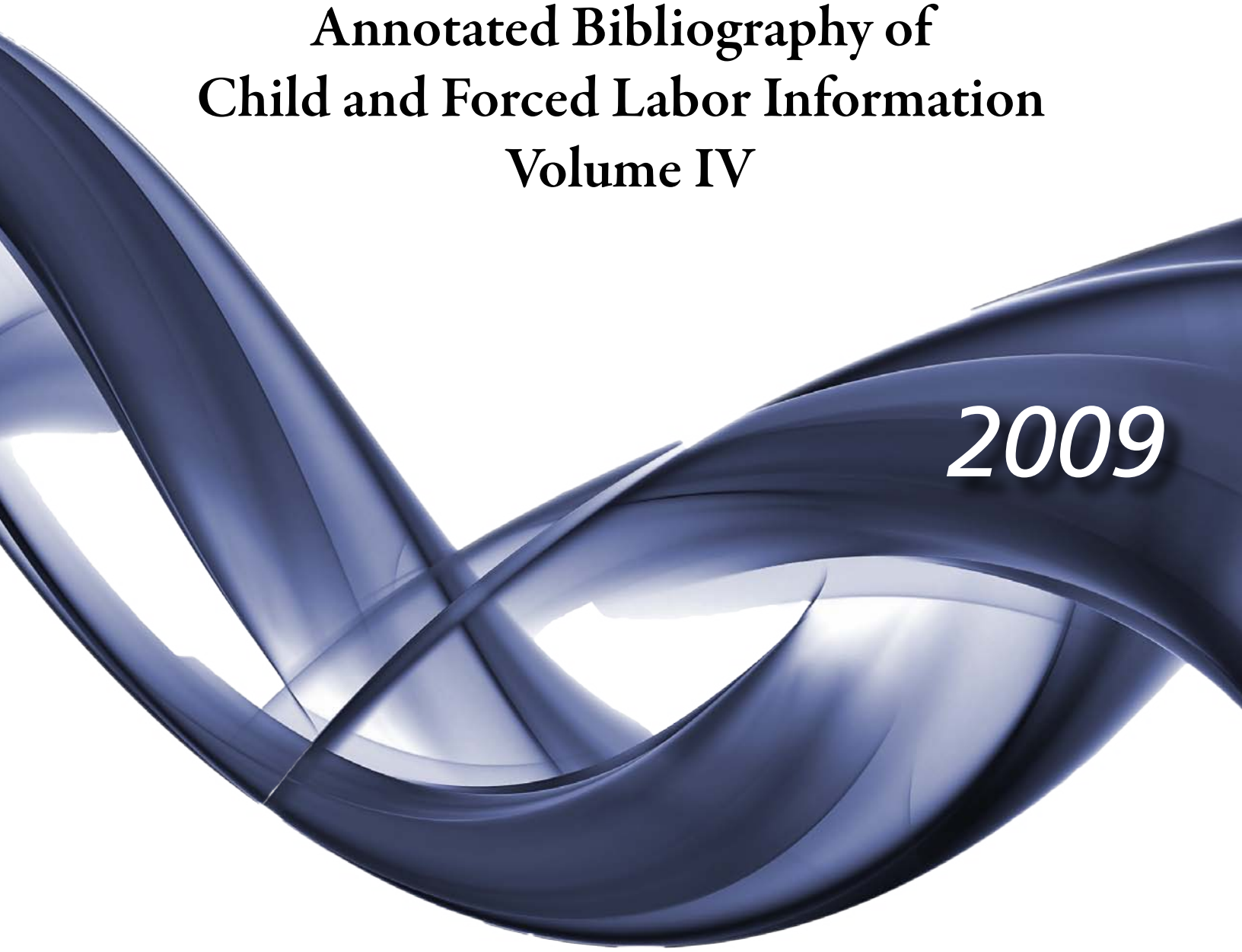
Annotated Bibliography of Child and Forced Labor Information Volume IV



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Annotated Bibliography

Review of Child Labor Information and Forced Labor Information

Volume IV: Pakistan—Syrian Arab 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

3-D	Difficult, Dangerous, and Dirty Jobs
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AI	Amnesty International
AMAR	Asistencia integral a menores en situación de alto riesgo
ANITP	Agentia Nationala Impotriva Traficului de Persoane [Romanian National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons]
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BCEA	Basic Conditions of Employment Act
BECA	Base Educativa Comunicativa de Apoyo
CATW	Coalition Against Trafficking in Women
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
CEAPRA	Center for Attention, Prevention and Follow-up to Girls, Boys and Adolescents
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CEDAW	UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CEDRO	Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Droga
CIA	U.S. Central Intelligence Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CNASTI	Confederation for Action on Child Labor
CNN	Cable News Network
CODENI	Consejería por los Derechos del Niñez y Adolescencia
CONAETI	Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil
CRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
DEC	Directory for Statistics and Census
DESTINO	Disminuyendo y Erradicando el Trabajo Infantil para Nuevas Oportunidades
DGEEC	Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
E-6	Entertainment Visas
ECA	Employment of Children Act
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
ENACT	European Network Against Child Trafficking
EPH	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares
EPS	Employment Permit System
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IEPG	International Eminent Persons Group

IFM	Isatabu Freedom Movement
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-IPEC	ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
INEI	Peru Instituto Nacional de Estadistica e Informatica
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
IT	Industrial Trainee
KIC	Kaesong Industrial Complex
LDF	Local Defense Forces
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tami Eelam
MERCOSUR	Mercado Común del Sur
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MITRADEL	Ministry for Labor and Development
MLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MPDL	Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad
n.d.	No Date
NCPA	National Child Protection Authority
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHRCK	National Human Rights Commission of Korea
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NWFP	North West Frontier Province
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OIT	Organización Internacional del Trabajo [International Labour Organization]
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PACC	Program Advisory Committee on Child Labor
PEBLISA	Prevention and Elimination of Bonded Labour in South Africa
PETI	Program for the Eradication of Child Labor
PIEF	Programa Integrado de Educação e Formação
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RAS	Rapid Assessment Situation
RECLISA	Reducing Child Labour in Southern Africa
ROK	Republic of Korea
RUF	Revolutionary United Front
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SAYP	Survey of Activities of Young People
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labor
SIRTI	Sistema de Información Regional sobre Trabajo Infantil
SOC	Survey on Children
SONOCC	Societe Nouvelle des Ciments du Congo
TID	Trabajo/Trabajador Infantil Doméstico
U.S.	United States
UGT	General Workers Union
UN	United Nations

UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNCRC	United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USD	U.S. Dollar [also US$]
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labor

PAKISTAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Ahmed, A. (2007, June 12). Child labour in Pakistan continues to rise. *Dawn Newspaper.* Retrieved May 12, 2008, from http://www.dawn.com/2007/06/12/nat13.htm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Crafts, Service Industry, Trade

   This article says children in Pakistan work on farms, in sales, services, crafts, and related trade, but no details are provided. Children work to supplement household income, pay off debts, and assist the household enterprise. The article also says there is no recent data on child labor in Pakistan. The last survey on child labor, conducted in 1996, showed that there were over 3 million child workers in Pakistan. Male child workers made up 73 percent of the child workforce, and about 60 percent of child labor was in Punjab. The survey showed that the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) had about 1 million child workers and Balochistan had the lowest number of child workers.

2. Akida Management Consultants. (2004a). *Baseline survey report on child labour in coal mines industry Chakwal, Noshera and Shangla.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 13, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5225

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Coal Mining

   This report discusses the involvement of children in the coal mining industry, specifically in the mines of Chirat and Chakwal. The report notes that mines in Chakwal and Chirat employ about 357 and 95 children respectively, the majority of whom work full-time. All the children in the coal mines of these two cities are male. Tasks performed by children in this industry include driving and assisting in driving donkey carts, kitchen work, tools assistant, and forms of portering. The majority of children work as donkey cart drivers.

   Methodology for this report included a baseline survey, school dropout survey, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews. In Chakwal, 169 people were interviewed for the baseline survey, while 65 were interviewed in Chirat. For the dropout survey 337 people were interviewed.

3. Akida Management Consultants. (2004b). *Baseline survey report on child labour in glass bangles industry Hyderabad.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 13, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5226

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Bangles

This report discusses the problem of child labor in the glass bangles industry in Hyderabad, Pakistan. According to the report, it is estimated that 9,584 children work in the glass bangle industry. Children average two years working in the industry, though 58 percent of respondents stated they had been working for three years or more in bangle making. The majority of children became involved in the industry through their parents. The average age for beginning work in bangle making is age 10, with more than 60 percent of the respondents starting work at age 10 or earlier. Most children work more than eight hours per day, seven days per week. Tasks performed by children included: melting, creating *toras* (a bundle of bangles) or closed bangles, cutting, straightening household candles, joining, rounding, designing, molding, applying heat treatment, and working with loam, among other tasks. The majority of children worked in joining and designing.

This research included a baseline survey and school dropout survey, along with focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders. In total, 638 interviews with working children were completed and 231 interviews with school dropouts were also conducted.

4. Akida Management Consultants. (2004c). *Baseline survey report on child labour in Kasur Tanneries.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5227

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Leather

   This report examines the prevalence of child labor in the tanning industry in the town of Kasur. The report estimates that 5,133 children are working in tanneries in Kasur. Some children interviewed for the study indicated starting work in the tanning industry at age 5, and nearly one-third of the children interviewed indicated starting work between age 5 and 9. The average working day for a child in the tanning industry is about nine hours with the majority of children working six days per week. The majority of children began working in the tanneries at age 13. Tasks performed by children include storing raw materials, soaking, un-hairing and re-liming, trimming, fleshing and splitting, deliming and baiting, chrome tanning, pressing, shaving, and drying, trimming, and storing, among other tasks. The majority of children either performed other tasks, or were involved in raw material storing.

   Information for this report was gathered through a baseline survey of 215 interviews with working children, parents and industry employers and a school dropout survey of 207 interviews.

5. Akida Management Consultants. (2004d). *Baseline survey report on child labour in surgical instruments manufacturing industry Sialkot.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5228

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Surgical Instruments

The baseline survey in Sialkot is a part of Pakistan's Timebound Programme for elimination of the worst forms of child labor with an emphasis on the manufacturing of surgical instruments. The study estimates that 5,133 children work in the industry. Of these children, 88.7 percent work full time instead of attending school. The report notes that of the children interviewed, the average age for starting work was 12, with more than 28 percent stating that they started working at age 10 or younger. Working hours for children in the industry were nine hours per day, six days a week (97.5 percent). Tasks performed by children in the industry include forging, dye making, metal cutting, annealing, milling, trimming, grinding, planting, tamping, fitting and riveting, cleaning, polishing, and packing, among other tasks. Most children worked in polishing, grinding, or other unspecified tasks.

Information for the report was gathered through a baseline survey and a school dropout survey, as well as through focus groups, a literature review, and interviews with relevant stakeholders. The baseline survey included 486 interviews and the dropout survey included 204 interviews.

6. Ali, A. (n.d.). Photo journal: Pakistan child labour. *BBC News*. Retrieved May 13, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/south_asia/04/pakistan_child_labour/html/default.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Brick Making

   This photo journal is of a 14 year old boy working in Pakistan's brick industry. He says he makes blocks that are used in construction. His job is to get the sand to the place where it is mixed with cement and to add water to it. He also presses the mixture into the mould evenly so that the bricks don't crack. He then places them in perfect lines so that each brick catches equal amount of sun to dry. Once they are dry, he piles each brick on top of another to clear the space for more bricks to dry. A school drop-out, he says he wakes up at 7:00 a.m. to go to work, where he works from 8:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. He takes a little rest when he is tired and sometimes gets into fights. He says he has never been hit by his boss. He earns 30 rupees (Rs) a day for his work, of which he keeps five rupees for himself and gives the rest to his mother.

7. Anti-Slavery International. (2001). *The enslavement of Dalit and indigenous communities in India, Nepal and Pakistan though debt bondage.* London: Author. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/anti_slavery_2001__dalits_e.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Debt Bondage: Brick Making

This report discusses the enslavement of indigenous communities in Nepal, India, and Pakistan. In the sections about Pakistan, the report notes that the official number of bonded laborers as determined by the government is approximately 5,000 to 7,000. However, data presented from the International Labour Organization (ILO) states that 700,000 people in brick kilns in Pakistan are involved in debt bondage; half of them are believed to be children. The document does not further discuss child debt bondage in Pakistan in the production of goods.

8. Anti-Slavery Society. (n.d.). *Pawnage or pawn slavery.* Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.anti-slaverysociety.addr.com/pawnage.htm

   Source: NGO

   Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified

   This webpage discusses the phenomenon of "pawnage" or pawn slavery, which is similar to the condition of bonded labor. In pawnage the person in debt provides another human being as security, or collateral, for the debt. Until the debt (including interest) is paid off, the person owed the debt has the use of the pawn for labor. This phenomenon is most often found in India and Pakistan, where the pawns are usually children. The webpage does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Arif, G. M. (2004). *Bonded labour in agriculture: A rapid assessment in Punjab and North West Frontier Province.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILO Publications/lang--en/docName--WCMS_082027/index.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture

   This report specifically discusses bonded labor in the agricultural sector in two provinces of Pakistan, Punjab and NWFP. The data sources used in the report include agriculture censuses carried out in 1972, 1980, 1990, and 2000 to track changes in land ownership. Additionally, labor force surveys and the 1998 population census were used to determine the share of the rural workforce in agriculture. The second source of data is from a rapid assessment of the situation on the ground, using interviews with community members, officials and others, in six districts of Punjab and a district in NWFP.

   In the course of the interviews landowners stated that child labor was common on their farms, because parents would ask the landowners for jobs for their children in any capacity, even for as little as Rs 200 per month. The children usually look after livestock for a meager wage. In another set of interviews in Hafizabad and Bahawalnagar there was evidence of extensive debt bondage. Local landlords provide incentives to unemployed persons to become *seeris* (bonded laborer). The landlord provides credit to these individuals requiring them to keep working for the landlord in order to pay off the debt. If a *seeri* is unable to pay off the debt, it is passed to their child.

10. Bilal, G. (2006, April). Death in the mines. *Newsline.* Retrieved May 13, 2007, from http://www.newsline.com.pk/newsApr2006/exposeapr.htm

    Source: News Article

    Child Debt Bondage: Coal Mining

    This article is based on a survey and on information obtained from various other sources about Pakistan's coal mine industry. The Abasin Foundation survey (dates not provided) of mines in NWFP and Balochistan show that miners start working at as young as age 10 and may continue working until age 30, when they are forced to quit because of chronic ailments from exposure to coal dust. Pneumoconiosis is the most common illness reported. Younger children with clean lungs are hired to work in the deepest, most poorly ventilated parts of the mine. Most miners are workers from Swat district, Afghanistan (Hazara tribe), and the local Pathans of Toba Kakari in Balochistan. These workers are brought to the mines by contractors. Many of them end up working as bonded laborers when they take loans from the mine owners and are unable to pay them back. Loans range from Rs 30,000 to 80,000, and they earn only about Rs 1,800–2,500 rupees per month, making them indebted for life.

    Out of the total 101 miners interviewed, only 25 percent used protective gear, such as helmets, masks, or gloves. Workers were involved in cutting, drilling, and transporting coal. Digging by hand and blasting were common tasks. The article does not specify if children perform all or some of these tasks. However, it does say that children as young as age 13 carry sacks weighing 24 kg to 30 kg on their backs over a distance of about 700 ft. There are laws that require mine owners to provide compensation in case of accidents. There are also government dispensaries to provide medical care for workers, schools for their children, mine inspections, and rescue stations in case of emergencies. However, they have not benefited workers because of corruption in the government or lack of funds to run them. Apart from the interviews with miners, information for this report came from mine owners, a local development worker, and a former government official.

11. Bisin, S. (2007, October 9). *Protection centres aim to end the cycle of child labor in Pakistan quake zone.* Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/pakistan_41166.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Junk Collection, Unspecified

    This article highlights the efforts made by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to protect children from trafficking and forced labor in the aftermath of the 2005 earthquake in Pakistan. The article relates the story of an 8-year-old boy who was left to collect empty bottles from the garbage in order to make money to bring home to his family after the earthquake. The article also states that following the earthquake, families were forced to migrate to urban areas, leading to an increase in the number of street children and child labor in unspecified sectors. In response, UNICEF established two child protection centers in the city of Abbotabad. According to this article, a total of 95

children have attended the two centers, which offer nonformal education in order to reintegrate children into government schools.

12. Child Rights Club. (2006). Participation of ex-camel jockey child in South Asian children forum to end violence against children. *Haal Ahwal.* Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Childrens_Newspaper.doc

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

    One article in this newsletter discusses a forum on violence against children in South Asia. The article notes that an ex-camel jockey from Pakistan participated in the forum by relating his experiences to participants. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Collective efforts needed to solve child labour issue: Moot told. (2007, April 25). *The Pakistan Newswire.* Retrieved May 13, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Labor: Bangles, Begging, Carpets, Coal Mining, Deep-Sea Fishing, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Surgical Instruments, Tannery

    In this article, Pakistan's 2007 Federal Bureau of Statistics says the number of child workers has grown alarmingly, but does not provide any overall figures. However, it says 60 percent of child labor is in Punjab, 20 percent in NWFP, 14 percent in Sindh, and 6 percent in Balochistan. Children work in surgical instrument industries, glass bangle factories, tanneries, coal mines, carpet factories, deep sea fishing, and as rag pickers/scavengers, beggars, domestic workers, and bonded laborers. These children work in hazardous environments, generating an ailing society as they grow older with various illnesses acquired from work performed as children. No other details are provided on child labor in the production of goods.

14. Collective for Social Science Research, Karachi. (2004a). *A rapid assessment of bonded labor in domestic work and begging in Pakistan.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/lang--en/docName--WCMS_082030/index.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

    The primary purpose of this document is to explore the topic of bonded labor, including bonded child laborers, in the sectors of domestic labor and begging. In addition to these topics, the document notes that children are trafficked from unspecified locations to

Pakistan to work as domestic laborers. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Collective for Social Science Research. (2004b). *A rapid assessment of bonded labour in hazardous industries in Pakistan: glass bangles tanneries and construction.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/lang--en/docName--WCMS_08 2031/index.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Debt Bondage: Bangles, Tannery

    While this report focuses on three different industries—bangle making, tanneries and construction—it only highlights child involvement in two of these industries: bangle factories and tanneries. With regard to the glass bangle industry, the authors note that children as young as age 10 work in this industry by helping their mothers to make *toras* (bundles of bangles) at home after school.

    While tannery work is carried out in a number of locations in Pakistan on a small scale, there are two important locations where the tannery sector is heavily concentrated: Karachi and Kasur. Children as young as age 11 perform a variety of tasks, some of which expose them to harmful chemicals, yet their wages are around half of what adult males are paid.

    Information for this report was gathered through fieldwork using community mapping exercises, group discussions, field observations, and interviews with key stakeholders, including factory owners, contractors, workers, and government employees.

16. *Combating child labour in Pakistan.* (n.d.). Retrieved December 15, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/ance_child_labour.doc

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Glass, Spare Parts, Steel Mill, Unspecified

    This report highlights a project to combat child labor which will be implemented by Diya and the Association of Network for Community Empowerment. The project will provide education to working children, rehabilitation and prevention services, removal of children from hazardous work, and awareness raising on the topic of child labor. The project's target group will be 100 children age 10 to 14, who are involved in the worst forms of child labor in steel ruling mills, furnaces, and manufacture units. The project will take place in Baghbanpura, located in the southern part of the city of Lahore. According to this report, this area has steel ruling mills, glass factories, furnaces, and spare parts manufacturing factories, where almost 5,000 children age 8 to 14 are estimated to be employed. The report says that for about 100 rupees per day, children work in front of furnaces up to 12 hours each day without any rest. The report is not clear what goods are made in these furnaces. It also does not provide any details on the goods made in steel

mills and on the spare parts manufactured in factories. There are also no details of research methodologies used.

17. Coomaraswamy, R., & Satkunanathan, A. (2006). *Anti-child trafficking legislation in Asia: A six-country review.* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2006/106B09_480_engl.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

    This document mainly discusses the trafficking of Pakistani children for begging, and sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

    Pakistan has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, and the Optional Protocol to the UNCRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography. Additionally, the Constitution prohibits slavery and human trafficking. Pakistan also has the Employment of Children Act, which defines a child an individual age 14 and younger and an adolescent as age 14 to 18. The law also created the National Committee on the Rights of the Child, which advises the government on issues related to child labor.

18. Dottridge, M. (2004). *Kids as Commodities?* Lausanne, Switzerland: Terre des Hommes. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.terredeshommes.org/pdf/commodities.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report discusses the trafficking of children for various labor purposes. Girls from Bangladesh and elsewhere are trafficked to Pakistan for commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

19. Edmonds, E. V. (2003). *Child labor in South Asia.* Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/28/20/2955703.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpets, Garbage Collection, Fishing, Looms, Shoes, Stone Crushing, Unspecified
    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

This report states that many children in Pakistan work, but only 3 percent of children working outside of the home are paid. The report cites a UNICEF study that is not clearly dated, but found that 2 percent of boys and 5 percent of girls perform unpaid domestic work for households other than their own. However, most working children are employed in their own households, helping with household chores or the family's farm and business. In 1996, 32.8 percent of children age 5 to 14 surveyed were only working outside of the home, while 26.1 percent were only studying, and 12.7 percent combined the two activities.

The report also highlights a prevalent traditional system of bonded labor in Pakistan, the Peshgi system. Under the Peshgi system, an employer takes a child from the parents in exchange for a payment that is spread out over the period of the child's servitude, but the report does not specify what types of labor are performed under this system. An organization called the Bonded Labour Liberation Front estimates that 8 million children are bonded in Pakistan. Industries. These bonded child laborers are used for tasks such as brick making, carpet making, garbage collection, fishing, looms, stone crushing, and shoes making. The document reports that in 1992 90 percent of people working in Pakistan's carpet industries were children.

Information for the study was based on analysis of the Pakistani Integrated Household Survey from 1991, as well as a specialized child labor survey conducted in 1996. In the former survey, 4,800 households from 300 communities were interviewed, and in the latter survey, 10,000 households with working children were interviewed.

20. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Situational analysis report on prostitution of boys in Pakistan (Lahore & Peshawar).* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/publications/Boy_Prostitution/PDF/Pakistan.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report specifically focuses on the commercial sexual exploitation of boys in Pakistan. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The report notes that Pakistan has ratified a number of United Nations conventions related to children including the UNCRC and its two optional protocols: the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography and the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. It has also adopted the Stockholm Agenda for Action to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and made a commitment in the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Yokohama in 2001. Pakistan also has a National Plan of Action for Children and a National Plan of Action against Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation.

21. Ercelawn, A., & Nauman, M. (2001). *Bonded labour in Pakistan.* Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1545

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making

    The report addresses the issue of bonded labor. It notes that children are involved in sharecropping agriculture and brick kilns as bonded laborers, usually alongside their families. Landless sharecroppers in Sindh and brick makers in Punjab are workers most deeply affected by debt bondage. The Bonded Labour Liberation Front estimates that as a result of their services 2,000 bonded labor families were freed from the brick kilns and that half of those individuals were children. The report mentions measures to rehabilitate freed children and programs to end child labor in the brick kiln sector. However, poor enforcement of these measures has led many children to continue working. The official estimate of brick kilns in Punjab was 2,166. However, not all brick-kilns in Pakistan are registered. This makes it difficult to assess the size of the brick kiln workforce. The authors say there was no official estimate of workers and no recent surveys focused on brick kilns at the time of their research. Based on their observations, the authors estimate that there could be as many as 500,000 bonded workers, including children, in Punjab's brick-kilns. The report also talks about the problem of bonded labor among landless sharecroppers (*haris*), with the situation being most abject in lower Sindh, followed by southern Punjab. Many *haris* are non-Muslim migrants (mostly Hindus). Bonded labor in Pakistan exists mostly in non-Muslim and lower caste groups. It occurs in the form of *begar* (a type of unpaid labor) when the landlord makes the workers who owe him work on his farm or do domestic chores for free or for minimal pay. The 1990 Census of Agriculture estimated over 720,000 sharecroppers (including children) were under the *begar* system. The report cites cases in which *haris* were freed by the court or escaped from captivity themselves. However, thousands more are still in debt bondage.

    This report was prepared before the 2001 Census of Agriculture. Most of the research was completed in July 2000 and was based on two interviews with brick kiln owners near Lahore and interviews with government and NGO sources in Pakistan. A survey of more than 6,000 sharecropping tenant families in rural Sindh was also conducted. The survey methodology used non-institutional debt and the practice of *begar* as proxies for debt bondage.

22. Faheem, A. (n.d.). Child labour: A social problem. *Online International News Network.* Retrieved May 13, 2007, from http://www.onlinenews.com.pk/details.php?id=64660

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Brick Making, Carpets, Soccer Balls, Service Industry, Trade

    This article cites ILO data that says 60 percent of Pakistan's child labor is in agriculture, 11 percent in the carpet sector, 5 percent in brick kilns, 9 percent in wholesale/retail trade, and 8 percent in services industries. The report also cites the 1996 Punjab Labour

Department survey of child labor in the soccer ball manufacturing industry in Sailkot. The survey showed about 17,000 children were working in that sector, about 89 percent of whom were boys and the rest girls. The children's average age was around 12. The government estimates there are over 3 million child workers in Pakistan. However, the report says NGO sources estimate the number to be over 10 million. No details are provided on child labor in the production of goods.

23. Foulkes, I. (2006, June 12). Events to mark child labor day have a football theme. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/5070452.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The article discusses activities taking place on World Day Against Child Labour, sponsored by ILO. It notes that in Pakistan former child laborers played in a soccer match to raise awareness about child labor in the country. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

24. Garrels, A. (2002, February 13). Pakistan child labor. *NPR.org*. Retrieved May 13, 2007, from http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=1137980

    Source: Other—Radio

    Child Labor: Brick Making, Carpets, Glass, Mining, Tannery, Textiles

    This radio broadcast says that despite international efforts to end child labor in the country, over 3 million children in Pakistan work because of poverty. Children work in brick, carpet, glass, and textile factories, as well as tanneries and mines. They work long hours under hazardous conditions for almost nothing. In brick kilns, alongside their parents, children shape clay into bricks and bake them in the sun, then transport them. For about 1,000 bricks, the family earns as little as US$1. About 125,000 children work in Pakistan's carpet industry weaving carpets. A family earns about US$30 for a four-by-six foot carpet that takes two months to make. The news clip says efforts are being made to take children out of the workforce and send them to school. No other details are provided.

25. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.[a]). *Afghanistan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/afganistan.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This one page factsheet summarizes child labor in Afghanistan. However, it also mentions unconfirmed reports of abduction and trafficking cases of Afghani women and children from villages in the Shomali plains to Pakistan by Taliban soldiers. 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 in Pakistan.

26. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *Pakistan.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/pakistan.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Bonded Child Labor: Brick Making, Carpet Weaving
    Child Labor: Auto Repair, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Soccer Balls, Surgical Instruments

    According to this factsheet, a little over 8 percent of the 40 million children age 5 to 14 in Pakistan reportedly work full time. Some of these children are involved in bonded labor in Pakistan's brick and carpet industries. Approximately, 1.2 million children work in the carpet industry, and 250,000 children work in brick kilns. Child labor in the commercial sex trade is also common in Pakistan, as is work in domestic labor, auto shops, and various service industries such as hotels and restaurants. The factsheet also notes the use of child labor in soccer ball manufacturing in Sialkot District, where approximately 7,000 children work. Additionally, 2,000 to 3,000 children reportedly work in surgical instrument manufacturing.

27. Greimel, H. (2006, December 14). Program tackles child labor in Pakistan. *Associated Press.* Retrieved May 12, 2007, from http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/12/14/AR2006121400918.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpets, Fishing, Soccer Balls, Surgical Instruments

    This article says an estimated 5,000 children are working in Pakistan's surgical tools manufacturing industry, performing odd jobs such as cleaning and sorting in factories producing tools—scalpels, forceps, and retractors. Younger children are not given jobs involving precision work or heavy equipment. No other details on children's tasks or working conditions are provided. Sailkot is Pakistan's hub for surgical instrument factories. The United States and Germany are the biggest markets for surgical tools made in Sailkot. The report says an ILO program will have freed more than 2,000 of these children by the end of 2006 and is aiming to free all child workers from Pakistan's surgical tool industry. This program is modeled after a similar initiative to tackle child labor in Sailkot's soccer ball and sports equipment industry, which was supplying goods to companies like Nike and Adidas. According to UNICEF, over 3 million boys and girls under age 14 in Pakistan work. Child workers are also found in other sectors in Pakistan, including carpet weaving, brick making, agriculture, and deep sea fishing.

28. Hussein, M., Baleemi, A. R., Malik, S., & Hussain, S. (2004). *Bonded labour in agriculture: A rapid assessment in Sindh and Baluchistan, Pakistan.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/lang--en/docName--WCMS_082026/index.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Firewood Collection

    This report is based on the review of secondary information, rapid field surveys, and interviews with key individuals in Sindh and Balochistan. The report states that *hari* (tenants) women and children are expected to work in the field, tend livestock, collect firewood, and undertake household chores when required. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

29. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Pakistan.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214566&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Construction
    Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Forestry, Manufacturing, Soccer Balls, Surgical Instruments
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Camel Jockeying, Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Surgical Instruments

    According to the report, child labor is very widespread, although accurate statistics are difficult to obtain. The report states that the majority of child laborers work in the agricultural and forestry industries, but additional details are not noted in the report. The rest are found in urban labor activities and various types of manufacturing, such as stitching, surgical instruments, brick kilns and carpet making. Bonded child labor can be found in construction, agriculture, brick making, and carpet weaving. An ILO sponsored government survey, which is not available to reference, estimated that approximately 3.5 million children work in Pakistan; however, the report does not note what sectors. Trade union reports suggest approximately 5 million working children, and other estimates suggest up to 10 million child laborers in Pakistan. A UNICEF report suggests 1.2 million children working in the carpet industry alone. Local reports claim that that there are 100,000 children under age 12 working in brick kilns in the province of Punjab.

    The government of Pakistan has created a National Action Plan aimed at combating child labor, but there has been no funding for the plan nor have provincial governments worked to address the issue. According to the report, Pakistan has not signed ILO Convention 138, on the minimum age for work. However, Pakistan has ratified ILO Convention 182, on the worst forms of child labor. The report states that the minimum age for employment in Pakistan is 14. This is also the minimum age for employment in dangerous activities.

30. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    The report discusses various sectors using bonded labor in Pakistan. However, the use of bonded child labor is only specifically mentioned in reference to domestic labor. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

31. International Labour Organization. (2006). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Pakistan (ratification: 2001).* Retrieved September 27, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

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

    This report notes Pakistan's compliance with ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. The report notes that children are trafficked from Bangladesh, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and India to Pakistan for the purpose of prostitution. Children were also reportedly sold into debt bondage for unspecified purposes. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

32. 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 Debt Bondage: Carpet Weaving
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

    This report is one of the most comprehensive and in-depth reports on child labor and trafficking for Afghanistan. The International Organization for Migration initiated this project to examine the trafficking of women and children from Afghanistan. Anecdotes and interview responses are included throughout the report to illustrate and contextualize forms of child labor and exploitation. Afghanistan is a source country for forced child labor and prostitution in Pakistan. Many Afghani children and adults are trafficked to Pakistan for forced labor in construction, agriculture, manual labor, and drug trafficking.

The report notes that Afghan children are victims of debt bondage in Pakistan where they work to pay off their parents' debts in carpet weaving. Trafficking routes into Pakistan are from the Sistan Baluchistan province, starting in Zahidan and crossing the border into Zabol and Nimroz. Another route is through Kandahar to Quetta. A third route begins in Zahidan crossing the border at Taftan. Boys trafficked for the purpose of forced labor often originate from Jawzjan and Sor-i Pul and are taken to Zahidan and Zabol in Pakistan where they participate in construction or farming. 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.

33. Jillani, A. (n.d.). *The legal framework for combating child labor in Pakistan.* Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/china/P3_JILLANI_paper_child_labor.pdf

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making
Child Labor: Agriculture, Bidi Making, Carpet Weaving, Cement, Cinder Picking, Cloth, Fireworks, Matches, Railway Construction, Service Industry, Soap, Tannery, Weaving, Wool

According to this document, child labor occurs in bidi making (cigarette rolling), carpet weaving, cement making, cinder picking, cloth creation, fireworks, match production, railway construction, service industries, soap making, tanneries, weaving, and wool making, despite regulations against the employment of children in Pakistan. Bonded child labor can be found in brick making and agriculture. The Constitution bans children under age 14 from working in factories or mines and other regulations ban children younger than age 14 from working in commercial establishments. Despite implementing the Employment of Children Act, child labor still occurs, particularly in agricultural sectors that are not covered by the law. Working children age 14 to 18 can work up to six hours per day, but most receive a break of one hour after three hours of work. Punishment for violating child labor regulations can include up to a year in prison and/or a possible fine of up to 20,000 rupees.

34. Kane, J. (2005). *Combating child labor in Asia and the Pacific.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=1879

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Bangles, Carpets, Fish Processing, Garments, Leather, Mining, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation, Shrimp Processing, Soccer Balls, Surgical Instruments
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document discusses child labor in several Asian countries. Regarding Pakistan, the document notes that child labor is used in making bangles, carpets, soccer balls, and surgical instruments. Child labor is also used in processing fish and shrimp, as well as in

garment making, mining, quarrying, and sexual exploitation. Child trafficking for unspecified purposes also occurs. The document discusses several ILO projects aimed at eliminating child labor in the production of soccer balls, surgical instruments, and carpets.

The report says Pakistan is implementing a 2003–2007 Timebound Programme of the ILO-International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour, which targets the worst forms of child labor in unspecified quarries and mining sectors, glass bangle factories, tanneries (including leather), the deep sea fishing industry, and the rag picking sector. Rural child workers are mostly engaged in the agricultural sector and in urban areas. Most child workers are found in the informal manufacturing sector. Just over 3 million children from age 5 to 14 of Pakistan's 40 million children are economically active on a full-time basis. Of these, 73 percent (2.4 million) are boys and 27 percent (0.9 million) are girls. Children work more than the normal 35-hour work week, with 13 percent working up to 56 hours or more per week. Children age 10 to 14 are more than four times as active as the children age 5 to 9. The data cited in the report is from the 1996 National Child Labour Survey by the Pakistan Federal Bureau of Statistics. No details are provided on children's tasks in the production process and the goods they make. The report says Pakistan has ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

35. Kashif, A. (2008, March 14). About 11 million child-labourers working under hazardous conditions. *Business Recorder.* Retrieved May 13, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Service Industry

Despite various government-sponsored child welfare projects, this article says about 11 million children are working under hazardous conditions. These children are vulnerable and often subjected to severe exploitation and assault. According to unspecified sources, about 264,000 children work in major cities, mainly Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, and Rawalpindi. Almost 30 percent of them are younger than age 18. Children work in restaurants, hotels, and shops. Children also beg, wash cars, and collect garbage. The report says 25 percent of households in Pakistan are guilty of child domestic labor and girls are particularly vulnerable. It also says that the ministry responsible for children's welfare is urging both manufacturing and services industries to promote labels or messages campaigning against child labor on their goods and services. No other information is provided on child labor in the production of goods.

36. Macro International (2008). *In-country research and data collection on child labor in Pakistan*. Calverton, MD: Author.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Glass Bangles , Rag Picking, Surgical Instruments, Leather Tannery

In April 2008, Macro International carried out document collection and interviews of key informants in Pakistan 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 Pakistan visited included: Hyderabad City, Islamabad, Latifabad in Hyderabad, Kasur in Lahore, Sialkot in the Punjab province, and Rawalpindi.

Evidence was found of child labor in the production of the following goods and services: glass bangle manufacturing, leather goods, surgical instruments manufacturing, and rag picking.

In the glass bangle manufacturing, children are involved in leveling, joining, coloring, coating, decorating, and baking processes. In the surgical instruments manufacturing sector, children are involved in grinding, filing, riveting, hammering, fitting, and shinning processes. Children working in the tanneries and leather goods sector are involved in loading/unloading goods, drumming, dyeing, cutting, liming/de-liming, and spraying of chemicals.

37. Mehrotra, S., & Biggeri, M. (2002). *The subterranean child labour force: Subcontracted home based manufacturing in Asia*. Florence, Italy: UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. Retrieved December 14, 2007, http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/iwp96.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Carpet Weaving, Incense Sticks, Sack Stitching, Shrimp Processing

This paper draws on surveys carried out in five Asian countries including Pakistan. The survey from Pakistan focused on carpet weaving, incense sticks, sack stitching, and prawn peeling in the area of Karachi. The study included 303 home-based manufacturers. According to the results, 257 children in Pakistan work making incense sticks, 260 work in carpet weaving, 253 stitch sacks, and 236 peel prawns. Children contributed approximately 43 percent of the total labor hours of families engaged in home based work in Pakistan. The paper does not discuss the tasks performed by children working in these sectors.

38. Munir, S. (2004). *Report for the rapid assessment on trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Pakistan.* Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.child trafficking.com/Docs/munir_2004_quetta_report_on_trafficking_3.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

Pakistan is both a transit and destination country for a majority of women and children trafficked from Afghanistan. Afghan children, from refugee camps within Pakistan and from Afghanistan, are trafficked in Pakistan for prostitution, sexual abuse, and camel jockeying. Modes of trafficking from Afghanistan involve truck drivers who enter Pakistan at Chaman, carrying Afghan women and children who are usually sold to

brothels in Quetta. Data for this rapid assessment were collected using qualitative research methods, such as key informant interviews and observation, in addition to reviews of case studies, news articles, and a scan of the Pakistani Federal Investigative Agency's electronic legal database.

39. Nasir, Z. M. (2004). *A rapid assessment of bonded labour in the carpet industry of Pakistan.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_082029.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Carpet Weaving

    This report examines bonded labor, including children, in Pakistan's carpet industry. Many children are involved in carpet weaving through their families who have contracts with middlemen to supply a specific amount of work in return for an advance payment. Children working in the carpet industry have reported a number of aliments and injuries, including eye disease, pulmonary disease, and headaches, among other health problems. Approximately 60 percent of child workers received Rs 10 a week, while the remainder of their wages go to their parents.

    For this report, researchers conducted a desk review of relevant literature and also carried out qualitative research through focus groups and individual interviews with relevant stakeholders such as exporters, employers, contractors, carpet weavers, and other employees in the carpet sector. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with government officials, NGO representatives, human rights activists, and other concerned stakeholders.

40. Pakistan child labour agreement. (2001, March 20). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south_asia/1231077.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Soccer Balls

    This article discusses an agreement on child labor signed by ILO and the Sialkot chamber of commerce to reduce the number of children working in soccer ball manufacturing. No further details about child labor in the industry are provided.

41. Pakistan: Eight million child labourers—Rights body. (2005, May 27). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved December 13, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=28633

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

This article notes that there are about 8 million children working in Pakistan, with almost 66 percent employed full time. The document does not discuss the sectors in which children work, nor does it mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

42. Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research. (2004). *Unfree labour in Pakistan: Work, debt and bondage in brick kilns*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_082028.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Brick Making
Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Brick Making

This report looks at labor practices in the brick kiln industry in Pakistan, and is based on a rapid assessment conducted through short visits to over 100 brick kilns in and around the urban and peri-urban areas of the districts of Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Haripur. The report states that the province of Punjab has the largest number of kilns, possibly as many as 5,000 according to unofficial sources. The remaining three provinces may have around 1,000 kilns combined. The fieldwork suggests that more than 500,000 men, women, and children work in brick kilns.

