates that there are between 10,000 and 15,000 children from Mali working on plantations in the country (no further details on the types of plantations or crops produced were given). It also reports that girls (and, less often, boys) work in forced domestic labor in urban households, having been lured from rural areas, and that they cannot estimate the extent of the problem. Urban child labor is also linked to transborder trafficking. Finally, the law permits the transfer of prison labor to private enterprises, though the extent to which this occurs is unknown. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

74. International Labour Organization. (2003). *CEACR: Individual observation Convention No. 33, minimum age (non-industrial employment), 1932 Côte d'Ivoire (ratification: 1960)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) observes that children are frequently employed as domestic workers or housemaids, and expresses concern that the children may be abused. It

requests that authorities' attention be drawn to this sector. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

75. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *Combating child labour in cocoa growing*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://ilo.law.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipec/themes/cocoa/download/2005_02_cl_cocoa.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This document describes ILO's efforts to combat child labor in cocoa growing in West Africa. ILO has been involved in the implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol by advising the International Cocoa Initiative—a partnership between NGOs, labor unions, cocoa processors, and the major chocolate brands that emerged from the protocol—and advising and supervising the country-specific surveys of child labor in the cocoa industry in 2002 that led to IITA (2002). ILO plans to conduct its own surveys of child labor in cocoa and agriculture in general, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire, as the individual data from IITA were never released as planned and their validity was challenged.

ILO implemented WACAP with support from the U.S. Department of Labor from 2003 to 2006. Key achievements as of December 2004 were as follows: a range of awareness-raising and capacity-building activities, the transition of 3,000 child laborers from work into educational or training activities, the creation or reinforcement of national coordination mechanisms, the design of child labor monitoring systems in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, and further research on hazardous child labor in agriculture in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana. The document also mentions that Côte d'Ivoire has established a tripartite steering mechanism to combat child labor, is developing a National Plan on child labor, and has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

76. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *La traite des enfants aux fins d'exploitation de leur travail dans le secteur informel à Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire* [The trafficking of children for work in the informal sector in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5178

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Bleach Manufacturing, Carpentry, Domestic Labor, Electrician, Fruit Juice Manufacturing, Masonry, Metal Works, Plumbing, Pottering, Shoes, Shoe Shining, Soap, Services Industries, Trade
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document reports the findings of a study conducted under the auspices of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) and LUTRENA, a regional organization combating child trafficking in West and Central Africa, examining the role of child trafficking and child labor in the informal urban

economy of the Ivorian capital. The report notes that, although most Ivorian child labor occurs in the agricultural sector, the "informal sector" remains the primary employer of child laborers age 6 to 17 in the capital city of Abidjan. The results were collected from interviews with 265 employers who used child labor (taken from a sample of 791 business owners in Abidjan, 47.5 percent of whom reported utilizing child labor) and 450 child workers. The authors of the study recognize that the "informal sector" is a nebulous subject, but define it for their purposes as all economic activities that are not accounted for by a national government in calculating economic activity, including the following major categories: small-scale commercial activities (including both food stalls and non-consumable goods), small-scale industries (including fruit juice production, bleach, soap, shoes, and metal works), labor for public buildings and other infrastructure (including masonry, plumbing, and electrical work), and services both commercial (including apprenticeships on the minibus system, running telephone booths, hairdressing, sewing, handyman work, carpentry, electronics, shoe repair, pottering, and shoe shining) and domestic. The report details many demographic trends; the majority of child workers were female (60.9 percent), and Ivorians comprised the largest national cohort. Children from Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, and Togo were also represented. (Interestingly, the majority of children from Benin and Togo were boys, in contrast to other groups, which were mostly female). Nine out of 10 children were not in school. Nearly half (44.7 percent) of the Ivorian children working in Abidjan migrated from other regions of the country; displacement and forced migration caused by the Ivorian Civil War were identified as significant mitigating factors. The majority of foreign-born children came from Togo and Benin, the principal sources of children trafficked into Côte d'Ivoire. Eleven of the children (2.4 percent) reported being victims of trafficking. The report also notes that approximately 2,100 children (as of 2002) were estimated to be active in the cocoa sector and that Côte d'Ivoire has worked to combat child trafficking via legislative initiatives (such as Articles 370 and 371 of the Penal Code) and regional cooperative measures (such as an anti-trafficking accord signed with Mali in 2002).

77. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Côte d'Ivoire (ratification: 1960)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining

CEACR notes that some children in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly from Mali and Burkina Faso, are victims of trafficking and are forced to work in mines, on plantations (no detail offered on the type of work or product farmed), or as domestic servants. It also states that it is no longer legal for prisoners to be hired out without their consent. It also states that Côte d'Ivoire ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

78. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention of 1999—Mali (ratified 2000)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 14, 2006, from ILOLEX database.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    This document indicates that the trafficking of children from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire remains a problem despite previous notices to the government of Côte d'Ivoire that improvement was required. The government informed the Committee on the Rights of the Child that Malian children had been taken to Côte d'Ivoire to work in plantations or as domestic servants and that they were subjected to deplorable working conditions and were often unpaid.

79. International Labour Organization. (2006c). *Child labour in gold mining: The problem*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://64.233.167.104/search?q=cache:RXNL3DHpBWgJ:www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do%3Bjsessionid%3D0a038009ce9f52eda7591484dcf8606fe643013a21b%3Ftype%3Ddocument%26id%3D4146+Child+labour+in+gold+mining:+The+problem&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=ca

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Gold Mining
    Child Slavery: Gold Mining
    Child Trafficking: Gold Mining

    This short document describes the situation of children working in gold mines in countries where ILO-IPEC has established projects to combat child labor in this sector. In Côte d'Ivoire, ILO-IPEC finds cases of children working in slavery-like conditions at illegal mine sites. Girls haul mud, and children as young as five empty water from narrow gold pits. Girls face the additional burden of household chores after work and on days off.

    ILO-IPEC also finds that children were trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire from Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Mali and worked 10 hours per day with no days off, received little pay, and suffered from poor nutrition. Regarding health, more than half of the children were sick frequently and complained of muscle and joint pain and fatigue; many children used amphetamines on a daily basis.

80. International Labour Organization. (2006d). *L'exploitation des enfants dans le contexte de la crise militaire, sociale, et politique en Côte d'Ivoire: Situation particulière dans les zones d'accueil des déplacés et des réfugiés* [The exploitation of children in the context of the military, social, and political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire: The particular situation in the zones of refugees and displaced persons]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5173

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Cocoa, Electrician, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Masonry, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soap, Soldiering, Trade, Transportation

This document reports the findings of a study conducted under the auspices of ILO, ILO-IPEC, LUTRENA, and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that examined the role of child trafficking and child labor among populations displaced by the Ivorian Civil War. The authors of the report note that the children displaced by the crisis who are economically active are predominantly young boys (68.8 percent male, and 41.1 percent under the age of 15) with limited access to education and often from separated, single-mother families whose fathers were killed during the conflict (37.1 percent). Children displaced by the conflict are vulnerable to economic, sexual, and military exploitation, and, although the details of these areas vary, the authors hypothesize that all three emerge from the breakdown of societal normalcy and the mass movement of populations. (According to estimates, between 800,000 and 1,000,000 people were displaced by the civil war.) The authors identify numerous characteristics of these displaced children (including separation from their parents and other adult family members), education facilities (when the facilities have survived the conflict), and permanent dwellings. The report notes that in the extreme conditions caused by the crisis, work is often viewed by adults as a form of alternative education for the children, despite the dangerous conditions and long hours that the work often entails. The authors recommend various steps at the international, national, and regional levels to improve the lives of these displaced children, including the extension of humanitarian aid operations, recognition of the vulnerability of displaced children in the refugee zones by identifying and registering them, improving the educational access of these children, and reinforcing that child labor is an unacceptable economic option.

International Labour Organization. (2007a). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Côte d'Ivoire (ratification: 2003)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

CEACR observes the existence of child soldiers in the ranks of such rebel groups as the Mouvement pour la Justice et la Paix (MJP), *Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien du Grand Oues*t (MPIGO), *Mouvement Patriotique de Côte d'Ivoire* (MPCI), and the LIMA *force supplétive*, which operates alongside the *Forces Armées Nationales de Côte d'Ivoire* (FANCI), the national army of Côte d'Ivoire. Dialogue between UNICEF, FANCI, and the *Forces Armées des Forces Nouvelles* (FAFN) led to an agreement to halt the recruitment of child soldiers and for FAFN to release 273 child soldiers. CEACR also states that many children work in the informal economy. The document does not discuss labor in the production of goods.

81. International Labour Organization. (2007b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Côte d'Ivoire (ratification: 2003)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from ILOLEX database.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Cocoa, Gold Mining
    Child Trafficking: Gold Mining, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

    CEACR observes that children are the victims of internal and transborder trafficking for economic exploitation in the gold mines of Issia. It also notes that more than 5,000 children have been "removed" from cocoa plantations and that approximately 1,100 children have been "prevented" from working in cocoa plantations. It notes allegations of child trafficking for economic exploitation and the widespread practice of forcing migrant workers (including children), particularly from Mali and Burkina Faso, to work in plantations—particularly cocoa plantations—against their will.

    Regarding the legal framework, the committee observes that a government bill on the trafficking of children was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2001 but that it has not been put to vote in the National Assembly. Moreover, a National Plan of Action against Child Labour was adopted by the government in 2005. CEACR encourages the adoption of this bill in the near future and providing further information on child labor and activities to eliminate it.

    International Labour Organization. (2007c). *IPEC action against child labour—highlights 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/20070228_Implementationreport_en_Web.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This ILO-IPEC midterm implementation report highlights an expansion of activities in Africa. Côte d'Ivoire was a participant in ILO-IPEC in 2006 and will benefit from a national child labor survey being conducted by the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour on all types of child labor. Côte d'Ivoire is also involved in regional projects on cocoa and commercial agriculture in West and Central Africa and both phases of a child trafficking project. The United States donated a budget of US$250,000 for 2006–2007 and contributed nearly US$300,000 to set up child labor monitoring last year with technical support from ILO-IPEC.

82. International Labor Rights Fund. (n.d.[a]). *Class action complaint for injunctive relief and damages*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.laborrights.org/projects/childlab/FinalCocoa-Complaint_Jul05.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This document is a complaint filed by ILRF and its hired law firm on behalf of three plaintiffs representing former child slaves of Malian origin who were trafficked and forced to harvest and/or cultivate cocoa beans on farms in Côte d'Ivoire. The complaint was filed against Nestlé S.A., Nestlé U.S.A., Nestlé Ivory Coast, Archer Daniels Midland Co., Cargill Incorporated Company, Cargill Cocoa, and Cargill West Africa S.A. It accuses the companies of being vicariously liable for the forced labor, torture, and cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment that the plaintiffs suffered on cocoa plantations. The plaintiffs describe their situation as one of slavery and forced labor, working long hours without proper nutrition or pay, and being held in captivity, psychologically abused, and threatened with physical abuse or torture (e.g., drinking urine) for escape attempts. The plaintiffs were trafficked from Mali and were between the ages of 12 and 19 when they were slaves. Two of the three plaintiffs were physically abused when they did not perform to the satisfaction of their employer, and one was watched with a gun at all times.

The defendants were accused of violating the Alien Tort Statute, Torture Victim Protection Act, U.S. Constitution, and the state of California's Constitution, as well as breach of contract, negligence, unjust enrichment, and unfair business practices under California's Business and Professions Code.

83. International Labor Rights Fund. (n.d.[b]). *The World Bank and IMF policies in Côte d'Ivoire impact on child labor in the cocoa industry*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.laborrights.org/files/COCOAWBIMF.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

In this report ILRF blames the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the increased use of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire in the early 2000s. It describes the conditions that the government was required to meet in order to obtain an IMF loan in 1994, including the liberalization of the cocoa and coffee sectors, privatization of the marketing board that set minimum cocoa prices, and reduction of government expenditures, including on education. Exposed to the risks of the market, farmers suffered falling incomes and increasing poverty when prices dropped. The report states that the use of child labor has become a common practice on cocoa farms and sometimes involves abuse and exploitation as farmers try to reduce their input costs by seeking cheap child labor from families and traffickers. This issue has been exacerbated by the increasing cost of education.

84. International Labor Rights Fund. (2002). *Letter to Robert C. Bonner, Commissioner of Customs.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 9, 2008, from http://www.laborrights.org/projects/childlab/cocoapetition.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This letter to the U.S. Commissioner of Customs requests that the U.S. Customs Service stop the importation of cocoa from Côte d'Ivoire under Section 307 of the Trade Act because it is produced with "forced or indentured child labor." To build a case, the letter documents ILRF's findings of forced child labor based on an investigator's visit to dozens of plantations in the main cocoa-producing areas of the country. The investigator found that job brokers provide employers with children to work on cocoa farms for money on a seasonal basis, that the job brokers are not necessarily family members, and that the job brokers generally negotiate the agreements that bind the children to work on the farms with the farmer directly, without the child's input or agreement. The children, who are usually from Mali and Burkina Faso, are prohibited from leaving the farm until after the season. The letter also states that adults are trafficked and that there is ample evidence that many of the adult workers in this sector are forced or indentured laborers. These facts are acknowledged by the cocoa planters, and the government has also publicly acknowledged the problem of trafficking.

International Labor Rights Fund. (2005). *Child labor in agriculture: Focus on child labor on cocoa farms in West Africa and the chocolate industry's initiative to date*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.laborrights.org/files/ COCOA05Update.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton

This report on efforts to address child labor in the cocoa industry asserts that there has been minimal progress under the Harkin-Engel Protocol to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The industry has conducted only a small pilot monitoring program affecting 4 percent of the industry in Côte d'Ivoire, falling short of the industry's promise to monitor all labor in its supply chain by July 1, 2005. The report accuses the industry of being a reluctant participant in the Protocol and of seeking to shift responsibility to governments to monitor and certify rather than living up to its own commitments to make changes to the supply chain.

Stating that the Harkin-Engel Protocol was developed because other programs were not sufficiently addressing the problem, the report implies that the problem of child labor has not drastically altered since it was first uncovered to the public in 2001. Citing the findings of IITA (2002) and the U.S. Department of State's human rights reports, it restates that 15,000 child laborers between the ages of 9 and 12 had been sold into forced labor on coffee, cocoa, and cotton farms.

85. International Labor Rights Fund. (2006). *Report on cocoa and forced child labor.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 15, 2008, from http://www.laborrights.org/files/COCOA06Critique.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cocoa

This report is an update on the activities of the chocolate industry, government, and NGOs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and forced labor in the cocoa industry. Under the Harkin-Engel Protocol, the industry has created the International Cocoa Initiative, which is running six pilot programs in Côte d'Ivoire to educate and support community-based efforts to eliminate child labor. Another commitment under the Harkin-Engel Protocol is to create industry-wide standards of public certification; due to political instability in West Africa, the deadline for this goal has been changed to 2008 for certification to cover half of the cocoa-producing regions of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The industry has created an independent Verification Working Group to oversee the certification process, but the group admits that major details of the certification system have not been determined. Further, the industry has stated that it will follow ILO's monitoring system, though under the protocol ILO is not responsible for the system.

When the industry failed to meet its 2005 deadline for certification, the U.S. government named the Payson Center at Tulane University to be an independent oversight body over public and private efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sectors of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. ILO and the U.S. Department of Labor support WACAP, which is partly funded by the chocolate industry and aims to raise awareness about the worst forms of child labor, create social protection measures to eliminate it, increase knowledge of the problem, and set up a child labor monitoring system (which is intended to supplement, and not replace, an industry scheme under the Harkin-Engel Protocol). The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) also supports the Sustainable Tree Crop Program, which has made child labor sensitization training mainstream in its Farmer Field School curriculum. With financing from the industry and U.S. Department of Labor, Winrock International runs the Child Labor Alternatives Through Sustainable Systems in Education program to increase school attendance in cocoa-growing regions. Finally, the industry supports the Initiative for African Cocoa Communities, which supports education initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

The report is critical of the industry's commitment to eliminating the worst forms of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and notes several questions and issues that the industry has failed to address. In particular, the industry has not agreed to source cocoa from the communities participating in the child labor monitoring schemes; has not introduced transparency into its supply chain; works exclusively through government-supported efforts at monitoring, despite recognized government shortcomings; has not developed any internal compliance programs; may have not trained or monitored its own suppliers and middlemen; has not specified what it means by "certification"; has not developed environmental sustainability or social responsibility benchmarks; has not specified what resources it is willing to commit to a certification scheme; has not committed to

continuing business with farmers who change their practices or guaranteed them a fair price; has not committed to a remediation program for suppliers who are found to use the worst forms of child labor; and has not created an independent oversight body for its certification efforts.

86. International Organization for Migration. (2006, November 22). *Traditional practices being abused to exploit children in West Africa, warns IOM*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cache/offonce?entryId=12007

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Cotton, Domestic Labor

    This report discusses the threat of abusive labor practices in regards to children. It mentions Malian children in Mauritania who work under "exploitive conditions" as domestic laborers and Malian children who work on cotton fields and farms in Côte d'Ivoire in lieu of receiving an education. The report also notes that children in West Africa, including those from Mali, serve as beggars at the behest of their religious instructors.

87. Ivorian man arrested in Sikasso on suspicion of child trafficking. (2002, January 5). *Asia Africa Intelligence Wire.* Retrieved February 15, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=3392

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture

    This article reports on the arrest of an Ivorian man who attempted to traffic three children from the Sikasso area of Mali to Côte d'Ivoire (neither the purpose for which the children were being trafficked nor their conditions were described). It attributes to "sources close to NGOs" that approximately 8,000 Malian children are still working on Ivorian farms (no further details are provided regarding the types of farming or the crops produced). The article also recounts a discussion with an NGO worker about the mixed success of the Joint Ivorian-Malian Commission responsible for combating the illegal trafficking of Malian children to Ivorian farms. Though reception centers for trafficked youth have been set up, Malian officials now do not have access to Malian children in Côte d'Ivoire in need of repatriation. This has hampered the work of civil society on child trafficking and has led one NGO to appeal to the Malian and Ivorian governments to address the situation.

88. Khan, S., & Murray, U. (2007a). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper No. 3—sharing experiences.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6446

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This paper, the third in a series mentioned in ILO (2007b) above, synthesizes the experiences, outcomes, and lessons learned from implementing the WACAP, which covers five countries. Due to the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, the program was not able to implement an important component of child labor reduction strategies to the extent that it planned; this particular component assists families whose children were withdrawn from child labor with training, income generation, and credit-loan intervention schemes.

In Côte d'Ivoire, WACAP has enacted 24 action programs and other interventions in 12 administrative departments, reaching 144 communities and helping the government meet its obligations under the Harkin-Engel Protocol. It enabled more than 7,400 children to be withdrawn from child labor in cocoa farming (or prevented from starting such work) through education and training options. More than 600 parents and guardians were trained in various income-generation activities. The report lists as its most important achievements the delivery of technical advisory services to the government and other agencies to fight against child labor, and the creation of a transitional education and counseling system to prepare children for formal education. It also states that there has been considerable success in overcoming misunderstandings about the definition of hazardous child labor through the production of a video on child labor in cocoa production, creating and printing a list of hazardous forms of labor in agriculture for children, and writing and performing sketches and drama acts on child labor.

The report also restates some of the findings of IITA (2002), including that 200,000 children are engaged in hazardous activities in cocoa farming in these countries and an estimated 153,000 children were reportedly involved in the application of pesticides in West Africa.

Regarding government action, the report states that the government established a task force on child labor within the Prime Minister's office and a National Committee on Child Trafficking within a ministry. One pilot area, Oumé, was the host of a monitoring and pilot certification system. A child labor unit was also created in the Ministry of Labour with the assistance of WACAP. The government also signed a memorandum of understanding on child labor with ILO.

89. Khan, S., & Murray, U. (2007b). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper No. 4—child labour monitoring—a partnership of communities and government*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6447

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Slavery: Coco
Child Trafficking: Agriculture

This paper, the fourth in a series mentioned in ILO (2007b) above, reviews WACAP's child labor monitoring scheme, which was developed in response to 2001 press reports alleging child slavery in cocoa production in West Africa and child trafficking for commercial agriculture (the products and type of agriculture are not specified) in Côte d'Ivoire, and the resulting Harkin-Engel Protocol. Regarding Côte d'Ivoire in particular, the report states that child labor is exacerbated by a lack of educational opportunities for children, particularly for immigrants from Burkina Faso and Mali, who tend to be isolated in their own communities.

It also restates the findings of the IITA (2002) report., which describe the child monitoring system being established in Côte d'Ivoire that aims to identify and withdraw children engaged in hazardous work in cocoa plantations and other forms of agriculture. Progress has been hampered by civil conflict, and the initiative is in a preliminary stage. A pilot monitoring system and certification scheme recently concluded in one district under the leadership of the Prime Minister's office (see Côte d'Ivoire government, 2005b for the first report on this initiative). The government is now contemplating how to extend the monitoring system to cover 50 percent of cocoa production, per its obligations under the Harkin-Engel Protocol. However, the chocolate industry is not committed to this system and is exploring other options for gathering information on child labor in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

90. Kpodo, K. (2002, November 19). Poverty, poor education exacerbate child labor in West Africa's cocoa plantations. *Associated Press*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/448.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

Reporting from a meeting in Ghana aimed at promoting responsible farming in the region and hosted by USAID, the U.S. Department of Labor, and ILO, this article states that West African cocoa growers, including those in Côte d'Ivoire, have been accused of abusive child labor practices, including indentured servitude and the trafficking of minors. It says that, according to UNICEF, approximately 200,000 children are sold across West African borders each year to work on the region's cocoa and coffee plantations. The article draws on IITA (2002) to state that 5,120 full-time child workers have been documented on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire and that 29 percent of them have been prohibited from quitting. It also mentions that anecdotal evidence suggests that trafficking has waned. Delegates agreed that the underlying causes—poverty and poor education—are challenges and agreed on a multimillion-dollar fund to support programs to combat child labor.

91. Levine, J., Weisell, R., Chevassus, S., Martinez, C.D., & Burlingame, B. (2002). Looking at child labor. *Science, New Series, 296*(5570), 1025–1026.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    This article presents the findings of qualitative research on child labor in Côte d'Ivoire. The research covered 1,228 children between the ages of 6 and 14 and 3,352 adults living in three agricultural regions in Côte d'Ivoire. Over a six-month period, researchers observed each child for a full week, monitoring their labor activities. They found that children engaged in approximately half the amount of labor as adults—between two and three hours per day—and that two-thirds of the children attended school. Child labor is associated with decreased education: those who did not attend school had three times the workload of those who did attend school, but their leisure and sleep time were roughly equivalent. Girls worked 60 percent longer than boys and performed both domestic and agricultural tasks, whereas boys worked primarily in agriculture (the crops or goods are not specified). Children performed tasks that were as arduous as the tasks performed by adults and contributed 11 percent of the economic productivity of their communities. Poverty and low parental education were predictors of children joining the workforce. This finding is illustrated by the sharp increase in child labor hours (from 962 to 1,593 hours per year) during the economic recession, with the greatest increases occurring in the lowest-income families.

92. Liberia: Child soldiers are back on the frontline. (2003, June 9). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=44201

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This news article describes the re-recruitment of children in Liberia's renewed civil conflict and mentions former child soldiers being recruited on both sides of Côte d'Ivoire's conflict. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

93. Lopez, X. (2008, January 31). Sur la piste des enfants esclaves [On the trail of child slaves]. *Courrier International*. Retrieved May 11, 2008, from http://www.infosdelaplanete.org/3469/trafics-en-afrique-de-l-ouest-sur-la-piste-des-enfants-esclaves.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Brick Making, Cocoa
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    This article examines the trafficking of Beninese children to work on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire, focusing primarily on the journey from their native villages through three countries before arriving at the plantations in Côte d'Ivoire. The children's journey begins in the village of Dehounta, where the trafficker procures two children and an

adolescent from their parents for €50 Euros. The article then follows the traffickers, who transport the children by bus, along with 35 others, across Benin and into Togo, where they encounter numerous police patrols who must be bribed to allow them to pass, to Ghana, where they spend a night parked at a service station while the driver sleeps. Entering Côte d'Ivoire is complicated by the restrictions imposed by the Ivorian Civil War and the numerous "ill-humored, Kalashnikov-toting" soldiers that patrol the roads. The bus of trafficked children obtains travel papers that claim it is from a humanitarian aid convoy. The article notes that the 800 kilometers within Côte d'Ivoire is the most dangerous part of the journey because vast areas are under military control. The author notes that, because of the perils of the journey, the employers take much of the children's first-year salary as compensation for the expense of bringing them there, and that it is often not until the children's second year that they begin earning wages, which are made even more modest by the employers' deductions for food, rent, and other costs. It is not until the end of their third year of labor that they will have enough money to afford the trip home with the few thousand francs that they have gained. The article also tangentially mentions the use of child labor in brick making.

94. Manzo, K. (2005). Exploiting West Africa's children: Trafficking, slavery and uneven development. *Area, 37*(4), 393–401.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This paper largely focuses on the academic distinctions between trafficking and slavery, and discusses motivations for trafficking in the region of West Africa, including Côte d'Ivoire. It states that it is generally accepted that 200,000 children are trafficked in West Africa annually and that children are exploited for labor in Côte d'Ivoire. The paper does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

95. Martinot, P. (n.d.). Spotlight on Ignace Bla (Côte d'Ivoire-Dignité). *Union Voices.* Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index= 991224854

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Construction, Food Industry
Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Unspecified

This interview with an NGO worker affirms the ongoing practice of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire as well as the growing problem of trafficking for forced child labor from Benin, Burkina Faso, and Mali, which he states is more difficult to control and involves the connivance of the government. The NGO worker implies that trafficking leads to the sale of children on the black market for forced labor. He states that many sectors other than the cocoa industry exploit children, such as the construction and food industries. Many children also work in the informal economy, particularly in the agricultural and food production industries.

In describing the conditions in which children work on the plantations, the NGO worker says that the children walk long distances carrying heavy loads, work with sharp tools, and are paid virtually nothing or small annual sums. He states that children can be bought for between 120,000 and 220,000 FCFA (185–340 euros) for one to three years.

96. Melwani, L. (2001, August 8). Bitter Chocolate. *Indian Today*. Retrieved January 5, 2008, on from http://www.saja.org/chocolate.html

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article is primarily about the Chatterjee and Raghavan (2001) articles that raised national awareness about the issue of slavery and trafficking in the cocoa industry in the Ivory Coast. The article by Melwani also mentions anecdotes of child slavery, describing some of the living and working conditions of child slaves and restating the problems of child trafficking and slavery uncovered by Chatterjee and Raghavan in 2001. However, it also notes that the studies by Chatterjee and Raghavan found slavery on only four farms in Côte d'Ivoire, a country with 600,000 cocoa farms. It also describes the aftermath of the Knight Ridder series, in which the chocolate industry was forced to retreat from its former position of denying child slavery to attempting to deal with the problem.

97. Murphy, P. (2008, January 9). Ivory Coast set to meet cocoa child labour deadline. *Reuters*. Retrieved February 8, 2008, from http://africa.reuters.com/top/news/usn BAN923780.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa

This news article reports on a trip by U.S. Senator Harkin and Congressman Engel to Côte d'Ivoire, who declared that the country is on track to meet the July deadline for certifying that its cocoa beans are not produced using the worst forms of child labor. The article states that the certification scheme requires the cocoa industry and government to determine the extent of child labor in half of the country's cocoa growing zones; tackle the problem through awareness campaigns, building schools, and other means; and allow independent monitors to check progress.

The article cites IITA (2002) to state that 284,000 children were working in dangerous conditions on West African cocoa farms, mainly in Côte d'Ivoire. It also cites the Côte d'Ivoire Cabinet (2007) to state that almost all of the 184 children studied in a pilot survey were related to the farmer and performed difficult and dangerous tasks including carrying heavy loads, burning brush, and applying pesticides, and nearly half of the children did not attend school. Harkin and Engel did not say what they would do if the deadline was missed.

98. N'Guessan, C. M. N. (2005). *La traite des enfants aux fins d'exploitation de leur travail dans les mines d'or d'Issia Côte d'Ivoire* [The trafficking of children for work in the gold mines of Issia, Côte d'Ivoire]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5176

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Gold Mining
    Child Trafficking: Gold Mining

    This document reports the findings of a study conducted under the auspices of ILO-IPEC and LUTRENA, examining the lives of child miners in the Issia region of Côte d'Ivoire. The study is based on a sample of 150 interviewed children. Despite the perception of mining as a male-dominated task, girls outnumbered boys, 65.33 percent to 34.66 percent. The child miners' ages ranged from 5 to 17, with a median age of 11.5. Few of the children had attended school, and the majority of them were illiterate. Guineans were the most represented national group, followed by Malians, native Ivorian children, Burkianbés, and Ghanaians. The children in the study self-identified as either gold miners or agricultural laborers, and they reported that they received no salaries and very little remuneration. The article also details the strenuous processes involved in amateur gold mining, the numerous environmental hazards involved, and the miners' abuse of caffeine, amphetamines, and other stimulants to remain alert.

99. O'Leary, J. (2007, February 11). Death by chocolate. *The Sunday Business Post*. Retrieved November 23, 2007, from http://www.laborrights.org/stop-child-labor/cocoa-campaign/582

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    According to this article, Togolese children are trafficked to work on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire.

100. Onishi, N. (2001, July 29). The bondage of poverty that produces chocolate. *The New York Times*. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C06EFD7133DF93AA15754C0A9679C8B63

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Cocoa
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa
    Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

    This article, written after a weeklong journey through remote cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire, affirms the existence of child labor on cocoa farms, but suggests that trafficked children do not comprise a significant part of the labor force. Recognizing that a more

systematic and comprehensive survey is required, the author notes that only a small number of foreign children were found. The article profiles the case of one boy who was trafficked, sold to a farmer, and paid only a fragment of the amount that he was promised. It states that the accumulation of debt is one of the most common abuses of child laborers; it blurs the line between child laborers who are held captive because of poverty and because of slavery. It also mentions the potential for exploitation and allegations of slavery.

Interviews in the article suggest that the number of trafficked children in conditions of forced labor has declined in recent years; the fall in cocoa prices and political instability have made it difficult for foreigners to live in Côte d'Ivoire. The government also cites its bilateral agreement with Mali on repatriating trafficked children. An interview with a farmer suggests that more workers used to be employed on farms, but that reduced cocoa prices have pressured farmers to use family resources.

Regarding the legal framework, minors who are over the age of 14 are allowed to work in jobs if they have parental consent and if the job is not dangerous. Trafficked children are prohibited from working. The pay—which is far higher than the potential earnings in Mali, for example—is sufficient incentive to break the law.

Pact to end African 'chocolate slavery.' (2002, May 2). *BBC World Business Report*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1963617.stm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article reports on a binding memorandum of cooperation between the chocolate manufacturers, government, and human rights groups to end child labor in the cocoa sector and to be implemented in August 2002. The article mentions that the cocoa manufacturers have been accused of creating the market conditions for child slavery and forced labor by maintaining low prices that keep farmers in poverty. The article also estimates that at least 15,000 Malian children are in Côte d'Ivoire, taken from poor areas and often sold for a few dollars.

101. Parenti, C. (2008, 17 February). Chocolate's bittersweet economy. *Fortune Magazine*. Retrieved May 6, 2008, from http://www.nigerianmuse.com/nigeriawatch/Chocolate_s_bittersweet_economy_by_Christian_Parenti_Fortune_magazine

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article discusses child labor in Ivory Coast cocoa production. Drawing on Tulane University's recently released report (see entry in this bibliography), monitoring the

country's compliance with the Harkin-Engel Protocol, and on the author's conversations with children and adults in the village of Sinikosson and the town of Thoui in southwestern Ivory Coast, the article indicates that neither Ivorian laws nor the chocolate industry's efforts have made a significant impact on the problem of child labor; the article also emphasizes that the chief reason for child labor is family poverty, which is linked to low cocoa prices. The children with whom the author spoke were working on their fathers' farms or under their fathers' supervision, although an Ivorian official is quoted as saying that farmers from Burkina Faso and Mali sometimes traffic children for cocoa production. Members of a farmers' cooperative in Thoui claimed that they have become trapped in debt after borrowing money from Minnesota-based cocoa exporter Cargill; they have been illegally arrested for nonpayment, and a Cargill spokesman has denied these accusations. From the cocoa farmer's perspective, efforts to certify cocoa as "child labor-free" appear not as a positive step but as a threat aimed at driving farmers further into poverty by taking away their market.