The study also shows that brick kilns across the country depend on the labor of children. Female children not working at the kiln perform domestic chores to free up older family members for kiln work. Children working in brick kilns do not work directly for an employer; the brick kiln industry works on the concept of debt bondage. Generally, a family accepts an advance payment, then pools the entire family's resources, including children, to perform the work and pay off the debt.

43. Pakistan: Young quake survivors turning to child labour. (2006, February 7). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 13, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=33712

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Service Industry

This article highlights the increase in child labor in Pakistan after the 2005 earthquake. Examples of child labor included in the article were in domestic service and service industries. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

44. 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 Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

The report notes that Afghani children are abducted and trafficked to Pakistan for domestic labor, and other unspecified sectors. Abduction and trafficking of children is especially problematic in the northern and northeastern regions of Afghanistan. Reports have named Kandahar as a transit point into Pakistan. A majority of the data for this report comes from the 2004 Internation Organization for Migration Afghanistan report on human trafficking. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

45. The Protection Project (2002). *A human rights report on trafficking of persons, especially women and children: Bangladesh.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_bangladesh_4.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that more than 25,000 women and children from Bangladesh are estimated to be trafficked annually, primarily to India, Pakistan, and the Gulf countries. Many are promised lucrative jobs but end up in sexual servitude. In addition, there are reports of abductions of children and women. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

46. RugMark Foundation. (n.d.). *Child labor in the handmade carpet industry.* Retrieved December 18, 2007, from http://www.rugmark.org/index.php?s_keyword=nepal&cid=29

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Carpet Weaving

This webpage notes that in Pakistan, parents of young children take money in advance in exchange for putting their children to work in the carpet industry, placing the children in a situation of debt bondage. The report also notes that these children are paid half the wages of adult workers, are not allowed to leave the factory until the debt is paid off, and are subject to sexual abuse by the older workers. A quarter of the workers are girls under age 15.

47. Salim, A. (2004). *A rapid assessment of bonded labour in Pakistan's mining sector.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=2583

Source: International Organizaton

Child Debt Bondage: Coal Mining, Mining

This report addresses the problem of child labor in the mining sector of Pakistan, which is spread throughout Pakistan's four provinces, all of which were covered in this report.

Male children primarily work in mines and are often sent there with their fathers or join family members already working in the mines. Those boys are usually at least age 15, but some are as young as age 10. According to the report, some children are responsible for transporting mined coal from the mines to the surface. They are known as tapali and, on average, make Rs 80 to 100 per day. The author visited about 50 mines and interviewed over 100 mine workers and a dozen owners. Additionally, the family members of miners who reside in the region where most miners migrate from were interviewed. The author of this report also held meetings with relevant federal and provincial government officials, representatives of trade unions, and other key stakeholders.

48. Shujaat, Q. (2007). A vicious cycle. In F. Gulrez (Ed.), *The state of Pakistan's children 2006* (pp. 49–94). Islamabad, Pakistan: Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.sparcpk.org/publications/sopc_2006.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Carpet Weaving
Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Begging, Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Garbage Collection, Glass Bangles, Service Industry, Shoe Shining, Surgical Instruments, Tannery
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This document presents a wealth of information on child labor collected through a review of relevant documents. According to the report, child labor occurs in a multitude of industries including agriculture, auto repair, begging, brick making, domestic labor, fishing, garbage collection, service industries, tanneries, and shoe shining. Children working in carpet weaving are often involved in debt bondage as they work for their families who have taken out loans from a contractor and must complete a certain amount of work in return. It is estimated that a quarter of the workers in the carpet industry are girls under age 15. In Punjab, approximately 107,000 children work in carpet making according to research commissioned by the ILO Carpet Punjab Project. Children also work making glass bangles, primarily from their homes, and are paid per bangle made. In Hyderabad, the center of this industry, approximately 9,584 children are employed in bangle making according to ILO's 2003 baseline survey. Some begin working as young as age 6. Sialkot is the center for the production of surgical instruments, and the ILO Timebound Programme's 2003–2005 baseline survey says approximately 5,800 children work in this industry. Tasks performed by children include filing, grinding, polishing, fitting, cutting, riveting, and electro-polishing the instruments. The report also notes that according to the study "Fading Light" by the Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, approximately 39,000 males and 2,000 females from Sindh province had been trafficked from 2001 to 2003 from rural to other rural and urban areas for unspecified forced labor purposes.

49. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Pakistan: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78874.htm

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

Bonded Child Labor: Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Rice, Textiles, Unspecified
Child Labor: Brick Making, Camel Jockeying, Carpet Weaving, Fishing, Leather, Soccer Balls, Street Vending, Surgical Instruments
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

The report states that girls are trafficked from Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Iran, Burma, Nepal, and Central Asia to Pakistan for forced commercial sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of bonded labor. In addition to the aforementioned sectors, child labor is also found in street vending, surgical instrument manufacturing, deep sea fishing, leather manufacturing, brick making, production of soccer balls, and carpet weaving. Bonded child labor can be found in brick kilns, carpet weaving, rice mills, and textile factories. This report cites a Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Report, noting that there are about 10 million child laborers in the country. Additionally, there are reports that children are forced to work in the agricultural sector due to their family's obligation to the landlord, but the report does not specifically note what agricultural goods are produced.

50. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

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

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

This report states that Pakistan is a source, destination, and transit country for victims of trafficking, including children. There is also a significant problem of internal trafficking in Pakistan involving the trafficking of children to settle debts. Pakistan is a destination country for children trafficked from Bangladesh, India, Burma, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan for purposes of sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor. This report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

51. United Nations Population Fund. (2002, October). *Trafficking in women, girls and boys.* Bratislava, Slovakia: Author. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/266_filename_Trafficking.pdf

Source: International Organization

Bonded Child Labor: Adoption, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Labor: Adoption, Begging, Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Adoption, Begging, Domestic Labor, Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that Bangladesh is one of two main counties of origin for trafficking. India and Pakistan are the primary destination countries for trafficked victims from Bangladesh. A government representative from Bangladesh estimated that some 200 women and children are trafficked from Bangladesh into India every month for begging, forced marriages, sexual exploitation, and bonded labor for the various types of labor. Increasing numbers of adolescent girls are trafficked resulting in an increase in HIV/AIDS cases. Bangladesh is also cited as a source country for trafficking of children for adoption.

This report is based on a consultative meeting on the trafficking of women and children, held in Bratislava in October 2002. No reference to child labor in the production of goods was provided in this report.

PAKISTAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2001a). *Discrimination on the basis of work and descent: The enslavement of Dalit and indigenous communities in India, Nepal and Pakistan through debt bondage*. London: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.child trafficking.com/Docs/anti_slavery_2001__dalits_e.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Bonded Labor: Brick Making, Carpet Weaving
   Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Brick Making, Quarrying

   This report focuses on debt bondage in Pakistan, which is common in agriculture, brick kilns, and quarries. The government says that there are between 5,000 and 7,000 bonded laborers, though independent estimates by the Pakistan Institute of Labor Education and Research found there are up to 6.8 million men, women, and children living in conditions akin to bonded labor. The majority of these people are "untouchable" Hindus. The report also estimates that there are up to 700,000 bonded laborers in the brick kiln industry, and mentions the high incidence of bonded labor in the carpet weaving industry, but does not give estimates.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (2001b). *Forced labour in the 21st century*. London: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Bonded Labor: Unspecified

   This 24-page paper gives a thorough overview of forced labor in several countries. It does not deal with forced labor in the production of goods. Of the 11 case studies, one deals briefly with bonded labor in Pakistan. The paper discusses the failures of government authorities in ensuring the release of bonded laborers in the Sindh province, noting that the 1992 Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act is poorly enforced.

   The paper says that a key component in addressing bonded labor is for the government to pass more laws concerning its eradication, and effectively enforce them.

3. Anti-Slavery Society. (n.d.). *Pawnage or pawn slavery*. Bradenton, FL: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.anti-slaverysociety.addr.com/pawnage.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Unspecified

   This website mentions that the system of pawnage or pawn slavery is common in Pakistan. Under this system, someone who is indebted to another person provides a third party or pawn to the creditor as insurance that the debt will be paid. The creditor is free to

use the pawn's labor until the debt is paid in full. Pawns in Pakistan are usually children given to the creditor by their parents. No information regarding tasks performed by these children was available.

4. Arif, C. M. (2004). *Bonded labor in agriculture: A rapid assessment in Punjab and Northwest Frontier Province, Pakistan*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

   Source: International Organization

   Bonded Adult Labor: Agriculture

   This study focuses on bonded sharecroppers in parts of the Sindh and Punjab provinces, the two provinces that have the most bonded labor in agriculture. The study states that permanent agricultural workers (*seeris*) in Punjab experience the most severe form of bonded labor, as the people in such conditions usually belong to the lowest castes or are non-Muslims. This situation, coupled with the fact that their homesteads are located on the landlord's property, make them particularly vulnerable to bonded labor, as landlords often threaten the bonded laborers with eviction. Thus, the leading cause of forced labor in Punjab is the violation of tenancy legislation. The study found little evidence of bonded labor in parts of the country where the tribal system serves to mitigate potential abuse. The report does not mention specific goods produced using bonded labor; rather, it explains the relationship between sharecropper and landowner.

   Data for this document were acquired through a literature review of agricultural censuses and other relevant documents, as well as key informant interviews conducted with government officials, nongovernmental organization (NGO) representatives, and other parties.

5. Awan, S. A. (2006). *Combating bonded labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

   Source: International Organization

   Bonded Adult Labor: Unspecified

   This is a report based on three workshops conducted in December 2005 by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Prevention and Elimination of Bonded Labour in South Asia (PEBLISA) Pakistan chapter, in Islamabad, Lahore, and Multan. The workshops were to build awareness on bonded labor and the role of district government officials in taking necessary action against it. It does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

   Bonded Labor is prohibited by the Constitution of Pakistan, and the government has passed a number of laws to both prevent and punish it. There are many encouraging references to the 1992 Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, and some discussion of the establishment of monitoring systems, vigilance communities, and efforts to develop

more awareness of bonded labor among the public. In general, this report does not shed much light on the incidence of bonded labor in Pakistan today.

6. Bales, K. (2004). *Disposable people: New slavery in the global economy*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

   Source: Book

   Bonded Adult Labor: Brick Making
   Bonded Child Labor: Brick Making

   This book focuses on several case studies of bonded labor in Pakistan, specifically in the brick industry. The author focuses on this industry because of its economic importance and the sheer number of people enslaved in the industry. He estimates that 750,000 people work in the brick kilns and children are an important part of that workforce. He notes that the brick-making process poses a great danger to the health and growth of both adults and children. Children start working in the communities of brick kilns with their families around the age of five, and many children are forced to work from dusk to dawn. The author discusses how the brick industry functions on the *peshgi* system, where brick kiln owners and managers advance money to poor Pakistani families in exchange for work. He observes that virtually all the families that work in brick kilns are working against a debt owed to the owners of the kilns, and that families are almost never able to pay off the debt because their wages are extremely low.

7. Collective for Social Science Research, Karachi. (2004a). *A rapid assessment of bonded labour in domestic work and begging in Pakistan*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

   Source: International Organization

   Bonded Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Begging
   Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   According to this report, both adults and children serve as bonded laborers in the domestic services sector; however, bonded labor involving begging is limited to adults. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Collective for Social Science Research, Karachi. (2004b). *A rapid assessment of bonded labour in hazardous industries in Pakistan: Glass bangle-making, tanneries, and construction*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

   Source: International Organization

   Bonded Adult Labor: Bangles, Construction, Tannery

   This research examines bonded labor in glass bangle making in Hyderabad, construction in Karachi and Lahore, and tanneries in Karachi and Kasur. The report states that the *peshgi* system exists in some form in all sectors, though it is most prevalent in glass

bangle making. Most of the workers in this sector take loans from employers and then work to repay them. In the construction sector, most of the work is casual and workers have unrestricted labor contracts. Workers are generally indebted to contractors and subcontractors, and the labor supply is ensured through holding back workers' pay in arrears. Workers often fear default, and there are many cases of subcontractors absconding without paying their workers. This type of bonded labor seems to be project-based and not long term.

In the tannery industry, the report states that ethnicity and caste play an important part in the understanding of labor arrangements, as most bonded laborers are low-status *kanomi* castes. This group is especially disadvantaged because of its lack of access to legal and political institutions. In discussing forms of coercion and bonded labor in this industry, the researchers observe that *peshgi* payments from employers are the exception, rather than the norm. Moreover, employers hold extraordinary control over the workforce. Workers interviewed indicated that though they can leave a job at will, it is much harder to reenter the workforce if they do so. The authors trace this in part to the strong collective action of contractors and factory owners in both Kasur and Korangi to ensure that a worker who shows dissent to one contractor will not be hired by anyone else in the sector. In all the industries surveyed, women were especially vulnerable to violence and abuse. One noteworthy conclusion of this work is that, in all sectors, workers and employers face uncertainty in the enforcement of contracts.

Data for this research were collected using several different methods, including community profiling, key informant interviews, informal interviews with workers, in-depth interviews, and field observations.

9. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Situational analysis report on prostitution of boys in Pakistan (Lahore & Peshawar)*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This document discusses the voluntary and forced participation of boys in prostitution in Pakistan. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Ercelawn, A., & Nauman, M. (2001). *Bonded labour in Pakistan*: An overview. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1545

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Adult Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Making, Fishing

    This report is based on interviews with government and NGO sources as well as a survey of several thousand sharecropping tenant families in Sindh province. It provides a general

overview of bonded labor in Pakistan, and provides two very brief sections on agriculture and brick kilns. The authors focus on these two sectors because the most deeply affected bonded laborers are landless sharecroppers (*habris*) in Sindh and brick makers (*patheras*) in Punjab. Although they observe that bonded labor is getting worse in other sectors, such as fisheries and carpet making, they do not elaborate on these sectors. In the future, they expect that rapid growth of the informal manufacturing and service sectors, particularly in rural areas, will create even more bonded labor due to low wages and piece rates, use of child labor, and the absence of health coverage. In terms of the degree of exploitation for bonded laborers, non-Muslims of lower castes are worse off, followed by Muslims without tribal/clan links.

The authors also cite loopholes in the law that limit the prosecution of offenders. For instance, the Sindh Tenancy Act explicitly empowers the landlord to detain an indebted tenant, which clearly contradicts the subsequent Bonded Labour Act of 1992, which declares all debt bondage as illegal. The authors also briefly discuss rehabilitation programs, highlighting that the government has made no serious efforts in this area despite rules under national legislation calling for the establishment of a fund for the welfare and rehabilitation of bonded laborers.

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

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    This factsheet mentions unconfirmed reports of abduction and trafficking cases of Afghani women and children from villages in the Shomali plains to Pakistan by Taliban soldiers. Though this document is undated, it appears not to have been published within the past three years. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods in Pakistan.

12. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. (2006a). *Bonded labor data 2001–2006*. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.hrcp-web.org/bonded.cfm

    Source: NGO

    Bonded Labor: Unspecified

    This document provides statistical data on bonded laborers in many districts. The information includes applications received from Haris, complaints sent to authorities, responses, and the number of released Haris. It does not address forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. (2006b). *State of human rights 2005*. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from http://www.hrcp-web.org/pub_arc_ar.cfm

    Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Fishing, Glass Manufacturing, Mining
Child Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Weaving, Fishing, Glass Manufacturing, Mining

This report provides an overview of human rights in Pakistan. It cites the government's failure to enforce the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1992. It reports debt bondage to be especially prevalent in the brick kiln, carpet weaving, mining, glass manufacturing, and fishing industries. It observes that thousands of *haris* remain in bondage on agricultural estates in Sindh, and that slave labor has increasingly been found on farms in Punjab. Women held in bondage on farms are at particular risk of sexual abuse and are the worst sufferers in the agricultural sector.

One section deals with bonded brick kiln workers, and reports of several recent protests among brick kiln laborers. In one case, at least 500 brick kiln laborers working in Sheikhupura district protested at court premises against poor wages and lack of basic facilities.

The report also mentions recent government actions addressing the problem of bonded labor. The Lahore High Court freed at least 624 bonded laborers, while the Peshawar High Court also ordered the release of at least a dozen bonded laborers. The report recommends that the Bonded Labour Abolition Act (1992) be consistently upheld.

14. Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, & Anti-Slavery International. (2002, May). *Bonded agricultural labourers in lower Sindh province—Pakistan*. Retrieved November 1, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2002-pakistan.htm

    Source: NGO

    Bonded Adult Labor: Agriculture
    Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture

    This report emphasizes the lack of progress regarding the situation of bonded agricultural laborers in lower Sindh province. It briefly discusses the work of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) Special Task Force in Sindh, noting that HRCP worked successfully for the release of some 15,000 men, women, and children who were being held as bonded laborers. It mentions how the situation of bonded laborers in Sindh deteriorated further on January 9, 2002, when the High Court of Sindh dismissed 94 petitions for the release of bonded laborers. This is one glaring example of the political and financial strength of the landlords in Sindh province, which allows them to continue using bonded laborers with impunity.

15. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Pakistan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214566&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Bonded Adult Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Making, Construction
Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Making, Construction
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report, published by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), reviews the labor standards and trade policies of Pakistan. While the law prohibits forced and bonded labor, both practices are widespread. Recent trade union studies found that there were over 200,000 families engaged in bonded labor in the brick kiln industry alone. It reports that both child and adult bonded labor exists in agriculture, construction in rural areas, the brick kiln industry, and in carpet making. Trafficking is also a problem, with some reports noting that over 100 women and children are trafficked into Pakistan daily for purposes of prostitution or other unspecified forms of forced labor.

16. International Labour Organization. (2004a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Pakistan (ratification: 1957)*. Retrieved October 26, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Labor: Unspecified
Forced Labor: Unspecified

This observation from the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) from ILO notes that two communications received in September and November 2002 from ICFTU and the All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions, which contain observations concerning the application of the Convention by Pakistan, were sent to the government. It does not reference forced or bonded labor in the production of goods.

The Committee indicates that it hopes that the government will undertake a statistical survey on bonded labor throughout the country.

17. International Labour Organization. (2004b). *Training manual for district vigilance committees: Abolition of bonded labour in Pakistan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making

This document is one of a series produced under the ILO subregional project PEBLISA, funded by the Netherlands Partnership Program. Although it serves as a guideline for district vigilant committees, there is other general information on bonded labor in Pakistan. The document provides a concise history of bonded labor in the country, highlighting its prevalence in brick making and agriculture in Sindh. It also discusses government and NGO efforts to abolish the *peshgi* system, including the details of the 1992 Bonded Labor Abolition Act, the vigilance committees, and the National Policy and

Plan of Action for the Abolition of Bonded Labor and Rehabilitation of Freed Bonded Laborers, which was adopted in 2001.

18. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Making, Mining, Quarrying

    This comprehensive report on forced labor includes information on bonded and forced labor in Pakistan. It summarizes recent research on the industries of brick making, agriculture, mining and quarrying, and carpet weaving. It discusses the social composition of bonded laborers, the overall poverty characteristics, and freed bonded laborers. It reports that the majority of those who experienced the most extreme conditions of exploitation were either from lower castes or from a religious minority.

    The report also provides an overview of the key strategies of the government's action on forced labor. This includes the restructuring and activation of district-level vigilance committees; the registration of all brick kilns; campaigns for raising public awareness; and the implementation of relief packages and rehabilitation programs for freed bonded workers and family workers. It also notes that while pressure on the government to contain forced labor is strong, law enforcement has been impeded by conflicts of jurisdiction between federal and provincial law.

19. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Pakistan (ratification: 1957)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Labor: Unspecified
    Trafficking: Unspecified

    This observation from CEACR notes the urgent need for the Pakistani government to ensure the effective implementation of the 2001 National Policy and Plan of Action for the Abolition of Bonded Labour and Rehabilitation of Freed Bonded Labourers. It also states that further data-gathering measures are needed to determine the current nature and scope of the problem. It urges the government to ensure that the penalties provided under the Preventive Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 to punish trafficking are adequate and enforced. It does not address forced labor in the production of goods.

20. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Pakistan (ratification: 2001)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Slavery: Unspecified

This observation from CEACR requests a number of actions from the Pakistani government. It does not address forced labor in the production of goods. It asks that the issues of trafficking and debt bondage of children be examined more specifically under the guidelines of the 1999 ILO convention. The Committee requests for the government to take the necessary measures to implement the National Policy and Plan of Action for the Abolition of Bonded Labour and Rehabilitation of Freed Bonded Labourers as a matter of urgency. Finally, it asks the government to indicate the impact of such measures, notably with regard to the removal of children under age 18 from bonded labor and the rehabilitation of former child bonded laborers.

21. 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

Adult Debt Bondage: Brick Kiln
Adult Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Drug Trafficking, Unspecified
Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Drug Trafficking, Unspecified
Child Debt Bondage: Carpet Weaving
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

This report is one of the most comprehensive and in-depth reports of child labor and trafficking for Afghanistan. The International Organization for Migration 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. Afghanistan is a source country for forced child labor and prostitution in Pakistan. Many Afghani children and adults are trafficked to Pakistan for forced labor in construction, agriculture, manual labor, and drug trafficking. The report notes that Afghan children and adults are victims of debt bondage in Pakistan; children work to pay off their parents' debts in carpet weaving while men work to dissolve their own debts at brick kilns. Trafficking routes into Pakistan are from the Sistan Baluchistan province, starting in Zahidan and crossing the border into Zabol and Nimroz. Another route is through Kandahar to Quetta. A third route begins in Zahidan crossing the border at Taftan. Men and boys trafficked for forced labor often originate from Jawzjan and Sor-i Pul and are taken to Zahidan and Zabol in Pakistan where they participate in construction or farming. Data collection for this report included survey instruments, interviews, and reviews of published and unpublished reports. The

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

22. Jillani, A. (n.d.). *The legal framework for combating child labor in Pakistan*. Retrieved November 4, 2006, from http://www.unicef.org/china/P3_JILLANI_paper_child_labor.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making

    This article reviews laws concerned with bonded child labor in Pakistan, particularly in the brick kiln industry and the agricultural sector. Strong criticism is directed toward the Employment of Children Act (ECA), since children below the age of 14 have not been prohibited from working under provisions of the ECA. The report says that the Bonded Labor (Abolition) Act of 1992 and the National Policy and Plan of Action for the Abolition of Bonded Labour are seldom enforced.

23. Life as a modern slave in Pakistan. (2004, November 25). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 25, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4042207.stm

    Source: News Article

    Bonded Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

    At the time of publication, there were approximately 5 million bonded laborers working in Pakistan despite government laws outlawing the practice. In the province of Sindh alone 100,000 people were working in bonded conditions. Many of these laborers owed upwards of 100,000 rupees to their *zamindars* or landlords. To remove themselves from debt, many bonded laborers resorted to selling their organs. The only sector specifically mentioned in the article was agriculture, but the report notes that bonded labor is present in many industries.

24. Malik, S. (2005, June 14). Pakistani forced labourers freed. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 25, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/4093330.stm

    Source: News Article

    Forced Adult Labor: Brick Making
    Forced Child Labor: Brick Making

    This article discusses the release of more than 300 workers employed as forced laborers in brick kilns in the province of Punjab. The workers, all Christians, included women and children and were freed by authorities after police raids on various sites in the Sheikhupura district. The police action came after more than a dozen petitions were filed at the Lahore High Court.

25. Nasir, Z. M. (2004). *A rapid assessment of bonded labour in the carpet industry of Pakistan*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Bonded Adult Labor: Carpet Making
Child Debt Bondage: Carpet Making

This study examines bonded labor in the carpet industry of Pakistan and looks at social and economic relationships between the employers and employees. The study covers four provinces—Punjab, North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Sindh, and Balochistan. In all of these provinces, the author says the system of *peshgi* is common, with every weaver taking some advance as a sign that he/she is engaged by the contractor and will work for him until the carpet is completed. The amount is usually repaid in small installments as the work progresses. In the case of the workers who had taken large advances, for which high interest rates were charged, the workers faced harsh conditions, including very long working hours, and abusive behavior from employers.

The author also found that many children are involved in debt bondage, as their parents take money in advance for their work on carpet looms. The children are paid half the wages of older workers and are not allowed to leave the premises until the debt is fully paid. The author mentions that there are incidents of older workers sexually abusing children. A quarter of these children are girls under the age of 15. Based on information from a study in 1996, the author states that this industry has the highest rates of illness and injury for children. This is the most comprehensive study of bonded labor in the carpet industry in recent years.

Data for this research were collected through a comprehensive literature review of bonded labor in the carpet making sector, as well as qualitative methodologies. These methods included focus groups and in-depth interviews with exporters, employers, employees, and other key informants.

26. National Rural Support Programme. (2005). *Preventing and eliminating bonded labour in South Asia: District of Hyderabad, Pakistan*. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.bondedlabour.org/web/pdf/Preventing_and_Eliminating_Bonded_Labour_in_South_Asia_District_Hyderabad__Pakistan.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Labor: Unspecified

This report details the social safety net programs—including access to affordable microcredit, a savings program, and a land-lease program—carried out by the National Rural Support Programme with the support of ILO in the district of Hyderabad. The programs focus on the plight of former bonded laborers who endured economic servitude but escaped. The report notes that despite escaping from bonded labor, many individuals are still vulnerable to risks and economic shocks. It does not provide specific industries

that bonded laborers work in, nor does it define bonded labor as a practice particular to either adults or children.

27. Pakistan: Domestic child trafficking pervasive. (2006, June 16). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/news/domesticchildtrafficking.php3

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This article reports that the degree of child trafficking in the southern province of Sindh is much higher than that of other places in the country. Pakistan is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking, including children, for sexual exploitation and bonded labor. This article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

28. Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research. (2004). *Unfree labour in Pakistan: Work, debt and bondage in brick kilns*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Adult Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making
    Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Carpet Making

    This study examines the interface between labor, debt, and bondage in over 100 brick kilns in and around the urban and semi-urban areas of the districts of Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Haripur. The authors describe the production process, work conditions, earnings, recruitment, and the relationship between debt and bonded labor. They estimate there are 1 million workers in the industry; the most numerous are the makers of unbaked bricks (*patheras*).

    The brick kilns continue to depend on the labor of children (10 to 14 years) as *patheras*, and of male adolescents (14 to 17 years) in other work groups. Even though most laborers are Muslims, Christians supply a significant proportion of the *pathera* family labor, especially in Punjab. Also, locals and Afghanis continue to supply much of the additional labor required across the country in this industry. The authors found that all categories of brick kiln laborers can and do take substantial advances, and low earnings though piece rates remain a primary reason for debt bondage. In enforcing the labor-for-debt contract, violence against men and women appears to be practiced now quite rarely as compared with the 1980s. The authors also discuss recruitment, observing that it continues to be indirect through a *Jamadar*, which is in violation of a Supreme Court judgment. They note that, in comparison to agriculture, bondage remains less severe in brick kilns. For some laborers, brick kilns can therefore, offer an avenue of escape from harsher conditions in agriculture.

Data for this research were collected using a rapid assessment methodology, which entailed visits to over 100 brick kilns in the areas of study. The researchers also conducted interviews with key informants.

29. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Pakistan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 4, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/pakistan.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

    This report deals with the situation of trafficking in Pakistan. It does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods. The report notes that women and children from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Russia, Tajikistan, Thailand, and other countries of Central Asia are trafficked to Pakistan. It largely focuses on trafficking for sexual exploitation and camel jockeying.

30. Saleem, A. (2004). *A rapid assessment of bonded labour in Pakistan's mining sector*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Coal Mining

    This study is the first to comprehensively examine incidences of bonded labor in the mining industry in Pakistan. The body of the report focuses on the issue of the labor contract between various parties due to the provision of advances, or peshgi, to workers in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, and Balochistan. Contracted workers receive substantial advances from a labor contractor. These advances are particularly high for the coal mines of Balochistan, where the working conditions are the most strenuous and require a higher level of skill. In all the locations studied, the researchers found that all but local miners are estimated to take advances, which are intended to be repaid from monthly wages, although in some cases wage payment is withheld until the coal has been sold. When advances build up through charges for subsistence goods, there is a common pattern of accumulated debt leading to debt bondage. The researchers found that in many cases employers fraudulently change financial records of workers, creating even more debt bondage. Miners are not free to seek employment elsewhere. Those who attempt to leave an employer are often threatened with detention and physical violence from their employers.

    Data for this research were collected using a rapid assessment methodology, which required site visits to mines as well as interviews with key stakeholders (e.g., workers, mine owners, etc.).

31. Terre des Hommes. (2004). *Kids as commodities? Child trafficking and what to do about it*. Lausanne, Switzerland: Author.

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Slavery: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Unspecified

This report examines the trafficking and exploitation of children. With respect to Pakistan, it mentions child trafficking for the camel jockeying industry, as well as for slavery and bonded labor, but does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

32. United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2001). *Debt bondage among agricultural labourers and share croppers in Pakistan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.martinfrost.ws/htmlfiles/bonded_labour.html

Source: International Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture

This report draws upon an Asian Development Bank report from 2000 and emphasizes that the situation of debt bondage in lower Sindh province has increased. Information was gathered over a six-week period in early 2000 through a household survey in 56 villages from five districts—Thatta, Dadu, Badin, Mirpurkhas, and Umerkot. The survey found that 57.5 percent of all households in these districts are composed of agricultural laborers (*haris*) and sharecroppers, the majority of whom are in bondage to powerful landlords (*zamindars*).

33. United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2003). *Contemporary forms of slavery related to and generated by discrimination: Forced and bonded labour in India, Nepal and Pakistan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 4, 2006 from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2003-discrimBL.htm

Source: International Organization

Bonded Adult Labor: Agriculture

This report largely deals with the relationship between discrimination and forced labor, emphasizing that discrimination plays a key role in forced labor. It says that agricultural laborers who are in debt bondage and are compelled to provide *begar* (commonly referred to as *haris*), are almost exclusively from minority groups (those of "Indian origin," religious minorities, or indigenous groups), and are often discriminated against. The report cites a case from January 2002, in which the High Court of Sindh in Pakistan dismissed 94 cases filed by minorities for their release from bonded labor. This information shows that bonded laborers encounter many obstacles when trying to use the established legal process to free themselves. The report also provides recommendations, emphasizing that the government should review, enact, and amend legislation to outlaw all forms of discrimination based on descent.

34. 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: Pakistan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 27, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/ae8223e67667611fc1256df1002eac68/$FILE/G0344662.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation

    Trafficking of children for work as camel jockeys and in the commercial sex industry is common. This report notes that bonded child labor does occur, but does not specify in what sectors. Overall, the report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods, but does express the United Nations' concern that the use of child labor is widely accepted in Pakistan and urges the government to take action to rectify the problem.

35. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report lists Pakistan as a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of men, women, and children. While the report offers a comprehensive assessment of human trafficking, it does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Pakistan: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 4, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005

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

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Bonded Labor: Brick Making, Carpet Making, Fishing, Glass Manufacturing
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report offers a general overview of forced labor in Pakistan. It estimates that between 5 and 20 million persons are involved in some form of bonded labor, which is common in the brick, glass, carpet, and fishing industries. It notes that though police arrested violators of the bonded labor law, many individuals bribed the police to release them.

There is also a brief section on trafficking for sexual exploitation. The report notes that some women and girls were trafficked from Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Iran, Burma, Nepal, and Central Asia for bonded labor in Pakistan. These people were lured by erroneous promises of legitimate jobs. Some women and children from rural areas were trafficked to urban centers for forced labor. In some of the cases, families sold these victims into servitude, while in other cases victims were kidnapped.

The report notes that authorities prosecuted government officers and arrested Federal Investigation Agency inspectors, but a complete tally of such actions was not available. The report also mentions that the government rescued some kidnapped victims and took significant steps to combat trafficking in persons. For instance, the Anti-Trafficking Unit, the military, and international organizations worked together to prevent increases in human trafficking resulting from the October 8 earthquake.

37. 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
Bonded Labor: Brick Making, Carpet Making, Fishing, Glass Manufacturing
Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Sexual Exploitation
Indentured Servitude: Unspecified

This report states that Pakistan is a source, transit, and destination for the trafficking of men, women, and children for sexual exploitation, involuntary servitude, and for work in the child camel jockeying industry. There are also reports of bonded labor in the brick, glass, carpet, and fishing industries.

The government of Pakistan does not fully comply with the minimum standards for eliminating trafficking, though it has made a significant effort to do so. In 2005, it established a plan of action to combat it, and approved a special cell in the Ministry of Interior to coordinate the anti-trafficking response.

PANAMA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Barría, N. (2008, June 12). Trabajo infantil: "Manos a la obra" [Child labor: "Getting down to work"]. *El Siglo*. Retrieved October 6, 2008, from http://www.elsiglo.com/siglov2/Nacion.php?idsec=1&fechaz=12-06-2008&idnews=73474

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Portering, Service Industry, Trade, Transportation

   This news article discusses the issue of child labor in Panama and the negative impact it has on a child's school attendance. Referencing a 2005 household survey, the article states that approximately 55,919 children dropped out of school in order to work or continue working. Children who live in rural areas of Panama can be found working in agriculture, while children in urban areas can be found bagging groceries, selling goods, cleaning shoes and glass, working on buses, and portering. According to the article, recommendations by the International Labour Organization (ILO) include reducing the cost of school and improving the quality of education for the children of Panama as ways to combat child labor.

2. Barrios, M. V., Basile, B. V., & Villarreal, C. (2006). *Trabajo infantil en Panamá, una realidad* [Child labor in Panama, a reality]. University of Santa María La Antigua. Retrieved October 6, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/alcencuentros/interior.php?notCodigo=1329

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report provides a brief analysis of the issue of child labor in Latin America, with a focus on Panama. The report makes note of a 2000 Panama child labor survey by Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), which found 47,976 children from age 5 through 17 to be involved in some sort of work. This report discusses child labor, but does not mention whether it is in the production of goods.

3. Caicedo, K. (2008, June 13). Su prioridad: Es estudiar [The priority: To study]. *Dia a Dia.* Retrieved October 3, 2008, from http://www.diaadia.com.pa/archivo/06132008/impacto.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Service Industry, Trade

   This news article briefly discusses the sectors in which children work in Panama, the consequences of such work, and recommendations to eradicate child labor. The article

makes note that many children in Panama work as street vendors or within the service industries. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Carreño, A. M. (2008, September 27). Luchan contra el trabajo infantil [Fighting against child labor]. *El Siglo*. Retrieved November 26, 2008, from http://www.elsiglo.com/siglov2/Provincias.php?idnews=82029&idsec=2&fechaz=27-09-2008

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Coffee

   This news article discusses the link between poverty and child labor with a focus on indigenous Panamanian tribes. According to the article, mainly due to extreme poverty, families of the Ngäbe tribe often travel to the Panamanian towns of Boquete, Volcán, and Renacimiento to find work on coffee plantations. The article notes that children work alongside their parents on the plantations sometimes for an entire year without attending school. Each year approximately 200 children can be found working on coffee plantations.

   The article states that the nongovernmental organization (NGO) Casa Esperanza and the Ministry for Labor and Development in Panama (MITRADEL) are working towards eliminating child labor on coffee plantations by developing programs which educate not only the public, but farm owners and managers in regard to the negative impact such work has on young children. Both agencies continue to perform routine inspections on coffee plantations to make sure there are no underage children working on them. Altogether, the article states that up until 2007 there have been over 900 children from age 5 through 7 placed back into the school system after they were found working on coffee plantations. Methodology was not included within this article.

5. Casa Esperanza: No al trabajo infantile [Casa Esperanza: No more child labor]. (n.d.). *Panactual.com.* Retrieved December 3, 2008, from http://www.panactual.com/noticias_detalles.asp?noti_code=50090

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Garbage Collection, Trade

   According to this news article, the NGO Casa Esperanza is developing an awareness campaign in Panama aimed at combating child labor within the country and globally. The article briefly notes that Panamanian children can be found working in the sectors of agriculture, garbage collection, and street vending. No further information is provided in regards to child labor in the production of goods.

6. Committee for the Elimination of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers. (2006). *Plan nacional de erradicación del trabajo infantil y protección de las personas adolescente trabajadoras 2007–2011.* [National plan for the elimination of child labor and the protection of adolescent workers 2007–2011]. Retrieved October 6, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/plan_nacional_cetippat_completo.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report provides an in-depth analysis into the issue of child labor and what can be done to eliminate it. The report provides strategies and recommendations concerning the development of a Panamanian national plan in regard to better monitoring and combating child labor. According to a 2000 Panama child labor survey by SIMPOC, a total of 47,976 children from age 5 through 17 worked in urban areas, while 32,985 worked in rural areas. Thirty percent of the total population of working children are under the legal working age of 14. Although the term child labor is used in this report, no particular sector is specified.

7. Cornejo, M. A. (2003). *Panamá. Trabajo infanto-adolescente y situación educativa* [Panama. Adolescent and child labor and educational situations]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December, 04 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf2693868a3511948a793fd92431c113f9e.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLb3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahyTc34TcheL8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=5012

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Trade

   This document discusses the relationship between education and labor. The author reports that 47,976 children work in Panama. The main sectors in which children work are agriculture, domestic service, and market and street vending. The author states that the Panamanian government has taken on the role to improve education within the country and to eliminate child labor. One step has been for Panama to ratify ILO Conventions 138 and 182. Despite efforts to combat child labor, there are many children who do not go to school or who have dropped out due to the need to work because of poverty.

8. Creative Associates International. (n.d.). *Project DESTINO to combat child labor in Panama.* Retrieved October 9, 2008, from http://www.caii-dc.com/CAIIStaff/Dashboard_GIROAdminCAIIStaff/Dashboard_CAIIAdminDatabase/publications/Press_release_pg1.pdf

   Source: Other—Creative Associates International

   Child Labor: Agriculture

   This news release, by Creative Associates International, discusses a new educational program being developed in Panama. The program is targeted at indigenous children who work in agriculture and family farms. According to the report, during the harvest season, most indigenous children forgo attending school in order to assist their parents on farms. The report notes that per 2002, there were 58,000 Panamanian children from age 5 through 17 working, with only 42 percent of those children attending school. With the help of several NGOs and other organizations, DESTINO is geared toward increasing

school attendance for indigenous children by training farm managers, community leaders, parents, and children about the importance of education.

9. Egger, P. (2002, October). *Globalization and decent work: Options for Panama* (Working Paper No. 3). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved July 28, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---integration/documents/publication/wcms_079090.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade

   This report provides information on labor market characteristics, international labor standards, and policy options for Panama. According to the report, child labor is prevalent within Panama with children working in agriculture, trade, service industries, and manufacturing. Poverty and a poor educational system are two contributing factors to child labor. There is no further information regarding child labor in the production of goods.

10. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor report 2005: Panama.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/PANAMA.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Melons, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Tomatoes
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This factsheet compiles data from government agencies, NGOs, international organizations, and news agencies. According to this report, Panamanian children who live in rural areas can be found working in the agricultural sector harvesting sugarcane, bananas, melons, tomatoes, and coffee. Children can also be found working in the unorganized sector as domestic workers or helping bag goods in supermarkets. The report states that Panama is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking for the purposes of labor and sexual exploitation. Women and girls from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia are trafficked to Panama mainly for the purpose of sexual exploitation, while some children are trafficked within Panama for the purpose of domestic servitude.

11. González, D. N. (2008, July 17). Trabajo infantil. Cultura y falta de recursos. Sujetos a la pobreza [Child labor. Culture and lack of resources. Subject to poverty]. *Prensa.com*. Retrieved October 3, 2008, from http://www.prensa.com/hoy/vivir/1444845.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Begging, Trade
    Forced Child Labor: Service Industry

This news article discusses the role poverty and cultural factors play in regard to child labor. According to the article, poverty has led Panamanian children to make money by begging on the streets or selling goods. The author states that cultural factors also play a role in whether or not children work and the conditions under which they work. For example, the article notes that the Ministry of Labor in Panama found cases where Chinese shop owners would have their children work under the threat of great bodily harm or even death. This article discusses child labor; however, it does not mention whether it relates to the production of goods.

12. Icaza, J. S. (n.d.). *Situación de la Juventud Indígena en Panamá* [Situation of the indigenous youth of Panama]. Retrieved on December 6, 2007, from http://www.iica.org.uy/redlat/publi005.doc

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation

    This news article examines the situation of indigenous youth in Panama. In the indigenous communities of Kuna Yala and Ngöbe Bugle, the rate of prostitution among girls is increasing. Also, 90 percent of the domestic servants in the area are young girls who work for room and board. Other children work in the collection of garbage. Additional dangers for indigenous people who live close to border areas along Colombia are kidnappings, robberies, and confrontations with the insurgents from Colombia. This document does not address the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Inter-American Children's Institute. (2002). *Política pública focalizada sobre trabajo infantil, explotación sexual y niñez en situación de calle* [Public policy focused on child labor, sexual exploitation, and the situation of street children]. Ministry for Youth, Women, Children, and Family. Retrieved November 26, 2008, from http://www.iin.oea.org/proder/trabajo%20infantil/Apoyo.Trabajo.Infantil.Panama.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Melons, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar, Tomatoes, Trade

    This in-depth report discusses the various legislative initiatives taken by Panama in regard to child labor, sexual exploitation, and children who live and/or work in the street. The report also provides a synthesis of several investigative reports in reponse to child labor, which were conducted in Panama. Those investigative reports range from the years 1986 to 2002. Referencing reports from 2000 onwards, children can be found working in the sector of agriculture, particularly melons, sugar, and tomato production. Domestic labor, prostitution, and street vending are also sectors in which children can be found working.

    The general consensus between those reports are that many of those children work due to extreme poverty. In addition, many of those jobs make them vulnerable to labor and/or sexual exploitation. Most children who work usually have a poor school attendance rate

or drop out altogether. Panama has placed several laws in its Constitution in response to child labor, sexual exploitation, and "street children." In particular, the government has ratified ILO Convention 138 regarding the minimum working age and ILO Convention 182 regarding the worst forms of child labor.

14. International Human Rights Law Institute. (2005). *In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas.* Chicago: DePaul University. Retrieved October 9, 2008, from http://www.law.depaul.edu/centers_institutes/ihrli/downloads/modern_bondage_2_edition.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report provides an in-depth study into the issue of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Central American and the Caribbean countries. In regard to Panama, the report states that the country is a source, transit, and destination for trafficked women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Síntesis de los resultados de la encuesta de trabajo infantil en Panamá* [Results summary of the survey on child labor in Panama]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/pan_-_sintesis.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Service Industry

    The information in this document is based on a household survey conducted by Panama's Directory for Statistics and Census (DEC) in 2000. The survey was only conducted on households in which at least one member was from age 5 through 17. The purpose of the survey was to collect information about the educational, labor-related, and recreational activities of children in Panama. The survey estimated that 47,976 children are working in Panama, 14,266 of whom are under the minimum age of 14. The main sectors in which those children work are agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing, and service industries. The average number of hours that children work per week is 26.2 hours. Also, the rate of school absences is 15.1 percent nationwide and 29.5 percent in rural areas.

16. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Trabajo infantil en la agricultura en cifras: Centroamérica, Panamá y Republica Dominicana* [Statistics regarding child labor in agriculture: Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/alcencuentros/interior.php?notCodigo=1115

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Service Industry, Trade

This document summarizes data provided to the ILO and which is based on information by SIMPOC in Central America, the Dominican Republic, and Panama. Per the 2000 child labor survey, it was found that 54 percent of working Panamanian children worked in agriculture, forestry, domestic labor, and fishing. Other sectors where children can be found working are in the service industries and trade. Statistics show that in Panama, children who work are less likely to attend school or more likely to quit attending altogether.

17. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Trabajo infantil y pueblos indigenas* [Child labor and indigenous towns]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/OIT_Panama_0407.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Bananas, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Drug Trade, Lobsters, Octopus, Palm Oil, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane

    This study looks at child labor among indigenous populations in Panama. It estimates the prevalence of child labor, especially in its worst forms, and examines the opinions of children, parents, and organizations in regard to the issue of child labor.

    There are 8 indigenous towns in Panama and the indigenous population is 10 percent of the total population, 58.9 percent of whom are younger than age 17. This study shows that indigenous children typically contribute in the economic survival of their families by working with their parents in daily labor activities. Also, many indigenous children migrate with their families to work under very bad conditions in sugarcane, palm oil, coffee, and banana plantations. The study also found that many indigenous children work in sea fishing, the collection of lobsters and octopus, and as domestic servants. With increased tourism in these areas, children are now being used to sell drugs and for sexual exploitation.

18. International Labour Organization. (2007). *Trabajo infantil en el agricultura: Reflexiones sobre las legislaciones de América Central y República Dominicana* [Child labor in agriculture: Reflections on the laws of Central America and the Dominican Republic]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/trabajo_infantil_en_la_agricultura.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This report provides legislative data regarding child labor, with a focus on agriculture in Central America and the Dominican Republic. According to a 2002 child labor survey, the report states that 53 percent of all working children work in the agricultural sector. Eighty-one percent of child agricultural workers are younger than age 10.

19. Larson, P. B. (2003). *Indigenous and tribal children: Assessing child labour and education challenges.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 6, 2008, from http://www-ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/edu_indigenous_2003_en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Coffee, Rice, Sugarcane

    This working paper examines the state of indigenous children and their participation in the labor force in countries around the world. In regard to Panama, the paper states that child labor is most notably present in the Ngöbe-Bugle community, where children can be found working in rural areas. According to the report, indigenous children work on coffee, sugarcane, and rice plantations and exceed 40 hours per week.

20. Manifestación contra trabajo infantil en Panamá [The manifestation of child labor in Panama]. (2006, June 13). *La Voz*. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.azcentral.com/lavoz/spanish/latin-america/articles/latin-america_165760.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Trade

    This news article discusses the protest against the use of child labor in a landfill called "Cerro Patacon" where many children work looking for food or items to recycle. According to the director of that organization, work in the landfills is one of the worst forms of child labor. In addition, the article states there are various sectors in which children work, including agriculture, street vending, and domestic service. The author reports that more than 57,000 children are working in Panama. No further information is provided in regard to child labor in the production of goods.

21. Ministry of Social Development—Panama. (2007). *Red de oportunidades—Impacto en el trabajo infantil* [Network of opportunity—Impact on child labor]. Retrieved November 26, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/tmc_panama.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Social Development—Panama

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Grain, Meat, Melons, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sugar, Tomatoes, Trade, Transportation, Watermelons

    This report by Panama's Ministry of Social Development provides an analysis of child labor in Panama. The report focuses on the various sectors where children can be found working, the conditions under which they work, and the possible implications which can occur from such work. Citing a survey in the year 2000 by the DEC, the report states that out of the 755,032 children living in Panama who are from age 5 through 17, 57,524 were economically active. Most working children can be found in the sectors of agriculture, service industries, transport, and domestic labor. The majority of working children live and work in rural areas, particularly in the towns of Veraguas, Coclé, and Chiriqui. The

towns of Chiriqui, Herrera, and Los Santos have the highest number of child workers in the agricultural fields dedicated to the production of coffee, sugar, melons, watermelons, tomatoes, grain, and meat. Children who work in urban areas of Panama can be found working as street vendors, within the service sector, and/or the commercial sex industry.

According to the report, poverty is the core reason children must join the workforce in Panama. Many working children either drop out of school, or do not attend regularly. The Panamanian Ministry of Social Development is promoting a conditional cash transfer program as way to decrease poverty and child labor while increasing the number of children who attend school.

22. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights report: Panama*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 3, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/panama.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, Panama is a source, transit, and destination country for girls and women trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document states that victims of trafficking are brought from Colombia, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic to Panama. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

23. Rodríguez, A. (2003). *Obtención de Datos cualitativos para el sistema de información estadística y seguimiento en materia de trabajo infantil*. [Qualitative data collection for the statistical information system and monitoring program on child labor]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 03, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf205c9bd4d99324137a682c49013f58814.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLb3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahyTc34TcheL8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=5011

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Chilies, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Melons, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Tomatoes, Trade, Watermelons

This document discusses the structural, social, cultural, and educational causes of child labor in Panama, including the increase of the urban population, migration, cultural patterns, poor conditions within indigenous communities, and the unequal distribution of wealth. The majority of children who work are from families living in extreme poverty. In addition, many companies or small businesses prefer to hire children because they are easier to control than adults and they do not know their labor rights.

Approximately 38 percent of the total population of Panama is from age 5 through 17, and out of those children, 47,976 are working. The main sectors in which children work

are agriculture, the service industries, trade, and domestic labor. Specifically in agriculture, children work in the harvesting of sugarcane, coffee, watermelon, tomatoes, melons, and chilies. In those sectors they are exposed to many risks such as contact with chemicals, heavy machinery and sharp tools, abuse from adults, long working days, etc. Children who work in the informal sector are also at risk of becoming victims of sexual exploitation through the commercial sex trade. All of those negative conditions can affect their physical and emotional development.

According to the document, there are several government agencies, international organizations, and NGOs which provide assistance and strategies to the problem of child labor. The document notes the conventions, projects, and programs which Panama has developed, or is a part of, in reference to combating child labor.

24. Rodríguez, D. (n.d.). Menos trabajo, más educación [Less work, more education]. *La Prensa*. Retrieved December 4, 2008, from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/dia_mundial_panama.pdf

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Trade

This news article commemorates World Day Against Child Labor and discusses the issue of child labor around the world and in Panama. According to the article, 48.5 percent of Panamanian children live in extreme poverty, therefore many children must forgo their education and enter the workforce. The article briefly notes that children can be found selling goods in Panama's capital city. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Secretary of Communication for Panama. (2006). *Anuncian acciones para erradicar el trabajo infantil en Panamá* [Announced actions for the elimination of child labor in Panama]. Retrieved December 5, 2007, from http://www.presidencia.gob.pa/noticia.php?cod=8279

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of the Presidency

Child Labor: Coffee

This article is based on the first lady of Panama's announcement on the Day Against Child Labor. According to the article, she announced that Panama would sign a decree against the worst forms of child labor in Panama and create a new program called "Continue in School" that would provide 1,000 new scholarships for children and adolescents in order for them to pursue their studies. In addition, the president of the committee for the elimination of child labor stated that they would implement a strategy regarding coffee plantations during the harvest season to guarantee that children can finish their school year.

26. Tejera, A. (2008, June 5). Panamá: Puente de prosti [Panama: A bridge for prostitution]. *Crítica.* Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.critica.com.pa/archivo/06052008/nacional.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This article references the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report for Panama, which claims that the country is a source, transit, and destination point for the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. According to the article, children living in rural areas of Panama are often trafficked internally to urban areas for the purpose of labor exploitation. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

27. Torres, V. (2005). Contra el trabajo infantil [Against child labor]. *La Prensa*. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from http://www.martesfinanciero.com/history/2005/07/05/columnas/relieve.html

    Source: News Article

    Child labor: Coffee, Domestic Labor, Sugarcane

    This news article reports on the creation of a committee to eradicate child labor and to protect adolescent workers in Panama. Although Panama has the lowest rate of child labor in the region, there are still an estimated 55,000 children who are working. The article mentions that 54.7 percent of child labor is found in rural areas, especially in the harvesting of sugarcane and/or coffee. In addition, many children work as domestic servants in urban areas where they are at risk of suffering physical and sexual abuse. According to an unidentified ILO report, 75 percent of children that work are male, and 25 percent are female; 11 percent are from age 5 through 9; 44 percent are from age 10 through 14; and 45 percent are from age 15 through 17. The article concludes that the social and economic consequences of permitting child labor to continue can be serious because many companies and governments are not willing to negotiate with countries regarding child labor problems.

28. Understanding Children's Work. (2003). *Country statistics: Panama*. Retrieved October 7, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/cgi-bin/ucw/Survey/Main.sql?come=Tab_Type_and_Country.sql&ID_COUNTRY=-1&IDGruppo=-1&Type=-1&ID_SURVEY=1246

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Mining, Service Industry, Trade, Transportation

    This document by Understanding Children's Work pulls statistics from Panama's 2003 household survey. According to the document, sectors which contain the largest

percentage of children age 10 through 14 include agriculture (57.63 percent), trade (15.57 percent), service industries (7.11 percent), and domestic labor (5.25 percent). Other sectors where children can be found working are mining, manufacturing, construction, and transport.

29. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, February 17). *UNICEF brings education to indigenous children in Panama.* Retrieved October 7, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/panama_25197.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee

    This news report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), discusses the issue of indigenous children within Panama and their participation in a formal educational system. According to UNICEF, many indigenous children either sporadically attend school, or do not attend at all, in order to assist their families financially by working in the agricultural sector—in particular, coffee plantations. According to the report, UNICEF and local government agencies have developed pilot schools and programs geared toward improving the school attendance of indigenous children.

30. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the convention: Concluding observations: Panama. Thirty-sixth session* (CRC/C/15/Add.233). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/8230388768771ccfc1256eed00481bd0/$FILE/G0442414.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This document by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child lists areas of concern regarding the welfare of children in Panama, but also makes recommendations to improve the situation. According to the committee, there are many children working in the domestic sector and in rural areas, specifically sugarcane plantations. The document notes that there continue to be problems concerning the trafficking and sexual exploitation of Panamanian children.

    The Panamanian government has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182 in an attempt to improve the well-being of children in Panama; however, the committee notes that aside from those conventions, the government has not made significant efforts to combat child labor, trafficking, or the sexual exploitation of children.

31. United Nations Human Rights Committee. (2008). *International covenant on civil and political rights. Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee: Panama.* Retrieved October 2, 2008, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G08/411/62/PDF/G0841162.pdf?OpenElement

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document by the United Nations Human Rights Committee highlights topics of concern regarding civil and political issues in Panama. The report briefly touches on the topic of child labor by stating that there continues to be a high number of children involved in the workforce. This document uses the term child labor, but does not specify whether it is related to the production of goods.

32. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (2008, December 4). *The world factbook—Panama*. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pm.html

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

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This factsheet provided by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency includes demographic, socioeconomic, and statistical information in relation to Panama. According to the report, Panama is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation. Also, the report states that children who live in rural areas are often trafficked within the country for the purpose of labor exploitation. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

33. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Panama: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 6, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100648.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Melons, Palm Oil, Sugarcane, Tomatoes, Trade, Service Industry
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The document states that instances of child labor can be found in both rural and urban areas of Panama. Sectors in which children can be found working include agriculture (sugarcane, coffee, palms, melons, tomatoes), domestic labor, trade (street vendors), beggars, garbage collection, and service industries (car washing, bagging groceries, shoe shining). According to the document, indigenous children are far more likely to find themselves victims of labor exploitation versus nonindigenous children. Panama is also a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Women and children from neighboring countries are trafficked into Panama for sexual exploitation, while instances of internal trafficking are also present within the country.

The Panamanian agency MITRADEL is in charge of responding to and appropriately handling situations where child labor exploitation might be present. According to the document, MITRADEL is effective in urban work areas, but does not have the resources to combat child exploitation in rural areas. The Panamanian government along with ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor and other organizations are in the process of developing programs to improve the welfare of Panamanian children.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking of persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 7, 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

This document states that Panama is a Tier 2 country and is considered a source, transit, and destination for women and children trafficked for the purposes of labor and sexual exploitation. According to the document, Panamanian children are generally trafficked internally for labor exploitation, while women and girls from Colombia and the Dominican Republic are trafficked into the country for work within the commercial sex industry. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

35. Vargas, S. (2005). *Trabajo infantil urbano peligroso en Panamá: Un estudio de línea base* [Dangerous urban child labor in Panama: A baseline survey]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 29, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/oit_linea_web.pdf

Source: International Organization.

Child Labor: Car Washing, Garbage Collection, Portering, Service Industry, Shoe Shining, Trade, Transportation

This document presents the findings of a survey on child labor in urban areas of Panama. A total of 512 surveys were conducted with working children and adolescents and 222 with the parents of those children. The survey was conducted in two districts within Panama; Panama and San Miguelito. The majority of children who work live in the Panama district, especially in the areas of Pacora, Tocumen, Curundu, Las Cumbres, and Pedregal. In San Miguelito, working children were mostly from Belisario Porras, Belisario Frias, Arnulfo Arias, and Jose Domingo Espinar. Whereas in the Panama district, 75 percent of the children who work go to school, in San Miguelito only 63.8 percent go to school because of the cost of attendance. School absence increases with the age of the working children.

The main activities that the surveyed children work in are packing in markets (40 percent), recycling garbage (11.8 percent), street vending (10.7 percent), conductor in buses (9.2 percent), selling in stands (6.4 percent), washing cars (5 percent), shining

shoes or cleaning windows (4.7 percent), carrying packages (3.3 percent), and helping hair stylists, painters, etc, (8.9 percent). The average number of hours that children work is 7.6 hours per day, but some children work up to 10 hours per day, especially children who clean cars and work in buses. The income that those children receive is between US$1 to US$10 per day with the majority earning between US$5 to US$9 per day. Lastly, the study found that those children are often exposed to poor work conditions, accidents, and physical and psychological abuse.

36. Varillas, W. (2003). The hazardous child labor network. *Ciencia & Saude Coletiva, 8.* Retrieved December 11, 2007, from http://www.scielo.br/pdf/csc/v8n4/a15v8n4.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sugarcane, Unspecified

    This publication provides general statistics, as well as specific information, on child labor in the world and in Latin American countries. In Panama, the document states that the most hazardous sectors in which children work include domestic labor, street labor, harvesting sugarcane, and portering. Also, the document makes note that Panama ratified the ILO's Convention 138 on the Minimum Age for Employment and Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

37. Veliz, M. Z. (2005). Alto al trabajo infantil [Stop child labor]. *Prensa.com*. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://mensual.prensa.com/mensual/contenido/2005/10/30/hoy/opinion/384633.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation

    According to this news article, a Panamanian governmental committee is currently developing plans and policies to combat child labor. The article states that there are approximately 50,000 children working in Panama. Those children can be found working in agriculture, as domestic laborers, recycling garbage, or in the commercial sex industry.

38. Winslow, R. (n.d.). *Crime and society: A comparative criminology tour of the world—Panama.* San Diego, CA: San Diego University. Retrieved July 2, 2008, from http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/namerica/panama.html

    Source: Academic/Research Organization.

    Child Labor: Begging
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document discusses Panama's history and briefly mentions the topic of child labor and trafficking. According to the document, child labor is a continuing problem, particularly concerning street children who at times can be found begging on the streets of Panama. The country is also a destination point for women and children trafficked

from neighboring countries for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

39. Zamora, K. (2008, June 12). Educación: La respuesta acertada al trabajo infantil [Education: The right answer to child labor]. *La Estrella*. Retrieved December 3, 2008, from http://www.defensoriadelpueblo.gob.pa/ActividadesCuerpo.asp?ActividadesID=2142079479

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    To commemorate World Day Against Child Labor, this article discusses the issue of child labor around the world and provides brief data concerning child labor in Panama. Citing information from the Directory of Statistics and Census for 2005, the article states that 55,919 Panamanian children from age 10 through 17 work in order to assist their families. The majority of children can be found working in the towns of Panamá (27.7 percent), followed by indigenous areas (24.7 percent), and the town of Coclé (2.4 percent). According to the article, most working children only make it to the sixth grade in school while at least 3 percent never attend school at all. The article notes that promoting education and government intervention is necessary in order to eliminate child labor. Although the term child labor is discussed in this article, no particular sector or good is identified. The methodology for this article was not provided.

PANAMA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Cadiz, V. (n.d.). Protestas generan aumento salarial en sector agrícola [Protests generate salary increase in the agricultural sector]. *Critica*. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from http://www.critica.com.pa/archivo/07222000/prov2.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Agriculture

   This news article recounts how indigenous peoples and peasants from the province of Chiriquí in Panama protested against the Panamanian government by closing access to main roads. The leader of this labor movement indicated that indigenous peoples and peasants work for very low salaries under harsh conditions, resulting in labor exploitation. The leader claims that a recent government mandated salary increase for agricultural workers is not enough to improve such dire living conditions. The article does not specify any particular agricultural goods nor does it discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Egger, P. (2002). *Globalization and decent work: Options for Panamá* (Working Paper No. 3). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved July 28, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---integration/documents/publication/wcms_079090.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

   The present document provides information on labor market characteristics, international labor standards, and policy options for Panama. In relation to labor characteristics, the document points out how women face particular disadvantages, earning 10 percent less than men for the same work. Although not clearly stated, most data from this section of the document comes from the Labour Information and Analysis System produced by the International Labour Organization. The present document does not provide specific information on forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Freedom House. (2008). *Freedom of the world 2008—Panama*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 6, 2008, from http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2008&country=7466

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document provides an overview of Panama's political and socioeconomic past and present. According to the document, human trafficking for the purpose of sexual

exploitation is an ongoing problem in the country. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor report 2005: Panama*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/PANAMA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This factsheet combines various data provided by government, international, and nongovernmental organizations. According to the report, Panama is a destination, transit, and source country for women and children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Colombia and the Dominican Republic are two main source countries for women trafficked into Panama. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. International Human Rights Law Institute. (2005). *In modern bondage: Sex trafficking in the Americas*. Chicago: DePaul University. Retrieved October 9, 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 report provides an in-depth study into the issue of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Central American and Caribbean countries. With regard to Panama, the report states that the country is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Limachi, J. (2007, November 27). Guineo para todo el mundo [Bananas for all the world]. *Crítica*. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from http://www.critica.com.pa/archivo/11232007/nacional.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Bananas

   This article recounts how a workers' union, representing 3,000 families, protested against the Chiriquí Land Company, a U.S. transnational banana-producing enterprise because of unfair payment to its workers for the cost of each banana box. According to union leaders, the company pays the workers an insignificant price per box, with each box resold at an increase of 330 percent. No methodological information is provided in this article. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights report: Panama*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 15, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/panama.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, Panama is a source, transit, and destination country for girls and women trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document states that victims of trafficking are brought from Colombia, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic to Panama. This report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Tejera, A. (2008, June 5). Panamá Puente de prosti [Panamá, a bridge for prostitution]. *Crítica*. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.critica.com.pa/archivo/06052008/nacional.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article references the U.S. Department of State's *Trafficking in Persons Report* for Panama, which claims that the country's government has not shown a strong enough commitment to combating trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation. Panama is a source, transit, and destination country, mainly for women and girls. This article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

9. UNI Property Services Global Union. (2007, June 17). Panama violates world labor standards in security guard union busting. *The Panama News*. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from http://www.thepanamanews.com/pn/v_13/issue_12/opinion_02.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Security Guards

   This article denounces violations by Multinational G4S (Group 4 Securicor) of labor norms. Among the violations are the firing of 39 employees (security guards) and punishments to many others for peacefully protesting for labor benefits. Some of the benefits have been under negotiation by the union for more than six years. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (2008, December 4). *The world factbook*. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pm.html

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

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This factsheet provided by the Central Intelligence Agency includes a variety of different statistical information regarding the country of Panama, its government, and its people. According to the report, Panama is a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Country reports on human rights practices—2007: Panama*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 6, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100648.htm

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

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Bananas, Coffee, Sugarcane

    This document by the U.S. Department of State mentions that situations of labor exploitation are prevalent in rural areas of Panama. According to the article, indigenous workers who work in the agricultural sector, particularly on sugarcane, coffee, and banana plantations, are often paid less money, not given benefits, and work under more severe conditions than nonindigenous workers. Human trafficking is also discussed in the document, claiming that Panama is a country of origin, destination, and transit for the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Victims are mostly from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and other countries in Central America. According to the report, there have not been any documented cases of forced labor in Panama for the year 2007.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 5, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm

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

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report indicates that trafficking for sexual exploitation exists in Panama, which is considered a destination, transit, and source country. Victims are usually women and children trafficked within the country and are among those persons trafficked to Panama from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and other Central American nations. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Winslow, R. (n.d.). *Crime and society, a comparative criminology tour of the world: Panamá*. San Diego, CA: San Diego University. Retrieved July 2, 2008, from http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/namerica/panama.html

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

This document discusses Panama's history and includes a section on human trafficking. The document states that women from Colombia and the Dominican Republic have been trafficked into Panama for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document also notes that some Chinese aliens trafficked into Panama have experienced mistreatment and are trafficked for the purpose of forced labor in order to pay off previous debts. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA:
REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Australian Council for International Development. (2005, January*). A situational analysis of child sexual abuse and the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Papua New Guinea.* Retrieved December 27, 2007, from http://www.acfid.asn.au/what-we-do/docs_what-we-do/docs_countries-regions/docs_papua-new-guinea/help-resources_png-child-sexual-abuse_jan05.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report is a collaboration of several international organizations, which found that thousands of children are employed in the commercial sex industry of Papua New Guinea, working as hospitality girls, domestic helpers, and waitresses. Laws exist to prevent this criminal conduct, but are not enforced. Urban centers are where most child prostitution rings exist, involving girls age 12 to 16. Young girls are also targeted for prostitution by foreign, national logging, and fishing workers in rural areas. Pedophiles target and rape young boys, made vulnerable by poverty. Child pornography exists and is distributed with little state interference. Poverty is frequently the driving force for young girls and mothers to become prostitutes. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004.* London: Author Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/LHON-66UJKU/$FILE/child_soldiers_CSC_nov_2004.pdf?OpenElement

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This document discusses the deployment of child soldiers in Papua New Guinea, the youngest age to enlist is 16. A comprehensive birth registry system does not exist; therefore, most citizens of Papua New Guinea are not aware of their exact date of birth, allowing underage soldiering. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Crawford, P. I. (2001). Child protection: Theoretical background. Introduction: Child Protection, Cost or Investment. In *Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific.* Manila, Philippines: Asia Development Bank. Retrieved September 3, 2008, from http://www.adb.org/documents/books/social_protection/chapter_14.pdf

   Source: Other—Regional Development Bank

Child Labor: Unspecified

This chapter from the Asian Development Bank publication cites the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report regarding a number of countries in Asia and the Pacific, including Papua New Guinea, saying that there is a need for a range of interventions in the areas of curative and preventive measures, particularly when it comes to child labor. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

4. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.[a]). *Papua New Guinea.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 8, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/PAPUA%20NEW%20GUINEA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

   This report estimates that 92,000 children age 10 to 14 are engaged in child labor. Child labor was reported as being rare when it involved family-related work, such as business or enterprise; however, children working in subsistence agriculture was more prevalent. The report suggests that there is evidence that children are routinely exploited in prostitution and soldiering, but does not offer any concrete qualitative or quantitative data. The information included in this report (obtained from the International Labor Organization [ILO], the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international organizations) indicates that minimal fieldwork and research has been conducted to determine the mechanisms and extent of child labor in Papua New Guinea. The methodology and specific goods were not mentioned.

5. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.[b]). *Worst forms of child labour data: Papua New Guinea.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 8, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/papua-new-guinea.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Tea

   This summary presents qualitative and quantitative information on child labor in Papua New Guinea. It cites statistics from ILO, estimating the percentage of children that are engaged in unsafe child labor. They found that the incidence of children age 11 and 18 working in family enterprises was generally accepted. Child labor is generally rare, except for in subsistence agriculture. Approximately 11,000 girls are employed as domestic laborers, and many children under age 12 are working in the tea and coffee industries. Also, according to this summary, minors have been known to be involved in soldering on the island of Bougainville. The document does not mention methodology and does not elaborate on the type of work performed by children in the tea and coffee industries

6. Human Rights Watch. (2005). *Failing our children: Barriers to the right to education*. New York: Author. Retrieved August 27, 2008, from http://hrw.org/reports/2005/education0905/education0905.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report states that many children in Papua New Guinea are not able to attend school or have to drop out, primarily because their families are not able to pay school fees, and consequently enter into child labor. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this report.

7. Human Rights Watch. (2006a), *Still making their own rules ongoing impunity for police beatings, rape and torture in Papua New Guinea*. New York: Author. Retrieved August 25, 2008, from http://hrw.org/reports/2006/png1006/png1006webwcover.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report documents police impunity in Papua New Guinea, and also states that some sex workers in Papua New Guinea are as young as 12 years old. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

8. Human Rights Watch. (2006b). *World report*. New York: Seven Stories Press. Retrieved December 15, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2006/png1006/png1006webwcover.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This Human Rights Watch 2005 world report focused on Papua New Guinea's police brutality and the victimizing of children, but also found that the low status of women and girls made them vulnerable to domestic hardships, including heavy household workloads. They are also victims of domestic violence, and police do not always assist them, and in some cases they even demand sex or money from victims. The problem of child labor is exacerbated by restricted access to education, particularly among girls. Parents often can't afford school fees, forcing many children to drop out and join the labor force. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

9. International Labour Organization. (2005) *Government of Papua New Guinea. Making decent work an Asian goal: Combating child labor in Asia and the Pacific*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 2, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/14arm/download/combating.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document is a status report on the Decent Work Country Programme, and mentions that Papua New Guinea is one of the countries which have identified the elimination of child labor as an imperative in their National Plan of Action for Decent Work. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

10. International Labour Organization. (2006). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (182) Papua New Guinea.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved from December 16, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

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

    This report by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations reveals findings on Papua New Guinea's progress in implementing Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour. It looks at the highly anticipated legislative review that will lead to new laws against child trafficking for purposes of sexual and labor exploitation. It also refers to the adoption of a Child Sexual Assault Bill aimed at protecting children who are being used in the production of pornographic media. In terms of the production of illicit drugs, the committee notes in this document that narcotics production, trafficking, and use are growing problems in Papua New Guinea, and requests that the government take steps to prevent potential involvement of children in these activities. There is no indication in the document that children have or currently do produce or traffic drugs in the country. The Committee also urges the government of Papua New Guinea to prevent children from participating in hazardous labor.

    The government indicated that it is initiating a legislative review to bring its child labor laws concerning hazardous work in compliance with the relevant ILO convention. The committee asks the government to keep ILO informed of two pending national surveys, which are designed to yield qualitative data on child labor and household labor. The committee also notes the forced recruitment of children age 14 and older into armed guerilla forces during the 10 years of civil war, and recommended that Papua New Guinea investigate the extent of child soldiers in the Bougainville conflict and their collective reintegration into society. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

11. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Papua New Guinea.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/papua.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This country profile provides information on child trafficking and prostitution in the South Pacific sex industry and mentions that some of children are being trafficked internally from poor fishing and logging areas. The South Pacific has become a large tourist destination, and there is concern that there has been a rise in child sex tourism. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

12. UN wants child soldiers demobilized. (2002, October 30). *BBC News*. Retrieved August 27, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/2375791.stm

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This story cites a spokeswoman from UNICEF covering several countries including Papua New Guinea, who stated that there are thousands of children around age 13, being forced into armies at gunpoint, who later become witnesses to atrocities such as rape and murder, and are often forced to commit these crimes themselves. Information specific to Papua New Guinea is not discussed, nor is child labor in the production of goods mentioned.

13. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, February 4). *Papua New Guinea aims to 'accelerate girls' education.'* Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infoby country/papuang_25037.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coffee

This article discusses the high percentage of children not attending primary school and the growing gender gap with regard to access of education. The article profiles Susannah Thomas, a young girl from Papua New Guinea, who had to drop out of school at age 10, because her parents could no longer afford the school fees. She worked on her family's plot picking coffee beans, in the Nebiliyer district of the Western Highlands Province. Further details of children working in the coffee industry are not mentioned in the article. There is also no mention of the methodology used.

14. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *En bref: Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinee* [In brief: Papua New Guinea]. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/french/infoby country/papuang.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This French document by UNICEF recommends that Papua New Guinea eliminate the worst forms of child labor, in particular, the sexual exploitation of children. Child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

15. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002, April 23). *Committee on the Rights of the Child: Consideration of reports submitted by state parties under Article 44 of the Convention—Papua New Guinea.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 15, 2007 from the http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?page=publisher&docid=3f8d18e74&skip=&publisher=CRC&querysi=Papua%20New%20Guinea&searchin=title&display=10&sort=date

    Source: International Organization

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

    This report addresses the exploitation of children in Papua New Guinea and states that exploitation occurs in the form of forced servitude, where children are compelled to work as servants and laborers and are deprived of many of their basic rights. Girls and young women from disadvantaged economic positions are employed as caretakers and work as underpaid or sometimes unpaid domestic laborers. Some children earn money in the informal market by selling goods or perform domestic services. Child prostitution is a means of urban survival for many young women. The Institute of Medical Research studies, estimated that 30 percent of female prostitutes are between age 13 and 19. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

16. United Nations Development Fund for Women. (n.d.). *Violence against the girl child in the Pacific Islands region.* Retrieved September 4, 2008, from https://www.spc.int/women/PDF%20files/VAGC%20in%20the%20Pacific-EGM%20Expert%20Paper.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report states that young girls in Papua New Guinea are often sold for sexual exploitation to increase the family's income. Girl children in particular, are expected to work long hours without pay within the family. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

17. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (2008) *The world factbook—Papua New Guinea*. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from the https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pp.html

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

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

Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report states that Papua New Guinea is a destination point for women from Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and China, who are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. It also mentions that there is internal trafficking of women and children for involuntary domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. This report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Papua New Guinea: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100534.htm

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

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This country report states that there are cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Papua New Guinea, particularly documented in the urban areas, including children working in nightclubs and bars. It is also reported that children were forced to work as domestic servants for long hours in private homes, often times to pay off family debts. Production of goods through the use of child labor in not mentioned.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 10, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department State

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Logging, Mining, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Logging, Mining, Sexual Exploitation
Indentured Child Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This U.S. State Department report designates Papua New Guinea as Tier 3 country. The report also identifies Papua New Guinea as a destination country for women and children from the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and the People's Republic of China, who are being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation in the capital, and also to isolated mining and logging camps. There is internal trafficking of women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation and for indentured domestic servitude to pay off family debts. In larger cities, child prostitution is common and these children can often be found in bars and nightclubs. Additionally, Papua New Guinea does not comply with the minimum standards to eliminate trafficking. The current framework is not set up to address crimes relating to trafficking, and arrests have not been made for trafficking violations. The country also lacks victim protection services to identify the most vulnerable part of the population. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Papua New Guinea*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/papua.doc

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This country profile provides information on the trafficking of children and women for prostitution in the South Pacific. Many are trafficked internally from poor fishing and logging areas. The South Pacific has become a large tourist destination and there is concern that there has been a rise in child sex tourism. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

2. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (2008). *The world factbook*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pp.html

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

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

   This report states that Papua New Guinea (PNG) is a destination point for women from Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and China, who are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. It also mentions that there is internal trafficking of women and children for involuntary domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. This report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm

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

   Adult Trafficking: Logging, Mining, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
   Child Trafficking: Logging, Mining, Sexual Exploitation
   Involuntary Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Indentured Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This Department of State report designates Papua New Guinea as a Tier 3 country. The report identifies PNG as a destination country for women and children from the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and the People's Republic of China, who are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation in the capital, and also to isolated mining and logging camps. Often, logging camps will bring in Asian women to work as prostitutes. There is internal trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation and for indentured domestic servitude to pay off family debts. Additionally, PNG does not comply with the minimum standards to eliminate trafficking. The current framework is not set up to address crimes relating to trafficking, and arrests have not been made for trafficking violations. The country also lacks victim protection services to identify the most vulnerable part of the population. Forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

PARAGUAY: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aguilera Alfred, N. (2004). *Paraguay: El mercado laboral durante el período 1999–2002* [Paraguay: The labor market during the period 1999–2002]. Santiago, Chile: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oitchile.cl/pdf/publicaciones/ele/elec001.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report analyzes changes in the labor market in Paraguay using data from the *Encuesta Permanente de Hogares* (EPH) 1999 and 2002. Data on child and adolescent labor are compared by age group and income level, yet without mention of specific sectors. The economic crisis is pushing an increasing number of children and adolescents to work. Between 1999 and 2002, 72,000 more children and adolescents started working. In 2002, this represented 26.4 percent of the population of children age 10 to 17. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

2. Alvarenga, T., Celma, L. C., Gutiérrez, L., López, N., & Torales, G. (2003). *Trabajo infantil doméstico, una reflexión sobre esta práctica* [Child domestic work, a reflection on this practice]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/guia_rotafolio_tid_py.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor
   Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

   This report is a pedagogical and awareness-raising tool for families and children in Paraguay. Many children are "given as servants" to families in the urban areas in the hope that they will escape poverty. The document states that if a boy or a girl performs domestic work in a family other than his or her own in exchange for accommodations and food, this can be considered "hidden and illegal slavery." The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

3. Amnesty International. (2001a). *Amnesty International report 2001—Paraguay*. London: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.web.amnesty.org/.../62fbf95d161f651080256a4e00585a5b/474905442e3b031180256a4e00389d3f/$FILE/paraguay.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   At least six recruits under 18 years of age died of injuries in unclear circumstances. The records of over 100 young recruits were altered to change their ages. The recruiting

officers were detained and faced prosecution, yet the recruits were not released from military service. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

4. Amnesty International. (2001b). *Paraguay. Conscription: Recruitment of children, routine ill-treatment and unexplained deaths*. London: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAMR450022001?open&of=ENG-PRY

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report denounces the forced and voluntary recruitment of children into the Paraguayan armed forces and national police, as well as torture, routine ill-treatment, and "unclarified deaths of conscripts." Six child recruits died in 2000 during military service. Children under age 18 are illegally recruited with falsified documents. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

5. Amnesty International. (2001c). *Paraguay: No child's play—Under-age recruitment in the armed forces must stop*. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAMR450032001?open&of=ENG-PRY

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This press release presents information about findings of the 2001 Amnesty International report, *Paraguay. Conscription: Recruitment of Children, Routine Ill-Treatment and Unexplained Deaths*. The report denounces the illegal recruitment and ill-treatment of children as young as age 12. Amnesty International has received reports of forced recruitment of children and falsification of documents proving their age. Amnesty International calls for the establishment and maintenance of up-to-date child registration and documentation systems accessible to the public; the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (signed by Paraguay in September 2000), which sets 18 as the minimum age for conscription; and the independent investigation of all incidents of ill-treatment of conscripts. The press release does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

6. Amnesty International. (2002). *Amnesty International report 2002—Paraguay*. London: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/web/ar2002.nsf/amr/paraguay!Open

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

This report describes the situation of human rights in Paraguay in 2001. During that year, there were further reports and 195 cases uncovered of the recruitment of children into the armed forces and national police. Army records are usually falsified to show older ages. Injuries and deaths of underage conscripts were also reported. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

7. Amnesty International. (2003). *Amnesty International report 2003—Paraguay*. London: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/report2003/Pry-summary-eng

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report describes the situation of human rights in Paraguay in 2002. In October 2002, five months after the Paraguayan Congress approved a law allowing ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, which prohibits the obligatory conscription of minors, the human rights ombudsman denounced the recruitment of three minors. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

8. Amorim, A., Murray, U., & Rai, P. (2004). *A selected annotated bibliography on girl child labour: A gender perspective*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=347

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Lime Production, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Wood Sawing

   This annotated bibliography contains a selection of entries related to girl child labor classified by sectors (e.g., agriculture, domestic work, or commercial sexual exploitation) as well as type of document (e.g., reports, International Labour Organization [ILO] publications, or books). Several references focus on Paraguay, yet most of them are published prior to 2001. One of the sources (Cespedes, 1997) covers worst forms of child labor and lists child labor in the sectors named above.