Payson Center for International Development and Technology Transfer, Tulane University. (2007, October 31). *First annual report: Oversight of public and private initiatives to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sector in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana*. Retrieved May 8, 2008 from http://childlabor-payson.org/FirstAnnual Report.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Vending

This document discusses initial research and analysis conducted by the Payson Center under the terms of its contract with the U.S. Department of Labor to oversee public and private initiatives to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in cocoa farming in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and to monitor the implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol. The report extensively discusses the definitional, methodological, and practical issues involved in establishing a certification system as called for by the Harkin-Engel Protocol; surveys previous studies; and describes the Payton Center's plans for future field research. However, it contains very little new field research data.

Questionnaires for the Payson Center's planned annual harvest season surveys were pretested in Nankese, Ghana, in May 2007 and in Kagbe, Côte d'Ivoire, in August 2007. In Kagbe, 69 children, 43 caregivers, and 2 teachers were interviewed from both cocoa farming and non-cocoa farming households. Given the small sample and non-representative nature of the results, no specific findings are reported, but the pretests do suggest significant levels of child involvement in economic activity, including agricultural and nonagricultural activities other than cocoa farming, and some exposure to hazardous conditions.

102. The Protection Project. (2005). *Human rights report: Côte d'Ivoire*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/cote.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

Drawing on media articles and IITA (2002), this report focuses on trafficking in Côte d'Ivoire. Côte d'Ivoire is a country of destination for women and children who are trafficked from Benin, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Mali, and Togo, and it is a country of origin for women and children who are trafficked to Gabon, Nigeria, and European countries. The report states that there is child labor on cocoa plantations and that some children are trafficked from neighboring countries for that purpose, according to interviews with farmers and traditional leaders. Children are trafficked primarily for forced agricultural work and are exposed to dangerous pesticides and other hazards; it is also suspected that there is a high number of child prostitutes in Côte d'Ivoire, some of whom are trafficked Nigerians.

The report also notes that both government and opposition armed groups recruit young Liberian refugees from camps in the western region of the country and elsewhere, and that Ivorian children fight in Liberia for the rebel group MODEL.

Prostitution and the debauchery of minors are prohibited and punishable by fines and imprisonment. Côte d'Ivoire also participated in WACAP, which aimed to remove 10,000 child laborers from the cocoa sector during 2003–2006.

103. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Mali*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/mali.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that both women and children from Mali are subject to trafficking and forced labor. Women are trafficked and forced into prostitution, and girls are trafficked and forced into domestic labor in Guinea. Generally, boys from Mali are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire and enslaved on cotton farms. No further details regarding forced child labor in the production of products are discussed.

104. Regional project to stem use of children in farms opens in Accra. (2003, July 16). *Panafrican News Agency Daily Newswire*. Retrieved January 18, 2008, from http://www.panapress.com/paysindexlat.asp?codepays=eng022&page=148

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa

This article reports on the launch of the WACAP project against child labor in the cocoa sector and other agricultural subsectors (not specified) in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, and Nigeria with the support of the U.S. Department of Labor and the chocolate industry, and implemented by ILO-IPEC. The three-year project aims to withdraw and educate or train approximately 10,000 children below the age of 18 who are exploited on farms, and it will include preventative measures as well. The project's aims will be achieved through awareness raising, capacity building (including improving the income earning capacity of at least 500 adult farmers), social protection measures (such as education and training), an effective monitoring system, and information dissemination.

Renaut, A. (2002, May 13). Chocolate has a bitter taste for child slaves. *ICFTU: Trade Union World*. Retrieved January 18, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/display document.asp?Index=991215316&Language=EN

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This article states that both child labor and forced child labor occur in Côte d'Ivoire's agricultural sector. Quoting North American authorities, the article states that 15,000 children between the ages of 9 and 12 from Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Togo are working in the cocoa, coffee, and cotton plantations in northern Côte d'Ivoire, and that forced child labor is widespread within the cocoa industry. A representative from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions states that children are "sold like cattle and work like slaves." Unions affiliated with the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco, and Allied Workers' Associations are working to organize small cocoa planters in Côte d'Ivoire into cooperatives as part of the fight against child labor.

105. Riisøen, K. H., Hatløy, A., & Bjerkan, L. (2004). *Travel to uncertainty.* Oslo, Norway: Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science.

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Cocoa, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Cocoa, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

This report is a study of the link between child relocation and child trafficking in three West African countries, including Mali. The report says that the sectors of fishery, prostitution, and (to some extent) agriculture are more prone to trafficking than other sectors.

The report describes working and living conditions in several sectors: workshops that employ apprentices, petty trade, fisheries, plantations and farms, and Islamic teachers who employ male child beggars. Conditions in fisheries are often exploitive; children reported seeing young coworkers die on the job in Ghana's Lake Volta area. Work

conditions on plantations and farms vary dramatically, from easy weekend work with family members to slave-like conditions. Researchers concluded that child labor is not common on cocoa farms in Ghana, but there were disturbing stories from Côte d'Ivoire. For example, one child described how he was one of 20 Malian children who were forced to work long hours on a plantation without breaks or adequate food. They were locked in at night and physically abused.

Rinehart, R. (2007a). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper No. 1—a synthesis report of five rapid assessments*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cee35ab595279c64061a755f74cef6baa20.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=6444

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This report is the first of four in a series that aims to synthesize the knowledge and experiences acquired from WACAP, an ILO-IPEC technical assistance program to combat hazardous and exploitive child labor in cocoa and commercial agriculture. The program ran from 2002 to 2006 in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, and Nigeria. This report synthesizes several rapid assessments targeting individual countries; the assessment for Côte d'Ivoire is the IITA (2002) summary of findings (see entry in this bibliography).

The report restates several of the findings in IITA (2002) through a discussion of the results of several rapid assessments in various countries. It mentions that boys in Côte d'Ivoire are more likely to work in cocoa farming (they comprise approximately 60 percent of the total number of workers in cocoa farming) and that 4 out of 10 permanent child workers are recruited through intermediaries. More than one-quarter of the child workers were restricted to staying on the farms. The report also restates several of IITA's statistics relating to education enrollment rates. It finds that the rapid assessments have contributed to the understanding of child labor in the region, and it provides recommendations for future research in the region.

106. Rinehart, R. (2007b). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—Paper No. 2—safety and health hazards*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6445

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cocoa

This paper, the second in a series mentioned in ILO (2007b) above, highlights safety and health hazards and risks for children in the context of cocoa farming in West Africa, based on surveys that were conducted in individual countries about this subject. The

survey conducted in Côte d'Ivoire was a draft from October 2004 and could not be located for inclusion in this bibliography.

The report states that the majority of children working on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire work with their families in a common and socially acceptable practice consistent with the labor-intensive nature of cocoa farming. Children work an average of 22.9 hours per week; foreign children, those who are out of school, those who are paid, and children without a familial relationship with the farmer work longer hours. Hazardous labor in cocoa farming includes spraying pesticides, clearing land with a machete, extracting seeds from the cocoa pods (using a machete), and transporting heavy loads. With the exception of spraying pesticides, most children perform these tasks and half of them do not have boots or other protection. There are also environmental dangers including difficult access to worksites and poisonous animals and insects such as snakes and scorpions. The report estimates that 134,000 children over the age of 10 spray pesticides and that none use effective protection.

Health problems experienced by Ivorian child cocoa laborers include neck pain, headaches, backaches, itching, nausea, coughing, respiratory and muscular difficulties, eye and throat irritation, stomach aches, and heatstroke. These problems were a result of carrying heavy loads for transport, not wearing protective clothing, and possible pesticide exposure. The study describes the health risks by activity: clearing land with a machete, which caused the most physical harm (81.4 percent of children suffered machete injuries); extracting seeds (46.1 percent); and carrying heavy loads (4.1 percent). Less than 16 percent of those interviewed had visited a health center, despite the fact that 10 out of 12 villages had one.

107. Rodrigue, A. (2005, August 4). Trafic des enfants, Le fléau persiste. *Soir de Bamako.* Retrieved March 5, 2007, from http://www.afribone.com/article.php3?id_article=1448

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor

According to this news article, the problem of trafficking in children from Mali for child labor as beggars, domestic laborers, and plantation workers remained a problem. The article highlights the high rate of trafficking of children from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire for working on plantations. Due to the high frequency of this practice, Mali and Côte d'Ivoire agreed to combat trafficking jointly and repatriate those children who have survived the ordeal. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

108. Rouge, C. (2004, June 2–4). *Information about street children—Benin. Excerpts from Service pour le Developpement Integral de l'Homme* [A civil society forum report]. Retrieved May 9, 2008, from http://www.streetchildren.orguk/reports/information%20about%20street%20children%20in%20Benin.doc

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article notes that approximately 50,000 Beninese children have been trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, and Nigeria for unspecified purposes. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

109. Ruwanpura, K., & Rai, P. (2004). *Forced labour: Definitions, indicators and measurement*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=2729

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

Based on an IOM study on women and children trafficked for exploitation, the report states that, from 1998 to 2000, 3,582 women and children from Ghana were trafficked to several countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, for sexual exploitation and forced labor. At least 2,000 women and children have been trafficked from Mali to neighboring countries, including Côte d'Ivoire and countries outside the region for forced labor, child labor, and domestic work. This study was based on a short questionnaire given to women and children participating in IOM field office programs as well as existing data from secondary sources. The study does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

110. Ryan, O. (2007, April 27). Labouring for chocolate. *BBC News*. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6575713.stm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article reports on Côte d'Ivoire's slow progress in eradicating child labor in the cocoa industry since reports of child labor and slavery in the country emerged in 1999. Such reports were confirmed in the report by IITA (2002), which found that 200,000 children worked in dangerous conditions in cocoa farming in the country. It describes the plight of children on cocoa plantations—some who work alongside their families and go to school, others who work in exchange for shelter and one meal per day, and others who toil under slave-like circumstances, suffering beatings and abuse.

The article notes that many children from Sahelian countries, particularly Mali and Burkina Faso, are trafficked to work in cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire. It also discusses the voluntary industry initiative prompted by U.S. legislators and campaigners, the 2001 Harkin-Engel Protocol, which aims to develop a system that monitors labor conditions on half of the cocoa farms in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by a new 2008 deadline. While Ghana

is on track to meet this deadline, the recent civil war in Côte d'Ivoire will make it difficult to achieve this.

Save the Children Canada. (2003). *Children still in the chocolate trade: The buying, selling and toiling of West African child workers in the multi-billion dollar industry*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.savethechildren.ca/canada/media/publications/what_we_do/exploitation_and_abuse/cocoa2003.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This in-depth report on the conditions in child labor and trafficking and the pull and push factors surrounding them in the Côte d'Ivoire cocoa sector restates the statistics from IITA (2002) regarding child laborers, but also reports on some findings based on interviews with children and its in-field presence in Côte d'Ivoire. In some cases, children under the age of 14 have worked 3 to 5 years for 10 to 12 hours per day and were not paid. Children also reported being beaten and denied food because their work output did not meet the farmer's expectations. Many were forced to carry heavy loads that created wounds, were beaten if they tried to escape from cocoa farms, and were subject to psychological abuse. While most child workers come from extreme poverty and large families, some middleclass children have also worked on Ivorian cocoa farms. Labor is motivated by low cocoa prices, low remuneration given to hired adult labor, lack of adequate schooling facilities, a perception that work is a way to learn a skill, a reduced labor pool in local populations due to migration and absentee landowners, the cheapness of migrant child labor, a history of migratory child labor in the region, small numbers of young farm owners wanting to work as laborers, large numbers of small holder farms, the expansion of cocoa areas, and perceptions of Burkinabe and Malian children as hard workers.

The report also finds evidence of the trans-boundary trade in trafficked children between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire in government reports and through Save the Children Canada's transit center for former trafficking victims in Mali. Sixty-six thousand Burkinabe children (mostly boys) between the ages of 9 and 17 years live in Côte d'Ivoire; of all the children engaged in agriculture, 38.2 percent are Ghanaian, 24.5 percent are Burkinabe, 25.7 percent are Malian, and 17.3 percent are from other parts of African. The government of Mali currently has records of 521 children who have been repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire, and 238 children have gone through Save the Children Canada's transit house. Children are enticed to go to Côte d'Ivoire by traffickers' lies and half-truths about the relative prosperity that they will gain; there is evidence that traffickers approach parents directly to convince them to pay for the transportation and transit costs up front. The parents are lured by the relative wealth of Côte d'Ivoire, the desire for economic independence, a belief in the existence of relatively more opportunities for youth, the desire for adventure and travel, the perceived low returns on schooling, and flight from poverty and parental neglect, in some cases. Farmers pay 35,000 FCFA, on

average, for each child worker. Some children endure treacherous conditions while being trafficked, including being shot at while crossing borders illegally.

The Ivorian war has largely disrupted the cocoa sector, driving out foreigners and driving up cocoa prices when farmers are not in the position to take advantage of them. The withdrawal of many international NGOs who supported local communities, improved local schools, and prevented diseases also impacted the small subsistence farmers who benefited from their assistance.

The report also discusses a report commissioned by the Canadian government in 2002 that was not publicly released and that draws mostly on data from IITA (2002). The Canadian government's report found that cross-border child trafficking for work on cocoa farms was decreasing considerably and that the number of children considered to be working in hazardous conditions was low.

The report uses the Grootaert report (1998) to trace child labor problems back to the fall in the price for cocoa in the 1980s, which led to a rise in poverty and a gradual increase in child labor in Côte d'Ivoire to compensate for falling incomes. It further outlines the efforts of the U.S. government (the Harkin-Engel Protocol), ILRF, Canadian government, and European NGOs (fair trade initiatives) to combat child labor. The report is critical of the methodology of IITA (2002) and of the effectiveness of the Harkin-Engel Protocol. It proposes an alternative protocol that completely revamps the cocoa industry system.

111. Save the Children UK. (2007). *The small hands of slavery*. London: Author. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/ChildSlaveryBrieffinal.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This report presents an overview of the scale of child slave labor across the world, focusing on the eight most prevalent forms of slavery-like conditions in which children are forced to work. It states that 12,000 children who were found working on cocoa plantations are suspected of having been trafficked into Côte d'Ivoire.

112. Savoor, N. (2001, July 11). Press investigation finds child slavery in Ivory Coast. *Freedomforum.org*. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.freedomforum.org/templates/document.asp?documentID=14365

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article discusses a speech given by Sudarsan Raghavan, coauthor of Chatterjee & Raghavan (2001), at an NGO event. Raghavan described his investigation into child slavery on cocoa farms in Côte d'Ivoire and defined slaves as individuals who are bought

and sold, who are not paid or are paid a fraction of what they are owed, who are not at liberty to leave their job, and who are controlled through fear and physical and psychological abuse. He focused on the child trafficking problem in which migrant boys between the ages of 12 and 16 in neighboring countries are tricked by slave traffickers into coming with them to Côte d'Ivoire, where they are sold to farmers. Often the boys are reluctant to give up their sole income, and they sign yearlong contracts with farmers (with annual pay at the end of the year for US$150). They often endure dire living conditions and abuse, including beatings and severe punishment for attempting to escape.

113. Sengupta, S. (2003, March 27). The child soldiers of Ivory Coast are hired guns. *The New York Times*. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9504EEDB1130F934A15750C0A9659C8B63

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Soldiering

This article depicts the ongoing use of child soldiers (some of whom are from Liberia) by several armed groups in the western part of Côte d'Ivoire. Some are former child soldiers, some are from refugee camps, and some are mercenaries; they state that they will find another war to fight in once the current one ends. One boy mentions that there are "many" children fighting in the war, including 9- and 10-year-olds and 14- and 15-year-olds. The article depicts chaos, a lack of order among rebel ranks, and the possible participation of child soldiers in a recent massacre. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

114. Ship carrying 250 children forced to return to Benin. (2001, April 13). *U.N. Wire.* Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20010413/14230_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

The article reports on the incident of a ship that had been denied entry into Cameroon and Gabon and arrived in Benin with a suspected 250 trafficked children on board. The article quotes UNICEF's Estelle Guluman who explained that poverty-stricken parents in such countries as Benin, Mali, and Togo are prone to selling their children on false pretences; the children are then trafficked to Gabon or Côte d'Ivoire, where they are forced to work on plantations and in other sectors and are subjected to abuse.

115. Stainsby, M. (2007, March 24). Chocolate bitter for child labour. *The Vancouver Sun*. Retrieved February 9, 2008, from LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article reports on a Canadian NGO's call for the Canadian government to establish a body to monitor and report on cocoa certification programs to track the source of chocolate that is coming into Canada. It discusses child labor in cocoa production in the region of West Africa and includes Côte d'Ivoire in a list of countries using child labor in the region. It also notes that child trafficking in the region is increasing.

The article describes the hazardous tasks performed by child laborers in the cocoa fields of West Africa, including wielding machetes to cut open cocoa pods, applying dangerous pesticides without protection, and carrying heavy bags of cocoa up steep slopes and over long distances to warehouses in towns.

The article describes some industry efforts to combat the problem, including the development of certification programs and educational and social programs to increase incomes and educate farmers, and to alleviate the current annual 30 percent crop loss due to disease and pestilence. The industry states that 13,000 farmers have been schooled in better crop husbandry and that their incomes have increased by 22 to 55 percent.

116. Terre des Hommes. (n.d.). *Une recherché du bonheur se transforme en odyssée: Le traffic d'enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest* [A search of happiness becomes an Odyssey: The trafficking of children in West Africa] [Slide show]. Retrieved November 22, 2006, from http://www.stopchildtrafficking.org/site/S_rie_de_diapositives.418.0.html

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making

This is a slide show that follows Malian children as they head toward forced labor on plantations in Côte d'Ivoire. The initial slides show young men gathered at a bus station, hoping to find better jobs at the end of their trip. They meet a professional intermediary who systematically visits bus stations to meet underage children looking for work. The boys cross the border into Côte d'Ivoire in a bush taxi without identity papers or their parents' consent. Sometimes border crossings are not guarded, but at other times the children must exit the vehicle and walk across the border. Young men are also shown arriving at a plantation.

The children work under an intense sun. Each child is assigned a quota of work and is beaten if the work is not completed. In slide 11, Karim, Yacouba, and others are manufacturing bricks from beaten earth and hauling them back to dry. In slide 12, a boy lies exhausted from the extremely long work hours—approximately 14 hours per day, 7 days each week. At night the boys sleep on sacks or cardboard boxes; they are locked in or watched. Those who escape and are recaptured are severely punished.

117. Tiger, C. (2003, February 14). Bittersweet chocolate. *Salon.com*. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://dir.salon.com/story/news/feature/2003/02/14/chocolate/index2.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This news article states that Ivorian cocoa beans are harvested largely by children, some as young as nine and many of whom are considered slaves, trafficked from poor countries such as Mali and Burkina Faso. It draws on IITA (2002) to state that more than half (64 percent) of the 300,000 children laboring on cocoa farms are less than 14 years old and that nearly 6,000 children are described by advocates as slaves because they are "unpaid workers with no family ties."

The article focuses on the United States' response to the "discovery" of child labor in 2000 and 2001 in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly the Harkin-Engel Protocol (see Chocolate Manufacturers Association, 2001 entry in this bibliography). It is deeply critical of the industry's lack of commitment to eradicating child labor in cocoa production in West Africa and its efforts under the Protocol thus far. The article reports on the NGO criticism that the industry is using the civil conflict in Côte d'Ivoire as an excuse to avoid taking action there and that it is avoiding the most important issue in overcoming the use of child labor: cocoa pricing. The NGOs state that higher produce prices enable employers to develop their own mechanisms to address child labor and reduces the incentive to use children for labor. The NGOs also state that child labor must be addressed through its causative factors such as poverty, education, inadequate or non-existent public services, a lack of good government (good governance), and child protection laws.

118. Toler, D., & Schweisguth, M. (n.d.). *While chocolate lovers smile, child cocoa workers cry—abusive child labor in the cocoa industry: How corporations and international financial institutions are causing it, and how fair trade can solve it*. San Francisco: Global Exchange. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/cocoareport103003.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton

This report details the problem of child labor in the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire, drawing upon IITA (2002), ILRF (2002), U.S. Department of State reports (2001 and 2006; cited in this bibliography), Blewett and Woods (2000), and Chatterjee and Raghavan (2001). It states that the majority of children working on cocoa farms are not slaves, but are still worthy of concern because they work under hazardous and exploitive conditions. Slavery does exist that involves trafficked children who are placed in forced or bonded labor.

The report restates the findings of IITA (2002) that 625,000 children in Côte d'Ivoire work in cocoa production in some capacity, with 284,000 performing hazardous tasks. It states that the 12,000 children working on farms without their families may have been trafficked into the country to be sold into abusive labor conditions and that they are at risk of the worst forms of child labor. It also finds that children who are not from the area come to work on cocoa farms out of necessity, not by choice, for reasons beyond their control. The report states that of the 625,000 children, 29 percent (are confined to their place of employment and are essentially in situations of forced child labor, and that a significant number are slaves to their circumstances. It also notes that the IITA (2002) findings have been criticized on methodological grounds and may have underestimated the problem.

The report also discusses ILRF (2002) at length, showing how the problems of forced labor are likely more widespread than suggested in IITA (2002). The problems were potentially underestimated because children bought through traffickers were prohibited from leaving the farm until the end of the season; moreover, there was a common awareness of the use of child trafficking and forced labor among those surveyed, beyond the numbers indicated in IITA (2002). It also affirms that any shipment of cocoa contains products that were harvested under forced labor conditions or slavery.

The main purpose of this report is to affirm and discuss the complicity of the chocolate manufacturers in causing and perpetuating child labor by not taking actions to ensure stable and sufficient pricing for cocoa and by engaging in trading practices that result in low market prices and instability (such as speculation and stock manipulation). World Bank and IMF loan policies and debt burdens have also contributed to the problem by removing the price stabilization mechanisms for cocoa, which leads to farmer poverty that underlies abusive child labor. The report suggests that the child labor crisis can be overcome by an effective fair trade certification system.

119. Understanding Children's Work. (n.d.). *Country statistics*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.ucwproject.org/cgibin/ucw/Survey/Main.sql?come=Tab_Country_Res.sql&ID_SURVEY=1238&IDGruppo=-1&Type=-1&ID_COUNTRY=-1&anno=-1&ofs=10

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This series of tables on child economic activity uses data from a 2002 *Enquete Niveau de Vie des Menages* (investigation at the level of the household), presumably conducted by the government (it was not located for use in this bibliography). The final table in the series uses the definition of child labor developed by ILO and shows that 12.3 percent of children between the ages of 5 and 11 and 20.2 percent of children between the ages of 12 and 14 are engaged in child labor; an average rate of 14.6 percent of children between the ages of 5 and 14 are engaged in child labor. The 11th table shows that the vast majority of children who work (this number is not limited to ILO's definition of child

labor but defined by economic activity) work alongside their family (90.53 percent). The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2002). *Child trafficking in West Africa: Policy responses*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/insight7.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This overview of policy responses to the child trafficking problem in West Africa affirms that Côte d'Ivoire is a country of destination for trafficking, and it also refers to trafficking patterns from Mali and Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire. The report shows that, at US$1,654, the gross domestic product per capita in Côte d'Ivoire was far higher than in neighboring countries, which, coupled with its comparatively prosperous and stable economic and social conditions, supports the contention that trafficking stems from unequal development as well as traditional migratory practices. The overview does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

120. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2003). *Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, in Africa*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/insight9e.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report gives an overview of key issues related to the trafficking of human beings (particularly women and children) in Africa to inform and guide trafficking research. It maps trafficking patterns and provides an indication of emerging good practices on the continent. Côte d'Ivoire is recognized as a major destination country in West Africa, along with Nigeria and Gabon, for trafficking from neighboring countries. The report also considers Côte d'Ivoire's 2000 Cooperation Agreement on Combating Transborder Trafficking of Children with Mali to be a groundbreaking agreement with considerable potential to address inter-country concerns in an effective manner. Though instability in Côte d'Ivoire has impeded its implementation, the agreement requires Côte d'Ivoire to protect child trafficking victims without discrimination by ensuring that they receive the care they need and are repatriated. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

121. UNICEF probes remark that 150 child slaves died at Sea. (2001, July 20). *U.N. Wire*. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20010720/16135_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article reports that UNICEF was surprised by remarks of the Nigerian President Obasanjo, who stated that 150 Nigerian child slaves died at sea while traveling to Gabon. The article states that thousands of children between the ages of 9 and 12 are believed to be working in Gabon and Côte d'Ivoire. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

122. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *State of the World's Children 2007*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/The_State_of_the_Worlds__Children__2007_e.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This annual global report asserts that there is a 37 percent labor rate for children between the ages of 5 and 14 in Côte d'Ivoire, with a gender differential of three percentage points (35 percent for boys, 38 percent for girls). It does not specify the sectors in which the children work. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

123. United Nations Children's Fund. (2007). *Stop the traffic!* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/story_id/000096.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

Citing a 2001 report by End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes on West Africa, this document provides an overview of global child trafficking as an awareness-raising effort. It briefly mentions that 49,000 rural children have been trafficked from Benin (primarily to Côte d'Ivoire), of whom 60 percent are boys who are sent to work on plantations, while girls are sent to work as domestic servants. It also states that children from Burkina Faso and Mali are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire for similar work. Apart from the mention of children trafficked into the agriculture sector, the document does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

124. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001a). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties: Summary record of the 711th meeting, Côte d'Ivoire.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.SR.711.En?OpenDocument&Click=

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This summary record of a meeting between government representatives and members of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child reports that, according to data from 1998, more than 14 percent of children age 6 to 14 were in paid employment, despite a minimum working age of 16 in the Constitution and in contravention of the Employment Code, which establishes regulations for children's working hours and conditions and which prohibits night and dangerous work.

Regarding trafficking, the record notes that child trafficking is on the rise in Côte d'Ivoire, both internally and from neighboring countries. The majority of the children are trafficked from Mali, and others come from Burkina Faso and Guinea. Foreign children are trafficked for agricultural work and are subjected to ill-treatment. Internally in Côte d'Ivoire, young girls are transported from rural communities to cities for domestic work. The report mentions that the government has adopted specific laws to address trafficking, but it does not offer any details. A member of the committee notes that there are no laws regarding child trafficking.

The government was considering, at the time of writing, drafting laws to ratify the ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age and Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

125. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001b). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Côte d'Ivoire*. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/1dc5fac4efb4cb4cc1256a7600349d11?Opendocument

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining

This document includes concluding recommendations from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child to the government of Côte d'Ivoire regarding its concern for the existence of widespread child labor, for the possibility that children may be working long hours at young ages, and for the large number of child victims of trafficking for exploitation in the agricultural, mining, and domestic service sectors and other forms of exploitation. The committee recommends that the government ratify and implement ILO Conventions 138 and 182, and develop a system of data collection with emphasis on working children as a particularly vulnerable group.

126. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Measures to combat trafficking in human beings in Benin, Nigeria and Togo*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tra_benin_togo_0607.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report states that Togo serves as a transit country for Beninese children trafficked to Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. No further information is provided, and the report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

127. U.S. chocolate makers pledge to stop enslavement. (2001, June 26). *U.N. Wire*. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20010626/ 15585_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article reports on efforts in Côte d'Ivoire to remove forced child labor from the country's cocoa farms. The article notes that children from Mali are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire and enslaved on cocoa farms.

128. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/ 82902.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Carpentry, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Mining, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Construction, Fishing, Mining, Street Vending

This report states that Côte d'Ivoire is a Tier 2 source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in women and children. Boys are trafficked from Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali for forced agricultural labor; from Guinea for forced mining; from Togo for forced construction labor; from Benin for forced carpentry work; and from Ghana and Togo for forced labor in the fishing industry. Women and girls are trafficked to and from other West and Central African countries for domestic servitude and forced street vending. Women and girls from China, Ghana, Nigeria, North Africa, the Philippines, and Ukraine are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire for sexual exploitation.

Regarding internal trafficking, which is the more prevalent form of trafficking, the report states that women and girls are trafficked from the north to southern cities for domestic labor, restaurant labor, and sexual exploitation. Boys are trafficked internally for agricultural and manual labor. Ivorian children are also conscripted into armed forces in the region by rebel and militia groups.

The Ivorian government drafted legislation prohibiting child labor and trafficking in January 2007, but it has not yet been passed. Several prosecutions for trafficking cases have occurred in the past year, but penalties of short jail time and fines are deemed inadequate. The government has also conducted public awareness campaigns against

trafficking, rescued victims of trafficking, and worked with NGOs to provide protection services. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

129. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Côte d'Ivoire: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 8, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100477.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cocoa, Commerce, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Errands, Gold Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Soldiering, Street Restaurants, Street Vending, Sweatshops, Washing Cars, Watching Cars
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Commerce, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

During 2007 the controversy over child labor in cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire continued, although there were significantly fewer reports than in previous years of children from neighboring countries being imported for work under abusive conditions. The Ivorian government's inter-ministerial task force issued a preliminary report that confirmed the findings of IITA (2002) (see entry in this bibliography) and reporting that 97 percent of the child workers in cocoa fields were the children, grandchildren, or close relatives of the farmer or operator; that 22 percent of children living in cocoa growing regions were engaged in cocoa farming; and that 87 percent of such children were engaged in at least one of the "worst forms of child labor" as defined by ILO Convention 182. The Ministry of Labor, foreign development agencies, NGOs, and industry groups continued a campaign against the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa growing regions.

Children worked on family farms, in family-operated gold and diamond mines, and in the urban informal sector as street vendors, shoe shiners, errand boys, domestic helpers, street restaurant vendors, and car watchers and washers. Girls as young as nine were employed in domestic labor, often within family networks; these girls and other domestic servants were subject to sexual abuse, harassment, and other mistreatment. Mining work, along with cocoa production, continued to include hazardous conditions. There were no reports in 2007 of the recruitment of new child soldiers, but child soldiers continued to be used by government militias and rebel forces.

The Ministry of Labor made some progress in enforcing child labor laws, although financial constraints and other factors continued to limit enforcement. The 2004 pilot program addressing child labor in the cocoa industry was extended to the Agnibilekro, Soubre, and Tissale regions, and the Ministry of Labor and others worked to implement the National Action Plan on Trafficking and Child Labor adopted by the Council of Ministers. The Ministry of Family and Social Affairs continued to conduct awareness campaigns, together with several international NGOs, but a lack of funds prevented government child labor inspections.

Côte d'Ivoire was a source and destination country for cross-border trafficking of women and children, although no reliable statistics were available. Children were trafficked from Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, and Togo for indentured or domestic servitude, farm labor, and sexual exploitation. In at least one case, girls were also trafficked from Nigeria for sexual exploitation. Within the country, children were often trafficked by relatives or friends of their parents who sometimes promised training in a trade but then required the children to work in street vending or as domestic servants. Girls between the ages of 9 and 15 were trafficked for domestic service in Abidjan and elsewhere in the more prosperous south.

130. US to act on cocoa slavery. (2001b, October 2). *BBC News*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/1575258.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This article announces an initiative to combat coerced child labor in chocolate production through a monitoring and certification scheme for chocolate produced without child labor (Harkin-Engel Protocol initiative and Chocolate Manufacturers Association, 2001 for further detail), following legislation developed by U.S. Congressman Engel. It states that Côte d'Ivoire has previously been accused of being a "center" for child labor activity in the region and that ILO has verified the use of child labor in cocoa production in the region. The article also describes Côte d'Ivoire government efforts to combat child labor: it has made slavery illegal, is more actively exhorting local police and officials to crack down on the practice, and has introduced an income guarantee system. The government continues to demand higher prices for poverty-stricken cocoa farmers.

131. West Africa: Traffickers hold thousands of children, women in bondage. (2003, November 12). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 1, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=47205

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

The article mentions trafficking from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire. Malian children are recruited and taken to Côte d'Ivoire to work in the cocoa farms. The article reports that trafficking networks were established in the 1990s due to a demand for cheap labor on its cotton plantations, mines, and construction sites.