9. Anderson, J. (2007). *Invertir en la familia. Estudio sobre factores preventivos y de vulnerabilidad al trabajo infantil doméstico en familias rurales y urbanas de Colombia, Paraguay y Perú* [Investing in the family. A study on preventive factors and risk factors of child domestic labour in rural and urban families of Colombia, Paraguay and Peru]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/invertir_familia.pdf

   Source: International Organization

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

This report is based on qualitative studies on child domestic labor in other people's homes undertaken between September 2005 and June 2006 in Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru. Risk factors, similarities and differences across countries, possible interventions, and preventive actions are indicated. Domestic labor is described as "slavery" by one interviewee, particularly for orphan children. While many parents exploit their children to get additional income (particularly in families with many children), the report notes that some mothers seek to protect their daughters from domestic work and abuse. The report mentions that rumors exist in Paraguay about the kidnapping of girls for sale into prostitution overseas; no actual incidences were cited in the report. The report does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Anti-Slavery International. (2006). *The worst forms of child labour: Trafficking of children in Paraguay*. London: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/briefingpapers/ilo2006paraguay_childlabour.pdf

Source: NGO

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

This is a report on Paraguay's compliance with ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. It compiles information from a range of studies, and specifically discusses incidences of trafficking, domestic labor, commercial sexual exploitation, and child soldiering in Paraguay. The report describes adult and child domestic workers, including those in *criadazgo*, as working in conditions of forced labor as they have little or no control over their working conditions or how they are treated and are usually unable to leave their jobs. Children in *criadazgo* are generally not recorded when official statistics on child labor are compiled. While the forced recruitment of children into the armed forces has diminished, the practice continues. Moreover, children carrying out their military service are obliged to perform unpaid forced labor.

Trafficking of girls and women continues to be a problem; trafficking of boys for sexual exploitation is not generally acknowledged in society, and therefore remains undocumented. However, the available information indicates that transsexual boys begin working in prostitution in Asunción at around age 13. The Penal Code prohibits some child trafficking, but current legislation does not criminalize trafficking for forced labor and services, internal trafficking, the irrelevance of coercion when children are involved or all those complicit in the trafficking process. The *Secretaría Nacional de la Niñez y Adolescencia* and other institutions have undertaken several initiatives to confront trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

11. Arenas Arango, M. A. (2004). *Buenas prácticas y aprendizajes hacia la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil doméstico* [Good practices and lessons learned regarding the prevention and eradication of child domestic labor]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/buenas_practicas_abril_2005.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This publication covers the main achievements of ILO's Project to Prevent and Eradicate Child Domestic Work in the Homes of Others in South America (2001–2004). The document presents legislation, results, and strategies adopted in Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru, as well as good practices, lessons learned, and recommendations. Special attention is paid to the education sector and the phenomenon of *criadazgo* in Paraguay. The publication does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

12. Arestivo, C. A. (n.d.). *Paraguay—Informe gubernamental sobre la explotación sexual República del Paraguay* [Government report on sexual exploitation in the Republic of Paraguay]. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://www.iin.oea.org/C.A._Arestivo_Paraguay.PDF

    Source: Government Agency—Government of Paraguay

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report identifies key government agencies and projects (*Secretaría de Acción Social de la Presidencia de la República*, *Asistencia integral a menores en situación de alto riesgo* [AMAR] project, and *Secretaría de la Mujer*) and nongovernmental institutions (e.g., *Grupo Luna Nueva*) combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Paraguay. A working group that includes the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y Adolescencia*, the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC), and AMAR is being formed to elaborate a national policy on this issue. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

13. Arriagada, J., Benítez, O., Castro, M. R., Cuty da Silva, J. A., Garrido, M., Maciel, G., et al. (2003). *Guía para la implementación de un Sistema de Inspección y Monitoreo de Trabajo Infantil en los países del MERCOSUR y Chile* [Guide for the implementation of a System of Inspection and Monitoring of Child Labor in the countries of MERCOSUR and Chile]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/doc/documentos/guia_inspeccion.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This guide aimed at labor inspectors was prepared by experts from the Ministries of Labor of all *Mercado Común del Sur* (MERCOSUR) countries and Chile. This document conceptualizes child labor and describes the current legal framework, the role of the labor inspector in the eradication of child labor, and child labor monitoring systems. Also included are sample forms for gathering information on child labor. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

14. Ayala, M., Peña, J. de la, & Puente, B. (2005). *Trabajo infantil rural en Canindeyú: Pautas para el abordaje desde las instituciones públicas* [Rural child labor in Canindeyú: Guidelines for an approach by public institutions]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/tir_py_guia_instituciones.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This is a handbook for institutions in the *Sistema Nacional de Promoción y Protección de la Infancia y la Adolescencia* (National System for Promotion and Protection of Childhood and Adolescence) in Paraguay. It describes the risks and consequences of child labor in a variety of sectors, with an emphasis on education, and highlights the role of public institutions in combating rural child labor. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

15. Bachero, R., Ferreira, I., & López, O. (2003a). *Cuaderno para el debate* [Dossier for the debate]. Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/doc/documentos/debate_esci.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This is one of five publications geared toward informing the debate around issues of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and how the child protection system should work. The document defines key terms, describes the current situation in Paraguay, and summarizes relevant legislation in the country. Following the Yokohama Global Commitment of 2001, this document considers child commercial sexual exploitation to be forced labor and a type of contemporary slavery. Early and forced marriages are also condemned. Printed media recently denounced a trafficking network that occurs in certain areas like Asunción and Ciudad del Este. Paraguayan females are

promised work and subjected to sexual exploitation under conditions of "semi-slavery." The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

16. Bachero, R., Ferreira, I., & López, O. (2003b). *Guía para agentes comunitarios* [Guide for community agents]. Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/doc/documentos/ag%20comunitarios_esci.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    Another in the series of five publications on the issue, this guide is written for advocates, social workers, and community leaders interested in combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. It includes guidelines (to identify cases and initiate legal action) and activities to be used with groups. This publication does not contain the word "forced," yet the five-document package considers commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) as forced labor. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

17. Bachero, R., Ferreira, I., & López, O. (2003c). *Guía para docentes* [Guide for educators]. Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/doc/documentos/docentes_esci.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    Another in the series of five publications on the issue, this document is addressed to teachers and contains basic concepts and activities about child and adolescent commercial sexual exploitation, how to detect it and how to make a formal complaint. This publication does not contain the word "forced," yet the five-document package considers commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) as forced labor. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

18. Barboza, L., Francezón, S., & Callizo, M. P. (2003). *¿Por qué me van a pagar? ... Soy una criada* [Why they are going to pay me? … I am a maid]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/libro_3_tid_legal_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This study focuses on the practice of *criadazgo* in Paraguay and the situation of child domestic work in the South American context from a gender perspective. The authors identify and explain work legislation applicable to child domestic work and child

protection norms contained in family law in Paraguay. The study contains recommendations regarding ILO Convention 138 and necessary actions to adjust domestic legislation. The document describes exploitive practices toward child domestic workers, particularly under *criadazgo*. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

19. 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—President's Office on Women, Paraguay

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

    This manual for intervention describes how trafficked persons are forced or deceived as they are recruited specifically for sexual exploitation and transported to their destination. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

20. Barboza, L., Martínez, T., & Mingo, A. (2002). *Investigación sobre el Marco Legislativo del trabajo infantil doméstico en Hogares de Terceros y la explotación sexual comercial de niños/as y adolescentes en el Paraguay* [Investigation on the Legislative Framework of child domestic labor in third-party homes and the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Paraguay]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/est_leg_par.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This study analyzes Paraguayan legislation applicable to child domestic work and the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. It identifies gaps and offers recommendations to harmonize domestic norms on these issues. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

21. Bareiro, L., Soto, L.,& Valiente, H. (2005). *Necesarias, invisibles, discriminadas. Las trabajadoras del servicio doméstico en el Paraguay* [Necessary, invisible, discriminated against. Female domestic service workers in Paraguay]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://bibliotecavirtual.clacso.org.ar/ar/libros/paraguay/cde/areamujer/trabajadoras.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This publication addresses, in a simple and clear form, the challenges faced by female domestic workers in Paraguay and describes the legal boundaries in place in that country. Special attention is paid to the rights and protections offered by the law as a means to educate workers and employers on their rights and obligations. According to the 2002 Census, most domestic workers in Paraguay are females between ages 15 and 29, and they have little or no education. The girls and women are from poor rural areas, and they work in urban centers, primarily in and around Asunción. Ninety-five percent of them earn less than the minimum salary. Many work longer than the legal maximum of eight hours per day, and are subject to other exploitive working conditions and discrimination. The population is divided regarding the practice of *criadazgo,* with more tolerance of the practice in rural areas. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

22. Bedoya Silva-Santisteban, A., & Bedoya Garland, E. (2005). *Servidumbre por deudas y marginación en el Chaco de Paraguay* [Debt bondage and marginalization in the Chaco, Paraguay]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081941.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This study explores the working conditions of 7 of the 15 indigenous groups living in the Paraguayan Chaco, where approximately 8,000 indigenous workers may be subject to forced labor. According to Fritz (1993), temporary farm workers in the Chaco Central were paid around US$4 to $5 per day if males, yet US$2 to $4 if they were females or children. Researchers in this study estimate that 50 percent of the workers have their families help in the farm too, and an additional 25 percent resort to their family members occasionally

23. Bonassi, J. A., Garcia Carvalho, P., & Rezende, A. L. (2005). *Income generation: 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/genera_ingre_py_br_eng.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

    This publication is a compilation of lessons learned and good practices regarding the establishment of micro-enterprises and other income-generation alternatives for families whose children are involved in sexual exploitation and drug trafficking. Case studies demonstrate the importance of this kind of support as a source of alternative income. The document also discusses the particular challenges of combating child labor in these sectors in the triple border zone (Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay). The Brazilian police often catch male and female children carrying drugs (mainly marijuana) from one side of the

border to the other. In Foz do Iguaçu, the commercial sexual exploitation of male and female children and adolescents is associated with drug trafficking; adolescents often withdraw from sexual exploitation to engage in drug trafficking, which reportedly "raises" their status in the streets. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

24. Britos, J. G. (2002a). *Explotación sexual comercial de niñas y adolescentes. Paraguay—Ciudad del Este* [Commercial sexual exploitation of female children and adolescents. Paraguay—Ciudad del Este]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/explotacion_sexual_comercial_de_ninas_y_adolescentes_paragua.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This qualitative diagnostic study describes the main traits of the commercial sexual exploitation of girls and adolescents in Ciudad del Este and the surrounding area. This rapid assessment includes interviews with sexually exploited female minors (101) and other informants, and a review of literature and available resources. Most girls start in commercial sex work between ages 14 and 15, and they come from disrupted families and social contexts. Repaying family debts is one of the reasons given by girls for engaging in commercial sex. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

25. Britos, J. G. (2002b). *Políticas sociales y oferta institucional para la confrontación de la explotación sexual comercial infantil de niñas, niños y adolescentes en la frontera Paraguay—Brasil (Ciudad del Este)* [Social policies and institutional capacity for confronting the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents on the Paraguay—Brazil frontier (Ciudad del Este)]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/oferta_cde_paraguay_brasil.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report analyzes existing social policies and institutional capacity—private and public—to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and adolescents, with a focus on Ciudad del Este. This is done through the review of legal and institutional mechanisms available during the last decade, and interviews with 58 organizations (government agencies, nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], and international donors) linked to CSEC. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

26. Brom Attias, D. (2003). *Trabajo infantil doméstico en Paraguay: Guía de comunicación para organizaciones de la sociedad civil* [Child domestic labor in Paraguay: Guide to communication for civil-society organizations]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from the http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/guia_sociedad_tid.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This practical guide aims to assist organizations working on the prevention and eradication of child domestic labor through the development of effective communication strategies. It includes background information on the severity of the problem in Paraguay as well as domestic and international legislation on this matter. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

27. Brom, D., Gutiérrez, L., & Puente, B. (2004). *Trabajo infantil doméstico en Paraguay: Carpeta didáctico-educativa para docentes* [Child domestic labor in Paraguay: Didactic-educational folder for educators]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/carpeta_docentes_tid_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

    This resource for teachers contains four texts to be used for the promotion and defense of children's rights and the prevention of child labor exploitation. The first text provides basic concepts and figures on child work and child domestic work. The profile of child domestic workers in Paraguay is taken from two ILO publications, which are included in this annotated bibliography: Soto, Gonzalez, and Martinez (2002) and Houdin, Benitez, and Meza (2002). The concept of forced child labor is explained within the framework of ILO Conventions 138 and 182, yet no analysis is made of the situation in Paraguay. The second text is the story of Vicente, a guide to build self-confidence in teachers. The third text contains pedagogical materials to be used with students in the classroom. Finally, the fourth text contains legal norms and resources. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

28. Buscan eliminar trabajo infantil en la Perla del Sur [They seek to eliminate child labor in the "Pearl of the South"]. (2004, May 22). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=74683

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Street Vending

This article describes efforts by the *Consejería por los Derechos del Niñezo/a y Adolescenciates* (CODENI) and the Faculty of Humanities of the *Universidad Nacional de Itapúa* to undertake a census of children and adolescents in public spaces in downtown Encarnación. This information is to be used in the development of new social programs to combat child labor. Approximately 500 children are reported to wander in the streets. Charges will be pressed against exploitive parents, yet the legal instruments whereby parents will be prosecuted are not explicitly covered. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

29. Buscan erradicar trabajo infantil [They seek to eradicate child labor]. (2006, August 25). *La Nación.* Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=140510

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on a consultative session organized by the *Secretaría Nacional de la Niñez y Adolescencia* and held in Encarnación, Itapúa. The purpose was to inform the development of a local plan of action to prevent and eradicate child domestic work and the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Participants included, among others, municipal officers and representatives from children's homes, and NGOs. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

30. Cáceres, P. (2003). *Legislación comparada sobre trabajo adolescente doméstico. El caso de Brasil, Paraguay, Colombia y Perú* [Compared legislation on adolescent domestic labor. The case of Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia and Peru]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4824

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This is a comparative analysis of the national legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms of four selected countries (Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia, and Peru) relevant to the protection of child domestic workers and how these are linked to the norms and regulations on adult domestic labor. A lack of specific legislation for adolescent domestic workers results in frequent violations of their rights and needs. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

31. Carosini, L. (2004). *Análisis de las políticas y programas sociales en Paraguay: La acción pública para prevenir y combatir el trabajo de niños, niñas y adolescentes* [Analysis of policies and social programs in Paraguay: The public action to prevent and combat child and adolescent labor] (Documento de Trabajo Nº 188). Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/dt_188_pol_soc.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Cattle Farming, Craft Making, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This study provides an overview of child labor in Paraguay and describes several programs aimed at ending child labor through support for vulnerable families. According to Céspedes (2003, included in this bibliography), children work mainly in agriculture, cattle raising, and fishing (40.8 percent), unskilled work including street work (30.3 percent), domestic work, and crafts making. A public opinion poll on the subject of child labor carried out by the *Comisión Nacional de Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil* (CONAETI) and ILO in 2002 revealed that a large proportion of Paraguayans condemns the use of children for begging or working in the streets, drug trafficking, and commercial sexual exploitation. Child involvement in domestic labor and agriculture are, however, more widely accepted. Commercial sexual exploitation of children involves thousands of girls, some as young as age 12. The report also analyzes the social development priorities of international cooperation agencies. Among other international norms, Paraguay has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990), as well as ILO Conventions No. 29 (1967), 60 (1966), 79 (1966), 105 (1968), 123 (1968), 124 (1967), 138 (2004), and 182 (2001).

32. Casal Caharrón, M. (2005). *Prevention and withdrawal: 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 January 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cee372f22e220244f8bb747b857becd8bf3.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=1679

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document examines good practices, lessons learned, and methodologies to prevent the recruitment of girls, boys, and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation (e.g., informal education, formal education, personal advancement, and consolidation of affective ties). It also examines results and challenges focused on the local context in which the different programs were carried out from 2001 to mid-2005. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

33. Casal Caharrón, M. (2007). *Un día te dejan de mirar… y te perdés. Verdades y desafíos de la explotación sexual comercial de la infancia y adolescencia* [One day they stop looking at you…and you are lost. Truths and challenges of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/verdades_desafios_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report presents the results of a qualitative study conducted in Asunción y Ciudad del Este, the two largest urban centers in the country. Through testimonies and interviews, the study elicits the perspective of a group of girls and adolescents involved in commercial sexual exploitation as well as of another group that is in the process of ending its involvement in that type of exploitation. Commercial sexual exploitation is considered equivalent to forced labor and a form of slavery. According to adolescent and adult female sex workers in middle- and low-income areas, the economic crisis of the last two years has reduced the demand for their services and strengthened migration and trafficking networks toward other areas of the country. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

34. Centro de Documentación y Estudios. (2004a). Paraguay ratifica Convenio 138 [Paraguay ratifies Convention 138]. *Informativo Laboral, 172*, 3. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://168.96.200.17/ar/libros/paraguay/cde/laboral/laboral172.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article indicates that the Paraguayan government finally passed Law No. 2332 approving ILO Convention 138 on minimum age (1973), which establishes the legal age of working at 14. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

35. Centro de Documentación y Estudios. (2004b, March–April). Organización Internacional del Trabajo—Campaña gráfica para erradicar el trabajo infantil [International Labour Organization—Graphic campaign to eradicate child labor]. *Informativo Laboral, 200*, 32. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://168.96.200.17/ar/libros/paraguay/cde/laboral/laboral200.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Craft Making, Office/Administrative Work, Smithy/Metal Work, Street Vending

This article reports on a graphic campaign to combat child labor, which was launched simultaneously throughout MERCOSUR and Chile. The campaign is supported by ILO, the Ministry of Labor, and UNICEF and is aimed at raising awareness about the risks and consequences of child labor and at protecting children's rights. In Paraguay, more than 270,000 children age 5 to 17 years are subject to work and sexual exploitation. Of those, 28 percent are unskilled minors, 37 percent work in agriculture with their parents, 22 percent are street vendors, 9.4 percent work in workshops and forges, and 1 percent performs office tasks.

36. Centro de Documentación y Estudios. (2006, March). Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Liberación [Movement for peace, disarmament, and liberation]. *Informativo Campesino, 210*, 33–34. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from the http://bibliotecavirtual.clacso.org.ar/ar/libros/paraguay/cde/campesino/campesino210.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Farming, Fishing

    According to the *Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad* (MPDL), at least 135,000 children age 5 to 17 living in rural areas are involved in activities that put their health at risk (e.g., utilization of sharp tools and exposure to extreme weather conditions) and interfere with their education. A high proportion of children working in agriculture participate in sowing, harvesting, and to a lesser extent the preparation and use of agrotoxic substances. There is no specific mention of agricultural goods in this document

37. Céspedes, R. (2003). *Seguimiento de indicadores sobre la niñez trabajadora según las encuestas de hogares* [Monitoring of indicators on working children according to the household surveys]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization & United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/estadisticas_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Farming, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Office Work, Trade

    This study analyzes data about the labor of children age 10 to 17 from three surveys conducted in 1997/1998, 1999, and 2000/2001 by *Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos* (DGEEC). In 2001, 21 percent of children in Paraguay worked, and the incidence of child labor was higher among three demographic groups: children age 15 to 17, male children, and children in urban areas. Half of the children who work receive no payment, and one-third of the children age 5 to 17 performed domestic work (mostly girls). Most working children were engaged in farming, domestic work, sales, crafts, and unskilled work on farms or in small urban enterprises. Children work an average of 35 hours a week, which explains their low educational attendance.

38. Céspedes, R. (2006). *Infancia y adolescencia trabajadora de Paraguay: Evolución 2001–2004 y análisis del módulo de la encuesta 2004* [Child and adolescent workers of Paraguay: 2001–2004 evolution and analysis of the 2004 survey module]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/estadisticas_py_07.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Farming, Craft Making, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Office Work, Trade, Unspecified

    Using data from the DGEEC, the author analyzes the evolution of child labor in Paraguay and the different variables (socioeconomic, educational, budgetary, etc.) influencing such changes. Child labor among children between ages 10 and 17 increased from 288,717 children in 2001 to 338,833 children in 2004. More than half (58.1 percent) of these children live in urban areas, and the average weekly work time is 26.4 hours. A small percentage of children receive monetary compensation for their work. Children are found in non-skilled jobs, agriculture, cattle farming, fishing, and crafts making, and are involved in sales in businesses and markets. There are 60,298 children and adolescents from age 5 to 17 in *criadazgo,* three-fourths of whom are girls, and equal proportions live in urban and rural areas. A high number of children are exposed to dangerous working conditions. The publication does not describe government efforts to curtail child and adolescent labor; it ends with recommendations for research and policy.

39. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004—Paraguay.* London: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=966

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This Global Report contains information on the recruitment and use of child soldiers during the period from April 2001 to March 2004. Information is obtained from a wide range of sources in each country. While forced recruitment of underage recruits has decreased in Paraguay as a result of public pressure, official investigations into conscript deaths and underage recruitment reveal that minors are still found in the armed forces. Excessive and forced physical exercise to the point of exhaustion has also been documented among military conscripts. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

40. CODENI apoya trabajo infantil a partir de los 14 años en el Este [CODENI supports child labor for those older than 14 in the East]. (2004, January 10). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=33965

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending
Forced Child Labor: Street Vending

In this news article, Romilda Gómez, Director of CODENI-Ciudad del Este, asserts that children older than 14 should be allowed to work as long as their development and training are secured. The article mentions that children age 5 who go into the streets with their mothers and elder siblings are forced to sell candy, cookies, and other products in the streets. The article does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

41. Colazo, C. (Global Infancia). (2002). *Estudio temático: Políticas sociales y ofertai institucional frente al trabajo infantil doméstico* [Thematic study: Social policies and institutional capacity in the face of child domestic work]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/global.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Forced Child Labor: Supermarket, Unspecified

Through interviews and a review of documentation, this study analyzes existing social policies and institutions addressing domestic child labor in Paraguay. There are only two nongovernmental projects focused on child domestic workers, namely one led by ILO-IPEC (international cooperation) and another one with Global Infancia (NGO). *Central Nacional de Trabajadores* has initiatives to monitor and combat forced child labor (e.g., among children working in supermarkets). The study does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

42. de la Peña Rípodas, J., & Noguera Enciso, O. A. (2006). *Ser socialmente responsable en Paraguay: Nuestra responsabilidad ante el trabajo infantil* [Being socially responsible in Paraguay: Our responsibility in the face of child labor]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/resp_social_empleadores_py.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Child Labor: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

This document discusses corporate social responsibility in relation to child labor in Paraguay. Aimed at raising awareness among business decisionmakers on the direct and indirect consequences of their choices and practices in the eradication of this practice, it contains ILO's concepts and boundaries for both acceptable and unacceptable forms of child labor, including all the worst forms of child labor. According to the 2003 *Encuesta de Hogares*, 265,000 boys and girls work in Paraguay.

43. Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos. (2004a). *Tríptico de población juvenil—EPH/2004* [Triptych of juvenile population—EPH/2004]. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.dgeec.gov.py/Publicaciones/Biblioteca/TripticoJuventud/Triptico%20Juventud.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Government of Paraguay

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This leaflet prepared by DGEEC contains information on the Paraguayan population age 15 to 29. Information comes from EPH 2004 and is presented by age, sex, residence area, occupation, and education. Sixty-seven percent of youth are either employed or they are looking for employment. Thirty 30 percent are employed in the primary sector (extraction of raw materials), 16 percent in the secondary sector (manufacturing), and 53 percent in the tertiary sector (services). The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

44. Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos. (2004b). *Tríptico niñez—EPH/2004* [Childhood triptych—EPH/2004]. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.dgeec.gov.py/Publicaciones/Biblioteca/TripticoNinhez/TripticoNinhez.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Government of Paraguay

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This leaflet was prepared by DGEEC with data from EPH 2004. Information is provided on the Paraguayan population age 0 to 17, with a focus on age, sex, economic activity, education, and health. Approximately 322,000 children and adolescents (17.7 percent of all children age 5 to 17 in the country) work, including both remunerated and unremunerated labor. The proportion is higher in rural areas (23 percent). Over one-third of this age group (46 percent rural, 30 percent urban) is involved in domestic work. The leaflet does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

45. Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos. (2005). *Principales esultados de la Encuesta Permanente de Hogares. Empleo y pobreza* [Principal results of the Permanent Household Survey. Employment and poverty]. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.dgeec.gov.py/Publicaciones/Biblioteca/Presentacion_Empleo2005/Boletin_empleo_y_pobreza_2005.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Government of Paraguay

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report contains results from EPH 2005, with a focus on employment and poverty during this year. Nationwide, data show an early start in employment, with 16.4 percent of children age 10 to 14 already working (24 percent of males, 8.6 percent of females). No breakdown of occupation by age group is provided. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

46. Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos. (2006). *Mano de obra 2005. Encuesta permanente de hogares* [Labor force 2005. Permanent household survey]. Asunción, Paraguay: Secretaría Técnica de Planificación, Presidencia de la República. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.dgeec.gov.py/Publicaciones/Biblioteca/MANO%20DE%20OBRA%202005/Primera%20parte%20Mano%20de%20Obra%202005.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Government of Paraguay

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This yearly publication presents the results of EPH 2005 pertaining to the economic activities of the labor force country-wide as well as by urban/rural location. Although the analysis does not focus on child labor, the category "Población Económicamente Activa" includes individuals age 10 years or older. Information is also provided on housing conditions and property owned. This publication is broken down into four documents on the official site of the DGEEC: http://www.dgeec.gov.py/Publicaciones/Biblioteca/MANO%20DE%20OBRA%202005/Mano%20Obra%202005.htm?PHPSESSID=ba4a0a8c01933b24c4084f8f98339958. However, only the first link (containing background and methods) is operative; it is therefore not possible to provide specific information on child labor here. However, the previous citation (*Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos*, 2005) comments on the results of this survey. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

47. Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos. (2007, August). *Indicadores del mercado laboral en Paraguay EPH 2006* [Labor market indicators in Paraguay EPH 2006]. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.dgeec.gov.py/Publicaciones/Biblioteca/Empleo_en_Paraguay_EPH2006_2007/Situacion%20del%20Empleo%20en%20Paraguay%202006.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Government of Paraguay

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This yearly publication presents the results of EPH 2006, implemented between November 2006 and February 2007. It contains the main employment indicators for the country, and includes children as young as 10 within the working age population. In Paraguay, 15.2 percent of the economically active population is age 10 to 14 (21.7 percent of males and 8.2 percent of females). The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

48. Dobrée, P., & Soto, C. (2007). *La demanda en la explotación sexual comercial de adolescentes: El caso de Paraguay* [Demand in the commercial sexual exploitation of adolescents: The case of Paraguay]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/demanda_esci_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report contains the results of an ethnographic study of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Paraguay, and the socioeconomic, cultural, and psychological factors that determine attitudes and behaviors among clients and/or middlepersons. Researchers indicate that girls as young as age 10 and 11 are forced to engage in sexual exploitation due to poverty, family abuse, or abandonment, or to be able to afford drugs. A qualitative, case study approach is used involving ethnographic observation and interviews (semi-structured and informal) in selected sites in Asunción and Ciudad del Este. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

49. Edad mínima del trabajo infantil motivó firmas [Minimum age for child labor motivated firms]. (2003, August 11). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=57053

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article comments on a demonstration and collection of signatures organized by Dequení and UNICEF, among other organizations, to push for the ratification of ILO Convention 138. Paraguay and Haiti are the only two Latin American countries that have not signed the convention. In 2002, this convention was not signed due to pressures by *Organización Nacional de Niños Trabajadores,* claiming that it would criminalize poverty. It also noted that US$28 million would be needed to ensure that all children had access to education by 2015. The article does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

50. En Encarnación quieren eliminar trabajo infantil [In Encarnación they want to eliminate child labor]. (2003, October 14). *La Nación.* Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=60443

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on a new initiative called *Juntos podemos* (Together, we can) launched by a private company to improve the living conditions of about 500 children age 4 to 15 who live or wander in the streets of Encarnación. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

51. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Paraguay*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from the ECPAT CSEC database.

Source: International Organization

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

End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (also known as ECPAT International), a network of organizations and individuals, keeps an online database, which contains information on the situation of CSEC in each country, the actions undertaken to combat it, and the organizations active with regard to this issue. The document notes that while NGOs observe an increase in commercial sexual exploitation of children in Paraguay, very little data are available on the actual number of children involved.

A study published by Acosta and Acosta (1997) found 2,688 female sex workers in the city of Asunción. Sixty-five percent of these were girls and adolescents under age 20. Approximately 28 percent were under age 16. The majority of girls came from the interior of the country, with poverty, past abuse, and family breakdown being the main factors forcing them into the sex industry. Many of the girls had worked from age 10 as servants or street vendors. Another study, conducted in Asunción, Ciudad del Este, counted 619 cases of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation who were between ages 8 and 18. The Ministry of Justice reported in 1998 that approximately 26,000 children work in urban areas of Paraguay as prostitutes or as street vendors.

In December 2003, the Plan Nacional de Prevención y Eliminación de la Explotación Sexual de Niños/as y Adolescentes en Paraguay was approved. There is a network against child abuse in Paraguay, composed of governmental and nongovernmental organizations. However, Paraguay still lacks a national strategy or comprehensive plan on CSEC. Paraguayan law prohibits both internal and cross-border trafficking for prostitution. The law applies regardless of the age or sex of the victim. It is also a crime to exploit the vulnerability of a child or to induce a family to traffic a minor (including for illegal adoption). However, it is rare for clients or pimps to be caught or sanctioned. Paraguay has ratified the following: (1) the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (signed April 4, 1990, came into force October 25, 1990), including the 2000 Optional Protocols on the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography, and on the involvement of children in armed conflict; (2) the 1999 ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor (signed March 7, 2001); and (3) the 1973 ILO Convention 138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

52. Fair Labor Association. (2006). *2006 annual public report*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.fairlabor.org/all/2006PublicReport.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Garments

This report comments on Puma AG's Labor Compliance Program in 2005. With 376 facilities worldwide, including one in Paraguay, the company has a Code of Ethics as

well as a Supplier Code of Conduct, which illustrate the corporation's commitment to ethical and responsible individual and corporate behavior. As part of its Compliance System, Puma put in place a four-grade rating system for factories that imposes heavy penalties for noncompliance in the areas of child labor, minimum wage noncompliance, and prison labor. The report discusses measures to curtail child labor but does not present instances of it.

53. Festa, R., & Canela, G. (2003). *Child labour and gender: A reading of the media in MERCOSUR*. Brasilia, Brazil: Agência de Notícias dos Direitos da Infância & International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/info/downloadfile.php?fileId=234

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Brick Making, Ceramics, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vending, Tiles, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that Paraguay's media coverage of child labor is low considering the prevalence of child labor in the country. The 2000/2001 *Encuesta Integrada de Hogares* revealed that there were 265,706 workers between ages 5 and 17—13.6 percent of the total of this population (18.2 percent of the males and 8.9 percent of the females). Some data estimates for the MERCOSUR region may not be fully reliable due, among other reasons, to a lack of birth certificates. In Paraguay, it is estimated that those who do not have documents account for 250,000 out of a population of 6 million. According to ILO's *Trabajo Infantil en los Países del MERCOSUR: Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay* (1998), in Paraguay, 4 out of every 10 children and adolescents work. The main activities in which children are concentrated are domestic service and the sale of products in the street, typically under the authority of an adult. Almost three-fourths (72.7 percent) of children who perform domestic services are not remunerated for their work. Furthermore, there are about 6,000 children working in the street. A study carried out by NGO Global Infancia estimates that there are 12,000 *criaditas* in Asunción. In Ciudad del Este, according to the Inter-American Development Bank, there are around 6,500 children and adolescents engaged in child labor. In Asunción and Ciudad del Este combined there are about 3,400 child and adolescent victims of sexual and commercial exploitation. The same research discloses that over 200 children below age 11 live in urban waste yards, and that over 2,000 children work in brickyards, in the production of tiles and ceramics.

54. Flores Medina, R. (2004). *Perfil del trabajo infantil doméstico en Brasil, Colombia, Paraguay y Perú: Análisis de las metodologías de Evaluaciones Rápidas de Situaciones (RAS)* [Profile of child domestic work in Brazil, Columbia, Paraguay, and Peru: Analysis of the methodologies of Rapid Assessments of Situations (RAS)]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/perfil_de_trabajo_infantil_vol_2_material_de_trabajo_4analis.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

For this report, Rapid Assessment Situation methodology was used to obtain information about child domestic workers and their families of origin and destination in Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru, countries where ILO-IPEC developed a subregional project on this matter. In Paraguay, 420 children age 11 to 17 years were interviewed. More than half (55.5 percent) do not receive payment in compensation, although almost one-third of those receive food, clothes, or other things in return for work. Half of the children report verbal or physical abuse. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

55. Frutos signs child labor laws. (2005, May 27). *National Catholic Reporter, 41*(30), 4. Retrieved March 28, 2007, from http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi_0199-4464784/Frutos-signs-child-labor-laws.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agrochemical Manipulation, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Mining, Modeling (Erotic), Service Industry, Street Vending, Unspecified, Security

This news article reports that Paraguayan President Nicanor Duarte Frutos signed legislation in March that forbids children under age 18 from working in 26 job categories that would harm their physical, mental, social, or moral health. Domestic child labor is authorized for children age 16 or older when there is a complete guarantee of education, health, security, and morality. The jobs listed include agrochemical manipulation, caring for the sick, domestic labor, garbage collection, mining, and modeling with an erotic message, street vending, transporting money, and vigilance/security.

56. Giménez, M. (Ed.). (2004). *Estoy tan cansada…pero quiero estudiar: Trabajo infantil doméstico en Paraguay* [I am so tired…but I want to study: Child domestic work in Paraguay]. Asunción, Paraguay: OIT-IPEC/SIRTI/Proyecto de Eliminación del Trabajo Infantil Doméstico en Hogares de Terceros en Sudamérica. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/libro_1_tid_py.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

In Paraguay, there were almost 40,000 girls, boys, and adolescents involved in domestic labor in 2001. This represents 15 percent of child workers. Building on existing studies of this phenomenon as well as on interviews with child domestic workers and some families, this document clarifies the concepts, development, current characteristics and norms, and cultural practices contributing to child domestic work in Paraguay. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

57. Giménez, M., & Serafini, D. (2004). *La comunicación como herramienta de transformación social para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil doméstico* [Communication as a tool of social transformation for the prevention and eradication of child domestic work]. Asunción, Paraguay: OIT-IPEC/SIRTI. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/siste_comunica_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document results from a communication project on the prevention and eradication of child domestic work and the improvement of labor conditions for adolescent domestic workers in Paraguay implemented by CONAETI and MPDL. The publication presents the communication strategies used to inform, raise awareness, and change attitudes in the community as well as to educate on the existing legal framework in Paraguay. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

58. Giménez, M., & Servín, M. (2006). *Hacia dentro. Historias de niñas y adolescentes en situación de explotación sexual* [Looking within: Stories of girls and adolescents in situations of sexual exploitation]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/hist_vida_esci_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This publication results from a series of creative expression workshops organized by the Center for Attention, Prevention and Follow-up to Girls, Boys and Adolescents (CEAPRA) in Ciudad del Este. Participants were female children and adolescents who had been victims of sexual exploitation. The purpose of the workshops was to provide participants with tools to explore their inner world and help with the expression of feelings and ideas. Included are tales, drawings, and stories based on real cases. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

59. Global Infancia. (2004). *Creando vínculos en la comunidad. Una experiencia de intervención en cinco municipios de Paraguay* [Creating bonds in the community: An experience of intervention in five municipalities of Paraguay]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/global_infancia_sistm.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document reports on the results of the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL)-funded Project on Prevention and Elimination of Child Domestic Labor in the Homes of Others,

implemented in a coordinated manner by five *Consejerías Municipales por los Derechos de la Niñez y Adolescencia* in Itá, Fernando de la Mora, Luque, Villa Elisa, and Lambaré. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

60. Global March Against Child Labor. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report—2005*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/paraguay.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Soldiering

    This report, which draws upon a range of reliable sources on child labor, notes that 8 percent of children age 5 to 14 are involved in child labor in Paraguay, primarily in agriculture. Children sell newspapers, wash car windows, and work on highways, at street corners, in bus or train stations and in private homes; they also work in family enterprises and with their parents in fields. Although forced labor is illegal, there are reports of conscripts forced to work as construction workers for military officers in their privately owned businesses. Poor children are also trafficked internally from rural to urban areas for sexual exploitation and involuntary domestic servitude. Children under 18 were serving in the armed forces. There was a high rate of death and injury of conscripts, including children. In recent years, the forced recruitment of minors has decreased as a result of public pressure. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

61. González, N. M., & Obando, L. L. (2003). *Quería una vida mejor… ¿Y qué voy a hacer hoy en día?* [I wanted a better life…and what am I going to do now today?] (No. 2). Asunción, Paraguay: OIT-IPEC/SIRTI. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/libro_2_tid_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This qualitative study consists of interviews conducted with former domestic workers and child domestic workers by the NGO Global Infancia. The complexity of *criadazgo* in Paraguay is contextualized and analyzed through the life histories of the interviewees. Abuses suffered by child domestic workers in their receiving families are denounced. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

62. 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: OIT/IPEC Sudamérica, Proyecto Prevención y Eliminación de la Explotación Sexual de niños, niñas y adolescentes en la Triple Frontera (Argentina-Brasil-Paraguay). Retrieved November 1, 2007 from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/fort_inst_eng_triple.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Arms Trafficking, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: 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 ILO-IPEC 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, 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 trafficking of children, adolescents, and women for sexual exploitation was connected to drug and arms trafficking networks and organized crime. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

63. Houdin, C., Benítez, N., & Meza, N. (2002, June). *Estudio de prácticas culturales BECA* [BECA study of cultural practices]. Paraguay: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/beca.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This study explores the cultural practices and attitudes that sustain the practice of *criadazgo* and the use of child and adolescent domestic workers. *Criadazgo* is not considered an economic category, and therefore usually does not involve monetary compensation. A total of 21 semi-structured interviews were conducted with schoolboys, schoolgirls, and adolescents in *criadazgo*, as well as two focus groups with families of origin and four interviews with receiving families. Poverty is not the only reason that determines if a child laborer leaves his or her home of origin, although it is a constant factor across cases. Violence and reconstruction of identity are challenges often faced by child domestic workers. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

64. International Center on Child Labor and Education. (2003). *Networking visit to South America: Emerging issues and actions.* Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.iccle.org/chile.php3

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document reports on the networking and consultative meeting of the South American Region of the Global March Against Child Labor held in Punta de Tralca, Chile, on July 10–12, 2003. Paraguay is the only country in South America that has not ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age to work. Global March partners in South America planned to converge on the streets of Paraguay to raise awareness about children in the worst forms of labor and about the minimum age at work to draw the attention of the government. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

65. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005, April). *Report for the WTO General Council review of trade policies of Paraguay.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991221542&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

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

    Paraguay has ratified both ILO Conventions on forced labor including 29 (1967) and 105 (1968). Forced labor is prohibited by law, but some forms of forced labor do exist in Paraguay. There are reports of forced work by military conscripts in construction and of forced conscription of minors. Paraguay has ratified the ILO core Convention on the worst forms of child labor (2001) and the Convention on minimum age (2004). However, child labor is common in Paraguay, including the worst forms of child labor such as child prostitution and domestic work. Child labor is prohibited under age 12; however, it is estimated that 241,954 children and adolescents under age 12 work in Paraguay (López Benítez, 2004). Almost half of them are employed in agriculture, mainly on family farms, and many children are employed in vending in streets, shops, or markets, and in domestic work.

66. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Plan subregional para la erradicación del trabajo infantil en los países del MERCOSUR y Chile* [Subregional plan for the eradication of child labor in the MERCOSUR countries and Chile]. Lima, Peru: ILO/IPEC-SIRTI-AECI & Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social de Uruguay. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/psr_eti_mercosur.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report describes the main lines of the subregional plan set in motion by ILO-IPEC toward the eradication of child work in the MERCOSUR countries and Chile. In 1995, of the approximately 658,793 children age 10 to 14 years, 233,096 worked (64.3 percent boys and 35.7 percent girls). The majority of working children are age 7 to 14 (60 percent). In March 2001, Paraguay ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. National eradication programs are focused on child sexual exploitation and child domestic labor. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

67. International Labour Organization. (2002a). *Atención integral a niños y niñas trabajadores domésticos en hogares de terceros en el Gran Asunción, Paraguay* [Comprehensive attention to child domestic workers in the homes of third parties in Greater Asunción, Paraguay]. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/paasun.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report describes the situation of child domestic labor in the homes of third parties in the Greater Asunción area, Paraguay, and it explains the strategies, solutions, and programs developed in response to this problem. Data from the 2000/2001 *Encuesta Integrada de Hogares* indicated that 13.6 percent of all children age 5 to 17 living in the country work; girls age 10 to 17 who represent the largest single group (40.9 percent) perform services and sales; in the case of boys, it is 12.6 percent. The program, which was implemented by the NGO Global Infancia, sought to prevent and eradicate child domestic work and protect children with the legal minimum working age as well as those already engaged in child domestic labor. This was done through the delivery of services to child domestic laborers and the sensitization of origin and receiving families. The beneficiaries of this program were 350 child domestic laborers and 100 families of origin with child domestic laborers or children in the process of becoming child domestic laborers. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

68. International Labour Organization. (2002b). *Child domestic workers: A highly vulnerable population.* Lima, Peru: OIT/IPEC-SIRTI. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/spanish/260ameri/oitreg/activid/proyectos/ipec/tid/docs/folleto17-1-03.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This document provides the background, activities, and achievements as of December 2002 of the subregional project to prevent and eradicate child domestic work in the

homes of third parties in South America. Data from the approximately 3,500 surveys carried out as part of the project in the four participating countries (i.e., Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru) indicate that in nearly half the cases, there are reports of mistreatment and violence, including being forced to work when ill. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

69. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Seminario nacional "Derechos Fundamentales y Normas Internacionales del Trabajo. Declaración Sociolaboral del MERCOSUR," Asunción y San Bernardino, Paraguay, 10 al 11 de mayo de 2003* [National seminar on "Fundamental Rights and International Labor Norms: MERCOSUR Social and Labor Declaration," Asunción and San Bernardino, Paraguay, 10–11 May 2003]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/spanish/260ameri/oitreg/actrid/proyectos/actrav/proyectos/boletin/paraguay_b1.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document presents the program and overview of a workshop organized by ILO in San Bernardino, Paraguay, in the context of the Project *Los Sindicatos y el Trabajo Decente* (Labor Unions and Good Work). The workshop, attended by 30 representatives from several labor unions, explored the relationship between international labor regulations and the *Declaración Sociolaboral del MERCOSUR* (MERCOSUR Social and Labor Declaration). Working groups pointed out violations of these norms—from child labor and forced labor to lack of labor union freedom and collective bargaining. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

70. International Labour Organization. (2004a). *Perfil del trabajo infantil doméstico en Brasil, Colombia, Paraguay y Perú: Contexto, estudios y resultados* [Profile of child domestic work in Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru: Context, studies, and results]. Lima, Peru: OIT/IPEC Sudamérica. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/perfil_de_trabajo_infantil_vol_1_material_de_trabajo_4_conte.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report clarifies the concept of child domestic labor as it is understood for programming in South America, and reviews national literature on the legal aspects, social policies, institutional responses, cultural practices, and economic implications of child domestic labor. The document analyzes the results of 2,917 surveys administered to children in Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru (of the 429 respondents in Paraguay, 83 percent of them were girls). The analysis compares results by gender, age, race, socioeconomic status, education, and labor conditions, as well as the needs and expectations of child and adolescent domestic workers. Eleven percent of the children in Paraguay indicated they were obliged to work when they were sick. A higher percentage suffered verbal (42.1 percent), physical (15 percent), or sexual (10.2 percent) abuse, or

were fed leftovers (19.5 percent). The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

71. International Labour Organization. (2004b). Perfil del trabajo infantil doméstico en Brasil, Colombia, Paraguay y Perú: Glosario y colección bibliográfica [Profile of child domestic work in Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru: Glossary and bibliographic collection]. Lima: OIT/ IPEC Sudamérica. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/glosario_ok.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Servitude: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document contains a series of concepts and definitions that result from work on child domestic work prevention and eradication in South America. Included are 354 bibliographic entries on child domestic work, which are available at the ILO Regional Office for Latin America and Caribbean as well as through the Regional Information System on Child Labor. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

    International Labour Organization. (2005a). *Forced labour in Latin America. Declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work. ILO fact sheets on forced labour in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1018&context=forcedlabor

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This ILO factsheet provides key statistics on forced labor in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as national, regional, and ILO responses to this problem in Bolivia, Peru, and Paraguay. A number of ILO projects aim at the elimination of child trafficking in Central America, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

72. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Trabajo infantil rural en Canindeyú, Paraguay* [Rural child labor in Canindeyú, Paraguay]. Asunción, Paraguay: OIT/IPEC Sudamérica. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/ti_rural_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Beans, Cotton, Maize, Manioc, Sesame, Tobacco

This study focuses on the working conditions of male and female children and adolescents involved in agriculture in the *Departamento* (territorial unit) *de Canindeyú*, Paraguay. It explores the dangers and hazards (e.g., fires and agrochemicals), describes the activities children perform, and analyzes the availability of social services and the environment. Data were collected through a survey administered in August and September 2004 to 246 smallholding farmers who participate in projects implemented by MPDL in three districts of the Department of Canindeyú, Curuguaty, Igatimi, and Yacy Cañy. Families participating in the study grow manioc (85.7 percent), cotton (63.3 percent), maize (39.1 percent), beans (19 percent), tobacco (14.6 percent), and sesame (2.8 percent). Children between ages five and seven perform two to five hours per day of domestic work (16.3 percent of boys, 29.3 percent of girls); about half of the adolescents (age 8 to 11) and one-third of them (age 12 to 17) help at home. Children and adolescents in the study areas were involved in agriculture and domestic work from an early age; child prostitution was also documented. Out of the 246 families in the study, 388 boys and 417 girls perform work in agriculture. Twenty-two percent of children and adolescents are exposed to and utilize flammable substances, and 0.08 to 20 percent of children (increases by age group) manually administer agrotoxic products. Boys and girls utilize machetes (35.1 percent), hoes (27.6 percent), and shovels (24.8 percent). The document does not include any description of efforts to curtail child labor in hazardous sectors.

73. International Labour Organization. (2005c). *Weaving networks against the exploitation of children and adolescents.* Lima, Peru: OIT/IPEC Sudamérica. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/folleto_redes_eng.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This is a strategy paper of the ILO-initiated project to combat child and adolescent domestic labor and sexual exploitation in Colombia, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru called "Weaving Networks." The three-year project, which began in late 2004, focuses on legal reforms, institution building and coordination, awareness-raising against CSEC, prevention among high-risk populations, restitution of rights to affected children and adolescents, and monitoring of change. The targets include 4,970 children (for withdrawal from and prevention of hazardous/exploitive work) and 5,941 families (for awareness raising, reinsertion of children, and training/strengthening of socioeconomic capabilities). The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

74. International Labour Organization. (2006). *ILO activities in the Americas 2003–2006*. Brasilia: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.ilo.int/public/english/standards/relm/rgmeet/16amr/activities.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

This document describes interventions against forced and child labor in the Americas, several of which take place in Paraguay. These interventions include the ratification of conventions and intersectoral coordination in gender equity, the improvement of statistical measurement of labor conditions, and the establishment of national institutions to combat forced labor. In Paraguay, for instance, the Ministry of Justice and Labor opened an office in the Chaco region to investigate situations of forced labor, and social security coverage was successfully extended to domestic workers. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

75. International Labour Organization. (2007). *La demanda de la explotación sexual comercial de adolescentes: estudio cualitativo en Sudamérica (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay y Perú)* [Demand in the commercial sexual exploitation of adolescents: Qualitative study in South America (Chile, Columbia, Paraguay, and Peru)]. Lima, Peru: OIT-IPEC. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/esci_demanda_reg.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

In the context of "Weaving Networks Against the Exploitation of Boys, Girls and Adolescents," an ILO-IPEC regional project financed by the U.S. Department of Labor, this qualitative regional study explores the characteristics and modus operandi of CSEC in Colombia, Chile, Paraguay, and Peru, and identifies the economic, social, cultural, and psychological factors that determine the attitudes and behaviors of the people involved in CSEC, as consumers and/or intermediaries. The study was simultaneously conducted in eight South American cities, including Ciudad del Este and Asunción in Paraguay (Dobrée and Soto, 2007). The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

76. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Prevención y eliminación del trabajo infantil doméstico en Sudamérica: Bibliografía* [Prevention and elimination of child domestic work in South America: Bibliography]. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/bibliografia.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified

This document lists relevant publications (mostly from the 1990s) related to child domestic labor in Latin America. Entries for Paraguay fall under the themes of gender, women, legislation, children and youth, prostitution, domestic workers, street work, and child labor in general. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

77. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *La trata de personas en el Paraguay: Diagnóstico exploratorio sobre el tráfico y/o trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual* [Trade in persons in Paraguay: Exploratory diagnostic with regard to trafficking and/or trade in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation]. Buenos Aires, Argentina: Author. Retrieved November 1,2007, from http://www.oimconosur.org/documentos/ buscador.php?tipo=unico&documento=340&categoria=1

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This is an exploratory study on human trafficking and trade for sexual exploitation in Paraguay. This study was conducted by the Paraguayan NGO *Luna Nueva* with support from the Paraguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the regional office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Between 2000 and 2004, there were 115 cases of domestic and international human trafficking, involving 473 Paraguayan women (27 percent of whom were minors). The study showed that women and adolescents from all over the country were lured by the promise of jobs with good salaries. There are only two shelters for victims of sexual exploitation in the country, and they provide services only to a limited number of girls under age 18 years. Researchers conducted 186 interviews with victims of trade, public institutions, NGOs, and key informants, and also analyzed media coverage, government reports, and existing literature on the issue. The study took place between September 2004 and January 2005 in Ciudad del Este (*Departamento Alto Paraná*), Encarnación (*Departamento Itapúa*), Villarrica y Colonia Independencia (*Departamento Guairá*) and Asunción and its metropolitan area (*Departamento Central*). The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

78. International Organization for Migration. (2007, June). "La trata de personas en la región Sudamericana": Compilación de actividades realizadas por OIM y sus contrapartes: Séptima conferencia sudamericana sobre migraciones, Caracas, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, 2 y 3 de julio de 2007 ["Trade in persons in the South American region": Compilation of activities performed by IOM and its counterparts: Seventh South American conference on migration, Caracas, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, July 2–3, 2007]. Retrieved November 21, 2007 from http://www.acnur.org/ biblioteca/pdf/5575.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    According to two studies conducted by the NGO *Luna Nueva* in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the IOM, 13 percent of trafficking cases are domestic. Paraguay is mainly a country of origin, although sometimes it is also a country of transit and destination. Most cases are for sexual exploitation, and such trafficking affects boys, girls, women, men, and transsexuals, although most cases are females age 12 to 35. Sixty-seven percent are adults and 33 percent are minors. IOM projects to combat trafficking of persons for sexual exploitation in the nine countries profiled in this

document are described. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

79. Kaye, M. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Paraguay*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Contemporary%20Forms%20of%20Slavery%20in%20Paraguay.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor. Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    According to the 2000/2001 Survey of Homes (*Encuesta Integrada de Hogares*), 670,137 children between ages 5 and 17 carry out some form of unpaid domestic work. Employers do not consider that children in *criadazgo* are working, so it is generally not recorded when official statistics on child labor are compiled. Forced recruitment of children age 12 to 17 into the armed forces continues. While children are carrying out their military service they are obliged to perform unpaid forced labor, which benefits their superiors. In 1999, it was estimated that 84 percent of those recruited into the military and police were age 17 or younger, and 36 percent were age 15 or younger. Children are trafficked internally for labor and sexual exploitation; the trafficking of boys and men for sexual exploitation is not generally acknowledged in society, and therefore remains undocumented. An ILO-IPEC study carried out in Asunción in 1999 found that approximately 25 percent of some 2,700 prostitutes were under age 16. Government and NGO responses to child trafficking are reviewed. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

80. Köhn Gallardo, M. (2005). *Law enforcement in Argentina and Paraguay: 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 Office. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/legislacion_arg_par_eng.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This text is one in a series of publications about lessons learned and good practices in the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of girls, boys, and adolescents in the tri-border area, particularly in Ciudad del Este (Paraguay) and Puerto Iguazú (Argentina). It first summarizes the strong points and the gaps in the legislation of both countries; in Paraguay, there is a need to reform the Criminal Code and the regulatory framework for migration, reception of tourism, and tourism operations. Then, it systematizes the modus operandi and the opinions of legal and law enforcement personnel about the factors that facilitate or complicate compliance with the existing legal

framework. In Ciudad del Este, an institutional process has resulted in the recent creation of a specialized unit within the public prosecutor's office to handle cases of CSEC exclusively. Civil society organizations help prevent and combat CSEC in Ciudad del Este. On the Paraguayan side, two experiences are described as good practices: (a) the CSEC task force, led by a public prosecutor; and (b) the CEAPRA legal aid system for children and adolescents. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

81. *La mayoría de la niñez trabaja y sufre en el campo* [The majority of children work and suffer in the countryside]. (2007). Asunción, Paraguay: Agencia Global de Noticias/ GLOBAL…Infancia. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/ documentos/huellas_py_tia.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    According to this report, 60.3 percent of children and adolescents in Paraguay work in agriculture, which interferes with their education. A study conducted in 2005 by MPDL in the Department of Canindeyú found 388 boys and 417 girls, mostly age 5 to 11, working in rural areas; many were exposed to flammable substances and work long hours under high temperatures, far from health centers or sanitary facilities. This short publication offers some recommendations to combat child labor and get children into school, yet no specific efforts to curtail hazardous work are described.

82. Las duras cifras de la prostitución infantil en Paraguay [The harsh numbers of child prostitution in Paraguay]. (2005, May 15). *Somos Paraguay*. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.somosparaguay.com.py/despachos.asp?cod_des=5021&ID

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article contains findings from a study on commercial sex work conducted by Luz María Acosta and Nilse A. Acosta. Researchers found 2,688 commercial sex workers in Asunción and the metropolitan area, with 65 percent under age 20, and 28 percent under age 16. Many have worked in the streets since age 10. Besides poverty, many experienced abuse and were forced into prostitution. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

83. López Benítez, V. D. (2004). *Análisis y recomendaciones para la mejor regulación y cumplimiento de la normativa nacional e internacional sobre trabajo de niños, niñas y adolescentes en Paraguay* [Analysis and recommendations for improved regulation and fulfillment of the national and international norms on child and adolescent labor in Paraguay] (Documento de Trabajo Nº 183). Lima, Peru: OIT-IPEC/SIRTI-Cooperación Española. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/ documentos/paraguay_legis_vf.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Babysitting, Car Washing, Cattle Farming, Construction, Couriers/Delivering, Domestic Labor, Mechanics, Poultry Farming, Street Vending, Trade, Transportation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document analyzes the national and international legislation in force in Paraguay pertaining to child and adolescent work. It provides an overview of the situation of child labor in the country and analyzes the conceptual and normative contradictions and gaps found in this matter, indicating ways to solve them. The study is divided into five chapters and contains a series of interviews with key informants. According to EPH 2002, there are 241,954 working children and adolescents in Paraguay. In rural areas, male children and adolescents primarily work in agriculture and poultry farming, whereas females also work as domestic workers, bread and cake makers, and food sellers. In urban areas, however, almost half the boys and girls age 5 to 17 are involved in sales (streets, kiosks, shops, and warehouses). Males are also hired as cattle or poultry farmers, and females as domestic workers and babysitters. In the last five years, there has been an increase in child and adolescent street work (selling food and small objects, cleaning shoes or cars, or begging), which exposes them to the dangers of traffic, pollution, extreme temperatures, lack of safety, sexual harassment, and violence. Most working children (97 percent) in Paraguay are paid less than the minimum salary. Brazilian adolescent females are sexually exploited in the Department of Alto Paraná. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

84. Martínez, T., & Barboza, L. (2002, June). *Marco Legal para confrontación de la Explotación Sexual Comercial de niñas, niños y adolescentes en Paraguay* [Legal framework for confronting the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Paraguay]. Lima, Peru: ILO/IPEC Sudamérica. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/estlegescipy.pdf

Source: International Organization

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

This publication is a collection of current domestic and international legislation in effect in Paraguay related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Each norm is explained and analyzed as it relates to this worst form of child labor. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

85. Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo, Paraguay. (2005, Marzo 22). *Listado de trabajo infantil peligroso de Paraguay: Decreto Nº 4951* [Listing of hazardous child labor in Paraguay: Decree No. 4951]. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/decreto_tip_aprobado.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Justice and Labor (Paraguay)

Child Labor: Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor, Mining, Modeling (Erotic), Street Vending, Transportation, Unspecified, Vigilance/Security

As a result of a process of national consultation, Paraguay developed this list of 26 activities which by their nature or the conditions under which they take place may either be hazardous for the physical, mental, social or moral development of children and adolescents, or interfere with their schooling. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

86. Molinas, M., & Vallovera, L. (2002). *Guía para formadores de opinión: Conceptos y orientaciones para el abordaje de la explotación sexual comercial infantil* [Guide for shapers of opinion: Concepts and orientations for an approach to child commercial sexual exploitation]. Asunción, Paraguay: OIT/IPEC-SIRTI-USDOL, Programa para la Prevención y Eliminación de la Explotación Sexual Comercial Infantil en Triple Frontera Argentina-Brasil-Paraguay. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/doc/documentos/guia_esci_py.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This handbook is addressed to journalists covering the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the media. Included are basic concepts, domestic and international legal frameworks, and recommendations for increased effectiveness of media contributions to the protection of children's rights. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

87. Movimiento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Liberación. (2005). *Construir otro Paraguay para los Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes* [To construct another Paraguay for children and adolescents]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/plan_esci_py.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document contains two national policies and two sectorial plans to protect children and adolescents in Paraguay. The National Policy on Childhood and Adolescence, the National Plan of Action for Childhood and Adolescence, and the two sectorial plans (i.e., *Plan Nacional de Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil, y mejora de las condiciones de trabajo de los y las adolescentes*, and *Plan Nacional de Prevención y Erradicación de la Explotación Sexual de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes*) are the result of coordinated efforts by NGOs, government institutions, and international agencies. Through a participatory strategy, these documents cover diagnostics, awareness raising,

capacity building, juridical norms, victim care, prevention, monitoring, and evaluation. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

88. OIT revela que en Paraguay hay esclavitud de indígenas [ILO reveals that in Paraguay there is enslavement of indigenous people]. (2006, November 3). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=127766

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Agriculture
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

    This article comments on the results of a workshop on slave labor in Latin America held during the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' 2nd International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. According to anthropologist Eduardo Bedoya Garland, many Guaraní indigenous people are slaves working on rural farms. He explained how *gatos* imprison whole indigenous families, including children, to force them to work for 6 to 12 months

89. Otazú, R., Benítez de Ros, R., Hevia, R., Morínigo de Mancuello, M. F., & Bracho, C. (n.d.). *Informe. Investigación: Tráfico de niños y niñas. Proyecto sobre tráfico de niños y pornografía infantil en Internet y marcos normativos en el MERCOSUR, Bolivia y Chile* [Report. Research: Child trafficking. Project on child trafficking and child pornography on the Internet and normative frameworks in the MERCOSUR countries, Bolivia, and Chile]. Asunción, Paraguay: Secretaría Nacional de la Niñez y la Adolescencia. Retrieved November 14, 2007, from http://www.iin.oea.org/proy_trafico_ninos_internet/iintpi/trafico.paraguay.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Secretaria Nacional de la Ninez y Adolescencia

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report systematizes existing information on trafficking of girls, boys, and adolescents in Paraguay. Information is obtained through bibliographic review as well as key informant interviews and surveys from judiciary, police, government, NGOs, and international donor agencies. Domestic (rural to Asunción, Encarnación, Ciudad del Este, and Pedro Juan Caballero) trafficking occurs with private and public involvement (e.g., taxi drivers, hotel personnel, police) and for sexual exploitation. Many girls were previously domestic workers or street vendors. All the victims are recruited through deception, violence, or economic coercion; often offered domestic employment and education, they are later sexually exploited. Ads in the news and on the Internet are also used for recruitment. Characteristics of trafficking networks and processes as well as gaps of information and institutional responses are identified. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

90. Oviedo, S. (2003). *Trabajo infantil doméstico en Paraguay: Orientaciones para comunicadores sociales* [Child domestic work in Paraguay: Orientations for social communicators]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/tid/docs/pa_libro_comunicadores.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    Building on interviews with journalists and representatives from NGOs, this handbook analyzes the media coverage of child domestic labor. It contains basic recommendations to improve media coverage and treatment and compiles ethics codes and legal norms used by different mass media in the world, as it relates to childhood. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

91. Paraguay: 250 niñas y adolescentes son explotadas sexualmente [Paraguay: 250 girls and adolescents are sexually exploited]. (2003, June 23). *Mujeres Hoy*. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.mujereshoy.com/secciones/888.shtml

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article comments on the results of a rapid assessment carried out by José Gaspar Britos as part of ILO-IPEC's project to prevent and eliminate child and adolescent commercial sexual exploitation in the region of the Brazil/Paraguay border. According to this investigation carried out in Ciudad del Este, Paraguay, of the 900 females involved in commercial sexual work, 250 of them are minors. There are some males too, but most cases are girls and adolescents. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

92. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Paraguay—Country report*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 5, 2007 from http://protectionproject.org/paraguay.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

    Paraguay is a country of origin and destination for trafficking in women and children. Women from Brazil have been trafficked to Paraguay. There is also trafficking in women and children within Paraguay. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

93. Riesgoso aumento de trata de personas en Paraguay [Risky increase in trade in persons in Paraguay]. (2005, July 5). *Cimac Noticias*. Retrieved November 22, 2007 from http://www.cimacnoticias.com/noticias/05jul/05070708.html

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article presents results from an IOM study on human trafficking for sexual exploitation (Grupo Luna Nueva, 2005). According to this study, human trafficking and trade increased in Paraguay from 8 percent in 2000 to 35 percent in 2004, and affects primarily women and children who are offered well-paid jobs in Europe. This is not a result of an isolated incident but, rather, of coordinated efforts across the country. Formal complaints have increased in Asunción (45 percent), Encarnación (39 percent), and to a lesser extent in Ciudad del Este, Villarrica, and Coronel Oviedo. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

94. Rivarola Godoy, H., Flecha Duarte, A. M., & Álvarez Valdez, J. (2003). *Estudio de viabilidad para la implementación de un programa de capacitación de grupos populares y nuevas oportunidades de generación y mejoramiento de rendimiento en Ciudad del Este y Alrededores* [Viability study for the implementation of a capacity-building program for popular groups and new opportunities for generating and increasing income in Ciudad del Este and the surrounding area]. Ciudad del Este, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/esci_pa_ce_estudio_viabilidad_economica.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Through interviews and review of documentation, this viability study analyzes and makes recommendations to address the capacity-building needs and resources of children and adolescents in commercial sexual exploitation and their families. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

95. Save the Children. (2003). *Diagnóstico sobre la situación de niñas, niños y adolescentes en 21 países de América Latina* [Diagnostic of the situation of children and adolescents in 21 countries of Latin America]. Lima, Peru. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.iin.oea.org/sim/cad/sim/pdf/mod1/Texto%2011.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Ceramic Production, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Lime Production, Mining, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified, Wood Sawing
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This publication describes the main challenges confronting children and adolescents in 21 Latin American countries, from violence and AIDS to participation in armed conflict and exploitive labor. Citing existing publications, the document lists the most dangerous activities children are involved in, including mining in Paraguay. Between 3,700 and 6,000 children and adolescents work in the streets, mostly selling newspapers or cleaning

windshields. Approximately 220 children age 6 to 17 work long hours as garbage pickers in *Vertedero de Cateura* (Cateura Rubbish Dump). About 11,500 girls perform domestic work for little or no remuneration and with little or no time to rest. Children work in ceramic factories in Concepción, Encarnación, and Tobatí (approximately 2,230 adolescents), lime factories (approximately 320 adolescents, mainly males), and sawmills (approximately 80 children) in Capitán Bado y Pedro Juan Caballero, where they are exposed to dangerous and tiring working conditions. The trafficking of children from Brazil to Paraguay and vice versa has been documented. Of the 2,688 women who engage in commercial sex work in Asunción, 65 percent are under age 20, and approximately 28 percent are younger than age 16. Additionally, 70 percent of the members of the armed forces who died in controversial circumstances were under age 18.

96. Save the Children. (2007). *The small hands of slavery*. London: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/thesmallhandsofslavery.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report produced by Save the Children UK 200 years after the British government passed the Slave Trade Act (1807) indicates that on the borders between Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina, 3,500 children are confined in brothels and clubs for commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

97. Sciscioli, A. (2005). Paraguay: Trabajo infantil, la lucha apenas comienza [Child labor, the struggle is just beginning]. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://ipsnoticias.net/nota.asp?idnews=35253

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Shoe Shining

    According to Roberto Céspedes, there are 241,954 child workers age 10 to 17 in Paraguay (Encuesta Permanente de Hogares, 2001). The article describes the institutional steps taken to combat child labor in the country, including the establishment of the *Secretaría de la Niñez y la Adolescencia* in 2001 and CONAETI in 2002, and the development of national plans of action and policies. Children in rural areas are primarily involved in agriculture and domestic work. In urban areas, children beg, sell candy or small goods in the streets, or shine shoes. In Asunción and its metropolitan area, there are approximately 11,000 *criaditas* under age 14.

98. Secretaría Técnica de Planificación, Direccion General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos Paraguay. (2005). *Principales resultados de la encuesta permanente de hogares 2005* [Principal results of the 2005 permanent household survey]. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.dgeec.gov.py/Publicaciones/Biblioteca/Presentacion_Empleo2005/Boletin_empleo_y_pobreza_2005.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Government of Paraguay

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report contains the main indicators of poverty and employment in Paraguay in 2005. It considers "working age individuals" to be those age 10 years and above (77.1 percent of the total population in the country). The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

99. Serafini, D. (2006). *Módulos de trabajo en aula para docentes* [Classroom modules for educators]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/mod_docentes_py_06.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Child Labor: Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor, Mining, Modeling (Erotic), Street Vending, Transportation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

This handbook, to be used with children in grades four through nine, contains clear definitions and activities on child labor, child domestic labor, and the commercial exploitation of children. Several types of work children often do, including some of the worst forms of child labor, are indicated and/or illustrated through class activities. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

100. Soto, C., González, M., and Martínez, O. (2002, June). *Evaluación rápida sobre trabajo infantil doméstico en Paraguay* [Rapid assessment of child domestic work in Paraguay]. Asunción, Paraguay: Centro de Documentación y Estudios/OIT/IPEC-TID. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/ev_tid_paraguay.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This mixed-methods study analyzes the living and working conditions of children and adolescents (age 6 to 17) who engage in domestic work in Paraguay, and the underlying cultural patterns that shape this practice. Authors estimate that one-third of child domestic workers are in a situation of *criadazgo.* They are generally not paid and, if they are, it is through tips or below the legal minimum wage. More than half (62.2 percent) of the interviewees said they would like to go back home, and almost half (44.5 percent) said they do not have any days off. The document contains recommendations to inform the ILO-IPEC project, "Prevention and Elimination of Child Domestic Labour in Homes of Others." The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

101. Sprandel, M., Carvalho, E., and Romero, A. (2004). *A exploração sexual comercial de crianças e adolescentes nas legislações da Argentina, Brasil e Paraguai: Alternativas de harmonização para o MERCOSUL* [The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the legislation of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay: Options for harmonization in the MERCOSUR countries]. Assunção, Paraguay: OIT/Programa IPEC Sudamérica. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/esci/documentos/esci_3ple_por_armonizacion_legislativa.pdf

Source: International Organization

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

This document compares legislation from Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Included are proposals for harmonizing public policies and judicial action to eradicate the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the Triple Frontier region. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

102. Trabajo infantil doméstico, un mundo [d]e sumisión oculto [Child domestic work, a hidden world of submission]. (2003, November 13). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=1180

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

A study by the NGO *Base Educativa y Comunitaria de Apoyo* (BECA) shows that boys, girls, and adolescents escape or are forced to leave their homes to serve as domestic workers out of poverty and other circumstances. Interviews conducted by BECA reveal family violence or break-up, parental abandonment, and early pregnancy are some of the reasons children leave their homes and go into domestic work. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

103. UNICEF alerta sobre aumento de trabajo infantil en Paraguay [UNICEF sounds an alert regarding the increase of child labor in Paraguay]. (2007, May 11). *Europa Press*. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.rodolfowalsh.org/spip.php?breve2418

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Farming, Street Vending, Unspecified

Drawing on the findings of a UNICEF study, the Paraguayan newspaper *ABC* reports that the number of child laborers between ages 5 and 17 in Paraguay has increased in the last four years by 56,500. This is a result of increasing poverty in the country. Most child workers live in rural areas (23 percent vs. 13 percent in urban centers), and they work in agriculture or cattle farming. Eight percent of children work in the streets. Since 2003, some initiatives have been combating this situation, yet these efforts are insufficient.

104. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001, November 6). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Paraguay. Twenty-eighth session*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 1, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.15.Add.166.En?OpenDocument

Source: International Organization

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

Although the Paraguayan government made a commitment to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to stop forced military recruitment (March 25, 1998), there have been reports of the forced recruitment of children into the armed forces as well as of ill treatment and even death caused by excessive physical exertion. Work also keeps 29 percent of the school-age population away from school for economic reasons. Mechanisms have been set in place to monitor child trafficking, mainly in the context of adoption and of children exploited sexually in the white slave trade. The report does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

105. U.S. Department of Labor. (2007). *Project status—Americas*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/project-americas.htm

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

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This page describes in table format U.S. Department of Labor projects in the Americas. Three ILO-IPEC projects have been undertaken in Paraguay regarding child labor: two were completed in 2005 (one on the eradication of child domestic work and one on the commercial sexual exploitation of children), and the third project was to be completed in December 2007 (on child domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation). The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

106. U.S. Department of State. (2006). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65989.htm

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

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Paraguay is a source and destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor. Poor children are also trafficked within the country, from rural to urban areas for sexual exploitation and involuntary domestic servitude. The government of Paraguay does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so through coordinated efforts to disrupt trafficking networks, extradition of trafficking suspects,

local investigations, and raising trafficking awareness. The document does not specifically address child labor in the production of goods.

107. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Paraguay: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78901.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Supermarket, Windshield Cleaning
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

According to IOM, the trafficking of women and children in the country increased 27 percent in the last five years. Most victims came from the rural areas, particularly the Departments of Alto Parana, Canindeyú, Caaguazú, and Itapúa. Victims were trafficked primarily to the two largest cities, Asunción and Ciudad del Este with the promise of jobs as waitresses and hotel workers or in the retail industry. However, trafficking victims instead worked in the sex industry. Underage girls reportedly also were forced to work as *criadas*, both domestically and in neighboring countries, and many were sexually abused. UNICEF reported that two-thirds of sex industry workers were minors, the majority of whom began working between ages 12 and 13. Efforts to prevent and punish trafficking are described. The 2001 Census reported that 5 percent of the workforce was under age 14. According to the NGO known as Organization for the Eradication of Child Labor, 265,000 children, or 13.6 percent of those between ages 5 and 17, worked outside their homes, many in unsafe conditions. Thousands of children in urban areas were engaged in informal employment (e.g., selling newspapers and sundries and cleaning car windows) and in supermarkets. In rural areas, children as young as age 10 often worked beside their parents in the fields. UNICEF reported that 25 percent of children between ages 10 and 17 worked, with almost 50 percent below age 15 (47 percent worked on family farms, 22 percent in construction, 13 percent in the street, and 11 percent operated machinery or were artisans). Unlike the previous year, in 2006 there were no reports of conscripts forced to work for military officers in their private enterprises

108. Valenzuela, M. E. (Ed.). (2004). *Políticas de empleo para superar la pobreza: Paraguay* [Employment policies for overcoming poverty: Paraguay]. Santiago, Chile: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.cinterfor.org.uy/public/spanish/region/ampro/cinterfor/temas/gender/doc/cinter/pob_par.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Cattle Farming, Trade, Unspecified

This book contains four different chapters by experts on gender and poverty in Paraguay, including one on female domestic workers and paid child domestic work. Adult domestic workers interviewed by Lilian Soto shared the common perception that "paid domestic work occurs under conditions of discrimination and even exploitation." Children in Paraguay work in the streets; they sell in markets, perform domestic work (mostly girls), and look after animals. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

PARAGUAY: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alvarenga, T., Celma, L. C., Gutiérrez, L., López, N., & Torales, G. (2003). *Trabajo infantil doméstico, una reflexión sobre esta práctica* [Child domestic work, a reflection on this practice]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/guia_rotafolio_tid_py.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

   This document is a pedagogical and awareness-raising tool for families and children in Paraguay. Many children are "given as servants" to families in the urban areas in the hope that they will escape poverty. The document states that if a boy or a girl performs domestic work in a family other than his or her own in exchange for accommodation and food, this can be considered "hidden and illegal slavery." The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Amnesty International. (2001a). Paraguay: *No child's play—Under-age recruitment in the armed forces must stop*. London: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAMR450032001?open&of=ENG-PRY

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This press release presents information about findings of the 2001 Amnesty International report *Paraguay. Conscription: Recruitment of children, routine ill treatment and unexplained deaths*. The report denounces the illegal recruitment and ill treatment of children as young as 12. Amnesty International has received reports of forced recruitment of children and falsification of documents proving their age. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Amnesty International. (2001b). *Paraguay. Conscription: Recruitment of children, routine ill-treatment and unexplained deaths*. London: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAMR450022001?open&of=ENG-PRY

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report denounces the forced and voluntary recruitment of children into the Paraguayan armed forces and national police, as well as torture, routine ill treatment, and "unclarified deaths of conscripts." Six child recruits died in 2000 during military service. Children under 18 are illegally recruited with falsified documents. The report does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Anderson, J. (2007). *Invertir en la familia. Estudio sobre factores preventivos y de vulnerabilidad al trabajo infantil doméstico en familias rurales y urbanas de Colombia, Paraguay y Perú* [Investing in the family. A study on preventive factors and risk factors of child domestic labour in rural and urban families of Colombia, Paraguay and Peru]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/invertir_familia.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Slavery: Domestic Labor

   This report describes domestic labor as "slavery" by one interviewee, particularly for orphan children. While many parents exploit their children to get additional income (particularly in families with many children), the report notes that some mothers seek to protect their daughters from domestic work and abuse. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

   An English summary of the results can be found at http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/res_invertir_fa_sa_eng.pdf.

5. Anti-Slavery International. (2006). *The worst forms of child labour: Trafficking of children in Paraguay*. London: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/briefingpapers/ilo2006paraguay_childlabour.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

   This is a report on Paraguay's compliance with International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. It compiles information from a range of studies, and specifically discusses incidences of trafficking, domestic labor, commercial sexual exploitation, and child soldiering in Paraguay. The report describes adult and child domestic workers, including those in *criadazgo*, as working in conditions of forced labor, as they have little or no control over their working conditions or how they are treated and are usually unable to leave their jobs. While the forced recruitment of children into the armed forces has diminished, the practice of *criadazgo* continues.

   Moreover, children carrying out their military service are obliged to perform unpaid forced labor. Trafficking of women continues to be a problem, especially for sexual exploitation. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

   The Penal Code prohibits some child trafficking, but the current legislation does not criminalize trafficking for forced labor and services, internal trafficking, the irrelevance of coercion when children are involved, or all those complicit in the trafficking process.

6. Bachero, R., Ferreira, I., & López, O. (2003a). *Cuaderno para el debate* [Dossier for the debate]. Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/doc/documentos/debate_esci.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This is one of five publications geared toward informing debate around issues of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and adolescents, and how the child protection system should work. Following the Yokohama Global Commitment of 2001, this document considers child commercial sexual exploitation to be forced labor and a type of contemporary slavery. Printed media recently denounced a trafficking network that took over 200 young Paraguayan females to Buenos Aires, under the promise of work, and subjected them to sexual exploitation under conditions of "semi-slavery." Similar events occur in Asunción and Ciudad del Este. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Bachero, R., Ferreira, I., & López, O. (2003b). *Guía para agentes comunitarios* [Guide for community agents]. Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/doc/documentos/ag%20comunitarios_esci.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   Another in a series of five publications on the issue, this guide is written for advocates, social workers, and community leaders interested in combating commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. It includes guidelines for identifying cases and initiating legal action as well as activities to be used with groups. This publication does not contain the word *forced*, yet the five-document package considers CSEC as forced labor. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Bachero, R., Ferreira, I., & López, O. (2003c). *Guía para docentes* [Guide for educators]. Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/doc/documentos/docentes_esci.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   Another in a series of five publications on the issue, this document is addressed to teachers and contains basic concepts and activities about child and adolescent commercial sexual exploitation, how to detect it, and how to make a formal complaint. This publication does not contain the word *forced*, yet the five-document package

considers CSEC as forced labor. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

9. 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). The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Bareiro, L., Soto, L., & Valiente, H. (2005). *Necesarias, invisibles, discriminadas. Las trabajadoras del servicio doméstico en el Paraguay* [Necessary, invisible, discriminated against. Female domestic service workers in Paraguay]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://bibliotecavirtual.clacso.org.ar/ar/libros/paraguay/cde/areamujer/trabajadoras.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

    This publication addresses the challenges faced by female domestic workers in Paraguay and describes the legal boundaries in place in that country. Special attention is paid to the rights and protections offered by the law as a means to educate workers and employers on their rights and obligations. According to the 2002 Census, most domestic workers in Paraguay are females from poor rural areas who work in urban centers, primarily in and around Asunción, have little or no education, and are 15 to 29 years old. Ninety-five percent of them earn less than the minimum salary. Many work longer than the legal maximum of eight hours per day, and are subject to other exploitive working conditions and discrimination. The population is divided regarding the practice of *criadazgo*, with more tolerance of the practice in rural areas. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Bedoya Silva-Santisteban, A., & Bedoya Garland, E. (2005). *Servidumbre por deudas y marginación en el Chaco de Paraguay* [Debt bondage and marginalization in the Chaco, Paraguay]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081941.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Debt Bondage: Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor
Exploitive Labor: Cattle Farming, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Manioc, Unspecified, Wood
Forced Adult Labor: Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor

This study explores the working conditions of 7 of the 15 indigenous groups living in the Paraguayan Chaco, as identified by the Indigenous Census 2002: Nivaclé, Enlhet Norte, Enxet Sur, Angaité, Sanapaná, Ayoreo, and Guaraní Ñandeva. Along with a review of previous studies, about 120 interviews were conducted in three locations. In Asunción, interviews were conducted with government officials, nongovernmental organization (NGO) representatives, cattle ranchers critical of traditional labor conditions, and representatives of United Nations (UN) organizations. In the Enxet Sur indigenous communities of San Fernando, Makthlawaiya, and Sawhoyamaxa (*Departmento de Presidente Hayes*), meetings of 5 to 20 community members took place. In Filadelfia, the urban center of the Mennonite colony Fernheim (*Departamento de Boquerón*), interviews were conducted with urban workers, particularly members of the Nivaclé, Guaraní Ñandeva, and Ayoreo indigenous groups, rural workers, and indigenous leaders from nearby communities supported by the Mennonites (Nivaclé Unida [Nivaclé] and Yalve Sanga [Enlhet Sur]), representatives of Mennonite organizations working with indigenous communities, local government and law enforcement officials, and NGO representatives.