132. West Africa: Young children engaged in risky cocoa work. (2002, August 27). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 15, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=33968

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Cocoa

This article reports on the findings of IITA (2002). In particular, it states that the report found that 64 percent of children in cocoa farming in West Africa were below the age of 14. Regarding Côte d'Ivoire specifically, the article states that 41 percent of the children working in cocoa farms in Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria were recruited through intermediaries and that nearly 12,000 child laborers in Côte d'Ivoire were found to have no family relation to the cocoa farmer or local farm workers. The majority of the 12,000 were originally from Burkina Faso. Approximately one-third of school-age children in Côte d'Ivoire (age 6 to 17) living in cocoa-producing households had never attended school. See IITA (2002) entry in this bibliography for the full findings of this report.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Agabadou, J., Goh, D., & Sissoko, A. (2005). La traite et les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les plantations de café-cacao en Côte d'Ivoire: La situation dans les départements Abengourou, Oumé, et Soubré [Child Trafficking and the Worst Forms of Child Labor in the Coffee and Cocoa Plantations of Côte d'Ivoire: The Situation in the Departments of Abengourou, Oume, and Soubre]. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire: German Agency for Technical Cooperation.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Coffee

   This report examines child trafficking in the coffee and cocoa plantations of Côte d'Ivoire, which comprise more than 17 percent of the country's Gross National Product. The report also examines the routes by which foreign children reach the plantations, including intermediate stops of their itineraries in Ghana. The report identifies the tradition of seasonal migration, poverty, the porosity of the Ivorian borders, rising labor costs, and the increased need for laborers due to the Ivorian Civil War as major factors in child trafficking.

   The methodology for this study includes interviews with 46 child workers, 5 of whom were natives of the 3 departments under investigation, 9 from other regions of Côte d'Ivoire, and 32 from other countries (14 from Togo; 18 from Burkina Faso). Most came from large, poor families and—contrary to previous findings—the researchers did not find preexisting links between the plantation growers and the children's parents, with third-party intermediates linking the plantations and the children's parents and villages of origin.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (n.d.). *Rehabilitating trafficked children in Mali*. London: Author. Retrieved on January 2, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/other/trafficking-mouattara-comment.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Cotton

   This is a report from Anti-Slavery International on the effort of the Malian government to formulate a program for the rehabilitation of children who are trafficked from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire. The report states that networks for trafficking children to Côte d'Ivoire were established in the 1990s in response to the demand for cheap labor on its cotton plantations. Malian authorities rescued 71 from Côte d'Ivoire. The report adds that there is a significant problem relocating trafficked children because they are ashamed of not returning with large salaries.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (2001). *Trafficking of children in West Africa—focus on Mali and Côte d'Ivoire*. London: Author. Retrieved November 17, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/other/trafficking-children-wafrica.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Agriculture, Coffee, Construction, Cotton, Mining, Unspecified, Yams
   Child Trafficking: Coffee, Construction, Cotton, Mining, Unspecified, Yams

   This brief report states that Malian children—the majority of them boys from the areas of Ségou, Sikasso, and Mopti—are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire primarily through intermediaries, who sell them to plantation owners. Some are also trafficked through family networks to work on plantations, in mines (the commodities produced are not specified), in construction, and in other types of manual labor, where they work as slaves. The report states that trafficking networks were established in the early 1990s for cotton plantation work. Living and working conditions are basic and lack safety standards; children may also be exposed to chemicals used in farming and may suffer skin diseases, heat stroke, increased heart rate, malnutrition, and physical abuse. The report describes the plight of one child who returned to Mali after being trafficked to a coffee and yam plantation in Côte d'Ivoire, where he was forced to undertake strenuous manual labor for long hours, was threatened with physical force and food deprivation, and witnessed the death of two coworkers, resulting from the "torture" inflicted upon them when they tried to escape.

   Estimates of the number of children trafficked have not been accurately captured, though the Malian Consulate estimated that 600 children were trafficked between 1995 and 1998. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) found between 10,000 and 15,000 Malian boys on plantations in 1998, but not all were necessarily trafficked. The report also mentions that Mali and Côte d'Ivoire signed an agreement in 2000 prohibiting the illegal trafficking of children for labor between the two countries.

4. Anti-Slavery International. (2004). *The cocoa industry in West Africa, a history of exploitation*. London: Author. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/cocoa%20report%202004.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Cocoa, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Maize, Rice
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Coffee, Maize, Mining
   Forced Labor: Cocoa
   Slavery: Agriculture, Cocoa

   This report analyzes how cocoa is produced in Côte d'Ivoire and discusses the evolution of the trade, production processes and industry structure, and principles and practices of fair trade. It states that forced labor, slave labor, and illegal child labor are still present on cocoa farms in the country. Child labor as a result of child trafficking is widespread; recent estimates suggest that two-thirds of farms have children working despite the prohibition of the practice for children under 14 in 1995, which applies to the formal

business sector and not family farms. The report draws on research from the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), and International Labor Rights Forum (ILRF) to state that child labor through trafficking is still widespread in the cocoa as well as coffee and maize sectors. It also quotes from a report by the UK Biscuit, Cake, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance that slave labor is used in agriculture and that child slave labor is found in cotton, rice, and maize farming, as well as in urban domestic tasks.

While children may be part of family enterprises, child laborers risk falling into slavery on the third of cocoa farms where non-family laborers are used. Traditional forms of labor migration, or the "placement" or "apprenticeship" of children, are exploited and can lead to abusive working conditions. The report describes cases in which farmers pay parents in Burkina Faso who send their children to labor in Côte d'Ivoire without any means of monitoring their conditions. Children endure hard farm work and physical abuse and are unlikely to receive any education. At worst, conditions of slavery have been found in which children endure beatings, food deprivation, and psychological abuse. The report states that most of the children "imported" for labor are working illegally and under conditions that constitute "worst forms of child labor."

The report also describes the process of trafficking from neighboring countries for labor on farms (cocoa, coffee, and maize were mentioned). Traffickers meet the victims in their villages or on their way to the border to seek work, take the victims to market, and negotiate a price for them without their understanding; after that, the worker owes the farmer a large sum of money. They are kept on farms and threatened with murder if they try to escape.

The report is critical of the 2002 IITA report (see entry in this bibliography), questioning its methodology and requesting the publication of the full report rather than the synthesis report, which is the only document currently available. It describes the development of the Harkin-Engel Protocol and government efforts in the early 2000s, including the Bouake Accords with Mali, which saw the return of more than 270 child trafficking victims to Mali within 6 months in 2000 and the agreement of a regional Plan of Action against human trafficking in December 2001. Its main recommendation is to raise awareness among farmers about the issue of child labor in general, including trafficking of children and children working as slaves, and the initiatives to eliminate it and to take a more holistic approach to labor migration, trafficking, and exploitation across the region to make the reduction of child labor sustainable.

5. Anti-Slavery International. (2007). *Slave trade or fair trade?* London: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/campaign/slavetradevfairtrade.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Cocoa
   Child Trafficking: Cocoa
   Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This document is an advocacy brochure from Anti-Slavery International asking people to contact cocoa and rug factories to ask whether or not they have products marked as fair trade. The document states that, while most goods produced by slavery are sold domestically, cocoa and rugs produced using forced child labor enter the international market. The paper reports that Côte d'Ivoire is the largest exporter of cocoa worldwide. The document tells the story of Drissa, a boy from Mali who was sold into slavery to a cocoa plantation in Côte d'Ivoire.

6. Blewett, K., & Woods, B. (Producer). (2000). *Slavery: A global investigation* [Web Video]. London: True Vision Productions. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://free documentaries.org/film.php?id=192

Source: Other—Documentary Video

Adult Slavery: Cocoa
Child Slavery: Cocoa, Cotton
Slavery: Cotton

This investigative documentary includes a segment on the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire. Defining *slavery* as situations in which workers are not paid, are controlled by violence, and are confined to the workplace, it sheds light on the phenomenon of slavery in Côte d'Ivoire through interviews with young people (though not always under the age of 18), plantation owners, and a Malian consular official.

In one case, a boy recruited from Mali who identified himself as a slave claimed to have not received any payment, despite being promised a salary. The filmmakers also met 19 boys who had recently been rescued from a cocoa plantation by Malian consular officials after one escaped and alerted them of their situation. The boys were never paid despite years of service, were locked up at night, and were beaten viciously if they tried to escape, as evidenced by welts and scars on the back of one boy. The filmmakers also met the plantation owner, who denied direct responsibility for beatings and claimed not to prohibit the departure of older boys, but admitted to prohibiting the departure of younger boys, whose escape would be a loss of investment. The owner also admitted to purchasing laborers from Mali. The filmmakers showed the ease with which slaves are bought and sold by having a local man purchase two boys at the local market for 20 British pounds each.

The filmmakers interviewed a nongovernmental organization (NGO) worker, who stated that 90 percent of plantations have slavery and that the oldest boys are 20 to 25. He claims that all of them are beaten and none are paid, and he blames the low price of cocoa for slavery, as does child labor expert Kevin Bales in an interview. Dr. Bales discusses the requirement by the World Bank that price guarantees be scrapped, and a stock trader discusses the large speculation-fueled movements in the price of cocoa, with the filmmakers stating that these two factors have caused recent price drops.

The documentary also states that cotton slavery has been revealed in Côte d'Ivoire, but does not offer further detail.

7. Blunt, E. (2001, June 14). Ivory Coast to fight child trafficking. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1389185.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Cocoa
   Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Domestic Labor

   This article reports on the reaction of the government to a documentary on the treatment of young Malian workers in Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa plantations (see Blewett & Woods, 2000). The government claims that, if slavery does occur, the government has not been aware of it and that it happens only on foreign-owned plantations. The government has warned its law enforcement officials to take trafficking seriously and has already claimed some success in intercepting children trafficked from Mali. The article also mentions that young girls are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire from Mali to be child minders and kitchen maids.

8. Burkinabes and Ivorians bury hatchet. (2001, July 5). *BBC World Service*. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1423410.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Cocoa
   Child Trafficking: Cocoa

   This article announces the resolution of bilateral tension between Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire. It mentions that Côte d'Ivoire had accused Burkina Faso, as well as its other neighbors, of smuggling children over its borders for use as slave labor on its cocoa plantations.

9. Chanthavong, S. (2002). Chocolate and slavery: Child labor in Côte d'Ivoire. *Trade Environment Database (TED) case studies 664*. Retrieved January 4, 2007, from http://www.american.edu/ted/chocolate-slave.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Bonded Child Labor: Cocoa
   Child Slavery: Cocoa
   Child Trafficking: Cocoa
   Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

   This report states that slave traders are trafficking boys age 12 to 16 from their home countries, especially Mali, to sell them to cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire. It states that the working conditions on these farms are inhumane. Children are overworked, unpaid, undernourished (often deprived of food), and locked up at night to prevent escape. It describes the situation of one 11-year-old bonded child laborer who was subject to brutal beatings, deprived of food, and locked up in tiny quarters at night. The report cites Save the Children Canada data of 15,000 children working as slaves, the majority of whom are

from Mali; it also states that children are trafficked for forced labor, again drawing on Save the Children Canada (see Save the Children Canada, 2003 entry in this bibliography for the most recent data).

The report also identifies the main pull factors (the historical and continuing dependence of the economy and individuals on export agriculture) and push factors (poverty and a culture of tolerance of child labor) in trafficking.

10. Chatterjee, S., & Raghavan, S. (2001a, June 23). Slave labor taints sweetness of world's chocolate. *Kansas City Star*. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/kansascitystar062301.html

Source: NGO

Adult Slavery: Cocoa
Adult Trafficking: Cocoa
Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This investigative article describes the trafficking of children from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire for work on cocoa plantations, the conditions of slavery and misery on some plantations, the chain through which Ivorian cocoa finds its way into American chocolate, and the response by American chocolate manufacturers to the idea that their product is produced with slave labor. Drawing on the U.S. Department of State human rights reports (the 2006 version found in this bibliography), a 2001 International Labour Organization (ILO) document, and statements by chocolate industry groups and Côte d'Ivoire government ministers, it demonstrates that forced child labor, child trafficking, child slavery, and adult slavery exist on the country's cocoa farms.

The article makes the point that child traffickers exploit the traditional system of child apprenticeships, which historically makes it acceptable to send children to work for others. Another factor is the advanced prosperity of Côte d'Ivoire. Slave traders promise children and parents material goods and payment, accompany them across the border (sometimes with the collusion of border guards), and sell them to farmers for US$13 to $35, sometimes in addition to a transport fee. Sometimes farmers agree to pay the children a salary (in one anecdote, US$180 per year), but the report describes cases in which children are not paid and are kept in captivity, suffering beatings and food deprivation. Traffickers deny taking payment for the children or a cut of what the children make, contrary to information provided by the children. In an anecdote in the article, a farmer holding slaves is prosecuted; however, only 12 convicted slave traders are serving time in prison.

"Slave" cocoa inevitably finds its way into the supply chain of the major chocolate manufacturers and into the chocolate on which Americans spend US$13 billion per year. In the article, Russell Stover states that it prohibits the use of child labor in all its forms, including forced child labor in its contracts with suppliers and has been assured that

slavery is not used in their supply. Godiva's cocoa supplier, Barry Callebaut, makes the same assurances but concedes it cannot guarantee what it does not control. An industry association condemns the use of child labor in all its forms and states that it is funding a survey of child labor practices. Cocoa buyers in the country alternatively deny that the problem exists and blame falling international prices and not the farmers. The Ivorian government says it is a clandestine and rare occurrence.

The article does not limit its findings to only children, having uncovered adults in conditions of slavery and as trafficking victims as well.

11. Chatterjee, S., & Raghavan, S. (2001b, June 25). Nearly hidden, slavery on Ivory Coast cocoa farms are easy to miss. *Knight Ridder News Service*. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/knightRidder062501d.html

    Source: NGO

    Child Slavery: Cocoa
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    This investigative report further analyzes the child slavery discussed by Chatterjee and Raghavan (2001a) above, saying that it occurs mostly on small farms in remote parts of the country, hidden from view. It is also exceedingly difficult to distinguish slave labor from normal child labor on spot checks.

    It describes the Ivorian government's response to Chatterjee and Raghavan (2001a), noting that, while the government concedes the existence of slavery, it states that it is rare and largely confined to foreign-owned farms. Ivorian producers/suppliers blame the low price of cocoa for any worker exploitation, and some representatives deny slavery altogether. Western chocolate industry executives acknowledge the problem, and both promise to do something about it and say that their hands are tied given the complexities and competing interests of the supply chain.

12. Chemonics International Inc. (2007). *USAID anti-trafficking in persons programs in Africa: A review*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/USAID_anti-trafficking_in_Africa_PDACJ521.pdf

    Source: Other—Consulting Firm

    Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation

    This review of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Trafficking in Persons program prepared by Chemonics International states that Côte d'Ivoire is a major country of destination for trafficking in West and Central Africa. It mentions that people are trafficked to the country from Guinea for domestic servitude, restaurant work, and sexual exploitation. Though there is no country-specific program for Côte d'Ivoire, the radio serial drama *Cesiri Tono* developed by USAID/Mali, USAID/West Africa, and Population Media Center was broadcast there between 2004 and 2006, providing

messages on child trafficking and child welfare issues with high effectiveness. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Chevigny, B. (2007, 14 June). *Child trafficking in Côte d'Ivoire: Efforts under way to reverse a tragic trend*. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/cotedivoire_39995.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Unspecified

    This article, based primarily on an interview with UNICEF's representative in Côte d'Ivoire, Youssouf Oomar, discusses child trafficking from rural to urban areas within Côte d'Ivoire for unspecified labor and from neighboring countries, including Burkina Faso, Mali, and Togo, to Côte d'Ivoire for labor in cocoa farming. The article also states that Côte d'Ivoire is a sending and receiving country for cross-border child trafficking, but does not specifically indicate the purposes for which such children are trafficked. In West Africa in general girls are reportedly employed as domestic servants and boys as agricultural laborers.

    UNICEF is working to combat child trafficking in Côte d'Ivoire through agreements with the Ivorian government and rebel groups and is concentrating on strengthening laws and law enforcement, aiding victims, and developing partnerships with the government, civil society, and others, as well as organizing a meeting of all countries in the region.

14. Child labour rife in cocoa sector. (2002, August 1). *BBC World Business Report*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/2166032.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    This news article restates the findings of IITA (2002), which found 254,000 children working in hazardous conditions in the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire. The greatest hazards to children are when they use pesticides without protective clothing and use machetes to clear land; another main concern is that children are deprived of education. The article quotes an IITA official as stating that the number of children working in hazardous conditions was not as high as previously thought. A quotation from an NGO staffer stated that, whereas working with the family can be a socializing activity, the problem in child labor is connected to trafficking. Children trafficked from other countries to Côte d'Ivoire to work under poor conditions with no educational opportunities are the most vulnerable.

15. Chocolate companies blamed for child labour. (2001, May 4). *BBC World Service*. Retrieved January 4, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1311892.stm

    Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa

This article reports that the Ivorian government has blamed multinational chocolate companies for the use of child slave labor in cocoa production, due to the low prices they pay cocoa farmers. It asserts that companies will have to pay considerably more if cocoa is to become free of child labor. Chocolate industry representatives defend themselves by saying it is not possible, given the complexity of the supply chain, for them to monitor all supplier farms.

16. Chocolate industry under fire on child labor: Candy makers 'puzzled' by lawmakers' assertions of slave labor. (2005, February 14). *The Associated Press*. Retrieved January 4, 2007, from http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/6969960/

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This news article reports on a statement by U.S. Congressman Eliot Engel on the use of child labor in the cocoa sector in the aftermath of the Harkin-Engel Protocol. Engel stated that human rights activists estimate that as many as 90 percent of cocoa farms on the Ivory Coast still use forced child labor. He also reported that the chocolate industry will miss a July 1, 2005, deadline for certification under the protocol, which was a "show of bad faith." In response to the charges, an industry representative claimed that the industry has complied with every deadline in the Protocol and is fully committed to the July 1 deadline. Congressman Engel also said that he and Senator Tom Harkin were considering legislation that would require labeling on chocolate products guaranteeing they were not made using any form of child labor, including forced child labor.

17. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers report 2004: Côte d'Ivoire*. London: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=771

Source: NGO

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

This report notes that the UN Secretary-General has accused armed groups on all sides of the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire of holding young girls in sexual slavery. It also reports on one case in which women and young girls were held in sexual slavery and forced domestic labor by one of the armed rebel groups (most likely the *Mouvement Populaire Ivoirien pour le Grand Ouest*). The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

18. Cocoa by the numbers. (2007, March 24). *The Vancouver Sun*. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This news article cites Save the Children Canada and ILO as its sources. It states that about 600,000 children work on Côte d'Ivoire cocoa farms, 200,000 in the worst forms of labor. Child labor can include working with pesticides and machetes and carrying excessively heavy loads. The article also states that approximately 12,000 children are believed to be trafficked from countries such as Mali and Burkina Faso.

19. Cocoa farm slavery 'exaggerated.' (2000, September 29). *BBC News*. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/948876.stm

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa

This article reports on the reaction of the Ivorian government and the chocolate industry to the accusation in the BBC documentary *Slavery: A Global Investigation* (see Blewett & Woods, 2000 entry in this bibliography) that child slavery is widespread in the cocoa plantations of Côte d'Ivoire. The Ivorian government rejects the claim that 90 percent of farms use slave labor, calling it absurd, as it would mean that nearly every one of the 700,000 farmers employs slaves. Though the industry promises to take the allegations seriously, it also claims that the documentary exaggerates and does not show representative Ivorian farmers. The article further reports on the government's acknowledgement of the problem and the latter's agreement with the government of Mali to combat child trafficking, aiming to repatriate an estimated 15,000 Malians working without payment on Ivorian cocoa plantations.

20. Côte d'Ivoire: Child labourers repatriated home. (2002, May 15). *Africa News*. Retrieved February 15, 2008, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Coffee, Construction, Domestic Labor, Street Vending

This article reports on the repatriation of 15 children between the ages of 11 and 18 to Benin from Côte d'Ivoire. The children had been trafficked by two Beninese nationals to provide labor on coffee and cocoa farms, and to work as street vendors, domestic hands, and helpers on construction sites. They had been promised 1.14 million *Francs Communauté Financière Africaine* (FCFA) (approximately US$1,600) in return for 4 years of work, but were paid only 50,000 FCFA (US$70), prompting them to run away. The children were intercepted by Ivorian police who informed the Beninese embassy in Côte d'Ivoire.

The article mentions that UNICEF estimates that 200,000 children are trafficked in West and Central Africa every year. It also states that the government of Côte d'Ivoire has signed a cooperation agreement to combat trafficking with Mali in 2000, and the governments of West and Central Africa were set to ratify a regional convention against child trafficking in 2004.

21. Dottridge, M. (2004). *Kids as commodities? Child trafficking and what to do about it*. Lausanne, Switzerland, and Germany: Terre des Hommes. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from http://www.terredeshommes.org/pdf/commodities.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa, Unspecified

    This study, which reviews and makes recommendations on child trafficking initiatives aimed at NGOs in particular, mentions the trafficking of adolescent boys from Mali and Burkina Faso to Côte d'Ivoire to work on farms. It states that teenagers migrating from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire are subject to harassment and extortion by police, prompting them to resort to traffickers.

22. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Mali implementing actions*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/monitoring/online_database/countries.asp?arrCountryID=106&CountryProfile=&CSEC=&Implement=Coordination_cooperation,Prevention,Protection,Recovery,ChildParticipation&Nationalplans=&orgWorkCSEC=&DisplayBy=optDisplayCountry

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document details efforts to rescue Malian children from forced labor and reintegrate them into society. In 2003 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recovered and repatriated nearly 300 Malian children who had been forced into labor in Côte d'Ivoire. Local NGOs work to help such children reintegrate into society, and Save the Children Canada has opened Horon So, a center for medical and psychological care for former child slaves. The NGO Samu Social Mali also provides support to children in Bamako.

    Mali and Côte d'Ivoire have created a bilateral agreement to address human trafficking (for any purpose) between the two countries. In 2002 Mali hosted a conference of ministers from francophone African countries; the officials developed a list of 21 guiding principles to define exploitive activities relating to children. Mali has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

    Mali has introduced a child pass for children traveling to Côte d'Ivoire. Through the *Projet Protection Speciale*, Mali collects data on trafficking through border and domestic police officers. Mali has also begun working with bus drivers and transport trade unions as part of its prevention strategy. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Finkel, M. (2001, November 18). Is Youssouf Malé a slave? *The New York Times Magazine*. Retrieved January 26, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9B07E7D91338F93BA25752C1A9679C8B63&sec=&spon=&pagewanted=8

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    The New York Times has acknowledged that this article is about a composite character, rather than the Youssouf Malé it claims to depict, and that time sequences and certain other facts were falsified by the author. The author is a contributing author who was not given further assignments after the inaccuracies were uncovered.

    The article tells the story of a young Malian man intercepted on his way to Côte d'Ivoire by a trafficker, who falsifies his age upward to 19 and sells him to a cocoa farmer for 33,000 Central African francs (US$45), with the collusion of the police. Youssouf works for 2 months to pay off his purchase price and then earns a monthly salary of 7,500 Central African francs (US$10), payable at the end of his year of labor. He decides against staying a second year and returns home; on his way, he stays with the Malian Association in Daloa and a Save the Children center in Sikasso, Mali, and is told that he was being exploited. The article suggests that these NGOs are exaggerating the claims of slavery in Côte d'Ivoire, as Youssouf never encounters the types of experiences.

    The work that Youssouf says he performed is physically very arduous: clearing weeds with a machete, digging holes, trimming trees, and hauling bags of cocoa beans. He lived in a small mud hut, like the families in the area lived in, 11 workers per hut. He tells stories about escapees being hung up on a tree, naked, whipped all over, and left to hang all night. He worked for weeks with a foot slashed open by his machete, and he was bitten by insects and by a snake. He met other laborers, some of whom were not paid and were treated worse, and some of whom were paid and treated better.

24. Foldvary, F. (2001). Chocolate worker slavery. *The Progress Report*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://www.progress.org/archive/fold201.htm

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Cocoa

    This article discusses the use of child slave labor in the chocolate production chain. It states that Côte d'Ivoire uses child slave labor on its cocoa plantations, much of it imported from neighboring countries. It also states that the government claims that only foreign-owned plantations use slaves, and that chocolate manufacturers rely on suppliers to sell untainted beans, who in turn claim they cannot monitor all the small farms.

    The article states that child slavery in Côte d'Ivoire was uncovered by reports of a ship in the ocean near West Africa that was reportedly loaded with child slaves (it was later discovered that the ship was not destined for Côte d'Ivoire). A series of articles by *Knight Ridder* correspondents in the late 1990s further investigated Côte d'Ivoire and found the

farms using enslaved boys to harvest cocoa. The article describes some efforts of those involved, in the aftermath of those reports, to address child slavery, including the Chocolate Manufacturers Association's plan to survey farms in the country and the U.S. Department of Labor's program (managed by ILO) to eliminate child labor in West Africa.

25. Francavilla, F., & Lyon, S. (2002). *Children's work in Côte d'Ivoire: An overview*. Rome: Understanding Children's Work Project. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_cote_divoire.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Slavery: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Domestic Labor
    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This overview of *children's work* (defined here as "any activity other than study or play, remunerated or unremunerated, carried out by a person under the age of 15") is based largely on a nationally representative 1995 living standards measurement survey of 1,000 households from five regions. According to this survey, almost one in five (19 percent) of 7- to 14-year-olds were engaged in work, which is approximately 467,000 working children overall. However, the authors of the overview assert that this figure is almost certainly an underestimation because domestic labor was not included, idleness (neither work nor school) was over-reported, and the survey did not include children who did not live in households. The authors also drew on two other national household surveys, a 1988 living standards measurement survey, and a 2000 multiple indicator cluster survey. The latter suggests that 40 percent of children work (see Understanding Children's Work, undated, in this bibliography for the most up-to-date survey information available).

    The report notes the existence of forced child labor in cotton, coffee, and cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire, with many children trafficked from neighboring countries. Conditions faced by children in agriculture are frequently physically strenuous, working long hours, face mistreatment, and forced to work as slaves.

    Based on the U.S. Department of State's human rights report from 2000, many children working as domestics face slave-like conditions and are subject to sexual abuse, harassment, and other forms of maltreatment. Children working in informal gold mining also face harsh and hazardous circumstances. There are reliable reports of children working in "sweatshop" conditions in small workshops, and there may be a rising incidence of children involved in prostitution.

    The government of Côte d'Ivoire signed a 2000 agreement with Mali and implemented the 2001 national emergency action plan in an effort to combat cross-border trafficking. However, the necessary human and institutional infrastructure remains weak and limited.

26. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[a]). *Burkina Faso*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/burkina%20faso.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

This factsheet briefly states that children from Burkina Faso are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire to work on unspecified agricultural plantations. No further information regarding the agricultural sector is provided.

27. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *Togo*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/TOGO.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

This factsheet discusses various forms of child labor in Togo. The factsheet also notes that Togolese boys are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire for work in the agricultural sector. No further information regarding the agricultural sector in Core d'Ivoire is provided.

28. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.c). *Worst forms of child labour data: Côte d'Ivoire*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/cote-ivoire.html

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Indentured Servitude: Agriculture, Unspecified
Child Slavery: Agriculture
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This webpage draws on existing information available through NGOs, international organizations, media reports, and the U.S. Department of State, much of which dates to the 1990s. It states that adults are trafficked for unspecified labor, and children are trafficked for the purpose of domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and other unspecified work. Children are also trafficked for forced labor in the agricultural sector. Moreover, the document notes reports of Malian boys being held in indentured servitude on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire under abusive conditions. In September 1998, the widespread practice of importing and indenturing Malian boys for fieldwork on Ivorian plantations under abusive conditions was exposed.

UNICEF states that approximately 15,000 Malian children are trafficked and sold into indentured servitude on Ivorian plantations every year. Beninese children are also found working in the agricultural sector or as domestic laborers, many as young as six. Additionally, children from Burkina Faso, Mali, Togo, Benin, Guinea, and Ghana are also trafficked to Cote d'Ivoire for work in agriculture. Women are also trafficked from Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, and Asian countries to Côte d'Ivoire for unspecified purposes. The report also states that Ivorian women and children are trafficked internally. No

further detail is offered on the types of specific crops or farming/plantation work children undertake, nor their working conditions.

Since 1999, the government has prosecuted at least 22 traffickers and has repatriated approximately 3,000 children trafficked to foreign lands. Authorities have repatriated 11 girls age 10–11 to Nigeria, and they have intercepted 13 girls from Benin ranging from 4–10 years old at Côte d'Ivoire's border with Ghana. No further detail is offered on the types of labor in which they were involved.

29. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Country report: Côte d'Ivoire*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/COTE%20D'IVORIE.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Soldiering, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Indentured Child Labor: Cocoa

This country profile compiles information from a range of sources, including the government, international organizations, and NGOs. It notes that, while forced labor is prohibited, there have been reports of children forcibly recruited for use in combat and abducted for sexual exploitation. It also includes a brief anecdote of children abused on coffee and cocoa plantations.

Regarding trafficking, using the U.S. Department of State *Trafficking in Persons Report*, the profile states that Côte d'Ivoire is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for forced labor (unspecified sector) and sexual exploitation. Children from neighboring countries are trafficked for agricultural and domestic labor exploitation. Ivorian girls are trafficked internally for domestic servitude, street vending, and prostitution.

The profile then draws upon the U.S. Department of State reports to state that approximately 109,000 child laborers worked on cocoa farms in hazardous conditions, a minority of whom were forced or indentured workers

30. Global Witness. (2007). *Hot chocolate: How cocoa fuelled the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire*. London: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/552/en/hot_chocolate_how_cocoa_fuelled_the_conflict_in_co

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This report documents how revenues from the cocoa trade have contributed to funding armed conflict, both on the government side and rebel side, and that continued corruption and misuse of revenues continue to undermine the resolution of the crisis, based on in-depth field investigations in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo. It reports on the use of forced labor against the Western population of the country by both government and rebels. It also mentions that, in February 2006, the UN Security Council put economic sanctions on a rebel leader because he used forced labor, among other things. In neither case does it specify further detail on the type of labor performed. The report does not discuss labor in the production of goods.

31. Hawksley, H. (2001a, April 12). Mali's children in chocolate slavery. *BBC News*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1272522.stm

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa, Coffee

This article reports on the slave trade and trafficking of children to Côte d'Ivoire from Mali, where there are reports of missing children who have been kidnapped as well as poor families who are willing to sell their children for cash. The going rate is reported to be US$30, and at least 15,000 children are thought to be working in Côte d'Ivoire on cocoa farms. Some are less than 11 years old, and many are imprisoned on farms and beaten if they try to escape. It also mentions that child slavery happens on coffee farms.

The article reports on a transit center for escaped slaves operated by an NGO, which has only seen one escapee. It quotes an NGO director describing the plight of child cocoa plantation laborers who have to carry six-kilogram cocoa sacks that cut into their shoulders. It also describes interviews with local people, who explain that slaves do not get paid and who are beaten if they ask for payment.

32. Hawksley, H. (2001b, May 4). Ivory Coast accuses chocolate companies. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1311982.stm

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Labor: Cocoa

This article reports an announcement by the government to multinational chocolate companies, faulting them for maintaining low prices and keeping farmers in poverty so that they have no choice but to use child and forced labor to stay in business. The government states that companies will be required to pay 10 times as much for cocoa in order to give the country's cocoa farmers a decent standard of living, and it blames the companies for child trafficking in general, as they encourage more farmers in developing countries to go into cocoa farming, driving down cocoa's price.

33. Hawksley, H. (2002, June 13). Meeting the 'chocolate slaves.' *BBC News*. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/2042474.stm

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This news article reports on the journalist's visit to Côte d'Ivoire from Mali, where he encounters child labor while driving through farming areas. He also visits a transit center for child laborers in Mali, and he hears the account of one boy whom a trafficker attempted to kidnap from Mali to take to Côte d'Ivoire (he was intercepted by the police). The former and current children that the journalist meets are between the ages of 6 or 7 and 13; one supervisor is 15. Depending on the season, trafficked children shifted between cocoa, coffee, and maize production.

34. Hawksley, H. (2007, April 2). Child cocoa workers still 'exploited.' *BBC News*. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/6517695.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This article reports from Côte d'Ivoire on the ongoing use of forced child labor on cocoa plantations, including the common use of machetes, and the failures of the chocolate industry to effect changes in the sector. It states that the industry missed its 2005 deadline under the Harkin-Engel Protocol to eradicate the use of "forced" child labor and quotes Congressman Engel as saying that he would be in favor of sanctions if the new 2008 deadline is not met. It also says that the U.S. Congress is expected to draft legislation next year against the industry unless progress is made. The industry states that progress is being made through pilot projects. The article describes one school-building project held up as an example by the government, but in which only 6 of the planned 40 schools have been constructed because the local authorities have not received the funds that they were promised.