Approximately 8,000 indigenous workers may be subjected to forced labor in the Paraguayan Chaco. Discriminatory practices range from receiving a salary much lower than that of white workers, and below the minimum salary, to forbidding access to the well used by nonindigenous workers. Permanent and domestic workers in agricultural (cotton, wood) and cattle ranches are particularly likely to be in situations of exploitation. Indigenous women face the worst situation, earning about half the salary of indigenous men, and sometimes working for free.

The situation of some of the cattle and domestic workers in the cattle ranches in the Central Chaco is akin to debt bondage as domestic workers have no choice but to make their purchases (often overpriced) at the ranch store, and sometimes ask for credits or *provistas*. Their freedom of movement may also be restricted, being allowed only one trip outside the ranch per year. These conditions lead to situations in which some workers may be forced to stay in a particular ranch to pay back with their work the debt acquired due to abusive prices at the ranch store, extremely low pay, and limited freedom of movement. The authors estimate that almost 8,000 indigenous workers are or may be victims of exploitive or bonded labor.

While Paraguayan law clearly forbids such abuses, and the government officials interviewed in Asunción expressed concern about the situation, the Chaco for all practical purposes lacked any government presence capable of enforcing the laws.

12. Casal Caharrón, M. (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)*. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cee372f22e220244f8bb747b857becd8bf3.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=1679

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report examines good practices, lessons learned, and methodologies to prevent the recruitment of girls, boys, and adolescents for commercial sexual exploitation (e.g., informal education, formal education, personal advancement, and consolidation of affective ties) as well as results and challenges focused on the local context in which the different programs were carried out from 2001 to mid-2005. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Casal Cacharrón, M. (2007). *Un día te dejan de mirar…y te perdés. Verdades y desafíos de la explotación sexual comercial de la infancia y adolescencia* [One day they stop looking at you…and you are lost. Truths and challenges of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/verdades_desafios_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This report presents the results of a qualitative study conducted in Asunción and Ciudad del Este, the two largest urban centers in the country. Through testimonies and interviews, the study elicits the perspective of a group of girls and adolescents involved in commercial sexual exploitation as well as members of another group who are in the process of ending their involvement in that type of exploitation. Commercial sexual exploitation is considered equivalent to forced labor and a form of slavery. According to adolescent and adult female sexual workers in middle- and low-income areas, the economic crisis of the last two years has reduced the demand for their services and strengthened migration and trafficking networks toward other areas of the country. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004—Paraguay*. London: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=966

Source: NGO

Forced Adult Labor: Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

The Coalition produces a Global Report with information on child recruitment and use by country every three years (the next Global Report is scheduled for 2008). Information was gathered between January and June 2004 from a wide range of sources (governments, UN agencies, NGOs, news media, academic sources, and human rights and humanitarian organizations). This report notes that while forcible recruitment of underage recruits has decreased as a result of public pressure, official investigations in Paraguay into conscript deaths and underage recruitment reveal that minors can still be found in the armed forces. Excessive and forced physical exercise to the point of exhaustion has also been documented among military conscripts. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Codeni apoya trabajo infantil a partir de los 14 años en el Este [Codeni supports child labor for those older than 14 in the East]. (2004, January 10). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=33965

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Street Vending

Romilda Gómez, Director of Consejo Municipal por los Derechos de los Niños (CODENI)—Ciudad del Este, asserts that children older than 14 years should be allowed to work as long as their development and training are secured. The article reports that five-year-old children who go into the streets with their mothers and elder siblings are forced to sell candy, cookies, and other products in the streets. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Colazo, C. (2002). *Estudio temático: Políticas sociales y oferta institucional frente al trabajo infantil doméstico* [Thematic study: Social policies and institutional capacity in the face of child domestic work]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/global.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Supermarket, Unspecified

Through interviews and reviews of documentation, this study analyzes existing social policies and institutions addressing domestic child labor in Paraguay. There are only two NGO projects focused on child domestic workers, namely one led by International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) and another one with Global Infancia (NGO). The *Central Nacional de Trabajadores* has initiatives to monitor and combat forced child labor (e.g., among children working in supermarkets). The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

17. de la Peña Rípodas, J., & Noguera Enciso, O. A. (2006). *Ser socialmente responsable en Paraguay: Nuestra responsabilidad ante el Trabajo Infantil* [Being socially responsible in Paraguay: Our responsibility in the face of child labor]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/resp_social_empleadores_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

    This document discusses corporate social responsibility as related to child labor in Paraguay. Aimed at raising awareness among business decisionmakers on the direct and indirect consequences of their choices and practices in the eradication of this practice, the document contains ILO's concepts and boundaries for acceptable and unacceptable child labor, including all the worst forms of child labor. This document does not present information on forced labor in the production of goods in Paraguay.

18. Desbaratan en Uruguay red de tráfico de chinos hacia EEUU [They dismantle in Uruguay a network trafficking Chinese people to the United States]. (2005, January 14). *Univision*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=1329&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: Unspecified

    This news article reports that an illegal network trafficking Chinese people through Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay was dismantled in Uruguay. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Dobrée, P., & Soto, C. (2007). *La demanda en la explotación sexual comercial de adolescentes: El caso de Paraguay* [Demand in the commercial sexual exploitation of adolescents: The case of Paraguay]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/demanda_esci_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report is based on the findings of an ethnographic study of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Paraguay, and the socioeconomic, cultural, and psychological factors that determine attitudes and behaviors among clients and/or middlemen. Researchers indicate that girls as young as 10 to 11 are forced to engage in sexual exploitation due to poverty, family abuse or abandonment, or paying for drugs. A

qualitative, case study approach is used involving ethnographic observation and interviews (semi-structured and informal) in selected sites in Asunción and Ciudad del Este. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Empleados de comercios de Ciudad del Este trabajan en estado de esclavitud [Shop employees in Ciudad del Este work in a state of slavery]. (2005, March 23). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=101005

    Source: News Article

    Adult Slavery: Trade

    According to Santiago Segovia, president of the Taxi-Driver Association of Ciudad del Este, all the shop employees in the city, whether Paraguayan or Brazilian, work under a system of slavery, with a salary of not more than 500,000 guaraníes. The article notes that most shops are managed by ethnic Chinese people. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

21. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Paraguay*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from the ECPAT CSEC database.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document notes that, while NGOs have observed an increase in CSEC, little data are available on the actual number of children involved. A study published by Acosta and Acosta (1997) found 2,688 female sex workers in the city of Asunción. Sixty-five percent of these were girls and adolescents under 20 years of age. Approximately 28 percent were under 16. The majority of girls came from the interior of the country; poverty, past abuse, and family breakdown were factors forcing them into the sex industry. Many of the girls had worked from the age of 10 as servants or street vendors. Another study, conducted in Asunción, Ciudad del Este, Presidente Franco, and Hernandarias counted 619 cases of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation between ages 8 and 18 years. The Ministry of Justice reported in 1998 that approximately 26,000 children work in urban areas of Paraguay as sex workers or street vendors. In December 2003, a national plan called *Plan Nacional de Prevención y Eliminación de la Explotación Sexual de Niños/as y Adolescentes en Paraguay* was approved. There is a network against child abuse in Paraguay (*Red Nacional de Prevención y Atención al Maltrato Infantil*), composed of governmental and nongovernmental organizations. However, Paraguay still lacks a national strategy or comprehensive plan on CSEC. Paraguayan law prohibits the use of force or threats to traffic in persons within the national territory or the practice of bringing persons into the country for prostitution. The law applies regardless of the age or sex of the victim. It is also a crime to exploit the vulnerability of a child or to induce a family to traffic a minor (including illegal adoption). However, it is rare for clients or

pimps to be caught or sanctioned. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Fair Labor Association. (2006). *2006 annual public report*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.fairlabor.org/all/2006PublicReport.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Garments
    Prison Labor: Garments

    This report comments on Puma AG's Labor Compliance Program in 2005. With 376 facilities worldwide, including one in Paraguay, the company has a Code of Ethics as well as a Supplier Code of Conduct, which illustrate the corporation's commitment to ethical and responsible individual and corporate behavior. As part of its Compliance System, Puma put in place a four-grade rating system for factories that imposes heavy penalties for noncompliance in the areas of child labor, minimum wage noncompliance, and prison labor. The report discusses measures to curtail forced labor but does not present instances of it.

23. Festa, R., & Canela, G. (2003). *Child labour and gender: A reading of the media in MERCOSUR*. Brasilia, Brazil: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 4, 2007, from http://www.oitbrasil.org.br/info/downloadfile.php?fileId=234

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report analyzes how 17 major newspapers in the subregion dealt with child labor and gender issues in the second half of 2002. Paraguay's media coverage on child labor is low considering the prevalence of child labor in the country. Gender distinctions are only made for *criaditas* ("little maids"). Studies carried out by the Bi-national Programme for Preventing and Eliminating Commercial Sexual Exploitation in the cities of Foz do Iguaçu and Ciudad del Este, on the border between Brazil and Paraguay, led researchers to believe that there is a trafficking network responsible for the trafficking of children, adolescents, and women in Foz do Iguaçu. The report also found that, in Ciudad del Este, an exploited girl usually begins working in the street when she is 14 to 15 years old. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Global March Against Child Labor. (2005). *Worst forms of child labour report—2005*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.scf.org.in/resources/image/PARAGUAY.pdf

    Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified
Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This report, which draws upon a range of reliable sources on human rights, notes that forced labor is illegal in Paraguay. Poor children are also trafficked internally from rural to urban areas for sexual exploitation and involuntary domestic servitude. Children under 18 were still serving in the armed forces. There was a high rate of death and injury of conscripts, including children. In recent years forced recruitment of minors has decreased as a result of public pressure. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

25. 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 ILO-IPEC with financing provided by the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), 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 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.

26. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (2005). *Report for the WTO General Council review of trade policies of Paraguay*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991221542&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering
Prison Labor: Unspecified

Paraguay has ratified both ILO Conventions on forced labor (Convention 29 in 1967 and Convention 105 in 1968). Forced labor is prohibited by law, but some forms of forced labor exist in Paraguay. There are reports of forced work by military conscripts in construction and forced conscription of minors. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) report of 2004 (included in this bibliography) noted that persons who are detained but who have not been convicted should not be obliged to carry out any type of work, contrary to legal provisions, which provide that work shall be compulsory for detainees, whether or not convicted. However, a new prison code is being developed that might replace this provision. There are also reports of debt bondage on ranches in the indigenous communities of the Chaco region. Although trafficking is prohibited, there are reports of trafficking of women for sexual exploitation. Paraguay has ratified the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (2001) and on Minimum Age (2004). However, child labor is common in Paraguay, including the worst forms of child labour, such as child prostitution and domestic work. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

27. International Labour Organization. (2002). *Child domestic workers: A highly vulnerable population*. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/spanish/260ameri/oitreg/actividad/proyectos/ipec/tid/docs/folleto17-1-03.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This document provides the background, activities, and achievements as of December 2002 of the Subregional Project to prevent and eradicate child domestic work in homes of third parties in South America. Data from the approximately 3,500 surveys carried out as part of the project in the four participating countries (Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru) indicate that, in nearly half the cases, there are reports of mistreatment and violence, including being forced to work when ill. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

28. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Seminario nacional "Derechos fundamentales y normas internacionales del trabajo. Declaración sociolaboral del MERCOSUR," Asunción y San Bernardino, Paraguay, 10 al 11 de mayo de 2003* [National seminar on "Fundamental rights and international labor norms: MERCOSUR social and labor declaration," Asunción and San Bernardino, Paraguay, May 10–11, 2003]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/spanish/260ameri/oitreg/actividad/proyectos/actrav/proyectos/boletin/paraguay_b1.html

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
Forced Labor: Unspecified

This workshop program presents an overview of a workshop organized by ILO in San Bernardino, Paraguay, in the context of the project *Los Sindicatos y el Trabajo Decente* (Labor Unions and Good Work). The workshop, attended by 30 representatives from several labor unions, explored the relationship between international labor regulations and the *Declaración Sociolaboral del Mercado Común del Sur*. Working groups pointed out violations of these norms—from child labor and forced labor to lack of labor union freedom and collective bargaining. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

29. International Labour Organization. (2004a). CEACR: *Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Paraguay (ratification: 1967)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Prison Labor: Unspecified

    In this text, CEACR requests that the Paraguayan government inform the Committee of the results of inspections carried out in the Chaco ranches as well as of measures taken to protect indigenous workers in this region from debt bondage. In the context of preparation of a new Prison Code, the Committee reminds the government that work or service may only be exacted from a person as a consequence of a conviction in a court of law; persons who have been detained but not convicted shall not be obliged to carry out any type of work. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

30. International Labour Organization. (2004b). *Perfil del trabajo infantil doméstico en Brasil, Colombia, Paraguay y Perú: Contexto, estudios y resultados* [Profile of child domestic work in Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru: Context, studies, and results]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/perfil_de_trabajo_infantil_vol_1_material_de_trabajo_4_conte.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This report clarifies the concept of child domestic work as it is understood for programming in South America, and reviews national literature on the legal aspects, social policies, institutional responses, cultural practices, and economic implications of child domestic work. The document analyzes the results of 2,917 surveys administered to children in Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru (of whom 429 were in Paraguay). The

analysis compares results by gender, age, race, socioeconomic status, education, and labor conditions, as well as the needs and expectations of child and adolescent domestic workers. Eleven percent of the children in Paraguay indicated that they were obliged to work when they were sick. A higher percentage suffered various abuses including verbal (42.1 percent), physical (15 percent), or sexual (10.2 percent), or were fed leftovers (19.5 percent). The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

31. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *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

    Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Cattle Farming

    According to this report, significant numbers of mainly indigenous agricultural workers in the Chaco region of both Paraguay and Bolivia are in conditions of debt bondage, mostly as a result of wage advances made to workers by private labor contractors. Discrimination explains the persistence of debt peonage in the large and remote cattle farms of the Chaco. An unpublished study conducted on the conditions of employment and work of indigenous people in the Chaco region of Paraguay (Bedoya Garland and Bedoya Silva-Santisteban, 2004, unpublished report, not included in this bibliography) indicated that, overall, indigenous people report poor working conditions and salaries below the minimum wage, with many claiming to be paid much less than their "white" colleagues for the same work; in fact, it is not unusual for indigenous workers to be remunerated for a few months of work with a pair of trousers, a shirt, and a pair of boots. Women are sometimes not remunerated at all. Because the food provided by employers is often insufficient and its price inflated, workers have no other option but to buy additional food from the ranch supply store. Because wages are so low and the prices in the store so artificially high, indigenous workers have to buy on credit and continue working on the farms to pay off their debts.

32. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Paraguay (ratification: 1967)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Prison Labor: Unspecified

    The Committee notes that no report has been received from the Paraguayan government, and hence repeats its previous observations regarding cases of debt bondage in the indigenous communities of the Chaco and the compulsory nature of work for detainees

(Committee of Experts, 2004). The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

33. International Labour Organization. (2005c). *Forced labour in Latin America: Declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work. ILO fact sheets on forced labour in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1018&context=forcedlabor

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Cattle Farming
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    In Bolivia, Peru, and Paraguay, ILO has helped governments and workers' and employers' organizations to develop new strategies and policies to combat forced child labor. ILO field research on forced labor and debt bondage in rural areas has documented discrimination and employment conditions of indigenous people in the cattle farms of the Chaco region in Paraguay. A number of ILO projects aim to eliminate child trafficking in Argentina, Brazil, Central America, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru. No specific Paraguayan government efforts are mentioned.

34. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Paraguay (ratification: 1967)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Prison Labor: Unspecified

    The Committee notes that no report has been received from the Paraguayan government, and hence repeats its previous observations regarding cases of debt bondage in the indigenous communities of the Chaco and the compulsory nature of work for detainees. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

35. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) Paraguay (ratification: 1968)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Prison Labor: Unspecified

    The Committee requests information on the implementation of Penal Code provisions of compulsory prison labor for slander or libel, and reminds the government of the effect

that provisions that restrict freedom of expression through the imposition of prison sentences involving compulsory labor may have on the application of the Convention. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

36. International Labour Organization. (2006c). *ILO activities in the Americas 2003–2006*. Brasilia, Brazil: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.ilo.int/public/english/standards/relm/rgmeet/16amr/activities.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This document describes interventions against forced and child labor in the Americas, several of which take place in Paraguay, from the ratification of conventions and intersectoral coordination in gender equity to the improvement of statistical measurement of labor conditions and the establishment of national institutions to combat forced labor. In Paraguay, for instance, the Ministry of Justice and Labour opened an office in the Chaco region to investigate situations of forced labor, and social security coverage was successfully extended to domestic workers. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

37. International Labour Organization. (2006d). *Regional meeting for the Americas 2–5 May—Forced labour in Latin America: Fighting impunity*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_069168/index.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

    According to this report prepared for the ILO Regional Meeting for the Americas, 1.3 million people in Latin America are victims of forced labor, representing more than 10 percent of forced laborers worldwide. There is a need for special programs for the rural economy, national awareness-raising campaigns, and stronger labor inspection systems. Countries with a large indigenous population like Bolivia, Guatemala, Paraguay, and Peru should be priority targets, the report says. In Paraguay, the government recently strengthened its labor inspection in an area following a documented incidence of forced labor and debt bondage. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

38. International Labour Organization. (2007). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) Paraguay*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Prison Labor: Unspecified

The Committee follows up on a previous request made to the Paraguayan government. The Committee notes that the government's report has not been received yet, and again requests information on the implementation of penal code provisions of compulsory prison labor for slander or libel. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

39. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Situaciones de trabajo forzoso en Perú, Bolivia y Paraguay* [Situations of forced labor in Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://white.oit.org.pe/portal/documentos/alianza_global_contra_trabajo_forzoso_mp_peru_bolivia_paraguay.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Cattle Farming

    Building on ILO working papers, this text briefly describes contexts of forced labor in Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay. In these countries forced labor is linked to debt bondage; generally, workers have to pay back with their labor or with goods (e.g., wood or baskets of collected chestnuts). Governments are designing multisectoral plans to eradicate forced labor. Thousands of indigenous people work to repay their debts in remote ranches of the Bajo Chaco and Chaco in Paraguay. Cattle ranches are often protected by armed guards who at times even preclude the access of labor inspectors. The Paraguayan government recently conducted inspections that revealed violations of labor norms. Most business people and cattle farmers in Paraguay condemn forced labor.

40. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *La trata de personas en el Paraguay: Diagnóstico exploratorio sobre el tráfico y/o trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual* [Trade in persons in Paraguay: Exploratory diagnostic with regard to trafficking and/or trade in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation]. Buenos Aires, Argentina: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/oim_trata_py.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This is a report on an exploratory study on human trafficking for sexual exploitation in Paraguay. This study was conducted by the Paraguayan NGO Luna Nueva with support from the Paraguayan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the regional office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Between 2000 and 2004, there were 115 cases of domestic and international human trafficking, affecting a total of 473 Paraguayan women (27 percent of them minors). Personally or, to a lesser extent, through newspapers and hiring or traveling agencies, trafficking networks offer women and adolescents jobs with good salaries. Women often suffer debt bondage. This problem is worsening in Paraguay due to the economic crisis and social inequalities. In addition to analyzing media coverage, government reports, and existing literature on the topic, researchers conducted 186 interviews with victims of trafficking, as well as

representatives of public institutions and NGOs. The study took place between September 2004 and January 2005 in Ciudad del Este (*Departamento Alto Paraná*), Encarnación (*Departamento Itapúa*), Villarrica and Colonia Independencia (*Departamento Guairá*) and Asunción and its metropolitan area (*Departamento Central*). The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

41. International Organization for Migration. (2007). "*La trata de personas en la región sudamericana": Compilación de actividades realizadas por OIM y sus contrapartes: Séptima conferencia sudamericana sobre migraciones, Caracas, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, 2 y 3 de julio de 2007* ["Trade in persons in the South American region": Compilation of activities performed by IOM and its counterparts: Seventh South American Conference on Migration, Caracas, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, July 2–3 2007]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.acnur.org/biblioteca/pdf/5575.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    According to this report, Paraguay is mainly a country of origin, although sometimes it is a country of transit and destination. Most cases shown are for sexual exploitation, which affects boys, girls, women, men, and transsexuals. Most cases are females 12 to 35 years old. Sixty-seven percent are adults and 33 percent are minors. IOM projects to combat trafficking of persons for sexual exploitation in the nine countries profiled in this document are described. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

42. Kaye, M. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Paraguay*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Contemporary%20Forms%20of%20Slavery%20in%20Paraguay.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

    Based primarily on previous studies—including Bareiro, Soto, and Valiente (2005), Bedoya Silva-Santisteban and Bedoya Garland (2005), International Organization for Migration (2005), and López, Soto, and Valiente (2005)—this report gives an overview and analysis of different slavery practices in Paraguay, including forced labor of indigenous people, trafficking in people, CSEC, child domestic work, and child soldiers. Many indigenous workers in the Chaco region, particularly those in permanent positions, are in forced labor situations, primarily through debt bondage. Women are often employed as domestic workers on a ranch, while men engage in temporary work (clearing undergrowth, repairing fences, and harvesting crops) or permanent work (cutting down trees, tending livestock, or looking after crops). Forced recruitment of

children age 12 to 17 into the armed forces continues. While children are carrying out their military service they are obliged to perform unpaid forced labor, which benefits their superiors. In 1999, it was estimated that 84 percent of those recruited into the military and police were 17 years old or under, and 36 percent were 15 years old or under. In addition, children are also internally trafficked for labor and sexual exploitation. Trafficking of boys and men for sexual exploitation is not generally acknowledged in society, and therefore, remains undocumented.

Regarding exploitation of indigenous labor, the Paraguayan Ministry of Justice and Labor is seeking resources to set up an office in Chaco, aiming to do so in 2006. The government plans to issue several publications to increase public awareness of the problem and also plans to set up a tripartite commission including representatives of the Catholic and Mennonite churches. Regarding trafficking, the establishment in late 2005 of an Executive Committee for the Inter-Institutional Roundtable on Trafficking in People convened by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggests an increasing grasp of the strategic framework of the problem. However, corruption, bureaucratic confusion, and lack of resources have stymied most previous law enforcement efforts.

43. Las duras cifras de la prostitución infantil en Paraguay [The harsh numbers of child prostitution in Paraguay]. (2005, May 15). *Somos Paraguay*. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.somosparaguay.com.py/despachos.asp?cod_des=5021&ID

Source: News Article

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

This article contains findings from a study on commercial sex work conducted by Luz María Acosta and Nilse A. Acosta (not included in this bibliography). Researchers found 2,688 commercial sex workers in Asunción and its metropolitan area, 65 percent of whom are under the age of 20 years, and 28 percent of whom are under 16 years. Many have worked in the streets since the age of 10. Besides poverty, many have experienced abuse and have been forced into prostitution. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

44. López, V., Soto, L., & Valiente, H. (2005). *Trabajo doméstico remunerado en Paraguay* [Paid domestic work in Paraguay]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization Sudamérica. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4835

Source: International Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This document contains findings from three ILO-supported studies in Paraguay, carried out within the framework of *Programa de Fortalecimiento Institucional para la Igualdad*

de Género, la Erradicación de la Pobreza y la Generación de Empleo (Institutional Strengthening Program for Gender Equality, the Eradication of Poverty, and Employment Generation) and *Proyecto de Prevención y Eliminación del Trabajo Infantil Doméstico en Hogares de Terceros* (Project for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Domestic Work in Third Parties' Households). The publication analyzes domestic work from the perspective of ILO Conventions and the Paraguayan current legal norms, and describes the prevalence and labor conditions of adult and child domestic workers. The practice of *criadazgo* is described as "very close to forced labor" because workers receive very little or no pay, food, clothing, and housing. Workers may suffer from physical, verbal, and sexual abuse and are isolated from their families and other support systems. The studies also mention that indigenous workers in ranches are forced to work to repay their debts. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

45. Martínez, T., & Barboza, L. (2002). *Marco Legal para confrontación de la Explotación Sexual Comercial de niñas, niños y adolescentes en Paraguay* [Legal framework for confronting the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Paraguay]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/estlegescipy.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This publication is a collection of current domestic and international legislation in effect in Paraguay related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. Each norm is explained and analyzed as it relates to this worst form of child labor, including debt bondage and forced child labor. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

46. Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo. (2007). *Derechos fundamentales y trabajo forzoso* [Fundamental rights and forced labor]. Asunción, Paraguay: Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/News/lang--en/docName--WCMS_084075/index.htm

    Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Justice and Work, Paraguay

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This text is a record of agreements reached at the end of a two-day workshop led by the Vice Minister of Labor in Asunción in September 2007. During this meeting, the government, employers, and workers of Paraguay followed the example of Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia in creating a national Commission on Fundamental Rights at Work and the Prevention of Forced Labor. This commission will include six representatives from each group (government, employers, and workers) and will elaborate a national plan of action over the next 60 days. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

47. OIT revela que en Paraguay hay esclavitud de indígenas [ILO reveals that in Paraguay there is enslavement of indigenous people]. (2006, November 3). *La Nación*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.lanacion.com.py/noticias.php?not=127766

    Source: News Article

    Adult Slavery: Agriculture

    This report comments on the results of a workshop on slave labor in Latin America held during the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2nd International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development. According to anthropologist Eduardo Bedoya Garland, many Guaraní indigenous people are slaves working on rural farms. He explains how *gatos* (employers) imprison entire indigenous families to force them to work for 6 to 12 months.

48. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Paraguay*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/paraguay.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    Drawing on a range of reliable sources, including the ILO, and current Paraguayan legislation, this report by the Protection Project states that Paraguay is a country of origin and destination for trafficking in women and children. Women from Brazil have been trafficked to Paraguay. There is also trafficking of women and children within Paraguay. Paraguayan military and police have recruited minors, mainly from rural areas, by using force or by falsifying identity papers. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

49. Save the Children. (2007). *The small hands of slavery*. London: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/thesmallhandsofslavery.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report, produced by Save the Children UK 200 years after the British government passed the Slave Trade Act (1807), indicates that on the borders of Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina, 3,500 children are confined in brothels and clubs for commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

50. Serafini, D. (2006). *Módulos de trabajo en aula para docentes* [Classroom modules for educators]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/mod_docentes_py_06.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

This handbook, to be used with children in grades four through nine, contains clear definitions and activities on child labor, child domestic labor, and commercial exploitation of children. Several types of work children often do, including some of the worst forms of child labor, are indicated and/or illustrated through class activities. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

51. Sprandel, M., Carvalho, E., and Romero, A. (2004). *A exploração sexual comercial de crianças e adolescentes nas legislações da Argentina, Brasil e Paraguai: Alternativas de harmonização para o MERCOSUL* [The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the legislation of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay: Options for harmonization in the MERCOSUR countries]. Asunción, Paraguay: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/esci/documentos/esci_3ple_por_armonizacion_legislativa.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified

This document compares legislation from Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Included are proposals for harmonizing public policies and judicial actions to eradicate the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the Triple Frontier region. This document does not present information on forced labor in the production of goods in Paraguay.

52. Types of forced labor. (2001, June 19). *USA Today*. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.usatoday.com/news/world/2001-05-25-labor-chart-usat.htm

Source: News Article

Debt Bondage: Agriculture

This article describes and provides examples of the eight main forms of forced labor according to ILO. In Paraguay, farm and rural debt bondage have been documented.

53. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001). *Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Paraguay* (CRC/C/15/Add.166). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.15.Add.166.En?Opendocument

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

The Committee regrets the increasing number of children who are exploited economically, in particular those less than 14 years of age. It notes cases of abuse of girls in domestic service and a large number of children working in the streets, often at night and in unhealthy conditions, especially in Asunción. It also notes that ILO Convention 138, concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, has not been ratified. Although Paraguayan legislation states that the minimum age for recruitment into the armed forces is 18, there have been reports of forced recruitment of children into the armed forces and national police, especially in rural areas, as well as ill treatment and even death caused by excessive physical exertion. The Committee notes with satisfaction the promulgation in 1997 of the Adoption Act to combat trafficking in children and control (intercountry) adoption. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

54. United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (2007, 1 September). *Executive summary of the first report of the civil society about the fulfillment of the ICESCR (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) in Paraguay for the consideration of the CESCR (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) during its 39th period of sessions to take place from November 5th to November 23rd 2007*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/info-ngos/USOExecutivesummary.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor
Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor
Forced Adult Labor: Cattle Farming, Domestic Labor

This report focuses on the Paraguayan rural population's possession of and access to land and economic, social, and cultural rights during the period from 2000 to 2005, painting a grim portrait of poverty and deprivation. Forced labor, debt servitude, and the exploitation of temporary workers through the use of company stores on the cattle ranches of the Chaco are discussed on the basis of Bedoya Silva-Santisteban and Bedoya Garland (2005).

55. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.html

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report on trafficking notes that the incidence of reporting of human trafficking in Paraguay is very low as a country of origin and destination, and nonexistent as a transit country. Victims are mostly women for sexual exploitation. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

56. U.S. Department of Labor. (2007). *Project status—Americas*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/project-americas.htm

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

    Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This page lists USDOL projects in the Americas in table format. In several South American countries, including Paraguay, three projects for a combined amount of $12,670,000 granted to ILO-IPEC are listed—two completed in 2005 (one on domestic service and another one on sexual exploitation) and a third project to be completed in December 2007 (on child domestic work and commercial sexual exploitation). The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

57. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Paraguay: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78901.htm

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

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

    According to this country report, guards forced female inmates of Buen Pastor into prostitution at the Tacumbu prison. Most persons were trafficked within the country for sexual purposes. According to IOM, the trafficking of women and children in the country increased 27 percent over the last five years. Most victims came from rural areas, particularly the departments of Alto Parana, Canindeyu, Caaguazu, and Itapua, which border Argentina and Brazil. Within the country, victims were trafficked primarily to the two largest cities, Asunción and Ciudad del Este. Trafficking victims within the country worked in the sex industry. Underage girls reportedly also were forced to work as *criadas*, both domestically and in neighboring countries, and many were sexually abused. The United Nations Children's Fund reported that two-thirds of sex industry workers were minors, the majority of whom began working between the age of 12 and 13. Efforts to prevent and punish trafficking are described. According to the NGO Organization for the Eradication of Child Labor, 265,000 children, or 13.6 percent of those between age 5 and 17, worked outside their homes, many in unsafe conditions. Unlike the previous year, in 2006, there were no reports of conscripts forced to work for military officers in their private enterprises. Low wages, long work hours, infrequent payment (or nonpayment) of wages, job insecurity, lack of access to social security benefits, and racial discrimination were common among indigenous people. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

58. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 5, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82806.htm

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

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

    Paraguay (Tier 2) is a source and destination country for women and children trafficked for sexual exploitation and forced labor. Poor children are also trafficked within the country, from rural to urban areas for sexual exploitation and involuntary domestic servitude. The government of Paraguay does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so through coordinated efforts to disrupt trafficking networks, extradition of trafficking suspects, local investigations, and raising trafficking awareness. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

59. Valenzuela, M. E. (Ed.). (2004). *Políticas de empleo para superar la pobreza: Paraguay* [Employment policies for overcoming poverty: Paraguay]. Santiago, Chile: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.cinterfor.org.uy/public/spanish/region/ampro/cinterfor/temas/gender/doc/cinter/pob_par.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

    This book contains four different chapters by experts on gender and poverty in Paraguay, including one on female domestic workers and paid child domestic work. Adult domestic workers interviewed by Lilian Soto shared the common perception that "paid domestic work occurs under conditions of discrimination and even exploitation." There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

PERU: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 2 million in child labor in Peru. (2007, March 13). *The Lima Bean*. Retrieved September 15, 2007, from http://perunews.wordpress.com/2007/03/13/child-labor-and-education/

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Garbage Collection, Unspecified

   This document is based on national and local surveys made by Peru's National Statistical Service (INEI) and states that more than two million children and adolescents work in Peru, 70,000 of whom work in the historic center of Lima. An estimated 95 percent of these children are behind in their studies, and about 30 percent of eligible minors do not have a high school education. The article specifically mentions the case of two children who collect garbage and recyclables for their families' survival. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

   Peru has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 and 182, which define policies to combat child labor. Peru also created the Alternative Basic Education program, which is for adults, teenagers, and children who cannot go to regular school because they work. Currently, in Peru, there are more than 40 program centers in 17 cities. Lima's city government is also starting its own program to get child workers back into school, which includes aid payments of US$ 100 per child per year.

2. Arroyo Aguilar, R., & Yupanqui Godo, L. (2005). *Peligros, riesgos y daños a la salud de los niños y niñas que trabajan en la minería artesanal* [Hazards, risks and damage to the health of children working in artisanal mining]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2005/105B09_643_span.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Gold , Silver , Tin

   This document discusses the dangers, risks, and health problems that children face when they work in artisanal mines. Some information included in this document is based on information gathered during a previous study of work in the mining communities of Santa Filomena, Mollehuaca, and La Rinconada. The document estimates that thousands of children work with their parents in gold, silver, and tin artisanal mines. The report notes the physical risks of working in mines, such as loud noises from explosions that can produce deafness, vibrations that can cause nerve problems, and sun radiation and high temperatures that can cause burns. Mine workers are also exposed to the chemical risks of mining due to contact with mercury, cyanide, arsenic, and lead, which can be absorbed through their respiratory and digestive systems or through the skin. These chemicals can have irreversible effects in the nervous system and in the normal development of children. The report also discusses the physical conditions of employment in the mines,

including working more than 10 to 12 hours per day; carrying heavy metal, rocks, and tools; and suffering work-related accidents, such as falls and abrasions. The document does not discuss the methodology used to gather information for the report.

3. Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos. (2004). *Radiografías de las peores formas de trabajo infantil* [Radiographs of the worst forms of child labor]. Retrieved August 19, 2007, from http://www.oijj.org/doc/documental_1130_es.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Gold, Pumice Stone, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Cutting

   This document lists specific cases of the worst forms of child labor in Peru, which are infringe on the rights of children and adolescents as stated in Articles 59, 60, and 61 of the Constitution. The document reports that more than 1,000 children age 6 to 17 work in artisanal gold mines. In more formal mining establishments, children are hired for their small size, which allows them work inside narrow holes. In the Amazon region of Peru, 500 children age 11 to 17 work in a gold washing plant. In southern Peru, 50 to 80 children work in the extraction of pumice stone. There are also cases of children working as stonecutters. In Huachipa, Lima, more than 1,000 children work making bricks. Finally, children, especially girls, age 11 to 17 work as prostitutes, domestic servants, and in casinos and night clubs. This document does not specify the methodology used to collect data.

4. Bazan, E. (2006). Peru—Brick makers. *Images of Child Labor*. Retrieved August 22, 2007, from http://www.childlaborphotoproject.org/bazan1.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Brick Making

   This article shows the life of Miriam through a photographic essay. She is a 13-year-old girl who works in the brick factories in Huachipa in Lima. Using brick molds, she makes bricks using mud. Her younger brother also works in the factory. While the images show the conditions the children work and live in, the article notes that children who work in these factories generally come from rural areas. Their pay is low and the production quotas are high. The website where the document appears was put together by the Child Labor and the Global Village: Photography for Social Change project. Under this project, photographers travel the world documenting incidences of child labor.

5. Centro de Estudios Sociales y Publicaciones. (2004). *El trabajo infantil en las lomas de Carabayllo: Una mirada a la situación de niños, niñas y adolescentes que trabajan en el reciclaje de basura* [Child labor in the hills of Carabayllo: A look at the situation of children and adolescents who work in garbage recycling]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved August 6, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/ti_carabayllo.pdf

   Source: NGO

Child Labor: Garbage Collection

This publication is based on a needs assessment that was conducted in the town of Carabayllo by the nongovernmental organization *Centro de Estudios Sociales y Publicaciones* for a project on the rights and opportunities of children and adolescents working in landfills and other harmful activities. Children as young as four work in landfills recycling plastics, paper, cardboard boxes, bottles, and different kinds of metal, such as aluminum, copper, and iron. This document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

6. Centro de Estudios Sociales y Publicaciones and Cordaid Holanda. (2005). *Diagnóstico situacional de niños, niñas y adolescentes que trabajan en la elaboración artesanal de ladrillos y reciclaje de basura en los Asentamientos Humanos "Unión Perú, Santa Isabel y Santa Cruz" de Huachipa* [Situational analysis of children and adolescents working in handmade bricks and garbage recycling in Human Settlements"Unión Perú, Santa Isabel y Santa Cruz" de Huachipa]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved August 15, 2007, from http://www.risolidaria.org.pe/noaltrabajoinfantil/pagina04.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection

   This document includes findings of assessments stating that 83 percent of the children surveyed work and study at the same time, while 2 percent of them only work and 13 percent only study. In terms of sectors in which they work, 43.6 percent work making bricks, 24.2 percent work as domestic laborers, 12.8 percent work in agriculture, and 12.1 percent are garbage pickers. The majority of children began work at very young age—39.6 percent started around age 4 to 6, 35.6 percent started around age 7 to 9, and 19.5 percent started at 10 to 12. As a consequence of working in the brick factories, 60 percent of child workers have respiratory and/or digestive problems. This report is an assessment of child labor in Huachipa, which is a semi-rural community in the region of Lima. It was conducted under the auspices of a project on laws and opportunities for children that work in Huachipa. The assessment is based on surveys of 164 children and adolescents and 87 parents.

7. Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Droga. (2005). *Educación: Estrategia de prevención del trabajo infantil en la zona del Valle del Río Apurímac Ene* [Education: Strategy for the prevention of child labor in the region Valle del Río Apurímac Ene]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/cdro_peru.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cocoa

   This document presents an anti-child labor strategy from the Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Droga (CEDRO). CEDRO promotes care for abandoned children in Apurimac, Ene, Cuzco, Ayacucho, and Junin, which are the areas

where the majority of Peru's cocoa production takes place. Most children in these places work on cocoa plantations and do not go to school. To combat this situation, CEDRO started a project to help 454 children. This project has the support of ILO, and its general objective is to improve the living conditions of children that work and live in the aforementioned areas. To achieve these goals, CEDRO plans to increase awareness of child labor issues in the educational system by distributing educational materials that can help train teachers about the social and culture reality of child labor. CEDRO also works to raise awareness of parents with regards to the importance of education and the risks of having their children work in cocoa plantations. The document does not provide quantitative results regarding the program's success, nor does it mention how many children entered into the program.