35. Human Rights Watch. (2003). Trapped between two wars: Violence against civilians in Western Côte d'Ivoire. *Human Rights Watch* (Vol. 15, No. 14A). Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/cotedivoire0803/cotedivoire0803full.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Gold Mining, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report documents the human rights abuses perpetrated against civilians in Côte d'Ivoire by the Ivorian government, the three rebel factions in the Ivorian conflict, the Liberian recruits in Cote d'Ivoire and Liberia, and the Ivorian civilian militias. It includes reports of interviews indicating that Liberian rebels are forcing "young men" to work in the Iti gold mine outside of Zouan-Hounien; to porter personal goods, gold, and other resources across the border into Liberia; and to carry arms through the forest areas along the border. The report also states that children, particularly Liberian boys, were frequently used as fighters by the Liberian forces, Ivorian rebel forces, and the Ivorian

government. Some of the children may have been recruited from camps for internally displaced persons in Liberia and refugee camps in Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. It also reports one case in which a group of young women and girls were held in sexual slavery by the Ivorian rebels for a week, and it states that Liberian fighters regularly engage in rape and sexual slavery.

36. Ibriga, L. M., & Ouedraogo, F. (2001). *Étude relative au traffic d'enfants au Burkina Faso: Aspects juridiques et institutionnels* [Study on child trafficking in Burkina Faso: Legal and institutional]. Retrieved March 21, 2008, from http://www.esclavagemoderne.org/img_doc/ibriga_2001_trafic_enfants_burkina.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture

    This report examines the legal and policy frameworks used by the government of Burkina Faso—along with regional, international, and other organizations—to combat child trafficking. The document begins by briefly reviewing a case from March 2000 in which 22 children were intercepted en route to unspecified agricultural plantations in Côte d'Ivoire, where they were hired, with the permission of the parents, to work in return for an annual payment ranging between 75,000 and 85,000 FCFA [West African]—approximately US$100 to $120 at the time. According to the Burkinabé Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity, 84 children were intercepted in similar raids between January 1999 and February 2001. After providing a further overview of the nature of the problem, the authors review the various legislative and administrative efforts used to counter it, including legal codes, international agreements, and the investigative and enforcement roles of various government ministries in the fight against child trafficking. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

37. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsbeninburkinafasomali2004.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton
    Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton

    This document notes that approximately 15,000 children, including many from Mali, have been trafficked into Côte d'Ivoire for forced labor in cocoa, coffee, and cotton farming. According to the report, children work as many as 12 hours per day and can suffer physical abuse from employers.

38. International Labour Organization. (2001a). *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa: Synthesis report based on studies of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo*.

Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=776

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining

This report on trafficking in West Africa finds that Côte d'Ivoire is a destination country in the region for children trafficked from Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali. The report is limited in its treatment of Côte d'Ivoire, as the study was based on gathered information from only a small number of interviews with children (12 girls working as domestic servants, 10 children working in mines—unspecified commodities, and an unknown number on plantations); thus, no overall conclusions about trafficking in the country could be drawn. However, using evidence from other country reports, this synthesis report does state that children are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire for domestic labor, mining (unspecified commodities), plantation work, and planned marriage. Children range in age from 7 to 15, and most never attend school. Child domestic servants are paid between 7,000 and 17,000 FCFA (US$9.80 to $23.80) monthly, in cash or in kind, which is highly exploitive. The majority of children working in mine sites come from Mali, and each child is sold for 75,000 FCFA, which is approximately US$105) (25,000 FCFA to reimburse the transport costs and 50,000 FCFA for the child). Children on plantations, of which there are 10,000 to 15,000 from Mali, reported limited washing facilities and a high incidence of skin disease, confined sleeping accommodations, and hot working conditions. Employers of these children often emigrated from the supplier country themselves. Farmers buy children for 50,000 FCFA (US$70) each (half is reimbursement of the transport costs and half is for the child).

The report also finds that there are formal placement agencies in Abidjan that engage in trafficking for domestic labor or mining. It also acknowledges Mali and Côte d'Ivoire's agreement on trafficking, Mali's support and effectiveness at repatriating trafficked children, and Côte d'Ivoire's National Plan to Combat child labor.

39. International Labour Organization. (2001b). *Stopping forced labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 18, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_088490.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This report, the second global report undertaken by ILO to follow up on the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, examines the types of forced labor around the world and responses to them , and it proposes a new program of action on forced labor. In reference to Côte d'Ivoire, it states that there are reports of children being forced to work on plantations, affecting in particular certain ethnic groups as well as Malians and Burkinabés. It estimates that there are between 10,000 and 15,000

children from Mali working on plantations in the country (no further details on the types of plantations or crops produced were given). It also reports that girls (and, less often, boys) are lured from rural areas to work in forced domestic labor in urban households, but it cannot estimate the extent of the problem. Urban child labor is also linked to trans-border trafficking. The law permits the transfer of prison labor to private enterprises—though the extent to which this happens is not known. No further information regarding crops produced in the agricultural sector is provided in the report.

40. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Combating child labour in cocoa growing*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://ilo.law.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipec/themes/cocoa/download/2005_02_cl_cocoa.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa

    This document describes the ILO efforts to combat child labor in cocoa-growing in West Africa. It has been involved in the implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol; advising the International Cocoa Initiative, a partnership between NGOs, labor unions, cocoa processors, and the major chocolate brands that emerged from the Protocol; and advising and supervising the country-specific surveys of child labor in the cocoa industry in 2002 that led to IITA (2002). ILO plans on undertaking its own surveys of child labor in cocoa and in agriculture in general, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire, as the individual data from IITA were never released as planned, and their validity was challenged.

    From 2003 to 2006, ILO implemented the West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labor (WACAP) with support from the U.S. Department of Labor. Key achievements as of December 2004 were as follows: a range of awareness-raising and capacity-building activities, the transfer of 3,000 child laborers from work into educational or training activities, the creation or reinforcement of national coordination mechanisms, the design of child labor monitoring systems in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, and further research on hazardous child labor in agriculture in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana. The document also mentions that Côte d'Ivoire has established a tripartite steering mechanism to combat child labor, is developing a national plan on child labor, and has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

41. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Côte d'Ivoire (ratification: 1960)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining

The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) notes that some children in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly children from Mali and Burkina Faso, are victims of trafficking and are forced to work in mines, on plantations (no detail are provided regarding the type of work or product farmed), or as domestic servants. It also states that Côte d'Ivoire ratified the ILO convention on the worst forms of child labor (No. 182). The document does not provide further information on forced labor in the agricultural and mining sectors.

42. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention of 1999—Mali (ratified 2000)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 14, 2006, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    This document indicates that the trafficking of children from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire remains a problem despite previous notices to the government requiring improvement. The government informed the Committee on the Rights of the Child that Malian children had been taken to Côte d'Ivoire to work in plantations or as domestic servants and that they were subjected to deplorable working conditions and were often unpaid. The document does not provide further information on forced labor in the agricultural and mining sectors.

43. International Labour Organization. (2006c). *Child labour in gold mining: The problem*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://64.233.167.104/search?q=cache:RXNL3DHpBWgJ:www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do%3Bjsessionid%3D0a038009ce9f52eda7591484dcf8606fe643013a21b%3Ftype%3Ddocument%26id%3D4146+Child+labour+in+gold+mining:+The+problem&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=ca

    Source: International Organization

    Child Slavery: Gold Mining
    Child Trafficking: Gold Mining

    This short document describes the situation of children working in gold mines in several countries where the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) has active projects to combat child laborers in this sector. In Côte d'Ivoire, ILO-IPEC found cases of children working in slavery-like conditions at illegal mine sites. Girls haul mud, while other children as young as 5 empty water from narrow gold pits.

    ILO-IPEC also found that children were trafficked from Burkina Faso, Guinea, and Mali and were worked 10 hours per day with no days off, little pay, and poor nutrition. Regarding health, more than half of the children were often sick and complained of muscle and joint pain and fatigue; many children used amphetamines on a daily basis.

44. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Côte d'Ivoire (ratification: 2003)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Gold Mining
    Forced Adult Labor: Cocoa
    Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

    The ILO CEACR observes that children are the victims of internal and trans-border trafficking for economic exploitation in the gold mines of Issia. It also notes allegations of the trafficking of children for economic exploitation and the widespread practice of forcing migrant workers—including children, particularly from Mali and Burkina Faso—to work in plantations, particularly cocoa plantations, against their will.

    Regarding the legal framework, the committee observes that a government bill on the trafficking of children was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2001, but that it has not been put to a vote in the National Assembly. Moreover, a National Plan of Action Against Child Labour was adopted by the government in 2005. The Committee encourages the adoption of this bill in the near future, as well as providing further information on all forms of child labor, including forced labor, and activities to eliminate it.

45. International Labor Rights Forum. (n.d.[a]). *Class action complaint for injunctive relief and damages*. Washington, DC: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Adult Slavery: Cocoa
    Adult Trafficking: Cocoa
    Child Slavery: Cocoa
    Forced Adult Labor: Cocoa
    Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

    This document is a complaint filed against Nestlé, S.A., Nestlé USA, Nestlé Ivory Coast, Archer Daniels Midland Co., Cargill Incorporated Company, Cargill Cocoa, and Cargill West Africa, S.A. by ILRF and its hired law firm on behalf of three plaintiffs representing former child slaves of Malian origin who were trafficked and forced to work harvesting and/or cultivating cocoa beans on farms in Côte d'Ivoire. It accuses the companies of being vicariously liable for the forced labor, torture, and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment suffered by the plaintiffs on cocoa plantations. The plaintiffs describe their situation as one of slavery and forced labor, working long hours without proper nutrition or pay, and being held in captivity, psychologically abused, and threatened with physical abuse or torture (drinking urine) if they attempted escape. They were all trafficked from Mali and were between the ages of 12 and 19 when they were

slaves. Two of the three were also physically abused when they did not perform to the satisfaction of their employer, and one was watched with a gun at all times.

The defendants were accused of violating the Alien Tort Statute, the Torture Victim Protection Act, the U.S. Constitution, and California's Constitution, as well as breach of contract, negligence, unjust enrichment, and unfair business practices under California's Business and Professions Code.

46. International Labor Rights Forum. (n.d.[b]). *The World Bank and IMF policies in Côte d'Ivoire impact on child labor in the cocoa industry*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.laborrights.org/files/COCOAWBIMF.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

In this report, ILRF blames the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the increased use of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire in the early 2000s. It describes the conditions that the government needed to meet in order to obtain an IMF loan in 1994, including the liberalization of the cocoa and coffee sectors, privatization of its marketing board that set minimum cocoa prices, and reduction of government expenditures, including on education. Exposed to the risks of the market, farmers suffered falling incomes and increasing poverty when prices dropped. The report states that the use of child labor through trafficking as become a common practice on cocoa farms, sometimes involving the abusive and exploitive treatment of the child laborers; farmers try to reduce their input costs by seeking out cheap child labor either from the family or from traffickers. The trafficking of children for labor has been exacerbated by the increasing cost of education.

47. International Labor Rights Forum. (2002). *Letter to Robert C. Bonner, commissioner of customs*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Adult Labor: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa
Indentured Adult Labor: Cocoa

This letter to the U.S. Commissioner of Customs requests that the U.S. Customs Service stop the importation of cocoa from Côte d'Ivoire under the Trade Act of 1930, because the cocoa is produced with "forced or indentured child labor." To build its case, it documents ILRF findings of forced child labor based on an investigator's visit to dozens of plantations in the main cocoa-producing areas of the country. The investigator found that children are provided to employers by job brokers on a seasonal basis to work on cocoa farms for money, that the job brokers are not necessarily family members, and that the job brokers generally negotiate the agreements binding the children to work on the farms with the farmer directly. The children, who are usually from Mali and Burkina

Faso, are prohibited from leaving the farm until after the season. The letter also confirms that adults are trafficked and that there is ample evidence that many of the adult workers in this sector are also forced or indentured laborers. These facts are known by the cocoa planters themselves, and the government has also publicly acknowledged the problem of trafficking.

48. International Labor Rights Forum. (2005). *Child labor in agriculture: Focus on child labor on cocoa farms in West Africa and the chocolate industry's initiative to date*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.laborrights.org/files/COCOA05Update.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton

    This update on efforts to address all forms of child labor in the cocoa industry asserts that there has been minimal progress under the Harkin-Engel Protocol to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The industry has conducted only a small pilot monitoring program affecting 4 percent of the industry in Côte d'Ivoire, falling short of the industry's promise to monitor all labor in its supply chain by July 1, 2005. It accuses the industry of being a reluctant participant in the protocol and of seeking to shift responsibility to governments to monitor and certify rather than living up to its own commitments to make changes to its own supply chain.

    Stating that the Harkin-Engel Protocol was developed because other programs were not sufficiently addressing the problem, the report implies that the problem of child labor has not drastically altered since it was first uncovered to the public in 2001. Citing the findings of IITA (2002) and the U.S. Department of State human rights report, it restates that there were 15,000 child laborers between the ages of 9 and 12 who had been sold into forced labor on coffee, cocoa, and cotton farms.

49. International Labor Rights Fund. (2006). *Report on cocoa and forced child labor*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 15, 2008, from http://www.laborrights.org/files/COCOA06Critique.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Cocoa

    This report is an update on the activities of the chocolate industry, government, and NGOs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and forced labor in the cocoa industry. Under the Harkin-Engel Protocol, the industry has created the International Cocoa Initiative, which is running six pilot programs in communities in Côte d'Ivoire to educate and support community-based efforts at eliminating child labor, including forced child labor. Another commitment under the Harkin-Engel Protocol is to create industry-wide standards of public certification; due to political instability in West Africa, the deadline for this goal has been pushed to 2008 for certification to cover half of the cocoa-producing regions of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The industry has created an independent

Verification Working Group to oversee the certification process, but the group admits that major details of the certification system have not been determined. Further, the industry has stated that it will follow the ILO monitoring system, though under the Protocol ILO is not responsible for this system.

Upon the failure of the industry to meet its 2005 deadline for certification, the U.S. government named the Payson Center at Tulane University an independent oversight body over public and private efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa sectors of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. ILO and the U.S. Department of Labor also support WACAP, which is also partly funded by the chocolate industry and which aims to raise awareness of the worst forms of child labor, create social protection measures to eliminate them, increase knowledge of the problem, and set up a child labor monitoring system (which is intended to supplement, and not replace, an industry scheme under the Harkin-Engel Protocol). USAID also supports the Sustainable Tree Crop Program, which has mainstreamed child labor sensitization training in its Farmer Field School curriculum. Winrock International runs the Child Labor Alternatives Through Sustainable Systems in Education, a program to increase school attendance in cocoa-growing regions. Finally, the industry supports the Initiative for African Cocoa Communities, which supports education initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

The report is critical of the industry's commitment to eliminating the worst forms of child labor in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and poses several questions/issues to which the industry has failed to respond. In particular, the industry has not agreed to source cocoa from the communities participating in the child labor monitoring schemes; it has not introduced transparency into its supply chain; it works exclusively through government-supported efforts at monitoring, in spite of recognized government shortcomings; it has not developed any internal compliance programs; it is not clear that it has trained or monitored its own suppliers and middlemen; it has not specified what it means by "certification"; it has not developed environmental sustainability or social responsibility benchmarks; it has not specified what resources it is willing to commit to a certification scheme; it has not committed to continuing doing business with farmers who change their practices or guarantee them a fair price; it has not committed to a remediation program for suppliers who are found to use the worst forms of child labor; and it has not created an independent oversight body for its certification efforts.

50. International Organization for Migration. (2006, November 22). *Traditional practices being abused to exploit children in West Africa, warns IOM*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cache/offonce?entryId=12007

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Cotton

This document discusses the threat of abusive labor practices regarding children. It mentions Malian children in Mauritania who work under "exploitive conditions" as domestic laborers, as well as Malian children who work on cotton fields and farms, in

lieu of receiving an education in Côte d'Ivoire. The document also notes that children in West Africa, including those from Mali, serve as beggars at the behest of their religious instructors.

51. Ivorian man arrested in Sikasso on suspicion of child trafficking. (2002, January 5). *BBC Monitoring International Reports*. Retrieved February 15, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.com/humantrafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=3392

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture

    This article reports on the arrest of an Ivorian man who attempted to traffic three children from the Sikasso area of Mali to Côte d'Ivoire (neither the purpose for which the children were being trafficked nor their conditions were described). It attributes to "sources close to NGOs" that approximately 8,000 Malian children are still working on Ivorian farms (no further details are provided about types of farming or crops produced). It also recounts a discussion with an NGO worker about the mixed success of the joint Ivorian-Malian commission responsible for combating the illegal trafficking of Malian children to Ivorian farms. Though reception centers for trafficked youth have been set up, the official states, Malian officials now do not have access to Malian children in Côte d'Ivoire in need of repatriation. This has hampered the work of civil society on child trafficking and has led one NGO to appeal to the Malian and Ivorian governments to address the situation. The article does not provide further information on the agricultural sector.

52. Khan, S., & Murray, U. (2007). *Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms—paper no. 4—child labour monitoring—a partnership of communities and government*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6447

    Source: International Organization

    Child Slavery: Cocoa
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture

    This paper, the fourth in a series mentioned in Rinehart (2007a) above, reviews the child labor monitoring scheme of WACAP, which was developed in response to 2001 press reports alleging child slavery in cocoa production in West Africa and child trafficking for commercial agriculture (the products and type of agriculture are not specified) in Côte d'Ivoire, and the resulting Harkin-Engel Protocol. Regarding Côte d'Ivoire in particular, the report states that child labor is exacerbated by the lack of educational opportunities for children, particularly those who work for immigrants from Burkina Faso and Mali, who tend to be isolated in their own communities. It also restates the findings of the IITA (2002) report.

    The report goes into considerable detail about the child monitoring system being established in Côte d'Ivoire, which aims to identify and withdraw children engaged in

hazardous work in cocoa plantations and other forms of agriculture. Progress has been hampered by civil conflict, and the initiative is in a preliminary stage, with a pilot monitoring system and certification scheme recently concluded in one district under the leadership of the Prime Minister's office. The government is now contemplating how to extend the monitoring system to cover 50 percent of cocoa production, in accordance with its obligations under the Harkin-Engel Protocol. However, the chocolate industry is not committed to this system, and it is exploring other options for gathering information on child labor in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

53. Kpodo, K. (2002, November 19). Poverty, poor education exacerbate child labor in West Africa's cocoa plantations. *The Associated Press*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/448.html

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

Reporting from a meeting in Ghana aimed at promoting responsible farming in the region and hosted by USAID, the U.S. Department of Labor, and ILO, this article states that West African cocoa growers, including those in Côte d'Ivoire, have been accused of abusive child labor practices, including indentured servitude and the trafficking of minors. It says that, according to UNICEF, approximately 200,000 children are sold across West African borders each year, with many ending up in the region's cocoa and coffee plantations. The article draws on IITA (2002) to state that 5,120 full-time child workers have been documented on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire and that 29 percent have been prohibited from quitting. It also states that anecdotal evidence suggests that trafficking has waned. Delegates agreed that the underlying causes—poverty and poor education—are difficult challenges, and agreed on a multimillion-dollar fund to support programs to combat child labor.

54. Lopez, X. (2008, January 31). Sur la piste des enfants esclaves [On the trail of child slaves]. *Courrier International*. Retrieved May 11, 2008, from http://www.infosdelaplanete.org/3469/trafics-en-afrique-de-l-ouest-sur-la-piste-des-enfants-esclaves.html

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This news article examines the trafficking of Beninese children to work on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire, focusing primarily on their journey from their native villages through three countries before they arrive at the plantations in Côte d'Ivoire. The journey begins in the village of Dehounta, where the trafficker procures two children and an adolescent from their parents for a price of 50 Euros. The article then follows the traffickers, who transport the children by bus, along with 35 others, across Benin into Togo, where they encounter numerous police patrols who must be bribed to allow them to pass, to Ghana, where they spend a night parked at a service station while the driver sleeps. Finally, they reach Côte d'Ivoire, where their entry is complicated by the

restrictions imposed by the Civil War, and the numerous "ill-humored, Kalashnikov-toting" soldiers that patrol the roads. Ironically, the bus of trafficked children obtains travel papers that claim it is from a humanitarian aid convoy. The article notes that the 800 kilometers within Côte d'Ivoire is the most dangerous, considering the vast areas under military control. The author notes that, because of the perils of the journey, the employers take much of the children's first-year salary as compensation for the expenses of bringing them there, and that it is often not until their second year that they begin earning their meager wages, made even more modest by the employers' deduction of food, rent, and other costs. It is not until the end of their third year of labor that they will have enough money to afford the trip home along with the few thousand francs that they have gained.

55. Martinot, P. (n.d.). Spotlight on Ignace Bla (Côte d'Ivoire-Dignité). *Union Voices*. Retrieved January 5, 2008, on http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991224854

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Unspecified

This interview with an NGO worker emphasizes the growing problem of child trafficking for forced labor to Cote d'Ivoire from Benin, Burkina Faso, and Mali. The NGO worker states that trafficking of children is more difficult to control and has the connivance of the government. He implies that trafficking leads to the sale of children on the black market for forced labor, classifying work in the cocoa sector as forced. He states that many sectors besides the cocoa industry exploit children as well, such as construction and the food industry.

56. Melwani, L. (2001, August 8). Bitter chocolate. *Indian Today*. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.saja.org/chocolate.html

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa

This article is primarily about the Chatterjee and Raghavan (2001) pieces also included in this bibliography. The article raised national awareness about the issue of slavery and trafficking in the cocoa industry in Côte d'Ivoire. The article recounts anecdotes of child slavery, describing some of the living and working conditions of child slaves and restating the problems of child trafficking and slavery uncovered by Chatterjee and Raghavan in 2001. However, it also notes that the studies by Chatterjee and Raghavan found slavery on only four farms in Côte d'Ivoire, a country with 600,000 cocoa farms. It also speaks of the aftermath of the *Knight Ridder* series, including how the chocolate industry was forced to retreat from its former position of denying child slavery and attempt to deal with the problem.

57. N'Guessan, C. M. N. (2005). *La traite des enfants aux fins d'exploitation de leur travail dans les mines d'or d'Issia Côte d'Ivoire* [The trafficking of children for work in the gold

mines of Issia, Côte d'Ivoire]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5176

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Gold Mining

This document examines the lives of child miners in the Issia region of Center-West of Côte d'Ivoire. The study hypothesizes that there is a direct correlation between child trafficking and amateur (i.e., un-mechanized) gold mining in the region, with trafficking victims being directed to miners for the purposes of work. Because of difficulties, including the refusal of local leaders and employers to allow the team to submit questionnaires to the number of children desired, a sample of only 150 was interviewed; however, the researchers submit that this sample was representative. Despite the perception of mining as a male-dominated task, girls (65.33 percent) outnumbered boys (34.66 percent) among the workers. The children's ages ranged from 5 to 17 years, with a median age of 11.5. Guineans were the most represented national group, followed by Malians, native Ivorian children, Burkinabés, and Ghanaians. The children in the study self-identified as either gold miners or agricultural laborers, and reported that they received no salaries and very little remuneration.

58. O'Leary, J. (2007, February 11). Death by chocolate. *Sunday Business Post*. Retrieved November 23, 2007, from http://www.laborrights.org/stop-child-labor/cocoa-campaign/582

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

According to this article, Togolese children are trafficked to work on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire. Further information on cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire is not provided.

59. Onishi, N. (2001, July 29). The bondage of poverty that produces chocolate. *The New York Times*. Retrieved January 8, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C06EFD7133DF93AA15754C0A9679C8B63

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This investigative article, written after a weeklong journey through remote cocoa plantations in Côte d'Ivoire, affirms the existence of child labor on cocoa farms, but suggests that trafficked children do not comprise a significant part of the labor force. Recognizing that a more systematic and comprehensive survey is required, the author notes that only a few foreign children were found. It does, however, profile the case of one boy who was trafficked, sold to a farmer, and paid only a fragment of the amount he

was promised. It also states that the piling on of "debts" is one of the most common abuses of child laborers, one which contributes to the blurred line between child laborers who are captive because of poverty and situations of slavery. It also mentions the potential for exploitation and allegations of outright slavery.

Interviews in the article suggest that numbers of trafficked children in conditions of forced labor have declined in recent years because the fall in cocoa prices and political instability have made it difficult for foreigners to live in Côte d'Ivoire. The government also cites its bilateral agreement with Mali on repatriating trafficked children. An interview with a farmer suggests that more workers used to be employed on farms, but that reduced cocoa prices have increased pressure to use family resources.

Regarding the legal framework, minors over the age of 14 are allowed to work in jobs that are not dangerous if they have parental consent. Trafficked children are prohibited from working. The high pay, which is far above the potential earnings in Mali, is sufficient incentive to break the law.

60. Pact to end African 'chocolate slavery.' (2002, May 2). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1963617.stm

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Forced Labor: Cocoa

This article reports on the agreement of a binding memorandum of cooperation between the chocolate manufacturers, government, and human rights groups to end child labor in the cocoa sector, to be implemented in August 2002. It mentions that the cocoa manufacturers have been accused of creating the market conditions for child slavery and forced labor in the sector by keeping prices low and farmers in poverty. The article also states that at least 15,000 Malian children are estimated to be in Côte d'Ivoire, taken from poor areas and often sold for a few dollars.

61. Parenti, C. (2008, February 17). Chocolate's bittersweet economy. *Fortune Magazine*. Retrieved May 6, 2008, from http://www.nigerianmuse.com/nigeriawatch/Chocolate_s_bittersweet_economy_by_Christian_Parenti_Fortune_magazine

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article discusses child labor in Ivory Coast cocoa production. Relying on Tulane University's recently released report (see entry in this bibliography), which monitored compliance with the Harkin-Engel Protocol, and on the author's conversations with children and adults in the village of Sinikosson and the town of Thoui in Southwestern Ivory Coast, the article indicates that neither Ivorian laws nor chocolate industry efforts have made a significant impact on the problem of child labor. It also emphasizes that the chief reason for child labor is family poverty, which is linked to low cocoa prices. The

children with whom the author spoke were all working on their fathers' farms or under their supervision, although an Ivorian official is quoted as saying that farmers from Burkina Faso and Mali sometimes traffic children for cocoa production. Members of a farmers' cooperative in Thoui also claim that they have become trapped in debt after borrowing money from Minnesota-based cocoa exporter Cargill and have been illegally arrested for non-payment, accusations denied by a Cargill spokesman. From the cocoa farmers' perspective, efforts to certify cocoa as "child-labor-free" appear to be a threat aimed at driving them further into poverty by taking away their market—not a positive step.

62. The Protection Project. (2005). *Human rights report: Côte d'Ivoire*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/cote.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Slavery: Service Industries
Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

Drawing on media articles and IITA (2002), this report focuses on trafficking in Côte d'Ivoire. Côte d'Ivoire is a country of origin and destination for trafficking in women and children from Benin, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Mali, and Togo to Gabon, Nigeria, and European countries. It states that there is child labor on cocoa plantations and that some children are trafficked from neighboring countries for that purpose, according to interviews with farmers and traditional leaders. Children are trafficked primarily for forced agricultural work and are exposed to dangerous pesticides and other hazards; it is also suspected that there is a high number of child prostitutes in Côte d'Ivoire, some of whom may be young Nigerians trafficked into the country.

The report also notes that both government and opposition armed groups recruit young Liberian refugees from camps in the Western region of the country and elsewhere, and that Ivorian children fight in Liberia for the rebel group known as the Movement for Democracy in Liberia.

The prostitution and "debauchery" of minors is prohibited and punishable by fines and imprisonment. Côte d'Ivoire participates in the West Africa Cocoa/Agriculture Project, which aimed to remove 10,000 child laborers from the cocoa sector from 2003 to 2006.

63. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Mali*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 11, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/mali.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that both women and children from Mali are subject to trafficking and forced labor. Women are trafficked and forced into prostitution, and female children are trafficked and forced into domestic labor in Guinea. Generally, boys from Mali are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire and enslaved on cotton farms. No further details regarding forced labor in the production of products are included.

64. Raped, enslaved, jailed, unpaid. (2003, June 5). *Manila Standard Today*. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from http://www.manilastandardtoday.com/?page=news02_jan05_2003

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Service Industries, Unspecified

This article discusses the repatriation of 24 Filipinas who had been in Côte d'Ivoire under alleged conditions of slavery. It states that the women, who worked in bars, had been denied wages for a year, and it quotes the Foreign Affairs Secretary Blas Ople as stating that they were victims of a slavery ring. There are allegedly 74 remaining overseas foreign workers in Côte d'Ivoire. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

65. Renaut, A. (2002, May 13). Chocolate has a bitter taste for child slaves. *ICFTU: Trade Union World*. Retrieved January 18, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991215316&Language=EN

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This article states that both child labor and forced child labor occur in Côte d'Ivoire's agricultural sector. Quoting U.S. authorities, the article states that 15,000 children between the ages of 9 and 12 from Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, and Togo are working in the cocoa, coffee, and cotton plantations in the north of Côte d'Ivoire, and that forced child labor is widespread within the cocoa industry. A representative from ICFTU states that children are "sold like cattle and work like slaves." Unions affiliated with the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco, and Allied Workers' Associations are working to organize small cocoa planters in Côte d'Ivoire into cooperatives as part of their fight against child labor.

66. Riisøen, K. H., Hatløy, A., & Bjerkan, L. (2004). *Travel to uncertainty*. Oslo: Fafo.

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Cocoa, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

This report is a study of the link between child relocation and child trafficking in three West African countries, including Mali. The report says that the sectors of fishery, prostitution, and—to some extent—agriculture are more prone to trafficking than other sectors.

The report describes working and living conditions in several sectors: workshops that employ apprentices, petty trade, fisheries, plantations and farms, and male child beggars working for Islamic teachers. Conditions in fisheries are often exploitive—children reported seeing very young coworkers die on the job in Ghana's Lake Volta area. Conditions vary dramatically on plantations and farms, from easy weekend work with family members to slave-like conditions. Researchers concluded that child labor is not common on cocoa farms in Ghana, but there are disturbing stories from Côte d'Ivoire. For example, Jean Claude described how he was one of a group of 20 Malian children who were forced to work long hours on a plantation without breaks or adequate food. They were locked in at night and physically abused.

67. Rodrigue, A. (2005, August 4). Trafic des enfants, le fléau persiste [Child trafficking, the scourge continues]. *Soir de Bamako*. Retrieved March 5, 2007, from http://www.afribone.com/article.php3?id_article=1448

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor

According to this news article, the problem of trafficking in children from Mali abroad for child labor as beggars, domestic laborers, and plantation workers remained a problem. The article highlights the high occurrence of trafficking of children from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire for working on plantations. Due to the high frequency of this practice, Mali and Côte d'Ivoire made an agreement to jointly combat trafficking and repatriate those children who have survived the ordeal.

68. Ruwanpura, K., & Rai, P. (2004). *Forced labour: Definitions, indicators and measurement*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=2729

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

Based on an IOM study on women and children trafficked for exploitation, the report states that, from 1998 to 2000, 1,178 and 3,582 women and children from Nigeria and Ghana, respectively, were trafficked to several countries—including Côte d'Ivoire and countries outside the region—for sexual exploitation and forced labor. Approximately 12,000 to 20,000 children have been trafficked from Mali to neighboring countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, for forced labor, child labor, and domestic work. This study was based on a short questionnaire of women and children participating in IOM field office

programs as well as existing data from secondary sources. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

69. Ryan, O. (2007, April 27). Labouring for chocolate. *BBC News*. Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/6575713.stm

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article reports on Côte d'Ivoire's slow progress in eradicating child labor in the cocoa industry since reports of child labor and slavery in the country emerged in 1999. Such reports were confirmed in the report by IITA (2002), which found that 200,000 children worked in dangerous conditions in cocoa in the country. It describes the plight of children on cocoa plantations, some of whom work alongside their families and go to school, others who work in exchange for shelter and a meal per day, and others who toil in circumstances of virtual slavery, suffering beatings and abuse.

The article notes that many children from Sahelian countries, particularly Mali and Burkina Faso, are trafficked to work in cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire. It also discusses the 2001 Harkin-Engel Protocol, a voluntary industry initiative prompted by U.S. legislators and campaigners that aims to develop a system to monitor labor conditions on half of cocoa farms in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana by a new 2008 deadline. While Ghana is on track to meet this deadline, recent civil war in Côte d'Ivoire will make it difficult to achieve there.

70. Save the Children Canada. (2003). *Children still in the chocolate trade: The buying, selling and toiling of West African child workers in the multi-billion dollar industry*. Toronto, Canada: Author. Retrieved December 20, 2007, from http://www.savethechildren.ca/canada/media/publications/what_we_do/exploitation_and_abuse/cocoa2003.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This in-depth report on the conditions in and pull factors-and-push factors around child labor and trafficking in the Côte d'Ivoire cocoa sector restates the statistics from IITA (2002) regarding numbers of child laborers, but also reports on some findings based on interviews with children and its in-field presence in Côte d'Ivoire. In some cases, children under 14 have worked 3 to 5 years for 10 to 12 hours per day and were not paid; children also reported being beaten and denied food because their work output did not meet the farmer's expectations. Many children were also forced to carry heavy loads (which caused open wounds), were beaten if they tried to escape from cocoa farms, and were subject to psychological abuse. While most children come from extreme poverty and large families, some middleclass children have also worked on Ivorian cocoa farms. Labor is motivated by low cocoa prices, low remuneration given to hired adult labor, lack of adequate schooling facilities, the perception that work is a way to learn a skill, a reduced labor pool in local populations due to migration and absentee landowners, the

cheapness of migrant child labor, a history of migratory child labor in the region, low numbers of young farm owners wanting to work as laborers, large numbers of small holder farms, expansion of cocoa areas, and perceptions of Burkinabé and Malian children as hard workers.

The report also finds evidence of the trans-boundary trade in trafficked children between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire in government reports and through Save the Children Canada's transit center for former trafficking victims in Mali. A total of 66,000 Burkinabé children (mostly boys) between the ages of 9 and 17 live in Côte d'Ivoire, and of all the children are engaged in agriculture, 38.2 percent are Ghanaian, 24.5 percent Burkinabé, 25.7 percent Malian, and 17.3 percent other African children. Approximately 238 children have gone through the organization's transit house, and the government of Mali currently has records of 521 children who have been repatriated from Côte d'Ivoire. Children are enticed to Côte d'Ivoire by traffickers through lies or half-truths about the relative prosperity they will gain; there is evidence that traffickers are approaching parents directly to convince them to pay for the transportation and transit costs up front. They are lured by the relative wealth of Côte d'Ivoire, the desire for economic independence, a belief in the existence of relatively more opportunities for youth, the desire for adventure and travel, the perceived low returns on schooling, flight from poverty, and flight from parental neglect in some cases. Farmers pay on average 35,000 FCFA for each child worker. Some children must endure treacherous conditions while being trafficked, including being shot at while illegally going over the border.

The war has largely disrupted the cocoa sector, driving out foreigners and driving up cocoa prices when farmers are not in the position to take advantage of it. The withdrawal of a number of international NGOs who support local communities, improve local schools, and prevent diseases also impacted small subsistence farmers who benefited from their assistance.

The report also discusses a report commissioned by the Canadian government in 2002, which was not publicly released and which mostly draws on data from IITA (2002). It found that cross-border child trafficking for work on cocoa farms was decreasing considerably and that the number of children considered to be working in hazardous conditions was low.

The report uses Grootaert (1998) to trace child labor problems back to the fall in the price for cocoa in the 1980s, which led to a rise in poverty and a gradual increase in child labor in Côte d'Ivoire to compensate for falling incomes. It further outlines the efforts of the U.S. government (the Harkin-Engel Protocol), ILRF, the Canadian government, and European NGOs (fair trade initiatives) to combat child labor. It is critical of the methodology of IITA (2002) and of the effectiveness of the Harkin-Engel Protocol. It proposes an alternative protocol that completely revamps the cocoa industry system.

71. Save the Children UK. (2007). *The small hands of slavery*. London: Author. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/ChildSlaveryBrieffinal.pdf

    Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This report presents an overview of the scale of child slave labor across the world, focusing on the eight most prevalent forms of slavery-like conditions in which children are forced to work. It states that 12,000 children found working on cocoa plantations are suspected to have been trafficked into Côte d'Ivoire.

72. Savoor, N. (2001, July 11). Press investigation finds child slavery in Ivory Coast. *Freedomforum.org*. Retrieved January 5, 2008, from http://www.freedomforum.org/templates/document.asp?documentID=14365

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article discusses a speech given by Sudarsan Raghavan, author of Chatterjee & Raghavan (2001a and 2001b), at an NGO event. He describes his investigation into child slavery on cocoa farms in Côte d'Ivoire, using four criteria to identify slaves: someone who is bought and sold, who is not paid or is paid a fraction of what he or she is owed, who is not at liberty to leave his or her job, and who is controlled through fear and physical and psychological abuse. He focuses on the child trafficking problem in which 12- to 16-year-old migrant boys in neighboring countries are tricked by slave traffickers into coming with them to Côte d'Ivoire and are then sold to farmers. Often the boys are reluctant to give up their sole income and thus sign yearlong contracts with farmers with an annual pay of US$150. They often endure dire living conditions, abuse including beatings, and severe punishment for attempting to escape.

73. Stainsby, M. (2007, March 24). Chocolate bitter for child labour. *The Vancouver Sun*. Retrieved February 9, 2008, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article reports on a Canadian NGO's call for the Canadian government to establish a body to monitor and report on cocoa certification programs to track the source of chocolate coming into Canada. It discusses child labor in cocoa production in the region of West Africa and notes Côte d'Ivoire only in a list of countries using child labor in the region. It notes that child trafficking in the region is increasing.

The article describes the hazardous conditions for child laborers in the cocoa fields of West Africa, including wielding machetes to cut open cocoa pods, applying dangerous pesticides without protection, and carrying heavy bags of cocoa up steep slopes over long distances to warehouses in the towns.

It also describes some industry efforts to combat the problem, including the development of certification programs and educational and social programs to increase incomes and

educate farmers to alleviate the current annual 30 percent crop loss due to disease and pestilence. The industry states that 13,000 farmers have been schooled in better crop husbandry and have seen a 22 to 55 percent increase in their income.

74. Tiger, C. (2003, February 14). Bittersweet chocolate. *Salon.com*. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://dir.salon.com/story/news/feature/2003/02/14/chocolate/index2.html

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This news article states that Ivorian cocoa beans are harvested largely by children, some as young as 9 and many of whom are considered slaves, trafficked from desperately poor countries such as Mali and Burkina Faso. It draws on IITA (2002) to state that, of the 300,000 children laboring on cocoa farms, more than half (64 percent) are less than 14 years old and that almost 6,000 are described by advocates as slaves, as they are "unpaid workers with no family ties."

The article focuses on the American response to the "discovery" of child labor in 2000 and 2001 in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly the Harkin-Engel Protocol. It is deeply critical of the industry's lack of commitment to eradicating child labor in cocoa in West Africa and of its efforts under the protocol thus far. The article reports on NGO criticism that the industry is using the civil conflict in Côte d'Ivoire as an excuse to avoid taking action in the country, and that it is avoiding the most important issue in overcoming the use of child labor—cocoa pricing. NGOs state that higher produce prices enable employers to develop their own mechanisms to address child labor and reduce the incentive to use children as workers. Moreover, child labor must be dealt with through its causative factors (e.g., poverty) by means of education, good government, child protection laws, and good public services.

75. Toler, D., & Schweisguth, M. (n.d.). *While chocolate lovers smile, child cocoa workers cry: Abusive child labor in the cocoa industry: How corporations and international financial institutions are causing it, and how fair trade can solve it*. San Francisco: Global Exchange. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.globalexchange.org/campaigns/fairtrade/cocoa/cocoareport103003.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Cocoa
Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton
Forced Child Labor: Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton

This report details the problem of child labor in the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire, drawing upon information in IITA (2002), ILRF (2002), U.S. Department of State reports (2001 and 2006 cited in this bibliography), Blewett and Woods (2000), and Chatterjee and Raghavan (2001). It states that the overwhelming majority of children working on

cocoa farms are not slaves but are still of concern because they work under hazardous and exploitive conditions. The report acknowledges that slavery does exist, as trafficked children are placed in forced or bonded labor.

The report restates the findings of IITA (2002) that 625,000 children in Côte d'Ivoire work in cocoa production in some capacity, with 284,000 performing hazardous tasks. It also notes that the 12,000 children working on farms without their families could have been trafficked into the country to be sold into abusive labor conditions and that they are at risk of the worst forms of child labor. It mentions that children who are not from the area come to work on cocoa farms out of necessity (not by choice), for factors beyond their control. The report also states that the 29 percent of children who are confined to their place of employment are essentially in situations of forced child labor, and that a significant number are essentially slaves to their present circumstances. It also notes that the IITA (2002) findings have been criticized on methodological grounds and that the findings may have underestimated the problem.

The report also discusses ILRF (2002) at length, showing how the problems of forced labor are likely more widespread than suggested in IITA (2002). The problems were potentially underestimated because children bought by traffickers were prohibited from leaving the farm until the end of the season; moreover, there is common awareness of the use of child trafficking and forced labor among those surveyed, beyond the numbers indicated in IITA (2002). It also affirms that any given shipment of cocoa contains products harvested under forced labor conditions or, worse, slavery.

76. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2003). *Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, in Africa*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/insight9e.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report aims to give an overview of key issues related to the trafficking of human beings, particularly women and children in Africa, in order to inform and guide research on trafficking. It maps trafficking patterns and provides an indication of emerging good practices on the continent. Côte d'Ivoire is recognized as a major destination country in West Africa, along with Nigeria and Gabon, for traffic from neighboring countries. The report also notes Côte d'Ivoire's 2000 Cooperation Agreement on Combating Transborder Trafficking of Children with Mali as a groundbreaking agreement with considerable potential to address inter-country concerns in an effective manner. Though instability in Côte d'Ivoire has impeded the implementation of the agreement, it requires Côte d'Ivoire to protect victims of child trafficking without discrimination by ensuring that they receive the care that they need and are repatriated. The report does not discuss labor in the production of goods.

77. United Nations Children's Fund. (2007). *Stop the traffic!* London: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/story_id/000096.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

Citing a report on West Africa from End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (2001), this document provides an overview of global child trafficking as an awareness-raising effort. It briefly mentions that 49,000 rural children have been trafficked from Benin (mainly to Côte d'Ivoire), of whom 60 percent are boys sent to work on plantations, while girls are sent to work as domestic servants. It also states that children from Burkina Faso and Mali are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire for similar work. Apart from the general mention of children trafficked into the agriculture sector, the document does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

78. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001a). *Consideration of reports submitted by States parties: Summary record of the 711th meeting, Côte d'Ivoire*. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.SR.711.En?OpenDocument&Click=

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This summary record of a meeting between government representatives and members of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child reports that, according to data from 1998, more than 14 percent of children age 6 to 14 were in paid employment, despite a minimum working age of 16 in the Constitution and in contravention of the Employment Code, which establishes regulations for children's working hours and conditions, and prohibits night or dangerous work.

Regarding trafficking, the document notes that child trafficking is on the rise, both internally and from neighboring countries; the majority were trafficked from Mali, and others were also trafficked from Burkina Faso and Guinea. Foreign children are trafficked for agricultural work and were subjected to ill treatment. Internally, young girls were transported from rural communities to cities for domestic work. The document mentions that the government has adopted specific laws to address trafficking but does not offer any details, and a member of the Committee notes that there are no laws on the books regarding the trafficking of children.

The government was considering, at the time of writing, drafting laws to ratify ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age and Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

79. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001b). *Consideration of reports submitted by States parties: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Côte d'Ivoire*. Retrieved September 12 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/docnsf(Symbol)/1dc5fac4efb4cb4cc1256a7600349d11?Opendocument

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Mining

These concluding recommendations from the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child to the government include expressions of deep concern for the existence of widespread child labor, for the possibility that children may be working long hours at young ages, and for the large number of child victims of trafficking for exploitation in the agricultural, mining, and domestic service sectors and other forms of exploitation. It recommends that the government ratify and implement ILO Conventions 138 and 182, and also develop a system of data collection with an emphasis on working children as a particularly vulnerable group. Though the agricultural and mining sectors are discussed, further information on specific goods is not provided.

80. United Nations Security Council. (2006, February 8). *Security Council Committee concerning Côte d'Ivoire issues list of individuals subject to measures imposed by Resolution 1572 (2004)*. New York: United Nations Department of Public Information. Retrieved January 20, 2008, from http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8631.doc.htm

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Unspecified

This list of individuals named by the Security Council identifies four Ivorian individuals who were subjected to a travel ban and asset freeze, in accordance with a previous UN resolution, for a variety of human rights violations and incitements to war. The accusations leveled against one, Martin Kouakou, include imposing forced labor. No further details are given. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

81. U.S. chocolate makers pledge to stop enslavement. (2001, June 26). *UN Wire*. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://www.unwire.org/unwire/20010626/15585_story.asp

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Cocoa
Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article reports on efforts in Côte d'Ivoire to remove forced child labor from the country's cocoa farms. The article notes that children from Mali are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire and enslaved on cocoa farms.

82. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Fishing
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Construction, Fishing, Mining, Soldiering, Street Vending

Côte d'Ivoire is a Tier 2 source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in women and children. Boys are trafficked from Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali for forced agricultural labor, from Guinea for forced mining, from Togo for forced construction labor, from Benin for forced carpentry work, and from Ghana and Togo for forced labor in the fishing industry. Women and girls are trafficked to and from other West and Central African countries for domestic servitude and forced street vending. Women and girls from Ghana, Nigeria, North Africa, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, and Ukraine are trafficked to Côte d'Ivoire for sexual exploitation. Women are also trafficked from and through Côte d'Ivoire to Europe for sexual exploitation.

Internally, women are trafficked from the north to southern cities for domestic servitude, restaurant labor, and sexual exploitation. Ivorian children are also conscripted into armed forces in the region by rebel and militia groups.

The report also profiles the Harkin-Engel Protocol initiative to certify cocoa products as "child- and forced-labor free" by July 2005, after media reports of forced child labor in the cocoa sector in West Africa and the subsequent IITA (2002) report. The IITA (2002) report found that 284,000 children on cocoa farms in West Africa were involved in hazardous work, unprotected or un-free, or were trafficking victims. The report states that the protocol was undertaken by the cocoa industry's largest groups, the World Cocoa Foundation and the Chocolate Manufacturers Association, after pressure by consumers and U.S. congressmen. The deadline of July 2005 for a certification scheme has been delayed till 2008, at which time 50 percent of farms in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire should be included.

The government drafted legislation prohibiting child labor and trafficking in January 2007, but it has not yet been passed. Several prosecutions for trafficking cases have occurred in the past year, but penalties involving small periods of jail time and fines are deemed inadequate. The government has also conducted public awareness campaigns against trafficking, has rescued victims of trafficking, and works with NGOs to provide protection services.

83. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Côte d'Ivoire: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 19, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100477.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Cocoa
Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document notes that the trafficking of women and children for labor exploitation is common in Côte d'Ivoire. Children from neighboring countries are often trafficked to work on cocoa farms, though the document does not say whether participation is forced. However, it does indicate that both women and children are trafficked and forced to work in unspecified forms of agriculture, domestic labor, and commercial sexual exploitation. Common sending countries of trafficked women and children are Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, and Togo.

The government has created the National Committee for the Fight Against Trafficking and Child Exploitation, which coordinates the government's efforts nationwide. Created in 2006, the committee has been working to enhance government response to trafficking problems and create standard operating procedures for NGOs, government agencies, and businesses on how to assist victims of trafficking.

84. US to act on cocoa slavery. (2001, October 2). *BBC Business News*. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/1575258.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

This article announces an initiative to combat coerced child labor in chocolate production through a monitoring and certification scheme for chocolate produced without child labor, following legislation developed by U.S. Congressman Engel. It states that Côte d'Ivoire has previously been accused of being a center for child labor activity in the region, and that ILO has verified the use of child labor in cocoa production in the region. The article also describes the Ivorian government's efforts to combat child labor: it has made slavery illegal, it is becoming more active in encouraging local police and officials to crack down on the practice, and has introduced an income guarantee system. The government continues to demand higher prices for poverty-stricken cocoa farmers.

85. West Africa: Traffickers hold thousands of children, women in bondage. (2003, November 12). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved March 1, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=47205

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Cocoa

This article mentions that traffickers are active in Burkina Faso and Mali. Malian children are recruited and taken to Côte d'Ivoire to work in the cocoa farms. The article reports that trafficking networks were established in the 1990s due to a demand for cheap labor on Ivorian cotton plantations, mines, and construction sites.

CROATIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Croatia*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 27, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/croatia.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This factsheet claims that there is no reported pattern of child labor abuse in Croatia. The document also states that, while there are no official statistics on sex trafficking, the United Nations and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) report that Croatia is mainly a country of transit and, to a lesser degree, a source and destination for these activities. It also mentions that the state reserves the right to draft 16-year-olds into the military when the country is under threat. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. HINA. (2005, October 6). *Croatia reforms penal code*. Zagreb: HINA. Retrieved October 27, 2007, from the LexisNexis online database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This HINA article mentions that Croatia's government discussed a State Inspectorate report that revealed 165 cases of illegal child employment in Unspecifieds from the beginning of 2005 to September 15, 2005. The report was inspired by the discovery of illegal child employment in the Medjimurje region. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. HRT1 TV. (2005, Aug. 1). *Roma children reportedly involved in forced farm labour in northern Croatia* [Television broadcast]. Zagreb: HRT1 TV. Retrieved October 27, 2007, from the LexisNexis online database.

   Source: Other—Television News Broadcast Transcript

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging

   This HRT1 TV broadcast reports on the death of three Orehovica Roma children between the ages of 7 and 10 who were paid farm workers and who drowned in a gravel pit. There was no further mention of the kind of farm work the children performed. Roma children's parents often "trick" the youths into farm work and such parents will also send their offspring to Zagreb to beg, the capital city of Croatia. The transcription of the broadcast advises international companies to avoid using child labor because it will "ruin" the corporations.

4. Limanowska, B. (2002). *Trafficking in human beings in Southeastern Europe: Current situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova*. Belgrade, Yugoslavia: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.globalempowerment.org/PolicyAdvocacy/pahome2.5.nsf/allreports/CFA82758B41BEDB88256E46008360E5/$file/Trafficking%20in%20Human%20Beings%20in%20SE%20Europe%20compressed.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This is an extensive report on the status and responses to the problem of human trafficking in Southeastern European countries. The report claims that, when compared with neighboring countries, Croatia is not a "major" place of origin or destination for the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. In addition, the report says the Croatian government and NGOs tend to disagree with some international organizations about the scope and severity of the problem. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Ombudsperson for Children, Republic of Croatia. (2007, March). *Summary report about the work of the Ombudsman for Children for 2006*. Zagreb. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Sazetak izvjesca o radu za 2006(Eng).pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Ombudsperson for Children, Republic of Croatia

   Child Labor: Begging
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This latest report from the Ombudsperson for Children in Croatia offers a comprehensive review of children's rights issues in Croatia. The report notes on the increase in child begging throughout the country, and it also mentions that the Ombudsperson Office has addressed the issue of child trafficking (particularly of Roma children) by participating in roundtables held in the cities of Cakovec and Zagreb entitled "Stop the Trafficking in Children." This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Surtees, R. (2005). *Second annual report on victims of trafficking in South-Eastern Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.old.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Second_Annual_RCP_Report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Each country-specific section in this report provides information on the number of foreign and local trafficking victims identified; profiles those trafficking victims; and lists measures taken to assist victims (however, the victim assistance process in Croatia provides no specialized services for minors). In addition, the author claims that, while Croatia is primarily a country of destination and transit, it is increasingly becoming a country of origin for human trafficking. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2003). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention. Second periodic report on the position of child rights in the Republic of Croatia. Retrieved October 27, 2007*, from http://www.dijete.hr/adminmax/documents/drugo%20izvjesce%20eng.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Entertainment

   This document is a review of reports on children's rights submitted by the government of Croatia. It discusses a wide variety of civil rights and freedoms, including protection from labor abuses. The 1995 Labor Act stipulates that no person under the age of 15 can be employed. However, if the child has written approval and the work does not harm his or her well-being, he or she may receive payment for work involving the production of films, art events, theatre, and other similar cultural events. There has been no request in the past three years for such exceptions, but there is evidence that children are participating in such work. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Croatia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 27, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78806.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Child Labor: Construction, Entertainment, Retail, Service Industries
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report explains that, while Croatian laws have been implemented to combat child labor abuses, infractions still occur. In 2005, Croatia's State Inspectorate reported 271 violations affecting 188 minors. Thirty-five percent of those violations involved children under 15, mostly working in entertainment. Others were employed in the hospitality, tourism, retail, industrial, construction, and media industries. Child trafficking for sexual purposes has recently been criminalized by changes to Croatia's Penal Code, but such practices continue to occur. The newly created position of Ombudsman for Children coordinates the country's efforts to prevent the exploitation of children and employs 92 inspectors to investigate cases of illegal employment of minors. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report—Croatia*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report notes that Croatia is mainly a transit hub for sex trafficking, but that it is increasingly becoming a destination and source country as well. Girls are trafficked from Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other parts of Eastern Europe. In addition, while Croatia's government does not fully comply with anti-trafficking standards, it is increasing efforts to do so by assisting such victims with shelter, legal, medical, and psychological services, as well as educational and vocational training. The government is also making more of an effort to prosecute violators and train police and border patrol officials. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. World Learning for International Development. (2006). *Croatia trafficking prevention activity*. Zagreb, Croatia: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACI650.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    Croatia is a country of origin, transit, and destination for child trafficking for prostitution, pornography, sex tourism, and purchasable brides. Trafficking occurs along what is known as the "Balkans Route," which connects Croatia to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, and Montenegro. This document reports on the activities of World Learning for International Development's Croatian Trafficking Prevention Activity (CTPA). The CTPA provides grants and assistance to local NGOs for developing programs that combat trafficking through preventative strategies, such as training government officials and social workers to recognize those abuses, and raising awareness about the problem through media campaigns and educational workshops. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

CROATIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Belusic, M., Dolezal, D., Dvorski, I., & Draganja, M. (2006). Trgovanje ljudima [Human trafficking]. *Kriminologija & socijalna integracija*, 15(2), 51–59.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The Republic of Croatia is known as a country of transit for human trafficking activities, but recent documents suggest that it is also becoming a country of destination and origin for sexual exploitation. This journal article offers a definition of human trafficking and it outlines the status of that issue in Croatia, but it does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Herschbach, R. (2005, May 4). Initiative to help fight human trafficking in three SEE Countries. *Southeast European Times*. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/features/2005/04/05/feature-03?print=yes

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The *Southeast European Times* article says Croatia was selected—along with 11 other Southeastern European countries—to receive aid from the United States and Sweden as part of an initiative to fight adult and child sex trafficking. While Croatia has succeeded in prosecuting trafficking-related crimes and providing assistance to victims, the problem remains due to corruption, poor funding, and an absence of laws that explicitly prohibit the practice. This article does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. International Organization for Migration. (n.d.). *Croatia: Facts and figures*. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pid/703

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This brief factsheet identifies the importance of Croatia's migration policy because of its proximity to the European Union. The factsheet also provides some information on Croatia's planned efforts to counter-trafficking in persons. Strategies such as police training, assisting victims while working for their return, and nongovernmental organization (NGO) intervention are all marked as in the planning stage. The factsheet does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Limanowska, B. (2002). *Trafficking in human beings in Southeastern Europe: Current situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova*. Belgrade, Yugoslavia: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.globalempowerment.org/PolicyAdvocacy/pahome2.5.nsf/allreports/CFA82B758B41BEDB88256E46008360E5/$file/Trafficking%20in%20Human%20Beings%20in%20SE%20Europe%20compressed.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This is an extensive report on the status and responses to the problem of human trafficking in southeastern European countries. The report claims that, when compared with neighboring countries, Croatia is not a "major" place of origin or destination for the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. In addition, the Croatian government and NGOs tend to disagree with some international organizations about the scope and severity of the problem. This report does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Limanowska, B. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe: 2004—Focus on prevention in: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, and the UN administered Province of Kosovo*. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/eng/seereport2005.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document is meant to fill the gaps of preceding reports with an added focus on preventative measures, such as increasing awareness of human trafficking, and the development of victim reintegration processes. The report outlines Croatia's National Plan for the Suppression of the Trafficking in Persons, which was formally adopted by the government in November 2002. Croatia's plan includes preventative tactics such as conducting surveys to identify the causes of trafficking and raising public awareness about the problem. This report also discusses Croatia's role in cooperative counter-trafficking efforts with neighboring countries. It does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. National Committee for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons. (2002). *Country report on suppression of trafficking in persons: In organization for security and co-operation in Europe country reports submitted to the Informal Group on Gender Equality and Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings*. Vienna: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.osce.org/documents/odihr/2002/09/1754_en.pdf

Source: Government Agency—National Committee for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking: Unspecified

Prepared by the National Committee for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons, the document discusses the Croatian government's efforts to collaborate with NGOs and international organizations on the issue of human trafficking. Also included in the document is information about Croatia's movement toward a national plan of action to combat trafficking. The plan (which had not yet been adopted at the time of publication) examines several categories of counter-trafficking strategies including legislation, prevention, protection and assistance for trafficking victims, education, and international collaboration and coordination of activities. The plan also calls for a national media campaign to raise awareness via brochures, posters, television, radio, telephone, and public forums. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Surtees, R. (2005). *Second annual report on victims of trafficking in South-Eastern Europe. Geneva*, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 5, 2007 from http://212.203.71.113/iomwebsite/Publication/ServletSearchPublication?event=detail&id=4633

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Begging, Pigs, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Begging, Pigs

   Each country-specific section in this International Organization for Migration (IOM) report provides information on the number of foreign and local trafficking victims identified and assisted; profiles those trafficking victims; and lists the measures taken to assist those victims. The report claims that, while Croatia is primarily a country of destination and transit, it is increasingly becoming a country of origin for human trafficking. Sexual exploitation is not the only motive for the trafficking of humans into Croatia; both begging and forced farm labor (tending to pigs) have been reported by male and female victims. Between 2000 and 2004, 26.9 percent of foreign victims and 12.5 percent of national victims were trafficked for purposes other than sexual exploitation. In addition, of the 26 foreign victims assisted since 2002, 8 were trafficked for both sexual exploitation and forced labor. However, the use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

   The victim assistance process in Croatia mainly consists of a national referral system that identifies victims and then refers them to IOM, which coordinates the assistance program (e.g., intervening, providing temporary living arrangements). The report also mentions Croatia's efforts to train law enforcement officials to identify trafficking victims, the creation of a national helpline to assist such victims, and the medical, psychological, and legal support available to those victims.

8. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   In this report, Croatia is briefly mentioned in the statistical tables and is ranked in the "medium" tier for incidence of human trafficking for origin, destination, and transit. The report also indicates that Croatian authorities reported 19 victims of human trafficking in 2004. No further information is provided, and the document does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/Pdach052.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report gives an overview of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) efforts to combat trafficking over the past five years. The report claims that Croatia is mainly a country of transit for women and girls into sexual exploitation, but it occasionally is a destination for these activities. USAID/Croatia has supported local NGOs working with local government officials to raise awareness of the phenomena, and to educate the public on how to help combat the problem. This report does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Croatia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78806.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report notes that Croatia is primarily a transit country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation, though it also serves as a destination and point of origin.

    The penalty for human trafficking in Croatia is between 1 and 10 years in prison; however, if the crime is perpetrated by a criminal organization and the victim dies, the sentence can be from five years to life imprisonment. In addition, Croatia's parliament imposed a prison sentence from three months to three years for individuals using the services of trafficking victims. To further combat human trafficking, Croatia's government has not only created a national plan to combat trafficking, but established a national coordinator to oversee those efforts. Other ministries involved in efforts to

combat trafficking include foreign affairs, justice, interior, health and social care, and education. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report claims that Croatia is mainly a transit hub in the trafficking of humans for sexual purposes, but that it is increasingly becoming a destination and source country. Women are primarily trafficked from Romania, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

    While Croatia's government does not fully comply with international anti-trafficking standards, it does work with NGOs and other groups to assist trafficking victims, and it provides trafficking victims with shelter, vocational training, psychological services, and legal and medical assistance. The government has also helped implement a national referral system to identify trafficking victims and allocated about US$100,000 to NGOs providing services to those victims. The government also supports awareness-raising activities including a media campaign using television and celebrity spokespeople, as well as training for government officials. This report does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. World Learning for International Development. (2006). *Croatia trafficking prevention activity*. Zagreb, Croatia: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007 from http://www.worldlearning.org/wlid/star/docs/star_croatia_anti-trafficking_2006.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report states that Croatia is a country of origin, transit, and destination for human trafficking for sexual exploitation. This document reports on the activities of World Learning's Croatian Trafficking Prevention Activity, which is an effort to cooperate with NGOs and government agencies to combat trafficking through preventative strategies such as training social workers and other government officials to recognize those abuses. This report does not discuss the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

CUBA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Calzon, F. (2002). Cuba's prostituted revolution. *The Miami Herald*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.cubanet.org/CNews/y02/sep02/16e4.htm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

   This article, citing evidence from the academic/research organization the Protection Project, describes an increase in Canadian and American tourists traveling to Cuba to participate in the sex tourism industry. According to the article, the sex tourism industry relies heavily on the sexual exploitation of women and children. The article maintains that more tourism will only increase the sex tourism industry in Cuba. In addition, the article notes that teenagers in Cuba are sometimes forced to work on government-owned farms without the consent of their parents. The article provides no further information regarding child labor in the production of goods.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Cuba: Child soldiers global report 2008*. London: Author. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://www.childsoldiersglobal report.org/content/cuba

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Law Enforcement, Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Law Enforcement, Soldiering

   According to this report, by age 16, all Cuban-born boys residing within Cuba must register with military authorities. By age 17, male youth are obligated to serve in either the military or police sector if called upon by the government. However, the report does note that there is an option for alternative service in place of compulsory military or police service if the boys are not needed. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report—Cuba*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved on December 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/CUBA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Involuntary Child Servitude: Agriculture

This 2004–2005 factsheet contains demographic and statistical information about Cuba gathered from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), government agencies, and international organizations. According to the report, the Cuban government prohibits forced labor in most situations, but requires children who attend rural boarding schools to do unspecified manual labor for several hours a day. Some children are also forced into conditions of involuntary servitude within the commercial agriculture industry; however, there were no examples of specific goods. Additionally, child trafficking that forces children into prostitution, unspecified forced labor, and sex tourism is a growing issue of concern in Cuba.

4. Panos Institute. (2006). *Human trafficking in the Caribbean—the experience of seven countries*. Retrieved on December 4, 2007, from http://www.panosinst.org/productions/panoscope/trafficking_caribbean.php

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified
   Involuntary Child Servitude: Agriculture

   This article briefly references trafficking data from the U.S. Department of State human rights report regarding Cuba. The report documents child trafficking for sexual exploitation, unspecified forced child labor, and involuntary servitude in commercial agriculture. The report, however, does not specify any particular good. Child prostitution and sex tourism are reported to exist, but there are no clear numbers as to the extent of the problem. According to the report, children are often trafficked by their families into prostitution and exploited by tourists visiting Cuba.

   Additional evidence implicates the complicity of government workers at state-run hotels, travel companies, taxi cab companies, bars and restaurants, as well as law enforcement officers. The article points out that the United States has designated Cuba as a Tier 3 country, which indicates inadequate compliance with efforts to end human trafficking.