8. Comisión Nacional Intersectorial para la Erradicación del Trabajo Forzozo. (2005). *Plan de acción nacional para la erradicación del trabajo forzoso* [National plan of action for the eradication of forced labor]. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.mintra.gob.pe/documentos/trabajo_forzoso.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Labor, Peru

   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   The National Commission Against Forced Labor was created by the Peruvian government to analyze and research forced labor in Peru and to develop a plan to combat it. This document is the Commission's preliminary analysis on the situation of forced labor in the country. Regarding children, domestic labor is listed as an industry some are forced to work in. In the last part of the document, the Commission recommends several actions to combat forced labor such as the creation of a permanent commission against forced labor, coordination between government institutions and special commissions to increase awareness, capacity building, and increased communication on the issue of forced labor. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Diario El Peruano. (2006). *Supreme decree of Peru government against child labor*. Retrieved August 23, 2007, from the NATLEX database.

   Source: Government Agency—Government of Peru

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article discusses Supreme Decree No. 007-2006 MINDES, which was approved by President Alejandro Toledo on July 21, 2006. This decree complies with ILO Convention 182 and describes the rights that children have in the Constitution of Peru. It protects them from dangerous jobs and any activity that interferes with their education. The decree classifies the worst forms of child labor in two ways: the work setting and the conditions. Work settings that are considered unfit for children are mines; gold washing; use of machinery and equipment or tools that require training such as agriculture, printing work, building, wood industry, and others; work that requires contact with chemicals; agribusiness; car industry; brick factories; night jobs between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.;

deep sea fishing; work in slaughterhouses; work in brothels, casinos, and places selling alcohol; and work where that requires carrying heavy weight or garbage. In terms of conditions, children should not work for more than six hours or in places without sanitary conditions. They should also not work in transportation or any kind of job that interferes with their education and normal development.

10. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Peru*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved August 5, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/peru.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Bonded Child Labor: Gold
    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Gold, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Gold

    This report discusses child labor on a national level in Peru. According to INEI, nearly two million children are working in the country, primarily in gold mines, prostitution, and domestic service. Child soldiers were also prevalent, particularly during the terrorist movements in the 1980s and 1990s. There are incidences of children under age 14 working in mines in Madre de Dios under conditions of forced and bonded labor. The document reports that in Lima more than 150,000 girls under age 18 work as domestic servants. Information for this document was obtained through literature review.

11. Gómez de la Torre, L.d.C. (2007). *Trabajo infantil en la agricultura: El problema y los retos para enfrentarlo* [Child labor in agriculture: The problem and challenges to face].

    Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Agriculture, Peru

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This PowerPoint presentation was created for the World Day Against Child Labor. It provides a summary of work done by Lourdes del Carpio Gómez de la Torre, a representative of the Peruvian Ministry of Agriculture, for the Ministry of Labor's National Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Chile Labor. She reports that 1,987,000 children and adolescents work in Peru, a figure which represents 26.8 percent of the population age 6 to 17. Seventy percent of child labor takes place in the agricultural sector. Sixty-one percent of children and adolescents that work in Peru are under age 14. The majority of these children live in the mountains of Peru, especially in the cities of Ancash, Cajamarca, Cuzco, and Puno. Dr. del Carpio lists many causes for child labor, including the contribution that children make to their families' incomes, lack of access to schools, lack of stability due to migration patterns in agricultural work, and a culture that believes that work is part of raising children to be well-behaved. The document does not mention child labor in the production of specific goods, nor does it discuss the methodology used to gather information for the presentation.

12. Instituto Nacional de Informática y Estadística. (2002). *Visión del trabajo infantil y adolescente en el Perú, 2001* [Overview of child and adolescent in Peru, 2001]. Retrieved September 14, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/vision_del_trabajo_infantil_adolescente_peru_2001_inei.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—National Institute of Statistics and Information, Peru

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Livestock, Portering, Textiles, Trade

    This document is based on two national surveys that were conducted by INEI on child and adolescent labor. One survey, the *Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Condiciones de Vida y Pobreza* of 2001, used household surveys to gather demographic information about children and their work habits. The survey was conducted in the 24 regions of Peru and *Provincia Constitucional del Callao*. The main objectives of the document are to provide demographic information about children in Peru and to explore the type of work in which children engage.

    According to the document, the minimum age to work in Peru is 14, as long as it does not affect education and normal development. According to the report, 39.8 percent of Peru's population is under age 18. Among the youth population, 26.5 percent work. Within this number, 21.1 percent study and work, and 5.4 percent only work. The majority of children and adolescents that work and study live in rural areas in the mountains. The number of reported cases of working children has increased. For example, from 1993 to 2001, the number of working children increased from 7.9 percent to 26.9 percent. The majority of children work in agricultural activities such as planting, harvest, and shepherding. Other children work in domestic service (especially young women) or street vending. Children are also involved in activities such as carrying heavy loads, making bricks, helping in auto repair shops, and weaving clothes, among others. The document does not provide more information about child labor in the production of goods. However, it does not state that serious consequences exist for children engaged in labor. The report claims that child labor often leads to low pay and low skill work opportunities in adulthood, ultimately leading to a continuation of poverty.

13. International Labour Organization. (2004, July 5). *Erradicando el trabajo infantil en comunidad minera del Perú* [Eradicating child labor in Peru's mining community]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 3, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/portal/noticias.php?docCodigo=114#

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Gold

    This article discusses the success of organizations in the eradication of child labor in the gold mining community of Santa Filomena in Ayacucho in the mountains of Peru. This was the first mining community to become free of child labor in Peru. Children had participated in dangerous activities including working inside the mines digging holes with chisels and sledgehammers to extract the minerals, carrying the minerals outside of

the mines, and purifying the gold. These activities exposed them to mining dust, mercury, toxic gases, and physical hazards. ILO-IPEC collaborated with the Peruvian government to eradicate child labor in the Santa Filomena mine by promoting sustainable development projects in income generation for women, the development of educational, nutritional, and health services, and the modernization of mining production.

14. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Out of work and into school: Our development challenge*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.ilo.ch/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/apec/download/book.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified

    This document talks about ILO's project with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to eliminate child labor by improving education. With regard to Peru, the report states that child labor has increased considerably in Peru in the last few years. Currently, around two million children are working, which represents 27 percent of the population of children in Peru. Children work mainly in agriculture and informal activities. Some of them are employed in the worst forms of child labor such as sexual exploitation, mining, brick making, cocoa harvesting, street trading, and domestic service. The document does not provide specific information about locations where children work in these industries. Additionally, the document does not discuss the methodology used to determine the types of child labor that exist in Peru.

    However, the document does review the efforts of an APEC Task Force to reduce child labor in Peru. The Task Force was introduced through a pre-existing ILO education program aimed at reducing child labor in the country. The Task Force organized several awareness-raising workshops for journalists, politicians, public relations professionals, and communication students on the issue of child labor in Peru and how education can be used to help combat it. Using music, the Task Force involved popular Peruvian musicians in raising awareness about child labor by holding benefit concerts and creating a CD that was played on local radio stations.

15. International Labour Organization. (2007a). *Girls in mining: Research findings from Ghana, Niger, Peru, and United Republic of Tanzania.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebe4474c35fea44a43a6c8fa28a532ec2c.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaKbND3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbNuLa3iSbxyM8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=5304

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Gold

    The part of this study regarding Peru was conducted in two processing zones in the province of Canta in Lima. The study estimated that approximately 1,500 children are

involved in mining work. The study utilized a variety of research techniques including community observations, interviews, surveys, and focus groups. From these techniques, the authors of the study determined that women and girls are involved in tasks like transporting materials, removing rubble, rocks, breaking stones, and processing minerals. Young girls are also employed in bars and restaurants which service the mining community. Girls commonly work more than 12 hours per day and often in an environment of physical and sexual abuse. In mines, girls are exposed to toxic substances such as mercury and mine dust, which can cause health problems such as abrasions, bruises, and chemical burns. ILO-IPEC has three programs to eliminate child labor in the mines of Arequipa, Ayacucho, and Puno in Peru. According to ILO-IPEC, elimination of child labor in mining is possible as evidenced by the case of the modern processing plant in Santa Filomena, which completely eliminated child labor.

16. International Labour Organization. (2007b*). Invertir en la familia* [Investing in the family]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2007/107B09_42_span.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    Using qualitative and quantitative methodologies including polls, surveys, autobiographies, direct observations, and the collection of information from secondary sources, the study discusses the use of child labor in the domestic services sector. In Peru, the locations of the study were Lima, Cañete, Imperial, Mala, Huancayo, and Yauyos. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. International Labour Organization. (2007c). *La demanda en la explotación sexual comercial de adolescentes: Estudio cualitativo en Sudamérica (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay y Perú)* [Demand in the commercial sexual exploitation of adolescents: A qualitative study in South America (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru)]. Geneva: Author. Retrieved August 13, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/esci_demanda_reg.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report from ILO is a study of the demand for commercial sexual exploitation in four countries of South America (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru). In Peru, the study was conducted in Lima and Cuzco, and notes the involvement of children in commercial sexual exploitation. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

18. International Labour Organization. (2007d). *Trabajo infantil: Estudio de opinión pública en el Perú* [Child labor: A study of public opinion in Peru]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 19, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/estudio_cap_pe.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Crafts, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Garbage Collection, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade

This report is based on surveys conducted by the ILO-IPEC office in Lima. The most common types of work that children do are selling candy on the streets, guarding parked cars, polishing shoes, recycling garbage, and making crafts. Girls also work as domestic servants. People surveyed said the adequate age to start to work is age 16, but there was a group of people who felt that it is sometimes necessary for children to work because of the unstable income of their parents or guardians. In rural areas, a large percentage of the people surveyed said that child labor is a formative activity and is normal. In urban areas, however, only a few people believed that child labor is formative. The most common worst forms of child labor cited by people in the survey were sexual exploitation and drug trafficking. The document does not discuss in depth the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Niños que trabajan en la minería artesanal de oro en el Perú. Estudio Nacional sobre el trabajo infantil en la minería artesanal* [Children working in artisanal gold mining in Peru. National study on child labor in artisanal mining]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/mineria/docs/estnacminerpe.doc

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Gold

This document is in the framework of the ILO's project on the prevention and elimination of child labor in artisanal gold mines in South America. According to ILO, approximately two million children work in many economic activities in Peru, however the report cautions that information provided on child labor in Peru is not entirely scientific since no rigorous methodology has been applied to research the topic. Also, because of the informality of artisanal mining, there is no reliable information on how many people work in this sector and how many of them are children. The Secretary of Energy and Mines of Peru said that 22,000 people work in artisanal mines whereas other sources claim that 40,000 do. The only reliable information on children is from places where ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) has done research, which is why this study focuses on four regions where the principal artisanal mines are located. These places are in Madre de Dios, Ananea in Puno, Pataz in Trujillo, and the region of Nazca-Ocoña in Ica, in southern Peru. The report focuses on four artisanal gold mining zones in Peru including Nazca-Ocoña, the region of Puno, the region of Madre de Dios, and the district of Pataz. Data was gathered through surveys with parents, literature review of documents related to education and health, interviews with government officials, and workshops with children and other stakeholders.

Artisanal mines contribute 14 percent of the national production of gold. Approximately 50,000 children are working in these mining zones where they participate in extracting, carrying, and grinding gold. The majority of children that work in mines have health problems, such as sore muscles, cuts, and poisoning, because they carry rocks, work

inside holes, and use tools and machinery. Additionally, the majority of them are behind in their schooling. The Peruvian Constitution prohibits children from working underground.

20. Macro International. (2008). *In-country research and data collection on forced labor and child labor in Peru.* Calverton, MD: Author.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Brazil Nuts, Brick Making, Cacao, Coca, Coffee, Gold Mining, Raisins, Rice, Silver Mining, Textiles, Timber

    In March 2008, Macro International carried out document collection and interviews of key informants in Peru 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 Peru visited included: regions of Madre de Dios, and Ucayali.

    Evidence was found of child labor in the production of Brazil nut, brick making, cacao, coca, coffee, raisins, rice, textiles, timber, and small scale artisan mining (gold, silver, and other metals). Recycling of garbage is also an area where children are found working. Children have also been subjected to forced labor in the artisan gold mining in the riverbanks of Inambari river.

21. Mejía Navarrete, A. (2003*). ¿El regreso a casa?: La reinserción social en un programa de protección para niñas y adolescentes victimas de explotación sexual comercial infantil en Lima, Perú* [Going home?: Social reintegration in a protection program for girls and adolescent victims of commercial sexual exploitation in Lima, Peru]. Lima, Peru: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin/documentos/el_regreso_a_casa.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document evaluates a program on the eradication of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Lima. The program was developed by the religious congregation, "Adoratrices." According to the document, in the historic center of Lima an estimated 1,200 women work as prostitutes, of whom 20 percent are children. The second part of the document discusses programs that exist in Peru to protect children from sexual and other forms of exploitation and mistreatment, including the work of the Adoratrices. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

22. Menacho, R. F. (Ed.). (n.d.). *Diagnóstico sobre trata de mujeres, niños y niñas en ocho ciudades del Perú* [Diagnosis of trafficking in women and children in eight cities in Peru]. Lima, Peru: Centro del la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristán. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from http://www.flora.org.pe/investigaciones/TRATA_FINAL.pdf

Source: NGO

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

The NGO *Centro de la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristan* chose eight cities for this study on trafficking and sexual exploitation. These cities were Arequipa, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Puno, Iquitos, Lima, Puerto Maldonado, and Tarapoto. For this research they combined qualitative and quantitative techniques. The organization identified four principal kinds of exploitation: sexual exploitation, domestic labor, forced labor, and begging. The report includes a section on national legislation against trafficking of women and children in cases of sexual exploitation and sexual slavery. Legislation was incorporated on June 8, 2004 in Articles 179, 180, 181, and 182 of the Peruvian Constitution by law number 28251. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

23. Oficina Regional de la Internacional de la Educación para América Latina. (2001). *Elaboremos planes de acción nacional por la erradicación del trabajo infantil* [Elaborate national plan of action for the eradication of child labor]. San Jose, Costa Rica: Author. Retrieved October 5, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie-al.org/pdf/elaboremos1.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Brick Making, Cocoa, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fishing, Fireworks, Garbage Collection, Gold, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Mining, Nuts

This document presents the *Oficina Regional de la International de la Educación's* plan of action to eradicate child labor in Latin America, including Peru. The organization estimates 500,000 to 1.9 million working children in Peru. In Lima, where the greatest number of children are working (approximately 250,000), 30 percent are under age 12. There are reports of forced labor of children in the Amazon area in nut harvesting and in the washing of minerals in Madre de Dios and Atalaya. Domestic work and prostitution among girls under age 18 is also common. Others dangerous jobs that children are involved in include working in gold mines, the cultivation of cocoa, drug trafficking, recycling of old clothes and garbage, fishing activities, and carrying of heavy materials in markets. There are also reported incidences of children working in brick factories, firework factories, mines, and quarries.

24. Omaar, R. (2007). Child slavery with Rageh Omaar. *BBC News*. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/this_world/6446051.stm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Gold

This article provides stories about the experiences of five children in child labor on three continents. In Peru, the story is about Freddy, an 11-year-old boy, who works in state-

owned gold mines. He explained that he left school to work in the La Rinconada mine to get some gold to bring to his home. If he does not bring any home, his father will beat him. Freddy began working in the mine to help his family escape from poverty.

25. Prostitución infantil: El que peca paga. (2004). *Revista Caretas*. Retrieved August 4, 2007, from http://www.caretas.com.pe/2004/1827/articulos/prostitucion.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the law the Peruvian Congress passed in 2004 to protect children and adolescents from child prostitution. To formulate this new law, Congress modified 14 articles of the penal code in Peru's Constitution that refer to sex crimes. The most important change is that it is now illegal for a client to engage in or solicit sexual acts with children and adolescents. The maximum sentence for this kind of crime is four to six years. The new law also makes trafficking of children under age 18 for sexual exploitation illegal, whereas the previous law listed age 14. Finally, the law penalizes sex tourism that involves contact with children. This article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

26. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Peru*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/peru.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Debt Bondage: Cocaine, Domestic Labor, Gold, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Child Trafficking: Cocaine, Gold, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This document reports on the internal and external trafficking routes of people from Peru, including children. In Peru, four child prostitution rings have been identified—one in Iquitos which recruited children and adolescents to send to Lima and cities of northern Peru to work in nightclubs and bars. Another gang recruited minors to send to work in residential neighborhood bars in Lima.

Other forms of child labor, including debt bondage, occur on coca plantations and in gold mines, especially in rural areas. Also, drug cartels hire children to produce cocaine. An estimated 100,000 children under age 14 work as domestic servants in Lima and other large cities. The report also mentions the forced recruitment of children into the military service and as child soldiers in opposition forces.

Penalties for trafficking of children range from 4 to 12 years in prison if the victim is under age 14. This document also identifies organizations working against child labor or human trafficking in Peru, such as the International Organization for Migration and nongovernmental organizations such as Movimiento el Pozo, Action for Children, and Panchita´s House, among others.

27. Sharma, B. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Peru*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Contemporary%20Forms%20of%20Slavery%20in%20Peru.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
Child Labor: Gold
Child Slavery: Logging
Child Trafficking: Coca, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Coca

This six-part report provides a comprehensive overview of the labor situation in Peru as it relates to slavery, trafficking, and debt bondage. The second part describes slavery-type labor of indigenous people in the logging industry of the Peruvian Amazon where ILO estimates that 33,000 people are forced to work, including an unspecified number of children. In response to these types of situations, the Peruvian Government passed a law in 1993 that prohibits slavery, servitude, and trafficking of humans in all its forms. The third part of the report focuses on domestic work, a sector in which many girls and young women work, often because their families owe a debt. The document also addresses trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation. In some trafficking cases, victims are forced to work without payment and in hazardous conditions in tasks such as picking coca leaves. The document also notes that children work in gold mines, usually with their families. It is estimated that 50,000 children work in dangerous conditions in the mining industry such as extracting rocks containing gold, subterranean mines, washing gold in rivers, and using mercury to extract gold from rocks. The main cities where children work in mines are Madre de Dios, Puno, Ayacucho, Arequipa, and La Libertad. The document does not discuss the methodology used to gather information, though it appears that case studies and literature reviews were utilized.

There have been some efforts on the part of the government of Peru to combat child labor, which include the Code for Children and Adolescents and the National Plan of Action for Child Labour and Protection of the Adolescent Worker 1996–2000.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2007a*). Peru: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78902.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Brick Making, Coca, Domestic Labor, Drugs, Garbage Collection, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Shoe Shining, Trade

In terms of child labor, the document states that children work in agriculture, artisanal mining, domestic labor, shoe shining, begging, sexual exploitation, sales, and brick making. Details regarding these sectors are not provided. However, the report does note that drug traffickers and the armed group the Shining Path hold indigenous families

hostage and use their labor to grow food and coca. It is estimated that 5,000 children in Peru are used to produce drugs.

The Ministry of Labor created the Office of Labor Protection for Minors, which is responsible for issuing permits legalizing a minor's right to work. Parents apply for permits on behalf of their children and any employer employing a child must have a valid permit for them to work. The Office is also responsible for on-site inspections of businesses. The legal minimum age for work in Peru is 14, but children as young as 12 can work as long as they are still in school and have been issued a work permit. Peru also has the Office of the Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents, which documents complaints regarding child labor in the country.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

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

Child Trafficking: Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Logging, Mining, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Logging, Mining

In Peru, trafficking of children is reported to be mainly internal and is primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation in bars, nightclubs, and brothels. Children are also trafficked internally and abroad for forced labor in brick making, mining, domestic labor, and logging.

According to the document, the Peruvian government passed anti-trafficking legislation in 2007, but has not fully complied with international standards on the issue.

30. Vargas Winstanley, S. (2007). *Participación infantil y adolescente en la agricultura comercial del Perú* [Child and adolescent participation in commercial agriculture in Peru]. Retrieved August 4, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/alcencuentros/interior.php?notCodigo=1555

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Coffee, Cotton, Rice, Sugarcane

For this research on the prevalence of child labor in commercial agriculture, the author conducted surveys in 12 unidentified regions of Peru. Among the findings of the research, the author reports that there are children working in commercial agriculture primarily in the production of cotton, rice, coffee, and sugarcane. The activities in which children participate most are planting and harvesting of these crops. Children who work in these activities are exposed to agrochemicals, extreme weather conditions, and sometimes contaminated water. In the majority of cases, children work together with their parents but are often not paid.

31. Varillas, W. (2003, January). La red sobre trabajo infantil peligroso—Red Tip [The network on hazardous child labor-Red Tip]. *Ciéncia & Saúde Coletiva, 8*(4). Retrieved August 16, 2007, from http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1413-81232003000400015

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Brick Making, Cocoa, Construction, Fireworks, Gold, Meat, Mining, Stone Cutting

This document provides general statistics as well as specific information on child labor in Latin American countries. In Peru, it reports that the principal hazardous jobs in which children are involved are in cleaning of gold, brick making, stone carving, construction, cocoa production, firework production, mining, and meat production. The article does not provide more specific information about the nature of tasks performed by children in these industries.

Peru ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for employment on November 13, 2002 and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor on October 1, 2002. By Peruvian law, the minimum age to work is 14 years old.

PERU: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bedoya Garland, E., & Bedoya Silva-Santisteban, A. (2005, March). *El Trabajo Forzoso en la Extracción de la Madera en la Amazonía Peruana* [Forced labor in timber extraction in the Peruvian Amazon]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/portal/documentos/alianza_global_contra_trabajo_forzoso_estudio_peru.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Debt Bondage: Timber
   Adult Slavery: Timber

   This document is one of a series of publications produced under the International Labour Organization's (ILO's) Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour. This qualitative study, based on desk research and 70 interviews with key informants, exposes the use of forced labor, primarily associated with the illegal extraction of timber in the various regions of the Amazonian river basin. The victims are mainly adult workers from indigenous communities that are deceived into debt bondage and, in extreme cases, slavery. Workers, especially those from very isolated communities, lack the knowledge of the nominal or actual monetary value of the goods they are given in advance, as well as of the market value of the cut timber. The employers (*patrones*) take advantage by underestimating or undervaluing the cut timber, or they charge the workers an exorbitant price for the goods. The study considers both gender and intra-gender issues such as age and educational levels in the analysis. Analyzing information from several studies, the author estimates that there are approximately 10,000 persons working in the illegal timber extraction sector in the Amazonian river basin in Peru.

2. Centro del la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristán. (2004). *Diagnóstico sobre trata de mujeres, niños y niñas en ocho ciudades del Perú* [Diagnosis of trafficking in women and children in eight cities in Peru]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.flora.org.pe/investigaciones/TRATA_FINAL.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Farm Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Slavery: Gold Mining, Timber
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Farm Labor, Gold Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Timber
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Farm Labor, Gold Mining, Timber

   This study identifies trafficking in women and children for the purpose of forced labor or slavery in the gold industry, artisan mining, and in logging camps. The study indicates that the method most commonly used for capture is *sponsorship of the child*, where parents are deceived by a "godparent" who promises a better quality of life and

temporary jobs for the children. Other methods mentioned are fraudulent adoptions and sequestering.

The investigation was conducted in eight Peruvian cities, of which Cusco and Puerto Maldonado were identified as source cities for trafficking in children for the purposes of both slavery and forced labor in the gold industry. Children are also trafficked from Cusco to the logging camps of the Southeastern region of Madre de Dios. The other cities reveal the presence of trafficking in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, as well as for forced domestic or farm labor. The report uses quantitative (opinion and census surveys) and qualitative (observations, interviews, focus groups, and case studies) methods and considers gender and intra-gender issues, such as age, marital status, socioeconomic state, and education level.

3. Comisión Nacional Intersectoral para la Erradicación del Trabajo Forzoso. (2005). *Plan de acción nacional para la erradicación del trabajo forzoso* [National Plan of Action for the Erradication of Forced Labor]. *Resolución Suprema N°028-2005-TR.* Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.mintra.gob.pe/documentos/trabajo_forzoso.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Comisión Nacional Intersectoral para la Erradicación del Trabajo Forzoso (Peru)

   Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Fishery, Timber
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Fisheries, Timber

   The National Plan of Action was created as a fundamental tool to create conditions that allow for the eradication of forced labor in Peru. The preliminary analysis calls for an immediate investigation on the use of forced labor in the extraction of wood in the Madre de Dios region. It also points to the need to study forced labor in artisanry fisheries and also, in specific cases, in agriculture. This plan is based on an exhaustive analysis of secondary sources, such as reports and investigations conducted by international organizations, a national seminar, and the findings from workshops conducted by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). A number of methodologies and objectives are recommended in order to eliminate forced labor for both children and adults. In terms of methods, the plan calls for a focus on vulnerability factors and discrimination, prevention, social dialogue, and political participation. Regarding specific objectives, the plan establishes the creation of a permanent national commission, the need for more research, specific sensitization, communication and education interventions in the population, the introduction of new laws and support, and development interventions on vulnerable groups.

4. Elliot, K. A. (2003, August). *Labor standards and the free trade area of the Americas* (Working Paper 03-7). Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://www.iie.com/publications/wp/03-7.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Forestry, Mining
   Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Gold Mining, Petroleum, Textiles

This working paper by the Institute of International Economics, an NGO devoted to the study of international economic policy, briefly highlights allegations of forced labor in Peru. The paper reports claims of serious, although not very common cases, of debt bondage, in Peru, Brazil, and Paraguay in the agriculture, forestry, and mining industries. These are said to occur mainly among indigenous peoples. The other industries in which labor standard violations have been observed are gold mining, agriculture, textiles, and petroleum. The report does not specify whether adults or children are involved in these labor code infractions. No further information regarding forced labor in the production of these goods was available from the report.

5. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Peru*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved August 5, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/peru.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Bonded Child Labor: Gold
   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Gold, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Gold

   This report discusses child labor on a national level in Peru. According to INEI, nearly two million children are working in the country, primarily in gold mines, prostitution, and domestic service. Child soldiers were also prevalent, particularly during the terrorist movements in the 1980s and 1990s. There are incidences of children under age 14 working in mines in Madre de Dios under conditions of forced and bonded labor. The document reports that in Lima more than 150,000 girls under age 18 work as domestic servants. Information for this document was obtained through literature review.

6. Oficina Regional de la Internacional de la Educación para América Latina. (2001, September). *Elaboremos planes de acción nacional por la erradicación del trabajo infantil* [Elaborating the national plan of action for the eradication of child labor]. San José, Costa Rica: Internacional de la Educación Oficina Regional América Latina. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie-al.org/portal/Otros%20Documentos/ELABOREMOS%20PLANES%20DE%20ACCI%C3%93N%20NACIONAL.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified
   Child Slavery: Gold Mining
   Forced Child Labor: Gold Mining, Nuts

   This work by Education International aims to encourage its member organizations in Latin America to formulate action plans against child labor in their countries. Most of the document is dedicated to Latin American country reports based on data gathered from the Global March Against Child Labour website: http://www.globalmarch.org/index.php. The document presents three cases of forced labor in Peru based on a 1999 ILO report: (1) unpaid work and explicit exploitation of children in the nut-shelling industry in Puerto Maldonado; (2) children working in mines and refining gold in Madre de Dios; and (3) the possible enslavement of partial or entire Atalaya indigenous communities.

In addition, the document references the existence of enslaved children working in gold mines and adults in debt bondage.

7. 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 July 25, 2007, from http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1009&context=forcedlabor

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Timber

   This comprehensive report is the first global report by ILO on the subject of forced labor. It indicates the presence of forced labor in the Amazon basin of Peru, and more specifically in the Atalaya and Ucalayi regions. In these areas, forced labor of indigenous peoples is a serious problem. They are mostly employed in logging activities and only receive payment in-kind from their employers.

   The government of Peru is reported to be applying sanctions and monitoring forced labor activities, and more importantly, implementing land titling programs. These are described as a road for sustainable economic and social development. In addition, ILO is mentioned as embarking on research focused on the coercive practices related to mineral extraction within Peru.

8. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 27, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

   Source: International Organization

   Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Timber

   This report mentions a series of initial workshops conducted in 2002 in Ecuador, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Peru, which were organized by ILO in cooperation with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, and that revealed various problems of forced labor not previously exposed for these countries. These problems were debt bondage, horrible working conditions of indigenous migrants, coercive conditions in privatized mines, abuse of compulsory military service, and—in one case—the implications of military ownership of large enterprises for the application of labor law. The Amazon forest region of Peru was given special consideration due to its high incidence of indigenous communities under debt bondage. The report notes that many indigenous agricultural workers become involved in debt bondage after receiving wage advances from private labor contractors. The same type of practice occurs in Peru's timber industry where the system of *enganche,* or debt bondage, is used to lock indigenous laborers into debt bondage. In the system of *enganche,* subcontractors set up labor camps in the forest and recruit workers. These workers are given an advance on their earnings of 10–20 percent. During the course of their employment, the workers incur additional expenses including cost of tools and other items that they then owe to the subcontractor. Under this system it

becomes difficult, if not impossible, for the laborers to repay the money they owe. At the time of the report, the government had already undertaken preliminary research and developed new policies, in conjunction with workers' and employers' organizations in its efforts to confront forced labor.

9. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *Forced labour in Latin America: Declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University ILR School. Retrieved November 2, 2006, from http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/forcedlabor/19/

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Adult Labor: Timber

   This document presents key findings for Latin America from ILO field research on forced labor and debt bondage. In Peru's Amazon basin, both isolated indigenous communities and recruited workers in logging camps are reported to be working under forced conditions. No further information on this topic or the use of forced labor in the production of goods is available from this document.

   Government efforts to eradicate forced labor include a multisectoral commission for the design of a national policy that will also strengthen the rule of law in regions using forced labor, as well as new strategies and policies developed with workers' and employers' organizations and initiated with the cooperation of ILO. ILO is also mentioned as having a number of projects that aim at eradicating child trafficking in Peru and other Latin American countries.

10. Macro International. (2008). *In-country research and data collection on forced labor and child labor in Peru*. Calverton, MD: Author.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Forced Labor: Timber

    In March 2008, Macro International carried out document collection and interviews of key informants in Peru as part of a research contract funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. This research focused on the incidence of forced labor and child labor, and government policies and programs to combat forced and child labor. Areas of Peru visited included: regions of Madre de Dios, and Ucayali.

    Evidence was found of forced labor in the production of timber. In the timber industry, employers provide monetary advances and sell overpriced goods to the workers who must work three to six months in order to repay the entire debt. Often, the debt is higher than the amount first agreed, which results in a cycle of debt bondage. Workers who cannot meet their debts often must remain in the timber camps and re-enroll for another set period of time to finish paying their debt. Forced labor of children and adults was also reported in the artisan gold mining sector.

11. Organización Internacional del Trabajo. (2001). *Estudio nacional sobre el trabajo infantil en la minería artesanal: Niños que trabajan en minería artesanal de oro en el Perú* [National study on child labor in artisanal mining: Children who work in artisanal gold mining in Peru]. Lima, Peru: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/mineria/docs/estnacminerpe.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Gold Mining

    In addition to the interviews, 92 key informant interviews, 12 focus groups with adults and children, and 7 village observation protocols complemented the information obtained. Mining policy and legislation review in the report reveals two methods of exploitive recruitment: *enganche* and *cachorreo.* The method of enganche has been identified in other reports as leading to debt bondage of the workers. It involves giving a cash advance that is to be repaid in labor. Here, not much detail is given to this aspect, but the worker recruited under this prevailing method is described as being forced—the contractor retains his documents—to accept deplorable working conditions and remuneration. The report indicates that the system of enganche is almost always used on adults. The cachorreo system also leads to debt bondage where miners are expected to work in exchange for gold. Similar to enganche, the minors cannot repay advances and inter situation of debt bondage where they are often forced to work for little to no compensation.

12. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Peru*. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Debt Bondage: Mining
    Child Slavery: Domestic Labor
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report provides an overview of trafficking in persons in Peru using information from various news agencies and reports. Children from indigenous peasant families are indicated to be held under debt bondage in the gold mines of the Madre de Dios region. The report also mentions the forced recruitment of children into the military service and as child soldiers in opposition forces. In addition, girls, primarily indigenous, were indicated to be very vulnerable to slave-like and abusive conditions from working as live-in domestics.

13. Sharma, B. (2006). *Contemporary forms of slavery in Peru*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/Contemporary%20Forms%20of%20Slavery%20in%20Peru.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Slavery: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Timber
Forced Child Labor: Timber

This document provides a solid overview of the various forms of labor exploitation that exist in Peru. Most relevant to this research is the topic of forced adult labor in the logging or timber industry. According to the document, there are two main forms of forced labor in this industry. The first involves entire communities. Middlemen make arrangements with communities where they offer advances to the community in exchange for an agreed amount of timber. Middlemen will often offer communities basic goods such as rice or boots, or public goods such as the construction of a school, or simply cash. The community will accept these items and agree to collect a certain amount and quality of timber for the middleman. Communities often do not agree on a price to be paid for their timber and when they provide their collection to the middleman it is often undervalued and incorrectly assessed, requiring the community to supply more timber to the middleman to repay their incurred debt. During this time, workers also incur debt with the middleman who often supplies food and goods to them.

Another form of forced labor within the logging industry occurs when men are recruited by labor subcontractors to work in logging camps. The men are given advances on their earnings and are then charged for the cost of their accommodation and supplies purchased from the camp's store. These incurred expenses are deducted from their earnings at the end of the season and if they are unable to pay their fees they are required to return the following season to work again. These workers often work under the threat of violence form the logging camp guards and/or have their documentation and wages withheld.

An example of forced labor in the logging industry was revealed in 2001 when both adult and child members of the Cashibo-Cacataibo community were released from forced labor in the timber industry. Twenty people from the community were taken to a logging camp in exchange for the chainsaws, machetes, and boots the middleman supplied to the community. The workers were unable to leave the camp and were only paid in cans of tuna.

According to this document, little has been done legislatively to combat this problem; however, the National Inter-Sectoral Commission for the Eradication of Forced Labour has been working to address the issue. The Commission is composed of members of the ministries of labor, agriculture, energy and mining, interior, justice, and women and social development, as well as the national ombudsman. The Commission, at the time of publication, was in the process of developing a law to address the issue of forced labor. The National Plan of Action for the Eradication of Forced Labour was also published in November 2005.

In addition to forced labor in the timber industry, the document also notes that trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is a problem in Peru. Child slavery in domestic labor also remains a serious issue.

14. Trabajo forzoso en América Latina. (2005). *BBC Mundo.com*. Retrieved November 6, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/spanish/specials/newsid_4537000/4537895.stm

Source: News Article

Adult Debt Bondage: Timber
Adult Slavery: Timber
Child Debt Bondage: Timber
Child Slavery: Timber

This article is based on key findings, submitted to the British Broadcasting Corporation by anthropologists Eduardo Bedoya Garland and Álvaro Bedoya Silva-Santisteban, on their study of forced labor in Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay. The findings for Peru detail the three ways in which workers—indigenous, *mestizos*, and entire indigenous families—are recruited into forced work in the extraction of lumber in the Amazon area. The three ways described are *enganche* (cash advances that are repaid with lumber) of indigenous populations, debt bondage of mestizo populations that may or may not be free to leave a work camp, and finally although in smaller proportions, actual kidnapping and enslavement of entire indigenous families, including children.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Peru: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78902.htm

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

Forced Labor: Timber

This report briefly notes the existence of exploitive labor practices in Peru. Specifically, the document notes that forced labor is used in Peru's illegal logging industry, but does not specify whether adults, children, or both are involved. The document does not indicate that participation in these industries is forced.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 25, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

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

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

The report notes internal trafficking in Peru of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation and domestic labor. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

The report indicates that the government of Peru is not making significant efforts to eradicate trafficking. The government did, however, expand its efforts for the prevention of trafficking by publishing a comprehensive review of its anti-trafficking efforts and by sending new anti-trafficking legislation to Congress. The report mentions no progress by the government in trafficking prosecution and protection.

PHILIPPINES: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Advisory Council of Jurists. (2002). *Consideration of the issue of trafficking: Background paper*. New Delhi, India: Asia Pacific Forum. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_pacific_forum_2002__ba.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This background paper extensively examines existing legal framework regarding trafficking in persons, emphasizing the Asia Pacific region. The paper identifies the Philippines as a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked persons. According to the paper, Filipino children are internally trafficked from rural areas to urban centers to work in the sex tourism industry. This paper does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Aldaba, F., Lanzona, L., & Tamangan, R. (2003). *A national policy study on child labour and development in the Philippines*. Retrieved November 24, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=3685

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Communications, Construction, Mining, Quarrying, Service Industry, Transportation

   This study, conducted by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, relies on an extensive review of existing literature as well as quantitative analysis of two National Surveys on Children, collected in 1995 and 2001, to present a detailed overview of the nature and causes of child labor in the Philippines. The 2001 survey estimated 4 million working children in the Philippines, up from 3.6 million in 1995. However, in proportional terms, both survey estimates found working children to represent roughly 16 percent of all children in the country, remaining constant with population changes.

   The study highlights regions with a more than 20 percent incidence rate in 2001: Northern Mindanao (29.7 percent), Eastern Visayas (25.81 percent), Central Mindanao (24.34 percent), Caraga (22.31 percent), Central Visayas (21.75 percent), and Cagayan Valley (21.42 percent). Except for Central Mindanao and Cagayan Valley, the aforementioned regions were under the 20 percent marker as of 1995. In 2001, 7 of every 10 child workers resided in rural areas, up from 6 of 10 in 1995. Both surveys found that roughly 6 of every 10 child workers were male and the overwhelming majority of child workers were age 10 to 17, representing 93 percent of working children in 2001. The study notes that the number of working children in the 10–14 age range grew the fastest between 1995 and 2001 at around three percent annually.

The study reports a noticeable shift of child workers from the agricultural sector to the service sector from 1995 to 2001. Although agriculture remained the most prevalent type of work, it decreased by 6.5 percent, while the service sector saw a 5.7 percent increase. Industry remained the third most prevalent sector during this period, including mining, quarrying, construction, transport, and communication. No specific goods are mentioned in regards to the agriculture and service sectors.

According to the document, the Philippines ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1990. In addition, the Philippines has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138 on the minimum age for work and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

3. Aldaba, F., Chua, K., Lanzona, L., Lim, J., Pineda-Ofreneo, R., & del Rosario, R. J. (2005). *Employers' demand for child labor in the pyrotechnics and fashion accessories industries in the Philippines.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 24, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=3684

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Fashion Accessories, Pyrotechnics

   This study, commissioned by the ILO-International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC), examines the demand-side factors of child labor in the Philippines by focusing on child involvement in the pyrotechnics and fashion accessories industries. The study found that employers in both industries rely on child labor for reasons relating to children's obedience, lack of vices, ability to learn and work quickly, and availability after school. Children's sharper eyes were also noted as an important factor in the fashion accessories industry.

   Researchers surveyed 100 employers/subcontractors in both of the aforementioned industries. Roughly 75 percent of respondents were female, with the average respondent being married with a household size of four to five persons. Surveys of the pyrotechnics industry were carried out in Pulong Buhangin, and Santa Maria, Bulacan, while surveys of the fashion accessories industry were conducted in Laray, Talisay City, and Cebu. In the interest of gathering reliable data, surveys were conducted by PATAMABA, a nongovernmental organization (NGO) with ties to local communities. Focus group discussions were conducted with employers and workers to supplement and validate the data collected from the surveys. A comprehensive literature review, categorized by topic, is also included in the study. The study concludes with policy and research recommendations.