5. Pope, C. (2005, June). The political economy of desire: Geographies of female sex work in Havana, Cuba. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 6(2), 99–118. Retrieved August 21, 2008, from http://www.bridgew.edu/SoAS/JIWS/Jun05/Pope.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article analyzes the influence of local economic conditions, economic survival, and a global pursuit of U.S. dollars through tourism as an explanation for the willingness of Cuban girls to become prostitutes in the commercial sex trade. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

6. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights report on trafficking in persons, especially women and children: A country-by-country report on a contemporary form of slavery: The case of Cuba*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/commentary/cuba.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   According to the report, Cuba is a destination country for the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Child prostitutes in Cuba are often abused by police officers and/or pimps. The report also states that Cuba's popularity as a sex tourism destination continues to generate an influx of foreign tourists, particularly from Canada, the United States, and Europe. Although the exact date of publication of this report is unavailable, it does reference information obtained as recent as 2004. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Ribando, C. (2005). *Congressional Research Service (CRS) report for Congress: Trafficking in persons in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service. Retrieved August 2, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/RL33200.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Congressional Research Service, U.S

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This Congressional Service Research report lists the various protocols Cuba has and has not ratified. The report also highlights the *Trafficking in Persons Report*, which lists Cuba as a Tier 3 country. The report also states that child trafficking for sexual exploitation is still a major concern in Cuba. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Save the Children. (n.d.). *Projectos—Save the Children Reino Unido* [Projects—Save the Children United Kingdom]. Retrieved December 26, 2008, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/eyetoeye/espanol/childlabour/projectsUK.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document briefly notes that, by reducing poverty in Cuba, children will not have to work in dangerous environments. The document does not specify any particular industry nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (2007). *The World Factbook: Cuba*. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from http://www.cs.fit.edu/~ryan/factbook/factbook2007/print/cu.html

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This document states that Cuba is a source country for the trafficking of children for unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation. Cuba is also a sex tourism destination for European, Canadian, and Latin American tourists who exploit a large number of children. According to the document, children are also subjected to forced labor in the commercial agriculture industry; however, the document does not specify any particular goods. Since the Cuban government has not attempted to fully comply with minimum efforts to eliminate human trafficking, the U.S. government has designated Cuba as a Tier 3 country.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2006, June 5). *U.S. says Belize, Cuba, Venezuela not fighting human trafficking: Six other countries in Americas on special "Watch List" in State Department report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 9, 2008, from http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfileenglish&y=2006&m=June&x=20060605152944 1xeneerg0.8676874&t=livefeeds/wf-latest.html

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

The article briefly states that children in Cuba are trafficked for sexual exploitation and unspecified forced labor. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Cuba: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100635.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This document states that children are trafficked internally within Cuba for sexual exploitation and unspecified forced labor. Because of the country's thriving sex tourism industry, child prostitution continues to increase. Young girls become prostitutes to contribute to their own support or to help their families.

Although forced child labor is prohibited in Cuba, the government requires students at rural boarding schools to fulfill several hours of unspecified manual labor per day.

Secondary school students must allocate up to 15 days of their summer vacation to complete tasks such as farm labor or urban cleanup projects. Students who refuse to work in the agricultural sector can be expelled.

Government efforts toward ending human trafficking and forced child labor are difficult to assess due to Cuba's secretive nature and a lack of NGO reporting. The law prohibits most forms of trafficking in persons and criminalizes human trafficking for sexual exploitation. However, sex tourism is an important source of revenue and access to U.S. dollars for the country; therefore, those offenses are not regularly enforced. In addition, there are no known government initiatives to eliminate child labor.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report documents child trafficking in Cuba for commercial sexual exploitation in the sex tourism industry and for unspecified forced child labor. Cuban women and children are trafficked internally for prostitution that specifically caters to the country's sex tourism industry. The report lists Cuba as a "Tier 3" country because the Cuban government has failed to implement or fully comply with minimum efforts for eliminating child trafficking. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. U.S. Library of Congress—Federal Research Division. (2006). *Country profile: Cuba*. Retrieved on January 11, 2008, from http://memory.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Cuba.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Library of Congress

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    Although all forms of human trafficking are crimes in Cuba, this document notes that human trafficking for unspecified forced labor and the trafficking of minors for prostitution does occur. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

CUBA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Calzon, F. (2002). Cuba's prostituted revolution. *The Miami Herald*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.cubanet.org/CNews/y02/sep02/16e4.htm

   Source: News Article

   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This news article cites evidence from the academic/research organization known as the Protection Project to claim an increase in Canadian and American tourists traveling to Cuba to participate in the sex tourism industry. According to the article, the sex tourism industry relies heavily on the sexual exploitation of women and children and that more tourism to Cuba will increase the sex tourism industry there. In addition, the article notes that teenagers in Cuba are sometimes forced to work on government-owned farms without the consent of their parents. The article provides no further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Central Intelligence Agency. (2007). *The world factbook: Cuba*. Retrieved January 9, 2008, from http://www.umsl.edu/services/govdocs/wofact2007/geos/cu.html

   Source: Government Agency—Central Intelligence Agency

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

   This document states that Cuba is a source country for the trafficking of women and children for unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation. Cuba is also a sex tourism destination for European, Canadian, and Latin American tourists who exploit a large number of women and children. According to the document, children are also subjected to forced labor in the commercial agriculture industry; however, the document does not specify any particular good. Since the Cuban government has not attempted to fully comply with minimum efforts to eliminate human trafficking, the U.S. government has designated Cuba as a Tier 3 country.

3. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report—Cuba*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/CUBA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Involuntary Child Servitude: Agriculture

Cuba's popularity for commercial sex tourism makes it lucrative to force children into trafficking, prostitution, or other unspecified forms of forced labor. The Cuban government mandates several hours a day of unspecified manual labor for children attending rural boarding schools, and evidence also suggests that some children work in conditions of involuntary servitude in the commercial agriculture sector, but no specific goods are mentioned. There is no evidence of government initiatives to end these practices. This 2004 and 2005 demographic and statistical summary of Cuba was compiled by nongovernmental organizations, government agencies and international organizations.

4. International Group for the Social Responsibility of Corporate in Cuba. (2004). *Violations of social and labor rights in Cuba, 2003*. Retrieved December 26, 2008, from http://www.cubasindical.org/docs/d050604_E.htm

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Garbage Collection, Service Industries, Transport
   Forced Labor: Water/Sewage Industry

   Citing a 2003 International Labour Organization meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, this report provides various cases regarding instances of labor law violations in the country of Cuba. The report states instances of discrimination, unjust firings, and poor working conditions. Many of the workers cited were fired either because of their political affiliations or for attempting to leave the country. According to the report, instances of exploitive working conditions were indicated in the following sectors: service industries, transport, agriculture, and garbage collection. Workers in those sectors have to endure physical torture, threats, low wages, contaminated environments, and dangerous working conditions because of a lack of safety gear. In one particular instance, workers for the water and sewage administration were forced to work extra hours in various parts of the city of La Habana Vieja. No further information is provided regarding forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Panos Institute. (2006). *Human trafficking in the Caribbean—the experience of seven countries*. Port-au-Prince, Haiti: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.panosinst.org/productions/panoscope/trafficking_caribbean.php

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Involuntary Child Servitude: Agriculture

   This article briefly references trafficking data from the 2006 U.S. Department of State report, *Cuba: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*. This report documents child trafficking internally for sexual exploitation, unspecified forced child labor, and involuntary servitude in commercial agriculture. The article states that the U.S. Department of State has designated Cuba as a Tier 3 country, which indicates inadequate compliance with efforts to end human trafficking. No further information is provided regarding forced labor in the production of goods.

6. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights report on trafficking in persons, especially women and children: A country-by-country report on a contemporary form of slavery: The case of Cuba*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/commentary/cuba.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, Cuba is a destination country for the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation, particularly women trafficked from Jamaica to Cuba. Cuba is a sex tourism destination for tourists from Canada, the United States, and Europe. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Ribando, C. (2005). *Congressional Research Service (CRS) report for Congress: Trafficking in persons in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service. Retrieved August 2, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/RL33200.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Congressional Research Service

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   The report, published by the Congressional Research Service focuses on the U.S. Department of State's *Trafficking in Persons* report. The report divides countries that have human trafficking into four tiers. According to the document, because of lax efforts by the Cuban government to combat human trafficking, the country has been listed as a Tier 3 country regarding such trafficking. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2006, June 5). *U.S. says Belize, Cuba, Venezuela not fighting human trafficking: Six other countries in Americas on special "Watch List" in State Department report*. Washington, DC: Bureau of International Information, U.S. Department of State. Retrieved January 9, 2008, from http://usinfo.state.gov/xarchives/display.html?p=washfile-english&y=2006&m=June&x=20060605152944 1xeneerg0.8676874&t=livefeeds/wf-latest.html

   Source: Government Agency—Bureau of International Information, U.S. Department of State

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The article states that women and children in Cuba are trafficked for sexual exploitation. In addition, children are also trafficked for unspecified forced labor. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). Cuba: *Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 9, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100635.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

   This document states that both women and children are trafficked internally within Cuba for sexual exploitation and unspecified forced labor. Anecdotal reports implicate police officers and workers at state-owned cabarets and discos that cater to tourists in the promotion of sex tourism and the exploitation of minors for prostitution. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105387.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

    According to this report, Cuba remains a Tier 3 source country for internal human trafficking. Cuban women and children are trafficked internally for prostitution that specifically caters to the country's sex tourism industry. Cuban children and adults also may be exploited for forced labor. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

    The United States lists Cuba in the Tier 3 category in this report because the government has failed to implement or fully comply with minimum efforts for eliminating child trafficking.

11. U.S. Library of Congress—Federal Research Division. (2006). *Country profile: Cuba*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://memory.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Cuba.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Library of Congress

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    According to the report, human trafficking did exist in Cuba in the year 2005. Although all forms of trafficking in persons are crimes in Cuba, this document notes that trafficking of minors for prostitution and unspecified forced labor have occurred in the country. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. US report slams 15 countries for failure to fight human trafficking. (2003). *Channel News Asia*. Retrieved on January 13, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.com/human trafficking/client/view.aspx?ResourceID=3996

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    Cuba has been designated by the United States as one of 15 countries failing to take actions against human trafficking. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Wonders, N. A., & Michalowski, R. (2001, November). Bodies, borders, and sex tourism in a globalized world: A tale of two cities—Amsterdam and Havana. *Social Problems, 48*(4), 545–571. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://www.li.suu.edu/library/circulation/Sharp/soc3800gsNov14BodiesBordersAndSxTourismFall06.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This article discusses the link between the sexual exploitation inherent in commercial sex tourism and global forces of commodification, consumerism, and economic pressures for U.S. dollars. Changes in Cuban laws permit the private accumulation of dollars to help the declining Cuban economy, which in turn indicates an acceptance of sex tourism as a means of accessing dollars. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

CZECH REPUBLIC: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alkhovka, I. (2004). *Trafficking in children for sexual purposes: Country report Belarus* (M. O'Briain, Ed.). Amsterdam: ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.defenceforchildren.nl/images/13/370.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report mentions individual cases of children trafficked from Belarus to the Czech Republic, Israel, Turkey, and Poland for sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Bell, I., & Pickar, A. (2006). *Global monitoring report on the status of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children: Czech Republic*. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://74.125.95.104/search?q=cache:eabuUkcqLFkJ:www.fondationscelles.org/index.php%3Foption%3Dcom_docman%26task%3Ddoc_download%26gid%3D1044+bell+pickar+czech&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=2&gl=us&client=firefox-a

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that the Czech Republic is a destination and transit country for trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation in prostitution and pornography. Young boys are targeted for sex tourism in borderlands, and children from disadvantaged families and Roma children are identified as the most vulnerable demographic groups to be forced into prostitution and/or used in the pornographic industry. The report does not contain information on child labor in the production of goods.

3. Brabenec, N., & Martin, E. (2004, November 11). Rent boys: Sex workers living on society's edge. *The International Service of Czech Radio*. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.radio.cz/en/article/59997

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article examines sex tourism and male prostitution in the Czech Republic, and says underage boys—most of them homeless—are known to prostitute themselves to foreign

tourists in order to earn a living. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2003). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the convention*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved on October 19, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/8d1d33234e16f309c1256d2b004a7845/$FILE/G0340862.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report reviews the laws regarding child labor and child trafficking in the Czech Republic. The report is not specific to a single type of child labor or to any source countries of child trafficking. Rather, the report urges the Czech government to continue enforcing current laws and to create new, more stringent laws to protect children. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Defense Children International, Czech Section. (2002, July) *Additional report on the implementation of the convention on the rights of the child in the Czech Republic to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child*. Prague, Czech Republic: Author. Retrieved May 10, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.32/Czech_periodic_ngo_report.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Street Children

   This report presents opinions of nongovernmental organizations involved in the process of implementing children's rights in the Czech Republic. Based on their recommendations, it can be inferred that the most pressing issues in the Czech Republic are child sexual exploitation; homeless children working and living in the streets; social adjustment problems of Roma children; and solitary refugee children. The term child labor is used in the document, but not in relation to the production of goods.

6. Hughes, D. M. (2004, May 20). Legalizing lies. *The Prague Post*. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.praguepost.com/P03/2004/Art/0520/opin1.php

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This news article argues against the legalization of prostitution in the Czech Republic. According to the author, there are a large number of brothels in the country that forcibly employ trafficked girls and women. In addition, the article says the Czech Republic is a

destination country for women and girls trafficked from Georgia, Russia, and Tajikistan, and internal trafficking is also a problem. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001). *Report for the WTO General Council, review of the trade policies of the Czech Republic*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved May 10, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991213425&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report lists the International Labour Organization's labor standards ratified by the Czech Republic. It states that trafficking in women and children for forced prostitution remains problematic and is growing within the Czech Republic, notwithstanding the prevention measures undertaken by the government. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Luptakova, M., Preslickova, H., Travnickova, I., & Trdlicova, K. (2004, April). *Trafficking in women: The Czech perspective*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute. Retrieved June 5, 2008, from http://www.ok.cz/iksp/docs/305.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This study recounts the history and the current state of the trafficking of women into the Czech Republic in particular. It presents a comprehensive analysis of reasons, types, and methods of trafficking in persons, citing women and children as the most vulnerable groups being trafficked into and within the Czech Republic. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Motycková, P., & Šamánek, J. (2005, September 8). *Czech Republic: Occupational risks for children, adolescents and pregnant women*. Copenhagen, Denmark: European Environment and Health Committee of the World Health Organization. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.euro.who.int/eehc/implementation/20050908_1

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Advertising, Agriculture, Art, Family Business, Sport Activities

   This document states that child labor is not an imminent problem in the Czech Republic. There are occurrences of child labor in the Czech Republic at small farms and family enterprises—agricultural or other work—as well as in advertising, artistic work, and sport activities, but because of strict supervision by responsible authorities (such as schools and agencies responsible for the enforcement of relevant governmental regulations), the

employment does not interfere with education. In addition, while the article notes that child prostitution and pornography are defined as criminal offences—rather than as a sector of labor—within the Czech Republic, it does not indicate that children take part in these activities. The document does not contain specific information on child labor in the production of goods.

10. Noten, T., O'Briain, M., & van den Borne, A. (Eds.). (2002). *Joint East West research on trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe: The sending countries*. Amsterdam: ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.ecpat.se/upl/files/93.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This study identified the Czech Republic as a destination country for child trafficking from Albania, Belarus, Estonia, Moldova, Romania, Russia and Ukraine. In addition, the study says child pornography and child prostitution are prevalent within the Czech Republic. Children from orphanages and Roma children of both sexes were noted as the most vulnerable to be prostituted. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

11. O'Briain, M., van den Borne, A., & Noten, T. (Eds.). (2004). *Joint East West research on trafficking in children for sexual purposes in Europe: The sending countries*. Amsterdam: ECPAT Europe Law Enforcement Group. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://www.lastradainternational.org/lsidocs/223%20Joint%20east%20west%20researc%20(ECPAT.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

    According to this report, in 2003, 6 to 7 percent of the 40 persons supported by the International Organization for Migration in Belarus were child trafficking victims. The report says the Russian cities of Moscow, Himki, Ryazan, and Saratov are destinations in the trafficking of children for sexual purposes, as are the Czech Republic, Israel, Turkey and Poland. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. The Protection Project. (2007). *Human rights reports of Europe and Central Asia: Czech Republic*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved May 14, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/czech.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report identifies the Czech Republic as a transit, source, and destination country for the trafficking of women and children from Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, China, Vietnam, the Balkan states, and other former Soviet Republics. In addition, there are multiple reports of underage boys working in sex tourism, and of Roma children being forced into prostitution in Northwestern Bohemia and South Moravia. This document does not contain information on child labor in the production of goods.

13. Sand, K. (2003). *Child performers working in the entertainment industry around the world: An analysis of the problems faced*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved May 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/sector/papers/media/wp186.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Entertainment Industry

    This report on children working in the entertainment industry states that, in the Czech Republic, entering into a contractual agreement with a child for work in the entertainment sector does not require parental consent and is contingent upon the child's maturity level and capacity to understand legal implications. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. Satter, A. (2003, November 6). Child-prostitution claims disputed. *The Prague Post*. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.praguepost.com/P03/2003/Art/1106/news2.php

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This news article discusses a controversial report released by the German Branch of the United Nations Children's Fund. The report compiled by KARO—a German social-work agency—alerted readers to widespread pedophilia and child prostitution in the borderlands of the Czech Republic. However, Czech governmental agencies, as well as local authorities, disputed the report, stating that, although prostitution is a pressing matter in the region, it mostly involves consenting adults. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Tizzard, W. (2004, November 22–28). Polanski slams tyke labor law. *Variety*. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_hb1437/is_200411/ai_n18403506

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Entertainment Industry

    This source relates filmmaker Roman Polanski's dissatisfaction with a new Czech child labor law, which limits the hours a child can work (in this case, in the entertainment

industry) to four per day. Polanski notes that children are safer working on a film set than they would be in a salt mine or coal mine. The filmmaker voiced his opinion because of his employment of children in *Oliver Twist*, which recently shot in the Czech Republic. The new Czech law now ensures that country's child labor laws meet European Union standards. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Czech Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved on May 5, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100555.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This annual report specifies that the minimum age of employment in the Czech Republic is 14, and that regulations related to child labor are successfully enforced by government agencies. However, the report says the commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem, and the internal trafficking of children for the purposes of sexual exploitation does occur. Girls raised in state homes are at particular risk of being trafficked, and many of the underage girls working as prostitutes were formerly in the foster care system. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. Weeks, S. (2006 July 26). Modern slaves. *The Prague Post*. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.praguepost.com/articles/2006/07/26/modern-slaves.php

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This news article retells the stories of several young women who were forced into prostitution after being trafficked from Eastern Bloc states, giving graphic descriptions of the violence and physical abuse they suffered. Some of the women were as young as 15 when they were first trafficked. This document does not address the use of child labor in the production of goods.

CZECH REPUBLIC: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Ashton, K. (2008, January 23). Human trafficking campaign ends. *The Prague Post*. Retrieved June 4, 2008, from http://www.praguepost.com/articles/2008/01/23/human-trafficking-campaign-ends.php

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This news article discusses a campaign initiated by the International Organization of Migration (IOM) in collaboration with the government of the Czech Republic to eliminate human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. According to the article, there are 300,000 to 500,000 people trafficked every year to Europe, most of them from former Soviet countries, the former Eastern Bloc, China, and Vietnam. This article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Bouda, O. (2008, June 4). Sect leader accused of slavery. *Prague Post*. Retrieved October 21, 2001, from http://www.praguepost.com/articles/2008/06/04/sect-leader-accused-of-slavery.php

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Bricklaying, Construction, Road Paving, Unspecified

   The news article describes the Grail Movement, a religious cult in Brno. Reports allege that the cult leader used women as forced laborers, but no details are given regarding the nature of their work. The term *forced labor* is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

3. Bricker, M. K. (2006, November 9). North Korean 'slaves' in Europe? *International Herald Tribune*. Retrieved on June 2, 2008, from http://www.iht.com/articles/2006/11/09/news/czech.php?page=1

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Textile Industry
   Human Trafficking: Textile Industry
   Slavery: Textile Industry

   This article states that 408 North Korean nationals—392 of whom are women—work in different parts of the Czech Republic, mainly as seamstresses. Some of the North Koreans are cited as earning as much as 25,556 Czech koruna or US$1,165 per month, which is above the country's designated minimum wages of 7,955 koruna. However, according to unofficial information collected by Czech police, the North Korean workers deposit 80 percent of their earnings into one collective bank account. This fact has raised

serious concerns about whether the money is delivered to workers' families, as the workers themselves maintain, or if it goes to the North Korean government. Since police were unable to secure testimonies from the laborers, further investigation on charges of human trafficking and/or forced labor proved to be impossible.

4. Burcikova, P. (2006). *Trafficking in human beings and forced labour or labour exploitation in the Czech Republic*. Prague, Czech Republic: La Strada Czech Republic. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.strada.cz/download/files/LS_report_ENG_20_10_06.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Criminal Activities, Domestic Labor, Forestry, Gardening, Hospitals, Processing Industry, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Storage, Sweatshops, Textile Industry, Vending, Workshops
   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Criminal Activities, Domestic Labor, Forestry, Hops Picking, Hospitals, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Storage, Sweatshops, Textile Industry, Vending, Workshops
   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report discusses the findings of research carried out on human trafficking, forced labor, and labor exploitation in the Czech Republic and notes that situations of forced and exploitive labor occur in the following sectors: agriculture, construction, restaurants, forestry, commercial cleaning, sales, begging, criminal activities, storage, hospitals, households, workshops, the textile industry, and sweatshops. Workers reported being forced to live and work in squalid, unsafe conditions for up 16 hours per day, 7 days per week. No further specific information related to the work performed was provided.

   The report says that victims of exploitation in the Czech Republic are coerced into work by threats of violence and deportation, wage withholding, seizure of documents; and debt bondage. The use of physical violence was found to be most prevalent in prostitution, sweatshops, and domestic labor. Trafficking in persons and forced labor were found to be coinciding phenomena, and most individuals working in forced or exploitive labor situations were of foreign descent. While most subjects of exploitation in the Czech Republic are from Ukraine, Vietnam, Belarus, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, Georgia, and other economically disadvantaged countries, the researchers found that trafficking for forced labor was not closely tied to illegal border crossings. Vietnamese and Ukrainian individuals are most often cited in the literature, both as victims and perpetrators of exploitation.

   Data were collected via 20 questionnaires, 20 structured interviews, 3 case studies, and media monitoring. The data were collected from targeted groups of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), service provision institutions, immigration and law enforcement agencies, detention and refugee centers, academics, journalists, and migrants.

   As of 2006, the Czech Republic had not signed any of the pertinent international conventions for the protection of migrant workers, and forced labor had not been defined

or characterized in the national legislation outside of its association with human trafficking.

5. Carlino, E. (2008). *Human trafficking in the Roma community*. Retrieved October 20, 2008, from http://www.eastofthewest.cz/cms/?human-trafficking-in-the-roma-community-redefining-the-definition-of-sex-work-along-the-czech-german-border-by-erica-carlino,14

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document highlights the Roma community, situated along the Czech-German border in the Czech Republic, and analyzes human trafficking for sexual exploitation within this community. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Cernik, J., Hulikova, T., Kristof, R., & Vintr, V. (2005). *Pilot research of the environment of trafficking in human beings on the territory of the Czech Republic (December 2004–February 2005)*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization of Migration. Retrieved June 11, 2008, from http://web.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/rs_atlantic/data/files/iom_pilot_en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Debt Bondage: Unspecified
   Exploitive Labor: Auto Accessories, Meat Processing, Sewing, Unspecified, Workshops
   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Bakeries, Begging, Chicken Packaging, Construction, Criminal Activities, Dog Kennel Manufacturing, Excavation, Forestry, Sawmills, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Strawberries, Textile Industry, Unspecified, Vending, Workshops.
   Slavery: Unspecified

   This report discusses the Czech Republic as a destination country for human trafficking. It cites the following as sending countries: Ukraine, Moldova, China, Vietnam, Belorussia, India, Romania, the former Yugoslavia, Russia, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Iraq, Iran, Mongolia, Albania, Kirghizia, Lithuania, Pakistan, Turkey, Bangladesh, Georgia, Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Poland, and Uzbekistan. Respondents in the study referenced a large number of work sectors into which victims are trafficked, including agriculture (strawberry picking was specifically mentioned) and forestry, the food industry (specifically bakeries and chicken packaging factories), begging, construction, participation in criminal activities, and dog kennels. Other various types of work include manufacturing; excavation work; cooking, cleaning, and service-related activities in restaurants and hotels; prostitution; sewing for the textile industry; vending in markets; and other unspecified labor sectors. Most respondents to the survey (60 percent) believed that men and women were equally likely

to be involved in human trafficking as victims, and most also believed that the scope of the problem in the Czech Republic was of great magnitude.

The research contains numerous case studies revealing inhuman working conditions for trafficking victims, including up to 20-hour working days for six and sometimes seven days per week; meager pay that is insufficient for a person to sustain himself/herself; complete economic dependency and restricted movement ability for financial reasons; and sometimes physical containment of persons.

The Security Police Department of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic and IOM initiated this study with the intent to fully investigate human trafficking in the Czech Republic. A questionnaire specifically designed for this research was used to collect data exclusively from employees of pertinent government agencies, including the Refugees Facilities Administration of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, the Alien and Border Police Service of the Police of the Czech Republic, the Unit Combating Organized Crime, as well as the nongovernmental and nonprofit organizations La Strada, Caritas, Refugee Counseling Centre, and others.

This source uses the terms *forced labor* and *modern-day slavery*, and implies that debt bondage is used to control trafficking victims. The document also refers to exploitive labor in the industries of auto accessories, meat processing, sewing, and workshops.

7. Cunningham, B. T. (2008, March 12). Facing migrant issues. *The Prague Post*. Retrieved on June 7, 2008, fromhttp://www.praguepost.com/articles/2008/03/12/around-town.php

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   According to the news article, two Ukrainian men (allegedly mafia members) trafficked an unspecified number of Ukrainians to work in companies in South Bohemia. The article notes that the victims paid US$500 each to gain employment, but were subsequently forced to work under deplorable conditions. This article does not discuss production of specific goods.

8. Czech police detain alleged organizers of “slave labour.” (2007, July 10). *BBC News*. Retrieved on October 29, 2008, from LexisNexis.

   Source: News Article

   Debt Bondage: Dairy Industry
   Forced Labor: Dairy Industry
   Slave Labor: Dairy Industry

   This news article states that Czech police arrested an organized crime group consisting of three Ukrainian men who were accused of trafficking their compatriots and more than 50 workers from Bulgaria to the Czech Republic with promises of jobs. After arrival, the

group members seized the trafficked persons' passports and forced them to work in inhuman conditions mostly in the dairy industry in Central and Western Bohemia. Additionally, the criminal group is said to have confiscated almost all earnings from workers to cover a fictitious debt, and to have used threats and physical violence to keep the workers docile.

9. Europe rights envoy criticizes Czech justice system, Roma situation. (2003, February 26). *BBC News*. Retrieved on October 29, 2008, from LexisNexis.

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

   According to this news article, the Council of Europe Human Rights Commissioner Alvaro Gil-Robles criticized a number of problematic human rights issues during his visit in the Czech Republic. One of his main concerns was the trading of persons for sexual slavery within Roma society. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Hughes, D. M. (2004, May 20). Legalizing lies. *The Prague Post*. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.praguepost.com/P03/2004/Art/0520/opin1.php

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

    This source discourages the legalization of prostitution in the Czech Republic. According to the author, there are numerous brothels in the country that forcibly employ trafficked girls and women from Russia, Tajikistan, and Georgia. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Hulikova, T., & Kocourek, J. (2005). *Report on the project "pilot research among customers of commercial sex services in two border regions of the Czech Republic*." Prague, Czech Republic: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/rs_atlantic/data/files/iom-clients.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This pilot study was initiated by IOM and is a preliminary research effort for a campaign that intends to focus on sex trade clients or customers. It is believed that, for most of the trafficked women involved in the sex trade, customers might be the only link connecting the women to the outside world and, thus, the best line of defense against human trafficking for sexual exploitation. Based on the qualitative analysis of the semi-structured interview data that was collected in West Bohemia and South Moravia, this

research presents demographic characteristics of sex customers—most of whom are German and Austrian—and the women involved (voluntarily or involuntarily) in the sex trade. This report does not contain information on production of goods.

12. Hyde, L. (2005, January 27). Opportunity and menace. *Prague Post*. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.praguepost.com/P03/2005/Art/0127/opin1.php

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    The article includes a discussion of visa laws in Eastern Europe and notes that human trafficking—which most commonly occurs in the region for sexual exploitation—will continue unless the visa laws are overhauled. The article mentions the Czech Republic as a destination country for human trafficking. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention. (2004). *Trafficking in women: The Czech Republic perspective*. Prague, Czech Republic: Author. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://74.125.95.104/search?q=cache:-PfhoCtoDdgJ:www.unicri.it/wwd/trafficking/czech/docs/obchod_eng.pdf+La+Strada+criticizes+%E2%80%9Cforced+labour%E2%80%9D+in+Czech+Republic&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=6&gl=us&client=firefox-a

    Source: NGO

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report details the Czech Republic's status as a destination country for human trafficking for sexual exploitation. The report also includes details about Czech laws and international conventions prohibiting the trafficking of human beings. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Intermundia o.p.s. (2005). *Research on trafficking in human beings in particular for the purpose of forced labour*. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://www.mvcr.cz/rs_atlantic/data/files/intermundia-aj.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Bakeries, Cigarettes, Construction, Criminal Activities, Dairy Industry, Factories, Forestry, Fruit Harvest, Gardening, Glass Wool, Hospitals, Industrial Wholesale Manufacturing, Liquor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Snail Harvest, Textile Industry, Vending, Warehouses
    Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Bakeries, Cigarettes, Construction, Criminal Activities, Dairy Industry, Factories, Forestry, Fruit Harvest, Gardening, Glass Wool, Hospitals, Industrial Wholesale Manufacturing, Liquor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Snail Harvest, Textile Industry, Vending, Warehouses

This report presents findings obtained as a result of a qualitative analysis of data collected using a complex and comprehensive interviewing process. Interviewees included all actors involved in trafficking in persons in the Czech Republic.

This report names Ukrainians, Caucasians, and Vietnamese as the main ethnic groups who are victimized by human trafficking in the Czech Republic, and states that the laborers are physically and socially unprotected due to their illegal status. As a result they are susceptible to financial and sometimes physical abuse. In addition, long working hours, physically demanding and health hazardous work, and low wages are common occurrences among trafficking victims. The work locations in which trafficking victims are usually engaged include construction sites, bakeries, warehouses, fast food stalls, laundry facilities, factories, supermarkets, restaurants, hotels, hospitals, private flats or houses, brothels, farms and agricultural cooperatives, and industrial wholesale manufacturers. Laborers also garden, weld, lay bricks, tile floors, pick forest fruits, harvest snails, produce cigarettes and liquor, fold glass wool, commit criminal acts, and work as dairy maids, nurses, seamstresses, and cooks. The report also lists specific areas of the country in which these activities take place: Zlín, Otrokovice, Prague, Ostrava, Brno, Teplice, Karlovy Vary, Mariánské Lázne, Prostejov, Kladno, Jablonec, Františkovy Lázne, Aš, Pilsen, Hradec Králové, and Liberec.

Women trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation are often victims of deceit, their documents seized upon arrival. Laborers not involved in the sex trade usually keep their documents; however, their freedom is still restricted as they are bound to fulfill often unfair and degrading obligations toward their traffickers. Specific origination countries for the trafficking of persons to the Czech Republic were not identified, but Ukraine, Russia, Romania, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Moldova, Poland, Vietnam and China were discussed due to high instance of migration and a greater susceptibility to trafficking. The report does not provide further details related to forced labor in the production of goods.

15. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001). *Report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of the Czech Republic*. Retrieved May10, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991213425&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report lists the International Labour Organization's labor standards ratified by the Czech Republic. It states that trafficking in women and children for forced prostitution remains problematic and is growing, notwithstanding the prevention measures undertaken by the government. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Asia Africa Intelligence Wire. (2004, July 14). *International human-trafficking ring broken in Belarus*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-21990520_ITM

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the detention of a criminal gang involved in trafficking Belarusian women to western countries for sexual exploitation. The women were trafficked to Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, and Canada. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Japan Economic Newswire. (2004, March 31). *Czechs probe N. Korea's suspected forced labor*. Retrieved October 29, 2008, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Footwear, Garment Industry

This news article discusses an investigation conducted by the Czech police. According to authorities, over 50 North Koreans work without wages in a shoe factory in Eastern Bohemia, and in two garment factories in Central Bohemia. Evidently, factory administrators provide food for these workers. The North Korean Embassy denies any wrongdoings, such as human trafficking and forced labor.

18. Kalinkovich, L., & Petrik, I. (2004). *Trafficking in persons in the Republic of Belarus*. Minsk, Belarus: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved January 7, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/republic_of_belarus_oct07.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Belarusian women are trafficked abroad for sexual exploitation. Destination countries for trafficking victims include Poland, Germany, Cyprus, Italy, the Czech Republic, Switzerland, Hungary, and other West European countries. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

19. La Strada criticizes "forced labour" in Czech Republic. (2006, May 2). *Czech News Agency*. Retrieved on October 29, 2008, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Forestry, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Theft
Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article states that people from Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Vietnam, and China are trafficked to the Czech Republic for forced labor. Although forced labor is mainly associated with prostitution, an increasing number of foreigners from less economically developed countries work at construction sites, restaurants, in

households, in agriculture, and in forestry. Additionally, trafficking victims are forced to beg and steal, and often are subjected to abuse as well as the withholding of documents and wages. According to the organization *La Strada*, many Vietnamese women work in households and shops during the day and as prostitutes at night to pay off their debt.

Although the Czech government has tightened the visa process in order to eliminate human trafficking and forced labor, *La Strada* remains skeptical because studies support the conclusion that restrictions would not suppress forced labor, but rather increase foreigners' dependency on their employers.

20. Luptakova, M., Preslickova, H., Travnickova, I., & Trdlicova, K. (2004, April). *Trafficking in women: The Czech Republic perspective*. Prague, Czech Republic: Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention. Retrieved June 5, 2008, from http://www.ok.cz/iksp/docs/305.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Sugar Refinery
    Forced Labor: Sugar Refinery

    This study recounts the history and the current state of the trafficking of women around the world, and in the Czech Republic in particular. It presents a comprehensive analysis of reasons, types, and methods of trafficking in persons, citing women and children as the most vulnerable group being trafficked. Furthermore, the study notes that, although commercial sexual exploitation is the most common reason for trafficking women, there are cases of women engaged in other types of forced labor. As an example, the authors cite a case study of a woman from Ukraine, who was forced to work in a sugar refinery in an oppressive environment (though the specific conditions of her labor are not described).

    The study is a compilation of empirical data collected by NGOs, intergovernmental Organizations, government agencies of the Czech Republic, and qualitative and quantitative research done by the authors utilizing testimonials of trafficking victims (Czech nationals trafficked to Western Europe, as well as Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Vietnamese, and Filipinos trafficked to the Czech Republic), and the offenders.

    The study contains a long list of recommendations and prevention methods, as well as current legislations and future bills that target elimination of trafficking in persons and forced labor in the Czech Republic. No further information on forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

21. Malastir, L. (2006, July 3). *Human trafficking: The Czech Republic as a destination country*. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.radio.cz/en/article/76574

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This radio interview discusses the Czech Republic's status as a destination country for the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation. Women are trafficked to the Czech Republic from Moldova, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, and other former Soviet States. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Czech Republic Ministry of the Interior, Security Policy Department. (2005). *National strategy of the fight against trafficking in human beings (for the period of 2005–2007)*. Prague, Czech Republic: Author. Retrieved June 5, 2008, from http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/dokument/2005/strategie_angl.doc

Source: Government Agency−Czech Republic Ministry of the Interior

Forced Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Criminal Activities, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Textile Industry
Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Criminal Activities, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Textile Industry

According to this report, the Czech Republic Ministry of the Interior was designated to coordinate activities directed against human trafficking and to initiate proposals for new measures. Furthermore, the report states that, although trafficking in persons is mainly associated with commercial sexual exploitation, there are numerous cases when trafficked persons are engaged into forced labor other than sex work, such as domestic servitude, forced begging, and criminal activities. Women and girls are trafficked from Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, Russia, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Romania, Vietnam, and China by Russian-speaking and Bulgarian organized crime groups, as well as by Chinese and Vietnamese offenders. Internal trafficking is dominated by Czech nationals and the Roma population. Additionally, the German and Austrian border regions, along with Prague, are noted as the most problematic areas of alleged sex tourism.

The report stresses that labor exploitation of foreigners is not overwhelming in its scope, and is considered to be a part of the migration reality of the country; however, it also admits that most types of work available for trafficked foreigners are jobs that Czechs themselves do not want. Those jobs are usually characterized by manual, unskilled labor that is physically demanding with low wages. Such exploited workers can be found in the building, services, agriculture, and textile industry. In addition, trafficked foreign workers often are verbally and physically abused; their wages withheld; and sufficient time for recuperation denied.

23. Police establish new squad to uncover forced labour. (2006, August 15). *Czech News Agency*. Retrieved on October 29, 2008, from LexisNexis.

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Construction, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textile Industry, Unspecified, Vending
Human Trafficking: Construction, Services Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Textile Industry, Unspecified, Vending

This news article discusses problematic issues of forced labor and human trafficking in the Czech Republic. Trafficking victims originating from different countries often perform different types of forced labor once they arrive in the Czech Republic. Ukrainians, Moldavians, and Russians mostly work in construction or as cleaners and auxiliary workers, while Mongolian women work as seamstresses and Vietnamese women as vendors. In total, there are 10,000 foreigners employed in the Czech Republic. In an effort to comply with its obligations as a European Union (EU) member state, the Czech police created a new unit comprising 20 specialists dedicated to fighting forced labor and trafficking in persons.

24. Report on human trafficking praises Czechs. (2004, June 24). *The Prague Post*. Retrieved June 5, 2008, from http://www.praguepost.com/P03/2004/Art/0624/opinpv.php

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article states that the Czech Republic is the only former Eastern Bloc republic listed as a Tier 1 country by the U.S. *Trafficking in Persons Report*, and it praises the Czech government for complying with all of the standard international procedures on prevention of trafficking in persons. According to the article, trafficking victims are mostly from the former Soviet states and are forced into prostitution and other types of sex work. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Spritzer, D. (2003, September 11). Flesh point. *Prague Post*. Retrieved June 5, 2008, from http://www.praguepost.com/P03/2003/Art/0911/news1.php

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the potential legalization of prostitution in the Czech Republic. The bill was drafted by Jitka Gjuricova, the director of the Interior Ministry's crime prevention department. Gjuricova argues that the legalization of prostitution would reduce organized crime by weakening its control of the trafficking in persons and of forced labor. Also, it would make women less vulnerable to be forced into prostitution, and would considerably reduce illegal immigration from eastern countries, as only women from EU countries would be allowed to register and obtain necessary licenses for legal prostitution. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

26. Spritzer, D. (2004, August 12). *U.S. seeks solution to trafficking. Prague Post*. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://www.praguepost.com/P03/2004/Art/0812/news6.php

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

The news article includes an interview with U.S. Ambassador John Miller, director of the U.S. State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. In the interview, Miller notes the Czech Republic has been making notable progress in its fight against human trafficking, but that there is still a shortage of criminal convictions. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

27. U.S. Department of State. (2007, June). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 19, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Unspecified

This report states that the Czech Republic is a destination country for women trafficked from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Slovakia, Bulgaria, China, and Vietnam for commercial sexual exploitation. Roma women are also trafficked internally for commercial sexual exploitation. Furthermore, the report notes that men and women are trafficked from Ukraine, Moldova, China, Vietnam, Belarus, India, and North Korea to Czech Republic for labor exploitation; however, it does not provide details on the industry sectors. In addition, the Czech Republic is categorized as a Tier 1 country by the U.S. Department of State because the severity and scope of forced labor and trafficking prevention and execution laws comply with international standards.

28. U.S. Department of State (2008). *Czech Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 11, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100555.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report states that human trafficking is still a major problem in the Czech Republic, notwithstanding the prevention and elimination efforts undertaken by the government in the past several years. In addition, the Czech Republic is noted to be a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking in human beings. The source countries with the greatest number of victims were the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Vietnam, and China. The victims were trafficked to and within the Czech Republic mostly for commercial sexual exploitation. Romani women and young girls raised in state homes (orphanages) were noted to be the most vulnerable group. Labor trafficking is also widespread; in 2006, police uncovered a case of a trafficking syndicate operated by group of Ukrainians. Their victims were a large group of Bulgarian nationals who were trafficked to the country for agricultural work and were forced to labor in terrible conditions.

29. Weeks, S. (2006, July 26). Modern slaves. *The Prague Post*. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.praguepost.com/articles/2006/07/26/modern-slaves.php

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This news article retells stories of several young women who were forced into prostitution after being trafficked from Eastern Bloc states. The article includes graphic descriptions of violence and physical abuse the women suffered. The article does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

30. Womensphere. (2008, January 26). *Human trafficking campaign ends (Czech Republic)*. Retrieved October 21, 2008, from http://womensphere.wordpress.com/2008/01/26/human-trafficking-campaign-ends-czech-republic/

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This news articles focuses on women from Eastern Europe who were trafficked into the Czech Republic by false promises of legitimate employment and subsequently forced into prostitution. The article includes the story of a young woman, Marja, who was trafficked from Lithuania into the Czech Republic and was forced into prostitution, physically abused, raped, and threatened by her traffickers. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

DJIBOUTI: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect and Anti-Slavery International. (2005). *Report of the Eastern and Horn of Africa conference on human trafficking and forced labour*. 5-7 July 2005, Nairobi Safari Club, Kenya. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Eastern%20and%20Horn%20of%20Africa%20Conference%20on%20human%20trafficking%20and%20forced%20labour%20%202005.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report summarizes the proceedings of a conference held in Kenya July 5–7, 2005 dealing with human trafficking and forced labor in the Eastern and Horn of Africa region. Although the report does not explicitly mention child labor in the production of goods, it briefly mentions an experience of the OAK Foundation in Ethiopia and its plans to carry out a rapid assessment of child trafficking in Djibouti and two other East African countries, Kenya and Uganda.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004*. London: Author. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=165

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report provides information on child soldiers around the world. It documents the widespread military training for children under age 18 in the Middle East and North Africa regions including Djibouti, where youths age 16 received military training. However, the report states that there have not been any reports of child soldiers in Djibouti. The report does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Djibouti*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved August 6, 2009, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/DJIBOUTI.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This information sheet on child labor in Djibouti indicates that, although there is a lack of data on child labor as a whole, children between age 11 and 16 are forced to prostitute

themselves in the country's most notable commercial sex venue, the *Rue d'Éthiopie*. In fact, child prostitution is reportedly on the rise, especially among refugee populations in the capital city. There is also evidence that girls working in domestic servitude transition into commercial sexual exploitation. Other types of child labor include unpaid agricultural work on family farms in rural areas and informal sector work in small family businesses in unspecified sectors, crafts, vending, and domestic labor. There is no information available to estimate whether there is a cross-border trafficking problem in Djibouti. The document is not dated, but it cites information as late as 2005. Though child labor in the agricultural sector is mentioned, it does not provide further details on the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Djibouti: Report for the WTO General Council Review of Djibouti's Trade Policies.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 24, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsdjibouti2006.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discuses the observance of key international labor standards including the International Labour Organization (ILO) standards on forced labor. The report notes that Djibouti has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child labor, but has not established mechanisms to enforce these conventions. Based on information obtained from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working in the area, the report notes that a considerable number of children work in the informal sector. Similarly, the report states the situations of refugees or displaced children from the neighboring countries of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia coming to Djibouti for work. The report adds that young girls from these countries often end up in prostitution. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Macro International Inc. (2006). *In-country research and data collection on child labor in Djibouti.* Calverton, MD: Author.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Begging, Money Changing, Services Industry, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Washing Cars

   In 2006, Macro International Inc. carried out document collection and interviews of key informants in Djibouti as part of a research contract funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. This research focused on the incidence of child labor and government policies and programs to combat child labor. Evidence of child labor was found in the informal sector of the economy. Somalian, Ethiopian, and possibly some Djiboutian children work on the streets as vendors, beggars, or money changers or they clean, wash cars, sort goods, and shine shoes in front of cafes and bars. This labor is not forced, but it can be dangerous as it exposes children to risks such as police raids, drugs, and physical and sexual abuse.

Although school is free and compulsory until age 16, foreign children are not eligible, therefore, they work instead. At the time of data collection, there was no government body charged with enforcing child labor laws; there is only one labor inspector and a dozen comptrollers for the whole country. The inspector only concerns himself with the formal sector, however. There was no evidence of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Ministère de la Jeunesse, des Sports et des Loisirs, Chargé du Tourisme, Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Décentralisation. La République de Djibouti. (2002) *Enquête enfants de rue*. Djibouti: United Nations Children's Fund.

   Source: Government Agency—Ministère de la Jeunesse, des Sports et des Loisirs, Chargé du Tourisme, Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Décentralisation, Government of Djibouti

   Child Labor: Auto and Motorcycle Repair, Begging, Bicycle Repair, Carpentry Workshops, Domestic Labor, Furniture Repairs, Retail, Security Guards, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, TV and Radio Repair

   This report is based on the first research ever conducted among street children living and working in the streets of Djibouti. The report examined the presence of children born in Djibouti as well as children originating from neighboring Somaliland, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan. Children from Ethiopia constitute the largest number of street children in Djibouti. The report notes that since 1991, Djibouti has experienced a surge of migration from the Oromo and Somali regions of Ethiopia. According to the report, there are large concentrations of street children in commercial centers, markets, trains, and in major squares such as, Menelik square, and Ethiopia Street. Children are involved in selling *Khat*, ice cream, and other products; begging, radio and TV repair shops; guarding people's cars; domestic labor; cleaning; shop assistants; shoe shining; and prostitution. Street children are also found on old streets around shops, tailors, hair salons, auto and motorcycle repair shops, carpentry workshops, furniture repair and sales shops, bicycle repair shops, grocery shops, and underground bars. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed in the report.

7. Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance, the Economy and Planning in charge of Privatization. (2007). *Enquête Djiboutienne à indicateurs multiples –2006: Rapport préliminaire*. [Djibouti Multiple Indicators Survey–2006: Preliminary report]. Department of Maternal and Child Health, Ministry of Health and Department of Statistics and Demographics, Ministry of Finance, Economy and Planning in Charge of Privatization. Djibouti, Djibouti: Author.

   Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance, the Economy and Planning in charge of Privatization, Government of Djibouti

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This preliminary report summarizes the 2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) data that have been collected using three different questionnaires/modules: household,

girls and women (age 15 to 49), and children under age 5. In the methodology section, the summary report indicates that child labor was included in the household questionnaire and that there were 4,888 households interviewed by this survey. The report neither further describes child labor nor indicates the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Djibouti*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/djibouti.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report provides a brief overview of human trafficking in Djibouti. The report notes that Djibouti is a destination country for children trafficked from Eritrea and Ethiopia; they are noted as being forced into prostitution. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *Funding proposal UNICEF Djibouti: Protection for children in especially difficult circumstances*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from www.unicef.org/djibouti/FUNDING_PROPOSAL_UNICEF_DJIBOUTI.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Unspecified, Washing Cars
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This funding proposal by the United Nations Children's Fund requests funding to address the problem of vulnerable children in Djibouti, including those youth engaged in child labor in various sectors and who are exposed to trafficking for unspecified purposes. Children in Djibouti work mostly in the informal sector performing a variety of tasks such as shining shoes, begging, sexual exploitation, washing cars, and other unspecified types of work. The children who work on the street are exposed to a number of risks and dangers, including physical abuse, drug abuse, and exposure from sleeping on the streets. This proposal does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2003). *Profils des modes de vie à Djibouti* [Overview of ways of life in Djibouti]. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pnacy453.pdf

    Source: Governmental Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

    Child Labor: Unspecified

This report details the various livelihood profiles in Djibouti City. Although the report does not specifically mention the use of child labor in the production of goods, it does briefly state that child labor is not a common source for household income.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Djibouti: Country report on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78731.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Service Industries, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This annual report of human rights violations notes that during 2006 there were reports of children involved in child prostitution, working in family-owned businesses and informal activities such as street peddling. The report documents the speculation that Djibouti serves as a destination country for individuals trafficked from neighboring Ethiopia and Somalia. This report also briefly mentions the use of child labor in agriculture and livestock, but no further details are provided on crops or goods produced.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 26, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Unspecified, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified, Sexual Exploitation

This yearly report provides an overview of human trafficking in Djibouti. It mentions that the government does not comply with minimum standards to combat trafficking. However, the report notes that considering its efforts, the U.S. State Department lists Djibouti as a Tier 2 Watch List country for a second consecutive year. The report also notes that Djibouti is a destination country for adults and children trafficked from neighboring countries including Ethiopia and Somalia, for sexual exploitation and forced labor in domestic service and unspecified sectors. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

DJIBOUTI: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Government of Djibouti. (2006). *Code du travail* [Labor code]. Djibouti, Djibouti: Author. Retrieved December 30, 2007, from http://www.droitafrique.com/index.php/content/view/91/180/

   Source: Government Agency—Government of Djibouti

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This document is the Labor Code passed by the government of Djibouti in January 2006. Article 2 establishes the illegality of forced or compulsory labor, and it seeks to define the terms forced or compulsory labor. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

2. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Djibouti: Report for the WTO General Council review of Djibouti's trade policies (Geneva, 27 February–1 March 2006)*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsdjibouti2006.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Adult Labor: Public Servants
   Prison Labor: Unspecified

   This report discuses the observance of key international labor standards including the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s standards on forced labor. The report notes that several areas in which Djibouti's national legislation fail to comply with ILO's standards on forced labor. These discrepancies between the national legislation and ILO's standards on forced labor occur in relation to the use of prison labor and the freedom of public servants to leave their jobs. The ILO Committee has asked the government of Djibouti for clarification on the discrepancies, but to no avail. The term forced labor is used in this report, but not in reference to the production of specific goods.

3. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Djibouti*. Washington, DC: The Protection Project, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/djibouti.doc

   Source: Academic/ Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This report provides a brief overview of human trafficking in Djibouti. It notes that Djibouti is a destination country for women and children trafficked from Eritrea and Ethiopia for the purpose of forced sexual exploitation. The report also discusses the

government's response to trafficking by listing the various sections of the penal code that deal with trafficking; most of these sections deal with forcing others into prostitution. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

4. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006, March). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 3, 2009, from http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/usaid_antitraffic_final_508c_04_20_06.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

   This document discusses the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)'s anti-trafficking activities in the various regions of the world. It is briefly noted that Ethiopian women are trafficked to Djibouti for involuntary domestic labor as well as commercial sexual exploitation; men are trafficked for low-wage domestic labor. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

5. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2007). *USAID anti-trafficking in persons programs in Africa: A review*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 3, 2009, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/USAID_anti-trafficking_in_Africa_PDACJ521.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document provides an overview of USAID's programs in the African region. There is brief mention of Djibouti as a transit and destination country for victims trafficked from Ethiopia for unspecified purposes. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of specific goods.

6. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Djibouti: Country report on human rights practices–2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78731.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This annual report of human rights violations briefly mentions that the law prohibits forced labor and that no reports of forced labor had been filed in 2006. The report also notes that although there were no reports, Djibouti is still believed to be a destination and transit country for individuals trafficked from Ethiopia and Somalia for unspecified purposes. The term forced labor is used, but not in relation to the production of specific goods.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 26, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Adult Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This yearly report provides an overview of human trafficking in Djibouti. Djibouti is noted as a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking and is on the U.S. State Department's Tier 2 watch list. Women and children from Ethiopia and Somalia are trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced domestic labor. The term forced labor is used in the report, but not in relation to the production of specific goods.

DOMINICA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Dominica*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved July 10, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/ DOMINICA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture

   This document states that Dominica has no documented instances of child exploitation, although there are economically active children under age 15 who assist their parents with unspecified agricultural activities. The U.S. Department of Labor also lists Dominica as a transit and destination country for human trafficking, but there are no confirmed reports of child trafficking.

2. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001, June). *Internationally-recognized core labour standards in the WTO members of the Organization of East Caribbean States*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991212900&Language=EN

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report states that child labor is not a problem in Dominica. However, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has repeatedly expressed concern that the minimum age of 15 is not in accordance with Convention 138. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007, November 5 and 7). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.oecs.org/oeru/documents/USE%20in%20OECS.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Shipping, Unspecified

   This report on core labor standards in the Caribbean states that Dominica ratified ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age in 1983 and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 2001. Dominica specifies that the minimum age of employment was 15 when it ratified the convention on minimum age. However, the Employment of Children Prohibition Ordinance sets the minimum age of employment as 12, while the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance sets the minimum age at 14. The report mentions an exception to the minimum age requirement, as children under age 12 may be employed by their families in the domestic service and agricultural

sectors, and children under age 14 may be employed in unspecified sectors or on ships where other family members also work. The report states that Dominica needs to clarify which sectors apply regarding the higher minimum age of 14; it suggests specifying those jobs that endanger the health and safety of children.

4. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004, May 28). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 44 of the Convention: Concluding observations: Dominica*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Dominica COs.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report outlines concerns regarding the minimum age for employment in Dominica. Although the minimum age is 12, the minimum age of cessation of compulsory education is 16. The committee recommends that the government increase the minimum age for employment to 16 to be in accordance with the legal cessation of schooling. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Country reports on human rights*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 1, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/ hrrpt/2007/

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This annual report states that Dominica prohibits child forced labor and that there were no indications it occurred in the country. Child labor under age 15 is prohibited in Dominica; however, some children age 12 to 14 are allowed to work in family businesses such as family farms. The report did not mention the type of work child laborers perform or the specific crops produced.

DOMINICA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. France offers Dominica assistance to combat human trafficking. (2005, October 27). *The Jamaica Observer*. Retrieved March 24, 2009, from http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20051026T210000-0500_91179_OBS_FRANCE_OFFERS_DOMINICA_ASSISTANCE_TO_COMBAT_HUMAN_ TRAFFICKING.asp

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article discusses a recent cooperation agreement between Dominica and France, in which France offered Dominica assistance in combating human trafficking practices. No specific details were given regarding trafficking or forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Illegal Haitians could soon be regularized in Dominica. (2006, November 28). *Caribbean Media Corporation News Agency*. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article briefly mentions that Dominica recently imposed visa restrictions on people from Haiti in an attempt to prevent human trafficking. The article does not specify the reason for the trafficking, or provide further details on the matter. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001, June). *Internationally-recognized core labour standards in the WTO members of the Organization of East Caribbean States*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991212900&Language=EN

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This report on the Core Labor Standards in the Caribbean states that Dominica ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 29 on Forced Labor ,and ILO Convention 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labor. Forced labor is not reported to occur in the country, though the report mentions concerns about conflicting legislation on the prohibition of forced labor. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007, November 5 and 7). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.cioslorit.net/english/noticia1.asp?id=1059

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report states that Dominica has ratified ILO Convention 29 on Forced Labor, and ILO Convention 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labor. Both forced labor and human trafficking are prohibited, and not found to occur. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Macau*. Washington, DC: John Hopkins University School of Advanced International Relations. Retrieved June 19, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/dominica.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report states that the Dominican Constitution prohibits slavery, servitude, and forced labor, but does not have specific laws prohibiting trafficking for the purposes of labor or sexual exploitation. The document does not provide any statistics of the above-mentioned sectors, or provide details about the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Country reports on human rights*. Washington DC: Author. Retrieved August 1, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document states that Dominican law prohibits human trafficking, and punishes occurrences by up to seven years imprisonment and a fine of up to US$37,500. The report also says that there is no concrete evidence of trafficking to or from the region, and suggests this might be due to the lack of investigation into the problem. There is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Antezana Rimassa, P. (2006). *Reflexiones sobre la aplicación de los convenios de la OIT* [Reflections on the application of the ILO conventions]. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/oit_reflexiones.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report measures the country's compliance with international agreements concerning child labor. It does not provide a detailed picture of practices, but rather a brief review of jurisprudence and policy. It discuses three cases brought before Dominican courts in which child laborers sued employers for nonpayment. The employers denied the existence of the employment relationship and the decision placed the burden of proof on the minors. There is no mention of child labor used in the production of goods or of the methodology used.

2. At least 50,000 Dominican women work as prostitutes abroad. (2002, November 1). *EFE News Wire*. Retrieved January 25, 2008, from http://libertadlatina.org/LA_Dominican_Republic_11012002_Report.htm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This news article reports on the findings of a report from the nongovernmental organization (NGO) *Casa Abierta*, which states that there are approximately 25,000 underage female prostitutes in the Dominican Republic. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Ceolan, E. (2005). Migration and trafficking in migrants on the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In *Compilation of reports from the conference on trafficking of human beings and migration: A human rights approach* (pp. 15–23). London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/hands%20up%20for%20freedom%20conference%20report%20English.pdf

   Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining, Sugarcane
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining, Sugarcane
Forced Child Labor: Sugarcane

This chapter, as part of the larger report, examines the working conditions in the Dominican-Haitian border region, with particular emphasis on Haitian adults and children trafficked into the Dominican Republic for labor exploitation in sugar and other agricultural industries. The report suggests that the entity created by the Dominican government to oversee sugar processing equipment and to contract Haitian labor for sugar production, the *Consejo Estatal de Azucar*, has explicitly forced Haitian adults and children to work on sugarcane plantations. This information appears in a compilation of reports published by Anti-Slavery International in conjunction with four other European NGOs. The methodology used in the report is not discussed.

The report also cites the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as stating that each year 2,500 Haitian children are sent to the Dominican Republic to work as shoe-shine boys, agricultural workers, domestic workers, construction workers, or beggars. According to the UNICEF and International Organization for Migration (IOM) report "Child trafficking of Haitian children into the Dominican Republic," Children working in agriculture earn approximately US$23 to US$45 per month, and children age 12 to 17 working in construction can earn about US$55 per month. The report states that the Dominican Republic responded to international pressure against its child labor practices by deporting people under 16 years and over 60 years.

4. Collinson, H., & Huggins, J. (2006). On the margins: *Discrimination against Haitian immigrants and their descendants in the Dominican Republic*. London: Christian Aid. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://www.bond.org.uk/data/files/resources/323/xtaid_onthemargins_mar06.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining

   This report by the NGO Christian Aid briefly mentions the trafficking of children from Haiti to the Dominican Republic. It estimates that 2,000 to 3,000 children are trafficked annually across the border for work. Boys 12 years and younger work primarily as beggars and shoe shiners, while girls work as domestic laborers. Older boys tend to work in agriculture and teenage girls often become involved in sexual exploitation.

5. Delorme, J. (2004). *Haiti: Tarnished children*. Brussels, Belgium: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.beyondborders.net/Programs/ASR/restavek-report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

This report discusses Haitian children who migrate to the Dominican Republic, including those trafficked to work as domestic workers, shoe shiners, beggars, and laborers in agriculture or construction.

The study based on desk research and interviews with Haitian families, government officials, and international aid workers in Haiti, states that it is not unusual to see Haitians less than 15 years working as construction laborers in the Dominican Republic. The study includes data from a July 2002 UNICEF/IOM report stating that approximately 2,000 children are trafficked from Haiti to the Dominican Republic every year to become beggars, shoe shiners, street vendors, domestic helpers, and in the case of older children, agricultural or construction workers. The report does not give details on child labor in the production of goods.

6. Dominican Republic launches new plan to fight child labor. (2007, March 3). *Dominican Today*. Retrieved January 25, 2008, from http://www.dominicantoday.com/dr/poverty/2007/3/3/22922/Dominican-Republic-launches-new-plan-to-fight-child-labor

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Chemicals, Drug Smuggling, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article from *Dominican Today* cites Dominican First Lady Margarita Cedeno de Fernández as stating that children in the country are victims of human trafficking, sexual exploitation, drug smuggling, and dangerous jobs, such as working with chemicals. The articles does not mention the purpose for which children are trafficked, though it does state that official statistics estimate that 436,000 children, age 5 to 17, are working in conditions of exploitation.

7. Downer, A. (2006). Human trafficking in the Caribbean—the experience of seven countries. *Panos Caribbean*. Retrieved January 25, 2008, from http://www.panosinst.org/productions/panoscope/trafficking_caribbean.php

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Unspecified

   This news article reports that Haitian children are trafficked into the Dominican Republic to work on the street in jobs such as such as shoe shining, in agriculture, or in the sex trade. It is estimated that 2,500 to 3,000 Haitian children are trafficked annually into the Dominican Republic. Additionally, Dominican women and children are trafficked to

destinations in Latin America and Europe, including Spain, Germany, Italy, Costa Rica, and Brazil for unspecified purposes.

8. Gonzalez, R. (2004). *Combating the worst forms of child labour in the Municipality of Constanza, Dominican Republic*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf2631cd734f52449e8bdf2e0d68cc6e4d4.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLb3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahyTc34TcheL8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=1279

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Mechanics, Service Industries, Street Vending, Trade

   This document states that about 46 percent of working children in Costanza, in the northern province of Vega, are involved in the harvesting and cultivation of unspecified agricultural products. About 9 percent are involved in weeding and carrying water, and 14 percent in cleaning shoes. About 6 percent sell meals and flowers, and 5 percent work as assistants in mechanical and carpentry workshops.

   Child workers living in urban areas are mainly involved in personal services, commerce and selling, street vending, and in crafts. In rural areas, children are engaged in agriculture, livestock, fishing, hunting, forestry, personal services, and work as shop assistants and vendors. Children are also involved in domestic labor.

9. Guarcello, L., Henschel, B., Lyon, S., Rosati, F., & Valdivia, C. (2006). *Child labour in the Latin America [sic] and Caribbean region: A gender-based analysis*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/gender_publication.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This report discusses child domestic labor in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the Dominican Republic. It does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

   The document states that the Dominican Republic has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 and 182 as well as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

10. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the Dominican Republic.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/englishclsdominicanrepublic.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Unspecified
Child Slavery: Sugarcane
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This is a brief summary of working conditions in the Dominican Republic by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which states that children work from a young age in unspecified informal activities and agriculture. There are increasing numbers of Haitian children working on sugarcane plantations, and the working conditions of both adults and children on the plantations are often tantamount to slavery. Women and large numbers of children are trafficked within the country for prostitution. Additionally, Haitian women and children are trafficked into the country to beg. The report draws its information on child labor from public sources, including the U.S. Department of State.

The report mentions that the Dominican Republic has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182. It states that child labor, forced labor, and trafficking are all prohibited. Compulsory education is provided to children until age 14, and the government has started programs to move children from the worst working conditions into schools.

11. International Human Rights Law Institute. (2005). *In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas*. Chicago: Author. Retrieved January 25, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/modern_bondage_oct07.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This paper assesses the prevalence of sex trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean. It reports that internal trafficking of minors for sexual exploitation from the interior to tourist areas occurs, and that some trafficking cases of Dominican and Haitian girls in the border region have been reported. It claims that in the Dominican Republic, domestic trafficking appears to involve children to a much greater degree than international trafficking. The document commends the Dominican Republic for addressing trafficking in persons with its National Plan; National Commission on the Eradication of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children; Inter-Institutional Committee for the Protection of Migrant Women; International Program for the Eradication of Child Labor; and legislation on gender violence. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. International Labour Organization. (2002). *El trabajo infantil doméstico en América Central y la República Dominicana* [Domestic child labor in Central America and the Dominican Republic]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;?productId=4804

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation

This report names agriculture, garbage collection, and prostitution as industries at high risk for child labor in the Dominican Republic. However, the focus of the report is on child labor in the domestic services sector, where approximately 175,000 children are employed. The document also gives an overview of the demographic and economic statistics of the Dominican Republic, stating that there were 2,483,524 children age 5 to 17 in the country in 2001, and that 470,436 (18.9 percent) of them were economically active. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Report on the results of the national child labour survey in the Dominican Republic*. San Jose, Costa Rica: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=663

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Mechanics, Service Industries, Street Vending, Trade

This ILO-IPEC report presents the findings of the Dominican Republic's 2000 National Child Labor Survey *(Encuesta Nacional de Trabajo Infantil)* conducted by the country's Department of Labor. The study provides information about children's living conditions, hours dedicated to household chores, school attendance rates, employment rates, number of hours worked, and remuneration rates. It analyzes these data through age and gender perspectives.

The main industry reported for working children was the service industry (41 percent), followed by trade, agriculture, and manufacturing. Girls had a relatively greater presence in services (60 percent) and trade (24 percent) than boys, while the latter were more concentrated in agriculture (23 percent) and manufacturing (14 percent). There were relatively few children in agriculture in urban areas, while agriculture was the main industry for child workers in rural areas. About 42 percent of working children were in wage labor, while 22 percent were unpaid family helpers. About 56 percent of working children held steady jobs, 24 percent had occasional work, and 20 percent were in temporary jobs. For this survey, 8,012 households were surveyed and 9,230 children were interviewed.

14. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Child labour facts: Child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=6198

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This paper gives an overview of child labor statistics for different regions in the world, including Latin America and the Caribbean. It mentions various ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) projects in the Dominican Republic, particularly on child domestic labor, commercial agriculture, and sexual exploitation, but it does not give any specifics.

15. International Organization for Migration. (2006, April 12). *Assistance for children victims of human trafficking in Haiti*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/featureArticleAM/cache/offonce?entryId=12185

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction

    This article notes that children from Haiti are trafficked to the Dominican Republic to work as beggars, in agriculture, or in construction. The document does not provide additional information on the tasks these children perform.

16. Johns, J. (2007, February 16). Invisible chains: Sex, work and slavery. *Anderson Cooper 360 Degrees* [Television broadcast]. Atlanta, Georgia: CNN. Retrieved May 19, 2008, from http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0702/16/acd.02.html

    Source: News Agency

    Child Labor: Sugarcane

    This article mentions children from Haiti working in the sugarcane fields of the Dominican Republic. Some children begin working in the fields as young as age 7. They receive less than a penny an hour in pay for planting sugarcane rows as long as 100 yards. No further information about child labor in the production of sugarcane is mentioned.

17. Langberg, L. (2003). *Workshop on anti-trafficking initiatives in Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and the United States*. Washington, DC: Organization of American States. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.oas.org/cim/Documentos/Trata-%20IDB-Japan%20Conference%20Report07-10-03.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Retail, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Retail, Street Vending

    This paper summarizes presentations by various international organizations at a workshop on anti-trafficking efforts. It states that an estimated 30,000 Haitians cross the border into the Dominican Republic each year. While the paper admits it is difficult to quantify, it states that more than 2,000 children cross the border annually, often with parental consent. Boys are sent to work on farms and plantations, and on the streets

selling goods and begging. Girls work as domestic workers or in small shops. The paper does not give details on child labor in the production of goods.

18. Lespinasse, C. (2002, August 11). Près de 3000 enfants haïtiens victimes d'un trafic vers la République Dominicaine [Nearly 3,000 Haitian children victims of trafficking to the Dominican Republic]. *AlterPresse*. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from http://garr-haiti.org/pipermail/comgarr_garr-haiti.org/2006-October/000007.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction

    The article notes that between 2,000 and 3,000 children are trafficked from Haiti to the Dominican Republic annually. The main entry point for these trafficking victims is Santiago and its surrounding area Cibao. Children are brought to the Dominican Republic to work as beggars, agricultural laborers, and construction workers. Most children are between age 5 and 13. The most popular time for trafficking is during the summer, when children are out of school. Some victims return once school starts, but others remain in the Dominican Republic to work.

19. Marschatz, A. (2004). *Analysis of child labor in Central America and the Dominican Republic*. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 18, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=522

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Electricity, Fishing, Forestry, Freight Loading, Gas and Water Supply, Hunting, Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying, Retail, Service Industries, Transportation

    This study presents a statistical overview of child labor in Central America and the Dominican Republic. It says the main industries employing boys and girls from Central America and the Dominican Republic are agriculture; forestry; hunting and fisheries; manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants; and community, social, and personal services. A relatively small number of girls and boys are also employed in other industries such as construction, electricity, gas and water supply, mines and quarries, transportation, warehousing, and loading freight.

    Some of the many detailed statistics in this study include the average age for working minors, which is 12 in the Dominican Republic. The document also says that 21.8 percent of child laborers in the Dominican Republic are unpaid family workers.

    The Dominican Republic ratified the UNCRC (1991), ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work (1999), and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor (2000). At the time of publication, the Dominican government did not have a National Plan for Progressive Eradication of Child Labor, but had defined the following

areas for action: (a) information and monitoring, (b) social policy development and legislation, (c) awareness raising and social mobilization, and (d) economic alternatives. In addition, there are direct actions in commercial agriculture, among others.

20. Oficina Regional de la Internacional de la Educación América Latina. (2001). *Elaboremos Planos de Acción Nacional por la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil* [Developing National Plans of Action for the Eradication of Child Labor]. San José, Costa Rica: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie-al.org/pdf/elaboremos1.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Pyrotechnics, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sugarcane

    This document presents statistics from a variety of sources, referring to the 2000 International Labour Organization estimate of 122,000 economically active children in the Dominican Republic (20,000 girls and 102,000 boys), which represented 13.22 percent of the population age 10 to 14. The document says child labor is most prevalent in El Barometer, stating that the new Export Processing Zones are important sources of work for minors, particularly girls. The Lawyers Committee for Human Rights says that the Dominican government greatly facilitates forced child labor on sugar plantations. This same source reports that children are found working in the pyrotechnic industry. The paper says prostitution accounts for a large portion of child labor in the Dominican Republic, particularly among girls and especially those trafficked into the country.

21. Peralta, N. (n.d.). Prevalecen peores formas de trabajo infantil en Republica Dominicana [Prevalence of the worst forms of child labor in the Dominican Republic]. *LaInformaciónrd.net*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.lainformacionrd.net/index.php?idnoticia=3102&seccion=1&nseccion=Portada&cat=noticias&a=1

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Unspecified

    This article states that the worst forms of child labor persist in the Dominican Republic agriculture, industrial, and commercial sectors, despite government efforts to eradicate them. It reports that tens of thousands of children leave school to help their families work on farms or to gain additional income as shoe shiners, street vendors, and unspecified commercial and industrial workers.

    The article reports that the Dominican Labor Secretary's Program for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor put in place a 10-year plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and recently reported that it had "rescued" more than 25,000 children from agricultural labor centers. As part of the government's child labor elimination plan, 15 local committees have been formed, and there is a goal to form four more, to combat the problem. The government intends to include NGOs, churches, and civil society as part of

the plan and hopes to create a public education campaign against child labor, followed by judicial proceedings against exploiters.

22. Rattansi, S. (2006, December 26). Slavery and race relations. *Insight* [Television Broadcast]. Atlanta, Georgia: CNN. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/0612/26/i_ins.01.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sugarcane

    This news segment takes a look at the sugarcane industry in Dominican Republic. There are between 600,000 and 1 million Haitians in the Dominican Republic working the sugar fields. Children say they started working in the cane fields as young as age seven. For less than a penny an hour, they plant rows of cane shoots. The children are happy to have the work. Many of the cane fields are owned by the Vicini family, who say they do not use children. Much of the sugar produced ultimately ends up in the United States.

23. Ribando, C. (2005). *Trafficking in persons in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.oas.org/atip/Latin%20America/CRS%20Dec%202005.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Congressional Research Service

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report offers a picture of the nature and scope of the human trafficking problem in Latin America and the Caribbean. It cites a United States Agency for International Development study on Haitian children trafficked to the Dominican Republic for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. It says UNICEF and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights condemned the practice, which has involved the trafficking of some 30,000 Haitian children to the Dominican Republic.

    The report also highlights programs in Haiti that are focused on preventing the trafficking of children to the Dominican Republic for domestic labor. It says the Dominican government has ratified International Labour Organization Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. The country has not signed the Optional Protocol to the UNCRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Pornography. It has signed, but not ratified, the Optional Protocol to the UNCRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. It has agreed to the trafficking in persons law, developed a National Plan of Action Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, and established the age of consent to work at 15.

24. Smucker, G. R., & Murray, G. F. (2004). *The uses of children: A study of trafficking in Haitian children*. Port-au-Prince: United States Agency for International Development/Haiti Mission. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF061.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Agency for International Development

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Sugarcane
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Sugarcane

This report, based on key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders, such as sending parents, smugglers, employers, and children, as well as interviews with filter sources such as individuals or groups with a working knowledge of trafficking circuits in Haiti, seeks to examine the issue of child trafficking in the country. Among its topics, there is a discussion of cross-border migration and trafficking, primarily with the Dominican Republic. In addition to becoming *restaveks* in the Dominican Republic, children also work as shoeshine boys, beggars, and commercial sex workers. Children working as cane cutters make up about one tenth of the Haitian cane cutter labor force living in *bateyes* (shantytowns) in the Dominican Republic. The report includes a description of conditions in the cane fields. In non-sugar agriculture, some Haitian children work as part of a family group. There are fewer children in the construction industry, and these are generally boys of around 16 or 17 years.

25. Sorensen, B. (2003). Trata de personas menores de edad con fines de explotación sexual en la región Centroamericana y en República Dominicana [Trafficking of minors for sexual exploitation in Central America and Dominican Republic]. In *El tráfico de personas menores de edad con fines explotación sexual comercial*. Lima, Peru: Organización Internacional del Trabajo. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/boletinesc2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the trafficking of children in Central America, including in the Dominican Republic, for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. It does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. Traffickers target Haitian children. (2002, August 11). *BBC News*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/2187241.stm

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Street Vending

This article cites a UNICEF/IOM report, researched between November 2001 and February 2002, which states that approximately 2,500 children per year are trafficked into the Dominican Republic, with or without their parents' consent, and are forced to work as beggars, farm hands, construction workers, and street peddlers. Some of these children are as young as 5. Traffickers earn up to US$80 for each child entering the country, and

Dominican border officials collect US$1 to US$2.50 for every child they allow the smugglers to bring across the border. The article further states that children remain in the country for up to five months and are rarely permitted to keep their earnings.

27. Turnham, S. (Producer). (2006, December 18). Is sugar production modern day slavery? *Anderson Cooper 360 Degrees* [Television Broadcast]. Atlanta, Georgia: CNN. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.cnn.com/CNN/Programs/anderson.cooper.360/blog/2006/12/is-sugar-production-modern-day-slavery.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sugarcane

    This news article describes the living conditions of sugarcane workers in the bateyes of the Dominican Republic. Children state that they plant cane in the fields for three pesos a row. It takes half a day to plant one row. One of the companies, Vicinni, says it does not hire children, but it cannot always control what subcontractors do.

28. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2005). *Trafficking for sexual exploitation and other exploitative purposes*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/trafficking-exploitation-eng.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    In this document, the Dominican government is praised for its measures to protect children from sexual exploitation, particularly in the context of tourism. These include the establishment of "Child Friendly Cities" and a public education campaign against sexual exploitation reaching out to international visitors. It also notes the efforts of the Dominican consulates in Europe to caution travel agencies in a bid to prevent sexual exploitation of children in the tourism sector. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

29. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/%28Symbol%29/CRC.C.15.Add.150.En?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    In this document, the Committee on the Rights of the Child presents observations of the Dominican government's progress in meeting its obligations under the UNCRC. The Committee states that it is concerned that a large number of children are still involved in labor activities, particularly in the informal sector. These activities include work as

domestic servants, in agriculture, in a family context, or living and working on the streets or in the sex industry. It also expresses concern about the insufficient law enforcement and lack of adequate monitoring mechanisms to address this situation. The report does not give details on child labor in the production of goods.

30. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office. Retrieved January 25, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction

    This document states that the trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation occurs in the Dominican Republic. Further discussions note that a significant number of women and children are also trafficked within the country for sexual exploitation. In addition, it claims that some Dominican-born children are trafficked into forced labor and organized begging rings, and that some Haitians, including children, are trafficked to the Dominican Republic for forced labor in the agriculture and construction sectors.

31. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11*). Dominican Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100637.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Business, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report states that child labor in the informal sector and child trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation are persistent problems in the Dominican Republic. Even though child labor remains a serious problem, there is evidence of it lessening from the previous year. During 2006, the National Steering Committee against Child Labor withdrew 2,079 children from the labor pool and prevented 1,330 children from engaging in exploitive labor. The report states that the government effectively enforced regulations on employing underage children in the formal sector; however, child labor is a problem in small businesses, private households, and agriculture. Child trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation is also a problem.

32. Vité, S. (2003). *Rights of the child in Haiti*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Organisation Against Torture. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/Haiti_Web_GB.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Shoe Shining, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

This document expresses concern about the trafficking of Haitian children into the Dominican Republic. According to IOM and UNICEF, over 4,000 children are trafficked from Haiti to the Dominican Republic each year and are exploited by adults, who keep the wages children earn as street vendors, shoe shiners, beggars, or farm workers. In most cases, children are sent by their parents and stay in the Dominican Republic for a few months before returning to Haiti. The document does not give details on child labor in the production of goods.

33. Working Group of the Vice Ministers Responsible for Trade and Labor in the Countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic. (2005). *The labor dimension in Central America and Dominican Republic*. Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank. Retrieved January 25, 2008, from http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=828253

Source: Other—Regional Body

Child Labor: Coffee, Rice, Sexual Exploitation, Tomatoes

This joint statement from the Ministers responsible for trade and labor in Central American countries and the Dominican Republic summarizes, in general terms, the measures the Dominican government has taken to combat and eradicate child labor, including removing children from working in rice, coffee and tomato farming, and from sexually exploitative jobs in the tourist industry; adopting a modified Code for Minors that criminalizes some of the worst forms of child labor, including the commercial exploitation of children; adopting a new anti-trafficking law; and establishing a special department to prosecute cases involving the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

34. Younge, G. (2005, September 22). Haitian children sold as cheap laborers and prostitutes for little more than £50. *The Guardian*. Retrieved January 13, 2008, from http://www.guardian.co.uk/international/story/0,3604,1575268,00.html?gusrc=rss

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining

This article describes the trafficking of children across the Haiti/Dominican border. Children are reportedly sold for approximately £54 on market days in the border town of Dajabon. The children are mostly used for domestic service, agricultural work, or prostitution. However, some children also work as shoe shiners, beggars, or construction workers. It is estimated that those 2,500 children from Haiti work under the aforementioned conditions in the Dominican Republic. A third of children trafficked from Haiti enter through the mountains; the others use official border checkpoints.

35. Zamora-Monge, G., & Vargas Winstanley, S. (2003). *Trabajo infantil agrícola en República Dominicana: Síntesis de studios de línea de base* [Agricultural child labor in Dominican Republic: Summaries of baseline studies]. San Jose, Costa Rica: International Labour Organization. Retrieved January 25, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/linea_base_agri_rd.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Rice, Service Industries, Tomatoes, Trade

    This report from ILO-IPEC presents summaries of five investigations into child labor in Dominican coffee, rice, and tomato production, as well as in the regions of Constanza and Samaná. It draws on the 2,000 national child labor survey stating that the largest percentage of working children are between age 5 and 9 (42 percent), and that most employed boys work in service industries (32.5 percent), agriculture (21 percent), and commerce (20 percent), whereas most employed girls work in service industries (59.9 percent) and commerce (24 percent), with only a small percentage working in agriculture (5.2 percent). In looking at coffee, tomato, rice and general agricultural production, each study draws on surveys with children, parents and employers, and gives the demographics of children involved in coffee production, as well as earnings, job duties, and the perceptions of parents, children, and plantation owners about child labor. None of the studies describe working conditions, other than to say that injury and illness are common among children who work in rice production.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. American Anti-Slavery Group. (2006). *Country report: Dominican Republic*. Boston: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2006, from http://www.iabolish.com/slavery_today/country_reports/do.html

   Source: NGO

   Slavery: Sugarcane
   Trafficking: Sugarcane

   The American Anti-Slavery Group presents a profile of the situation of Haitian laborers working on sugar plantations in the Dominican Republic. According to the report, Haitian laborers are enslaved on sugar plantations in the Dominican Republic every year. The sugar industry is largely government–owned, and the government of the Dominican Republic hires recruiters—or *buscones*—each year to find workers in Haiti and bring them to the Dominican Republic. Soldiers from the Dominican Republic also arrest Haitian citizens and bring them to the sugar plantations to work. On the sugar plantations, workers are forced to cut sugar with machetes and load the cane onto carts. The labor is physically demanding and often leads to serious injuries. Laborers work up to 14 hours per day and live in harsh conditions without running water, toilet facilities, and electricity. Workers are generally not paid for the first three months of their "employment." Once they are paid, it is in the form of tokens or vouchers that can only be used at the plantation's store. These tokens can also be traded for cash, but with 20 percent taken from the total owed to the worker. The United States purchases 15 percent of its sugar from the Dominican Republic annually, accounting for two-thirds of the country's annual export. This report does not specify if the labor involves adults or children.

   The report lists two nongovernmental organizations working on issues related to the enslavement of Haitian workers. One Respe and the Cultural Center for Dominicans & Haitians work to educate Haitian citizens about the dangers of working on sugar plantations. These organizations also attempt to promote reconciliation between the two groups.

2. Ceolan, E. (2005). Migration and trafficking in migrants on the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In *Compilation of reports from the conference on 'Trafficking of human beings and migration: A human rights approach'* (pp. 15–23). London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/includes/documents/cm_docs/2009/h/hands_up_for_freedom_conference_report_english.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining

Exploitive Labor: Sugarcane
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining

This report discusses the perceptions of and relationships between citizens in the Dominican Republic and Haitians living in the country. The majority of the report discusses the negative stereotypes and opinions that exist between the two groups. However, a portion of the report discusses the situation of Haitians in the Dominican Republic and focuses on the exploitive working conditions they endure. Specific mention is made of the sugarcane plantations or *bateyes*. A 1999 Inter-American Commission on Human Rights report notes the deplorable living conditions, which include cramped sleeping quarters, metal cots instead of mattresses, lack of running water, lack of electricity, and limited or no toilet facilities. Individuals working in the sugarcane industry are contracted to work by the *Consejo Estatal de Azucar*, a government agency.

The report notes that the government of the Dominican Republic has come under harsh criticism from the international community for using both police and military personnel in its forced recruitment of sugarcane laborers. According to the report, sugarcane cutters make between US$1.25 and US$4.00 a day, and many are paid in tokens that can only be used at plantation-owned stores. The report also notes that forced child labor is present within the country as Haitian children are often sold to traffickers by family members to work as shoe shiners, domestic laborers, construction workers, and beggars, as well as to work in agriculture. In response to criticism regarding its labor practices, the government of the Dominican Republic deported many children under 16 and individuals over 60.

3. Delorme, J. (2004). *Haiti: Tarnished children*. Brussels, Belgium: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.beyondborders.net/Programs/ASR/restavek-report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining, Street Vendors

   The document explores the high frequency of trafficking of Haitian children to the Dominican Republic. According to the report, children are trafficked for the purpose of working as beggars, shoe shiners, street vendors, domestic laborers, agricultural laborers, or construction workers. Children are often trafficked through sophisticated networks about which little is known. The document does not specifically discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Europe Intelligence Wire. (2002, November 1). At least 50,000 Dominican women work as prostitutes abroad. *EFE News Service*. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://libertadlatina.org/LA_Dominican_Republic_11012002_Report.htm

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article states that Dominican women and children are victims of forced labor in the commercial sex industry. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Duran, G. (2006, November 27). Mercado Asegura Tráfico Ilicito de Personas Es una Industria Organizada RD [Market assures, smuggling of persons is an organized industry RD] *El Nuevo Diario*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://elnuevodiario.com.do/app/article.aspx?id=40373

   Source: News Article

   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article discusses the opinion of the ex-Vice Consul of the Consulate of the Dominican Republic on the subject of trafficking within the country. It does not specify whether the trafficking problems in the Dominican Republic deal with adults or children. The article also does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Entre 23.000 y 38.000 Mujeres Dominicanas Son Víctimas de Tráfico Humano [Dominican women are victims of human trafficking]. (2005, November 24). *El Nuevo Diario*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://elnuevodiario.com.do/app/article.aspx?id=8468

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   The International Organization for Migration (IOM) urged Santo Domingo for more judicial cooperation between countries of origin and destination of migration in order to deal effectively with human trafficking problems. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Gosgnach, T. (2004, May). Annual jaunt offers Canadians a Third World view. *The Interim*. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.theinterim.com/2004/may/11annual.html

   Source: News Article

   Forced Adult Labor: Sugarcane

   This article refers to the expedition called "The Annual Third World Experience" arranged by Stella Petrone, a retired religion teacher from Mississauga in Canada, for the purpose of encouraging participants to learn more about how children live in the Third World. The 2004 expedition offered not only Canadian young people but also adults a program in the style of summer camp on the sugarcane fields in the Dominican Republic. The volunteers tended to Haitian workers who live on the plantations together with their

children. This article reveals that Haitian migrants who work in the sugarcane fields usually earn only $1.20 (Cdn) for working as long as 12–16 hours per day, 6 days a week.

8. Human Rights Features. (2003, March–April). Dominican Republic: Ratify the MWC; it's a fair deal. *Human Rights Features*, p. 10. Retrieved December 2, 2006, from http://www.hrdc.net/sahrdc/hrfchr59/Issue3/pdf.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Forced Labor: Sugarcane
   Adult Trafficking: Commerce, Construction, Domestic Labor

   This report states that Haitian migrants are the major source of cheap labor in the Dominican Republic. In the past, Haitian workers were used to work only on sugarcane plantations, but recently many Haitians migrants have been trafficked into the country to work in other industries, including construction, commerce, and domestic service.

   This report also mentions that migrant workers in the Dominican Republic are sometimes forced to work. Specifically on the sugarcane plantations, employers try to prevent their workers from leaving by using tactics such as the presence of armed guards, confiscation of documents, and withholding of wages. Due to their illiteracy, most workers are unable understand the contract signed with their employers, leading to an unfair wage arrangement such as salaries being based on the amount of sugarcane they cut rather than an hourly or weekly wage. Female migrant workers earn about half of what male workers earn.

9. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the Dominican Republic*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/englishclsdominicanrepublic.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Forced Labor: Sugarcane, Unspecified
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   According to this report, although the Dominican Republic has ratified all eight of the core International Labour Organization labor conventions, serious problems still exist. Forced labor of both adults and children continues to occur in the country, such as Haitian immigrants working on sugar plantations living in slave-like conditions, or workers who are locked into factories and forced to complete overtime hours. Trafficking for the purpose of forced prostitution is also a major concern in the Dominican Republic. No further information pertaining to forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

10. Internacional de la Educación Oficina Regional América Latina. (2001, September). *Elaboremos planes de acción nacional por la erradicación del trabajo infantil* [National plan of action for the eradication of child labor]. San José, Costa Rica: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.ei-ieal.org/portal/Otros%20Documentos/ELABOREMOS%20PLANES%20DE%20ACCI%C3%93N%20 NACIONAL.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Sugar

    The report categorizes data into statistics and observations on child slavery, child trafficking, child sexual exploitation, child criminals, and child soldiers. The use of forced labor in the production of goods in Dominican Republic is not mentioned.

11. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Stopping forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1578

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Forced Labor: Sugarcane
    Adult Trafficking: Sugarcane

    Sections of this report concerning the Dominican Republic concentrate on the use of Haitian migrant workers on sugarcane plantations within the Dominican Republic. The report acknowledges the severity of the problems that Haitian workers face on the plantations but states that both the governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic are working toward resolving the issue. In 2000, the governments signed an accord creating a system of work permits and programs aimed at curbing illegal immigration. Additionally, the report states that the government of the Dominican Republic has made efforts to curb labor abuses against Haitian workers by establishing written contracts of employment, by targeting middlemen who facilitate the trafficking and contracting of workers, and by using labor inspectors to investigate the plantations. While the report does not say that the problem has been completely rectified, it does note that it has gotten better over time. However, it also states that the decrease in contracted Haitian workers has been met with an increase flow of undocumented workers into the Dominican Republic.

12. International Labour Organization. (2003). *El tráfico de personas menores de edad con fines de explotación sexual comercial* [Trafficking of minors for commercial sexual exploitation]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/boletinesc2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses the problem of trafficking of children for forced labor in the commercial sex industry. The report mentions that the National Commission Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation has conducted a series of activities to tackle the problem, and the Secretariat of State of Foreign Affairs with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization organized a seminar to tackle sexual tourism. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. International Labour Organization. (2005). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Dominican Republic (ratification: 1956)*. Retrieved January 11, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Slavery: Sugarcane

    This document notes the International Labour Organization committee's disappointment with the government of the Dominican Republic for not complying with requests to improve its forced labor and trafficking situation. The document cites the slavery-like circumstances of Haitian workers in the sugarcane industry as its primary example. It does not specify whether these slavery-like conditions involve adult or child laborers. According to the document, workers have no legal status, are unable to keep their wages, have their personal belongings taken from them, and live in fear of their employers. The document also notes that many women are involved in trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation to and from the country.

14. Langberg, L. (2003). *Workshop on anti-trafficking initiatives in Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and the United States*. Washington, DC: Organization of American States. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from http://oas.org/cim/documentos/trata%20idbjapan%20conference%20report07-10-03.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sales, Street Vendors

    This report discusses the trafficking flow to and from the Dominican Republic. Findings state that though children are taken to the Dominican Republic from Haiti with parental consent, when they reach the Dominican Republic male children are forced to work in agriculture and as street vendors, while female children are forced to work as domestic laborers and in sales. This report does not elaborate on the topic of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Mattar, M. (2003, October 29). *The role of the government in combating trafficking in persons—a global human rights approach*. Testimony presented to the House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform, Subcommittee on Human Rights

and Wellness, Washington, DC. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/ctp.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This testimony by the co-director of Johns Hopkins University's Protection Project states that the Dominican border guards receive bribes for allowing children to be trafficked into the country for unstated purposes. It also notes that many Dominican women are trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is discussed.

16. Mattar, M. (2004, July 7). *Examining U.S. efforts to combat human trafficking and slavery*. Testimony presented to a hearing before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights, Washington, DC. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/re3.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

In this testimony given at a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mohamed Mattar, the co-director of the Protection Project at Johns Hopkins University, discusses the United States' current responsibilities in combating trafficking and forced labor. He notes that the Dominican Republic is one of several countries that are viewed by the United States government as having a serious problem with trafficking and forced labor in the commercial sex industry. The speech does not specify whether the victims involved in the forced labor and trafficking are adults or children, nor does it discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Miller, S. (2004, February 26). *Most Western Hemisphere governments respect human rights, State Dept. says*. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://caracas.usembassy.gov/wwwh2346.html

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Embassy Caracas

Forced Labor: Unspecified
Trafficking: Unspecified

This press release makes brief mention of the Dominican Republic, stating that forced labor and trafficking remain problematic within the country. It does not, however, specify whether the victims involved in the forced labor and trafficking are adults or children. The press release also makes no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

18. HumanTrafficking.org. (2005, August). *New IOM counter trafficking office in Dominican Republic*. Retrieved December 2, 2006, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/194

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This article mentions that a new counter-trafficking coordination office of IOM and the country's National Counter-Trafficking Network has been opened in the Dominican Republic in order to coordinate and support all counter-trafficking activities in the country.

    According to IOM, trafficked victims in the Dominican Republic are brought from South America, Eastern Europe, and Asia for—and forced into—prostitution and unpaid labor. IOM has provided assistance to trafficking victims within the Dominican Republic who were involved in commercial sex work, agricultural labor, and construction. The document does not expand on the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Organización Internacional para las Migraciones. (2006). Trata de personas en República Dominicana [Human trafficking in Dominican Republic]. In *Panorama sobre la trata de personas*. Bogotá, Colombia: Author. Retrieved July 26, 2007, from http://www.oim.org.co/modulos/contenido/default.asp?idmodulo=7&idlibro=115.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sales, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining

    This report from IOM examines the challenges and responses of the fight against trafficking in the Dominican Republic. Agriculture, construction, salespeople, and domestic work are also sectors in which internal trafficking takes place. The report does not specify whether adults or children are involved in the trafficking.

20. The Protection Project. (2005). *Dominican Republic*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/dominican.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    The report states that trafficking and forced labor of women occurs in the commercial sex industry and that thousands of children are trafficked to the Dominican Republic from

Haiti to work as street beggars or to perform manual labor. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Ribando, C. (2005). Trafficking in persons in Latin America and the Caribbean. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, U.S. Library of Congress. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.oas.org/atip/Latin%20America/CRS%20Dec%202005.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Library of Congress

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor
    Forced Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane
    Trafficking: Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane

    This report addresses a growing concern over trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean and describes the United States' efforts in fighting against human trafficking in the region. In respect to the Dominican Republic, there are many Haitian children trafficked to the country for domestic servitude. Thousands of Haitians are also smuggled into the Dominican Republic each year as forced labor in the sugarcane, construction, and domestic service industries.

22. Traffickers target Haitian children. (2002, August 11). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 2, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/2187241.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Street Vendors
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Street Vendors

    This article states that Haitian children are trafficked into the Dominican Republic, where males are forced to work in construction, in agriculture, and as street vendors. An estimated 2,500 Haitian children have been trafficked into the Dominican Republic. Reportedly, traffickers earn up to 400 Haitian dollars for every child trafficked into the country, and Dominican border officials receive payment between 20 and 50 Dominican pesos (US$1 to US$2.50) per child they allow to enter the country illegally. Children generally remain in the country for five months and are unable to keep their wages. No additional information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is available from this article.

23. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2005). *Trafficking for sexual exploitation and other exploitative purposes*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/trafficking-exploitation-eng.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report presents the preliminary findings of research carried out by the Innocenti Research Centre on child protection from trafficking for sexual exploitation. Although in an early phase, three conclusions are revealed from the research, which are as follows: (1) it is difficult to identify exactly the numbers of trafficked victims, and the report was unable to define the severity and consequences of the problem, partly due to inadequate amount of data collected; (2) the proliferation of international law and policy addressing child trafficking cannot be assumed a decrease in the numbers of children trafficked but reflects an increase in public awareness and concern over the problem; and (3) the two case studies—one in Southern India and the other in the Dominican Republic—show a positive outcome of community engagement, local government leadership, and particularly international cooperation in the latter case. No information related to forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

24. United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2001). *Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee: Dominican Republic*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/462b3f25d8ef4c6ac1256a6400507727?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    The article reports on concerns and recommendations of the Human Rights Committee on issues such as (1) the failure to protect Haitians living or working in the Dominican Republic from serious human rights abuses such as forced labor, and (2) the living and working conditions of Haitian workers and the tolerated practices that restrict their freedom of movement. The Committee recommends that the state party should give priority to addressing the issue of the working and living conditions of Haitian workers and ensure that those workers can take advantage of the rights and safeguards laid down in articles 8, 17, and 22 of the Covenant. The article, however, does not specify if adults or children are involved in the forced labor nor does it mention forced labor in the production of goods.

25. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 11, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report ranks the Dominican Republic high as a country of origin for trafficking victims, and medium as a destination country. The document repeatedly states that the Dominican Republic is a country that is commonly cited for human trafficking, but does not discuss sectors that people are trafficked to work in, the destinations or transit countries of the trafficked people, or whether adults or children are involved.

26. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Dominican Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78889.htm

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified
    Exploitive Labor: Sugarcane
    Indentured Child Servitude: Unspecified

    This document notes that women in the Dominican Republic are victims of forced labor in the commercial sex industry. It also states that laborers in the sugarcane industry are prevented from leaving their plantation during the harvest season. There was no specification as to whether these laborers are mostly adults or children. Though the document reports that there were no cases of forced child labor in the formal sector, it does note that children trafficked from Haiti become involved in a form of indentured servitude when Dominican families "adopt" them and force them to work. No information on the children's tasks was provided in this report.

27. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

    Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report ranks the Dominican Republic as a Tier 2 country and as a source, transit, and destination country for victims of trafficking. The report concentrates on trafficking and forced labor in the commercial sex sector and in sugarcane production. It does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of any other goods.

28. World Organization Against Torture. (2002). *Rights of the child in Haiti*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.omct.org/pdf/cc/Haiti_Web_GB.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Shoe Shining, Street Vendors
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Shoe Shining, Street Vendors

    This report briefly mentions that approximately 4,000 children are trafficked from Haiti every year to the Dominican Republic and are forced to work as agricultural laborers, beggars, shoe shiners, and street vendors. The report notes that many of the children are sent to the Dominican Republic by their families to earn extra money and stay for several

months. The report does not elaborate on the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

29. Younge, G. (2005, September 22). Haitian children sold as cheap labourers and prostitutes for little more than £50. *The Guardian*. Retrieved December 1, 2006, from http://www.guardian.co.uk/international/story/0,3604,1575268,00.html

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining

The article reports on the trafficking of Haitian children to the Dominican Republic, where they are mostly used for domestic service, agricultural work, or prostitution. It is reported that on the Haitian border, children are sold as cheap laborers and prostitutes for the equivalent of £54.22. Most boys under 12 end up begging or shoe shining and giving their proceeds to gang leaders; most girls of that age are used as domestic servants. Older boys are taken to work in construction or agriculture; teenage girls often end up in prostitution. The article does not elaborate on the topic of forced labor in the production of goods.

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