   According to the study, respondents in the pyrotechnics sector in Bulacan reported child labor in the paper folding process (90 percent), wrapping and labeling of the product (74 percent), and packing (64 percent). Nearly 25 percent of respondents reported some child labor in the hazardous processes of fuse preparation, connecting fireworks, and powder loading. The study notes that migrant workers worked longer hours, on average,

than native workers. Seventy-five percent of respondents expressed a desire to get out of the industry.

Respondents in the fashion accessories industry in Cebu reported child labor in the processes of stringing beads on nylon (98 percent), wiring of beads (89 percent), and final stringing of necklace and putting of locks (77 percent). Child workers (age 5 to 14) worked an average of five to seven hours per day, five to six days per week, while youth workers (age 15 to 17) averaged about eight hours per day, five to six days per week. Both groups worked an average of six days a week. The study notes that migrant workers worked longer, on average, than native workers. Eighty-one percent of respondents expressed a desire to remain in the industry.

According to the report, the majority of employers in the pyrotechnics industry claimed to give free food to all workers and free lodging to migrants, while most employers in fashion accessories claimed to provide both free food and lodging to migrants. A minority of respondents in both industries claimed to give other amenities, including clothing and bonuses.

4. Anti-Slavery International. (2002, May). *The relationship between child domestic servitude and the sexual exploitation of children.* London: Author. Retrieved April 18, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2002-childlabour.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article briefly mentions that children in the Philippines are trafficked from rural to urban areas under the pretense of working in the domestic services sector. However, upon reaching their destination, many children end up working in the commercial sex industry. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Anti-Slavery International. (2003, June 9). *Philippine government passes anti-trafficking law.* London: Author. Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/Philippine%20trafficking%20law%20090603.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This article reports that the Filipino government passed the Anti-Trafficking of Persons Act on May 26, 2003, outlawing human trafficking. Persons prosecuted under the law can be sentenced between 15 years and life in prison as well as fines of up to five million pesos (US$75,000). The law also mandates such support for victims of trafficking such as shelter, appropriate housing, and free medical and legal assistance. According to the article, Filipino children are trafficked internally for the purposes of domestic work and sexual exploitation. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Asia ACTs Against Child Trafficking. (2003). Asia's Children in Peril: A regional study on child trafficking (Country profile: Philippines). *Child Protection in the Philippines.* Retrieved October 30, 2007, from http://www.childprotection.org.ph/monthlyfeatures/archives/jun2k3a.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Factory Work, Sardines, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Factory Work, Sardines, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This study is part of a sourcebook on human trafficking in seven Southeast Asian countries: "Asia's Children in Peril: A Regional Study on Child Trafficking." The document is critical of the Filipino criminal code regarding trafficking, stating that the Philippines has no legal definition of child trafficking. However, the document notes the importance of the anti-trafficking bills that were being debated in the legislature at the time of the document's publication. The document includes an historical overview of trafficking in the Philippines, including child bondage under the Spanish regime, as well as a comprehensive summary of relevant laws and policies regarding child trafficking in the Philippines.

   According to the document, Filipino children are primarily trafficked for labor and sexual exploitation. Children are trafficked internally from rural areas of Visayas and Mindanao—two of the three island groups in the Philippines—to urban centers for the purposes of factory work, domestic labor, and sexual exploitation. Further specifics on the types of factory work are not provided. The document does not list the economic sectors into which the children are trafficked.

   No empirical research was conducted for this study, which relies on a review of existing literature and data. Most of the references of child trafficking are from sources dating to the 1990s and earlier. Referencing a 1996 source, the document relates a case of 500 children trafficked to work in a sardine factory under hazardous conditions. According to the document, in 1997, there were 100,000 child prostitutes in the Philippines, with 3,000 age 7 to 15. The document notes that girls as young as age 6 are reported to work as pornographic models and are also sold to foreign pedophiles. Other purposes of child trafficking include begging, drug selling, and child soldiering.

7. Cagoco-Guiam, R. (2002). *Philippines. Child soldiers in Central and Western Mindanao: A rapid assessment* (Investigating the Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 21). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 23, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2605

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Soldiering

This report gives a thorough discussion on child soldiers in the Philippines. However, the document does not address child labor in the production of goods.

8. Castro, C. L. (2007). *Child sakadas in Philippine agriculture: Researching injury hazards for working children in the context of international labor standards and United States Foreign Policy*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, The George Washington University, Washington, DC.

   Source: Other—Academic Thesis

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Coconuts, Corn, Drugs, Fashion Accessories, Fishing, Flowers, Forestry, Footwear, Fruit, Handicrafts, Hunting, Mining, Pearls, Pyrotechnics, Quarrying, Rice, Rubber, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Vegetables
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This doctoral thesis states that child labor in the Philippines exists in multiple sectors including agriculture, animal husbandry, coconuts, corn, begging, drugs, fashion accessories, fishing, flowers, forestry, footwear, fruit, handicrafts, hunting, mining, pearl, pyrotechnics, quarrying, rice, rubber, sexual exploitation, soldiering, sugarcane, tobacco, and vegetables, as well as forced child labor in domestic services. According to the report, 2.5 million children in the Philippines work in agriculture mainly because of poverty and population growth.

   The Labor Code of the Philippines prohibits children under age 15 from working, unless they work for their parents and the work does not interfere with their development. Additionally, criminal laws state that anyone involving a child in sexual exploitation or trafficking for that purpose can receive 6 to 12 years in prison. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Consortium Against Trafficking of Children and Women in Sexual Exploitation. (2005). *Philippine conference against trafficking of children and women in commercial sexual exploitation*. Cebu City, Philippines: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/events/background_paper.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This paper, submitted at the Philippine Conference Against Trafficking of Children and Women in Commercial Sexual Exploitation in February 2005, reviews literature concerning the trafficking of Filipino women and children for sexual exploitation. The Philippines is considered fourth among nine nations with the most children in prostitution, with 60,000 to 100,000. According to the document, Cebu province is the destination for many internally trafficked children age 11 to 17 who work in the sex industry. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

In November 2003, the Filipino government, together with law enforcement agencies, religious and business groups, NGOs, and the transport sector, formed the nationwide network, Multi-sectoral Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons. The NGOs were charged with assisting the government in the protection and reintegration of trafficked children.

10. De Boer, J. (2005). *Sweet Hazards*. Den Haag, The Netherlands: Terre des Hommes. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.tdh.ch/website/doc_dnld.nsf/bf25ab0f47ba5dd785256499006b15a4/aa38138679a23d33c12571760041dd5d/$FILE/philippines_sweet_hazards_05_eng.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sugarcane
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

    This report discusses the use of child labor on sugarcane plantations on the island of Leyte, a providence of the Philippines. According to the report, 60,000 to 200,000 children work on sugarcane plantations nationwide with 5,000 estimated to be working on Leyte. Many of the children assist their parents, who are given a house by the plantation owner with the expectation that they will work the land. Children are therefore drafted into working on the plantation to assist in securing their family's stability. Children begin working as young as age 6 or 7, performing duties such as weeding, planting, or spreading fertilizer. According to the report, the majority of the 2.3 million tons of sugar produced in the Philippines is sold domestically; however, 10 percent is exported to countries such as the United States, China, South Korea, and Japan. The report does not describe this form of labor as forced, but does mention that forced child labor in agriculture occurs within the Philippines.

    Information for the document was gathered through focus group discussions with parents and children in Leyte and Mindanao. Key informant interviews were also conducted with relevant government officials, members of *Terre des Hommes*, medical personnel, and other stakeholders. Visits were also made to sugarcane plantations and desk research on the topic was also completed.

11. De Vries, S., Agbuya, C., Rubia, D., & Fojas, J. (2003). *The local trafficking of Filipino girls for employment: The case of girl-children trafficked for entertainment work, domestic service and factory work.* Manila, Philippines: Institute for Labor Studies—Department of Labor and Employment. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.childprotection.org.ph/monthlyfeatures/archives/may2k3a.html

    Source: Government Agency—Department of Labor and Employment, Phillipines

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

    This descriptive study on child trafficking in the Philippines, commissioned by the United Nations Children's Fund, presents information gleaned from interviews with

24 girls, age 14 to 17, who were trafficked within the Philippines. Additional interviews were conducted with the parents of the girls as well as other key informants. A review of existing literature and existing legal tools are included in the study. Of the girls surveyed, 11 were trafficked into domestic labor, 8 into sexual exploitation, and 5 into factory work. The five girls trafficked into factory work reported working between 10 and 12 hours per day, roughly six days per week, packing and labeling socks. The girls worked on benches with no back support and reported back pains as result. The document reports that the girls were prevented from leaving the factory for any purpose. Salaries ranged from 750 to 1,000 pesos per month.

According to the document, the Philippines ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

12. Dorman, P. (2007). *Child labour wages and productivity: Results from demand-side surveys.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=7065

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Fashion Accessories, Fireworks

This documents discusses how children in the Philippines are heavily involved in the production of fireworks and fashion accessories, such as necklaces and bracelets. This study, which sampled 100 fireworks production subcontractors and held focus group discussions with employers and workers in Bulacan province, specifically Baliwag, Bocaue, San Rafael, and Santa Maria, as well as surveying 100 fashion accessories subcontractors in Laray near Cebu, discusses the extent of children's involvement in these industries. Children in fireworks production mainly fold and create firestars, which are simple fireworks that require children to fold paper and funnel chemicals into a tube. Work in this sector is most hectic in November and December, and is mostly performed in outdoor facilities filling orders from larger contractors. Children generally work 30 or more hours per week and are paid on a piece rate basis at a lower rate than their adult counterparts. Ninety of the 100 subcontractors surveyed used children in the production of firestars. In fashion accessories, children, mostly girls, are primarily used to string beads or shells and then transfer them onto nylon for necklaces, bracelets, or ornaments. Between 25 to 50 percent of the workers performing these tasks are under age 15. As seen in fireworks production, children in this industry are paid on a piece rate basis, though their wages are closer to those of their adult counterparts. Unlike fireworks, which are primarily sold domestically, fashion accessories are also exported to Asia, Canada, and Europe.

13. Dottridge, M. (2004). *Kids as commodities? Child trafficking and what to do about it.* Lausanne, Switzerland: Terre des Hommes. Retrieved November 17, 2007, from http://www.terredeshommes.org/pdf/commodities.pdf

Source: NGO

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

The report notes that Filipino girls are internally trafficked from the country's southern islands to metro-Manila for the purposes of domestic labor and sexual exploitation. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, which was signed into law in 2003 in the Philippines, is highlighted because it established a trust fund for the confiscated assets of traffickers. The report also notes that police corruption in the Philippines hinders enforcement efforts. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *The Philippines: Child soldier use 2003*. New York: Author. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://hrw.org/reports/2004/childsoldiers0104/13.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

This brief document states that several armed groups in the Philippines recruit children into their ranks, including the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the New People's Army. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *Swept under the rug: Abuses against domestic workers around the world* (Vol. 18, No. 7). New York: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This report discusses the use of children in domestic labor in the Philippines and other countries. It does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Institute for Labour Studies. (2004). *Girl child labour in agriculture, domestic work, and sexual exploitation: Rapid assessments on the cases of the Philippines, Ghana and Ecuador*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=339

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document examined the involvement of children in three labor sectors in the Philippines: agriculture, domestic labor, and sexual exploitation. In agriculture, children performed a multitude of tasks, including animal husbandry, spraying pesticides, soil cultivation, planting, harvesting, weeding, and watering crops. Both boys and girls were involved in agriculture, though the survey found more girls working in the sector than boys. The majority of children were age 14 to 15, though children as young as 9 and as old as 17 were found to be involved in the sector. The work schedules of children varied

with some being employed part-time throughout the year, to some employed on a seasonal basis, and others working as unpaid family laborers. Children worked for three main reasons: to supplement family income, to pay-off family debt, or to pay for school. Information for the paper was gathered through purposive sampling of 106 child respondents in the provinces of Abra, Benguet, and the Mountain Province. In addition to interviews with children, researchers also interviewed 49 parents, conducted focus group discussions, and made field observations.

According to the document, the Philippines has ratified ILO Conventions 138 on the minimum age for work and 182 on the worst forms of child labor, as well as the UNCRC. It also has several national policies that work to protect children from child labor including: the Labor Code, the Republic Act 7610, and Presidential Decree No. 603. The Republic Act establishes that children under age 15 cannot work unless they are working for/with a parent or guardian or if they are involved in the public entertainment industry. Presidential Decree No. 603 allows children under age 16 to perform light work. In 1995, the Philippine government introduced its National Programme Against Child Labour headed by the Department of Labor and Employment. The Programme led to the creation of a framework to combat child labor implemented from 2000–2004. Activities included awareness raising on the issue of child labor, improvement of relationships and networks to combat child labor, an increase in advocacy work for child laborers, and increased efforts to provide child laborers with educational opportunities.

17. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the Philippines.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsphilippines2005.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Dock Work, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Mining, Pyrotechnics, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Tobacco
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses both child labor and forced child labor in the Philippines. According to the document, children work in a variety of sectors including agriculture, fishing, forestry, manufacturing, hunting, mining, dock work, drug trafficking. soldiering, sexual exploitation, quarrying, domestic labor, pyrotechnics, and tobacco. Children are also forced to work as domestic laborers or are trafficked internally for forced labor in the commercial sex sector. The document does not provide more detailed information about goods produced as a result of child labor in any of the aforementioned sectors. However, the document does note that there are approximately 4 million children working in the Philippines, the majority of whom are age 10 to 14. Most child laborers live in rural areas and work one to four hours per day.

The government of the Philippines has ratified both ILO Conventions 138 and 182. The minimum age for work is 15, although children under 15 can work under the supervision of their parents and children under 16 can perform light work. Children age 15 to 18 cannot work in dangerous or hazardous situations.

18. International Labour Organization. (2003). *2001 survey on children 5–17 years old*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5084

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Communications, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting, Manufacturing, Mechanics, Mining, Quarrying, Retail, Service Industry, Storage, Trade, Transportation

This report presents the results of the 2001 Survey on Children (SOC) undertaken by the National Statistics Office of the Philippines. According to the report, an estimated 4 million (16.2 percent of all children in the Philippines) children age 5 to 17 were engaged in economic activity from October 2000 to September 2001. There were 1.8 million working children age 15 to 17, 1.9 million children age 10 to 14 years old, and 246,000 working children younger than age 10. The report states that the highest percentages of working children were in the regions of Southern Tagalog (11.5 percent), Central Visayas (9.7 percent), and Eastern Visayas (8.7 percent). The majority of working children (64.9 percent) worked as laborers/unskilled workers, including as service industry/market sales workers (13.5 percent) and as farmers, forestry workers or fishermen (11.3 percent). Most of the service/shop and market workers were female, urban-based children. On the other hand, a greater proportion of farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen were males living in rural areas. More than two-thirds of the male working children were engaged in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing compared to 631,000 female working children (42.9 percent). The document does not discuss sub-sectors of the agricultural industry or mention specific agricultural goods produced through the use of child labor.

About 266,000 working children were employed in the industrial sectors, which included mining, quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction. Manufacturing was recorded as the major industry in the sector, employing 70 percent of these working children, followed by construction where 58,000 children were found working. The services sector claimed 1.3 million working children, who were engaged in wholesale/retail work, mechanics, hotel/restaurant work, transport/storage/communications, and personal/domestic services most notably.

According to the report, over 60 percent of the rural-based working children, as well as children between age 5 and 14, were not paid during the reference period of the survey. Further, 25 percent of working children were permanently engaged in their work. Another 36.6 percent worked seasonally during planting or harvesting, and school vacations, and 30 percent had short-term or casual jobs.

Over 2 million working children, or more than half of the sample, worked for one to four hours per day, 1.5 million spent five to eight hours per day at work, and 387,000 reported working nine or more hours. For all working children age 5 to 17, the average time spent at work was about three and a half days per week. The majority of the 1.5 million working children who got paid (65.4 percent) earned an average of less than 500 pesos per week. The overwhelming majority of working children who received payment for their work gave some or all of their earnings to their family.

Responding to whether their work was either risky or dangers, a total of 828,000 working children (20.6 percent) responded in the affirmative, with over half of that number being employed in agriculture, hunting, and forestry. Working children exposed to chemicals were mainly engaged in certain industries, notably wholesale, retail, transport, storage, communications, agriculture, hunting, and forestry. Working children in the agriculture, hunting, and forestry industries complained of dusts and vapors, while wholesale and retail child workers complained of liquid and gas chemicals.

The SOC consisted of interviews with 6,523 children age 5 to 17 who worked from between October 2000 and September 2001. However, the unit of analysis for the survey was the household, excluding residents of establishments and institutions from the estimated population.

19. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Assessing the situation of children in the production, sales and trafficking of drugs in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=502

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Drug Trafficking, Shabu

    This document is an evaluation study of a project conducted by ILO-IPEC in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The project aimed to develop and demonstrate an action-oriented research methodology that provides better understanding and information on the use of children in the production, sales, and distribution of illegal drugs. The document does not discuss the details of children working in the production of drugs. It does mention that children in the Philippines are involved in the production and trafficking of shabu, but further details are not discussed.

20. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Out of work and into school: Our development challenge.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved November 24, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4584

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

The ILO report is an evaluation of the ILO-IPEC supported project, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Awareness Raising Campaign: Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Providing Educational Opportunities. Launched in 2001, six APEC member nations worked at the regional and national levels to raise awareness of child labor practices and the need for quality educational opportunities for at-risk children. In the Philippines, the project built upon existing national level structures, including the Child Labour Education Task Force, and organized Regional Task Forces to raise awareness of child labor practices and educational concerns at the community level. According to the report, 350 organizations were involved in training and awareness-raising efforts related to the project, reaching thousands of Filipino children and mobilizing local authorities.

According to the report, the Philippines have ratified both ILO Convention 138 on the minimum wage and 182 on the worst forms of child labor. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods

21. International Labour Organization. (2008). *Philippines child labour data country brief.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 24, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipec info/product/viewProduct.do?productId=7804

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industry, Unspecified

    This factsheet provides an overview of the child labor situation in the Philippines. It states that 13.4 percent of boys and just over 8 percent of girls age 5 to 14 are working in the Philippines. Common sectors for child labor among the 5 to 16 age group in the country include agriculture (65.4 percent), unspecified industrial work (roughly 5 percent), and service industries (29.4 percent). Agricultural work is more common among boys, while work in service industries is more common among girls. Children from lower income families are more likely to work and not attend school, and boys are more likely to receive wages than girls.

    According to the document, the Philippine government has ratified ILO Convention 138 and 182, as well as the UNCRC and two of its optional protocols; the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography, as well as the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. The legal minimum age to begin working is 15, except in hazardous work where it is 18.

22. Kane, J. (2005). *Combating child labor in Asia and the pacific progress and challenges.* Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/14arm/download/combating.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Fashion Accessories, Fishing, Mining, Pyrotechnics, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Sugarcane

This report discusses the causes and nature of child labor in the Asia-Pacific region and reviews regional and national efforts to combat child labor. The report presents a list of child labor in various countries. Regarding the Philippines, the report notes that children work in domestic labor, drug trafficking, fashion accessories, fishing, mining, pyrotechnics, quarrying, sexual exploitation, soldiering, and sugarcane.

The report states that in 2001 APEC member nations launched a cooperative initiative to combat child labor regionally. In the Philippines, networks of ministries, teachers unions, and civil society were utilized in educational campaigns to combat child labor at the national level. The report lists the targets of Timebound Programmes supported by ILO. For instance, the Philippines' program calls for the withdraw of 22,000 children from the worst forms of child labor between 2002 and 2006, including children working on sugarcane plantations, in pyrotechnics, mining or quarrying, deep-sea fishing, domestic labor, and the sex industry. With support from ILO-IPEC, the Philippines' National Program Against Child Labor is working to reduce the worst forms of child labor by 75 percent by 2015. The report also highlights efforts of the Employer's Federation of the Philippines and other employer's organizations and trade unions to combat child labor in the Philippines. According to the report, the Philippines has ratified both ILO Conventions 138 and 182. The report does not discuss the methodology used to gather information for the report.

23. Lepiten, M. (2002). *Philippines children's involvement in the production, sale, and trafficking of drugs in Cebu City: A rapid assessment*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2606

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Drugs, Shabu

According to this report, 123 respondents were interviewed were involved in the drug trade, of which 81.3 percent were male. The most common age to start in the drug trade is around 12 to 14. The interviewed children assumed various roles and tasks including: 66.67 percent as runners and 22.2 percent who undertake posting and re-packing. The role of the runner is to approach the customer, to negotiate with him, to order the drug retailer, and then to give to the customer the *shabu.*

Approximately 59 percent of respondents said that they chose to participate in the illegal drug trade to earn money, followed by 21.14 percent who are drug users, 12.9 percent that do it because of peer influence, and 10.60 percent who do it to support their families. Approximately 75 percent of the children involved in the drug trade in this study were born and lived in Cebu City.

24. Macapagal, M. R., & Perez, E.M. (Eds.). (2004). *Endangered generation: Child trafficking in the Philippines for sexual purposes.* Jakarta, Indonesia: Terre des Hommes Netherlands. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tdh_2004_child trafficking_in_the_philippines_9.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the trafficking of children in the Philippines for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. It reports that most of the trafficking routes involve internal trafficking. Areas within the Philippines linked to trafficking routes include: Manila, Dumaguete, Bicol, Cagayan de Oro, Laoag, and Zamboanga City. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

25. Matilac, R., & Florendo, R. (2002, February). *Child trafficking in Southeast Asia.* Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/icact_2002__child_trafficki.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Factory Work, Domestic Labor, Sardines, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Drugs, Factory Work, Fishing, Sardines, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This document by the International Campaign Against Child Trafficking discusses child labor and child trafficking in the Philippines highlighting trafficking routes. According to the document, children in the Philippines are forced to work as soldiers and are also trafficked for other purposes including begging, domestic labor, drugs, factory work, fishing, sardine canning, and sexual exploitation, as well as work in other unspecified sectors. Fifty-four percent of children trafficked in the Philippines are age 15 to 17, although children as young as 11 are also trafficked. It is estimated that 25 percent of individuals trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation are Filipino children trafficked internationally. Locations of origin for trafficking of children for sexual exploitation include: Angeles City, Pinatubo area, Bicol, Manila, Laoag, Samar, General Santos, and Zamboanga. Destination areas for sexual exploitation include: Laoag, General Santos City, Negros, South Tagalog Province, Pinatubo area, Pagadian City, Manila, Cavite, Baguio City, Pampanga, and Cebu City. Children trafficked for work in factories, fishing, domestic labor, and other unspecified work often come from Manila, Laguna, Pampanga, Baguio, Sorsogon, Benguet, Bicol, Laoag, Ilocos, Cebu, Samar, Bohol, Leyte, Negros, Bacolod, Davao del Sur, Davao del Norte, Agusan del Norte, Dumaguete, and Sultan Kudarat. Destinations for these purposes include: Metro Manila, Cebu, General Santos, Marbel, Compostela, Legaspi, Angeles, and North Mariana Islands. The report gives the example of children working in a sardine factory in Navotas. The children's parents were given an advance of 500 pesos for their child's labor in the factory. During their employment, children were unable to communicate with their families and were obligated to work at the behest of their employer.

26. Murray, U. (2004). *A comparative analysis: Girl child labour in agriculture, domestic work and sexual exploitation. The cases of Ghana, Ecuador and the Philippines.* Geneva,

Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 24, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=344

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This is an in-depth study that looks at child labor in agriculture, domestic work, and sexual exploitation highlighting gender issues. The survey was held in the Cordillera Administrative Region, in the northern central part of the Island of Luzon, localities in the provinces of Abra, Benguet, and Mountain Province. The sample size was 106 children—62 girls and 44 boys. The methodology used was a purposive, non-probability sampling procedure using interviews, focus group discussions, field observations, an analysis of existing studies, and photo documentation of the area visited.

The average age of the child respondent was 13.9 years and almost all the reasons for working provided by the children were financial. The majority of the interviewed children are engaged in crop cultivation, with 51 percent also spending time looking after livestock. Crop farming implies planting, weeding, harvesting, watering, and preparing the land, though the document does not specify the crops children cultivate. Children are also involved in other activities such as uprooting seedlings, spraying pesticides, gathering snails and pests, operating threshers, mixing fertilizer and pesticide, and hauling crops. The average working hours of the children in fields or on farms is eight hours per day, varying from as little as 3 to a maximum of 12 for both boys and girls. The average daily pay for girls was 77.50 pesos, which is lower than that of the boys' 97.70 pesos. Children in the Philippines are also involved in commercial sexual exploitation starting around age 15.

27. Oebanda, M. C. F., Pacis, R. R., & Alcantara, J.A. (2004). *Reaching out beyond closed doors: A primer on child domestic labor in the Philippines*. Manila, Philippines: Visayan Forum Foundation, Inc. Retrieved November 20, 2007, http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=3690

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document discusses child labor in the domestic services sector, as well as the trafficking of children for unspecified purposes.

According to the document, the Philippine government has ratified the UNCRC, ILO Convention 138, and ILO Convention 182. Additionally, Philippine law places the minimum age for employment at 15, except for hazardous or dangerous work (age 18).

28. Pacis, R. R. (2002). *An in-depth study for a time-bound program targeting child domestic workers in the Philippines.* Retrieved November 22, 2007, http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=4769

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    According to this report, many of the 1 million domestic laborers in the Philippines are children, some as young as age 9. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

29. Pacis, R. R., Flores-Oebanda, C., Ballesteros, R. B., Montanez, J. T., & Culibao, M. C. (2006). *Trafficked into forced labor: Selected case studied of domestic workers in the Philippines.* Manila, Philippines: Visayan Forum Foundation, Inc. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://www.visayanforum.org/article.php?mode_id=718

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    According to this report, there are at least 1 million children employed as domestic workers in the Philippines some of whom have been trafficked into these situations and/or forced to provide these services. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

30. Partners International Inc. (2002). *Rapid Appraisal of Child Labor in the Tobacco Industry: Case studies in two Ilocos provinces.* Lausanne, Switzerland: Philip Morris International. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.eclt.org/filestore/PARTNERS_Appraisal_CL_Tobacco_Philippines.pdf

    Source: Other—Private Corporation

    Child Labor: Tobacco

    Through the use of key informant interviews, observation of tobacco plantations, focus group discussions with 21 children, and case studies of seven children, this document explores the participation of children in tobacco farming in two Ilocos provinces. Findings of the study reveal that children age 7 to 14 participate in a wide range of activities involving tobacco production. Children contribute to cultivation, weeding, planting, transplanting, watering, harvesting, sticking tobacco leaves on bamboo, uprooting plants, and sun drying. Some young children are taught how to apply fertilizer to soil, while older children (age 14 and older) are given the task of spraying pesticides, preparing the fire for drying, and retrieving dried tobacco leaves. Depending on where a child works, their work is either unpaid or compensated at 20 to 25 pesos per hundred sticks produced. Children tend to combine work and school, working before and after

their school day. Additionally, most children work with their parents or other members of their family. Common injuries among children involve cutting their hands or scratching their skin during work, though some are given limited protective gear such as gloves. More serious injuries can include exposure to toxic chemicals and over exposure to the sun or other harsh weather conditions.

The Philippines has a National Program Against Child Labor, which is overseen by the Ministry of Labor and Employment and the Ministry of Welfare and Development. Goals of the program include the creation of a system to monitor child labor nationally, review by labor inspectors of businesses to ensure adherence with labor laws, outreach and advocacy on the detrimental effects of child labor, compliance with international conventions and laws, and strengthening of families' ability to earn a living without the use of child labor.

31. Philippines: Government to close eight child labour firms. (2007, July 9). *Tempo.* Retrieved April 18, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=14801&flag=news

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This brief article reports that the government of the Philippines was moving to close eight places in Manila for violation of child labor laws related to the sexual exploitation of children. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The article also notes that the government was implementing the Philippine Program Against Child Labor, which will be implemented from 2007 to 2015. The program calls for the implementation of a national monitoring system on child labor.

32. Stafford Jr., W. F. (2007). *Understanding Bonded Child Labor in Asia*. Bangkok, Thailand: Child Workers in Asia. Retrieved November 1, 2007, http://www.cwa.loxinfo.co.th/Downloads/Understanding%20BCL%20in%20Asia.pdf

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sugarcane
Child Labor: Sugarcane

The document reports on the results of a study by the Centre for Investigative Research and Multimedia Services in the Philippines. It states that families are bonded to their employers within the Hacienda System typical of the sugarcane plantations in the Negros region of the Philippines. According to the study, 92 percent of sugarcane worker families declared that their children work alongside them as members of the workforce. In 2004, an estimated 56,000 children worked in the sugarcane industry in Negros, although the percentage of bonded child laborers is unknown. Referencing a 1999 report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the document notes that over 300,000 children are involved in bonded labor as domestic workers. The document notes

that research on bonded child labor in Asia suffers from a lack of definitional clarity and a failure to disaggregate data by age.

While the Anti-Trafficking Act of 2003 prohibits the recruitment, transport, or receipt of anyone for the purpose of bonded labor, the document notes that the Philippines has yet to enact a specific bonded labor law. According to the document, the Philippines has ratified both the UNCRC and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

33. United Nations Girls' Education Initiative. (2007, June 11). *Philippines: Making future harvests without child labour.* New York: Author. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.ungei.org/infobycountry/philippines_1441.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Sugarcane

This article discusses the prevalence of child labor in the agricultural sector in the Philippines noting that 60 percent of children age 5 to 17 work on farms. Many of these children engage in seasonal familial work on sugar plantations causing them to leave school. In working in this sector, children are often exposed to dangers such as handling machetes and fertilizers/chemicals. The article notes the creation of a program by ILO-IPEC in cooperation with the Sugar Industry Foundation Inc. in the Philippines. The program aims to train children working in agriculture with skills for other less dangerous jobs, as well as provide scholarships for schooling to some children.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 23, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

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

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Drug Trade, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation

This document states that children in the Philippines are trafficked internally from places like Mindanao and Visayas to urban areas for work as domestic laborers, in the drug trade, in factory work, and in sexual exploitation. The document does not provide details on the factory work children perform, nor does it provide more information on child labor in the production of goods.

35. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Philippines: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 18, 2008 from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100535.htm

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

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture
Child Labor: Agriculture, Garments
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this document, there are approximately 4 million children working in the Philippines. Over half of these children work in hazardous conditions in mining/quarrying, fishing, pyrotechnics, and agriculture sectors. Approximately 1,084 children work in Bulacan Province in the pyrotechnics sector. Bonded labor is found in the agricultural sector, while forced labor can be found in drug trafficking, domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and child trafficking is also common, especially within the Philippines, for the purpose of sexual exploitation, factory work, domestic labor, and work in unspecified sectors. Common destinations include metro Manila, Cebu, and Mindanao.

The Philippine government has worked to eliminate child labor. The Department of Labor and Employment oversees efforts to eradicate child labor from formal work environments and during 2007 brought charges against a garment factory found to be employing 10 children. Additionally, the government has removed 144 working minors from 57 operations. The minimum age for employment in the Philippines is 15, except if a child is employed by his/her parent or guardian. Children under age 18 are prohibited from working in dangerous or hazardous conditions.

PHILIPPINES: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Advisory Council of Jurists. (2002). *Consideration of the issue of trafficking*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_pacific_forum_2002__ba.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   The report states that children are trafficked internally for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Additionally, the Philippines is both a recipient and transit country for human trafficking, which includes the trafficking of people from China. Trafficking of adults and children from rural to urban areas within the Philippines is also common.

   There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods in this report.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (2003, June 9). *Philippine government passes anti-trafficking law*. London: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/Philippine%20trafficking%20law%20090603.htm

   Source: NGO

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

   This article reports that the Philippine government passed a law making human trafficking illegal and provides stiff consequences for traffickers. The Anti-Trafficking of Persons Act was passed May 26, 2003 and declares that trafficking people for the purposes of prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, involuntary servitude, or debt bondage is a crime. National and international trafficking of women and children is a problem in the Philippines where many are forced into domestic work or sexual exploitation. It does not mention specific destinations nor does it mention forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Asia ACTs Against Child Trafficking. (2003). Asia's children in peril: A regional study on child trafficking (Country profile: Philippines). *Child Protection in the Philippines*. Retrieved November 5, 2006, from http://www.childprotection.org.ph/monthlyfeatures/archives/jun2k3a.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Drugs, Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report provides an overview of the issue of child trafficking for labor exploitation in the Philippines. According to the document, children are trafficked for the purpose of begging, domestic labor, drug industry work, factory work, and sexual exploitation. The only industry that the report distinguishes as using forced labor is the commercial sex industry. The report did not elaborate on children trafficked for the purpose of factory work.

The report notes that the Philippines have been a destination of Russian and Chinese girls who are smuggled in by traffickers to work in the sex industry and as street vendors. Internal trafficking is still quite common with children from poor farming communities in the Visayas and Mindanao being trafficked to cities, particularly Manila, to work in factories, as domestic helpers, or prostitutes.

4. Child Workers in Asia—Task Force on Bonded Child Labour. (2007). *Understanding bonded child labor in Asia*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved July 24, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/CWA_%20UnderstandingBondedChildLabour.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Canning Factory, Food Repacking, Plastic Bags

   This report presents the efforts of the South Asian Task Force on Bonded Child Labour to define what bonded child labor is, as well as to identify successful interventions and ongoing challenges. The task force is made up of civil society organizations working on this issue in the region. In the Philippines, the report states that there is limited information on the level to which bonded child labor exists. It does, however, identify several specific incidences of bonded child labor in agriculture, domestic work, and factories. Although this report does discuss the production of goods, forced labor is not specifically mentioned.

5. Cerojano, T. (2006, June 6). US remove RP from human trafficking watch list. *Associated Press*. Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://news.inq7.net/breaking/index.php?index=1&story_id=78267

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   The article mentions the Philippine government has improved in prosecuting human traffickers, noting that 67 cases were under preliminary investigation and that 31 cases had been filed for prosecution under the 2003 anti-trafficking law. However, the Philippines does not fully comply with the minimum standards of trafficking, and remains a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children trafficked for the sex trade or other forms of forced labor. Information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is not provided in this report.

6. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. (2005, December 5). *First conviction under the Philippines anti-trafficking law*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.catw-ap.org/index.htm

   Source: News Article

   Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article reports that Zamboanga city was the first city in the Philippines to convict a trafficker under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law, Republic Act 9208. The victim of trafficking was promised a job in a restaurant and taken to Malaysia where she was raped and forced into prostitution. She contacted the police and helped catch the traffickers. Information about forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this article.

7. Consortium Against Trafficking of Children and Women in Sexual Exploitation. (2005). *Philippine conference against trafficking of children and women in commercial sexual exploitation*. Cebu City, Philippines: Author. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/events/background_paper.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   This report of the Conference Against Trafficking of Women and Children for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation looks at the root causes of sexual trafficking, and how it began in the Philippines. The report states that the Philippines is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking, and is listed as number four among nine countries with the largest numbers of children in prostitution, many of whom are believed to be trafficked and forced to engage in the industry. Aside from forced sexual exploitation, many women are forced into situations of domestic labor.

   This report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

8. de Vries, S., Agbuya, C., Rubia, D., & Fojas, J. (2003). The local trafficking of Filipino girls for employment: The case of girl-children trafficked for entertainment work, domestic service and factory work. *Child Protection in the Philippines*. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.childprotection.org.ph/monthlyfeatures/archives/may2k3a.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sock Factory, Socks
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Socks, Sexual Exploitation

This study documents the experiences of 24 girls from age 14 through 17 who have been trafficked within the Philippines. It looks into the experiences of those girls at various stages of the trafficking process, including recruitment/migration, employment, moving out/rescue, and rehabilitation/reintegration. The study says that young children were trafficked as commercial sex workers, domestic helpers, and factory or commercial farm workers. The study describes the situation of girls forced to work in a sock factory. The girls were responsible for packaging the socks and sewing labels onto them. Their freedom of movement was restricted and they were not paid their salaries. One girl was told by her employer that her money was being sent to her parents; however, this was untrue. Funds were withheld from their paychecks as reimbursement for the cash advance given to their parents in return for their future labor. The destinations for the trafficked girls included Manila, Bulacan, and Olongapo. Most of the girls were originally from the Visayas and Luzon regions. In addition, two were from the Mindanao region.

9. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *Swept under the rug: Abuses against domestic workers around the world* (Vol. 18, No. 7). New York: Author. Retrieved July 23, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor
   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This report addresses the plight of domestic workers, yet it does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods. In the Philippines, many women and girls are trafficked into situations of forced labor in the domestic services sector. Such domestic workers often fall prey to a wide range of abuses such as labor exploitation, non-payment of wages, forced confinement, excessive work hours and denial of food and health care. The report contains selected testimonies of domestic workers describing their situations. Along with Indonesia and Sri Lanka, the report states that the Philippines is one of the main sources of female labor migration.

10. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the Philippines*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsphilippines2005.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This document states that both women and children are trafficked internally and abroad for the purpose of forced labor in the domestic services and sexual exploitation sectors.

This report does not provide information on the transit or destination countries of trafficking victims. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

11. International Labour Organization. (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 20, 2006, from http://www-ilo-mirror.cornell.edu/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/monitoring/traffickingreport.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report discusses the issue of trafficking in children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, as well as other forms of exploitive labor. The report focuses primarily on domestic trafficking. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

12. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 24, 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
    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report lists the Philippines as a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of women and children, many of whom are forced to enter the sex industry or domestic servitude. Domestic workers are especially vulnerable to forced labor due to the unprotected nature of their work as well as the highly personalized relationship between worker and employer. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. International Labour Organization. (2005b). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 Philippines (ratification: 2000)*. Retrieved October 31, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This observation from the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations from the International Labour Organization notes that detailed reports and requests have been made for the Philippine government to supply further information

on the worst forms of child labor. That includes the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage or serfdom, and forced or compulsory labor. The committee requests this for a number of sectors, but there is no information concerning forced or bonded labor in the production of goods.

14. International Labour Organization. (2005c). *Trafficking for forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 24, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=6476

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

    This report focuses on trafficking for the purpose of forced labor. It mentions forced labor in the mail-order bride industry, as many are forced into domestic servitude. In the Philippines, state regulation of the industry has proven counterproductive. In 1990 the Republic Act 6955 outlawed mail-order bride agencies; however, those agencies simply became "pen-pal clubs" so they did not have to adhere to the aforementioned regulation. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

    This report has served to clarify the basic terms of the rights, duties, and terms of employment. It also mentions an additional example of a "model employment contract" by the Philippines Overseas Association which outlines working expectations, days, hours, and payment.

15. Lepiten, M. (2002). *Philippines children's involvement in the production, sale, and trafficking of drugs in Cebu city: A rapid assessment*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Drugs

    This report examines the involvement of children in the drug trade in Cebu. According to the report, a small percentage of the children surveyed (1.63 percent) reported that they were forced to participate in the industry. That figure compares with the almost 68 percent of children who willingly joined the industry to earn money. Children in the drug industry perform a variety of tasks including drug running, sales, and packaging, among other activities. Children involved in the drug trade were predominantly in the age group of 14 through 16. The majority of the children surveyed were also drug users. No further information regarding forced labor in the drug trade was available from the report.

    Data for this research were obtained using a rapid assessment methodology, which included a literature review, 123 interviews with children involved in the drug trade, 102 interviews with children not involved in the drug trade, and interviews with key informants as well as focus groups.

16. Mosqueda, M. W. (2005, February 12). *Philippines is 4th in trafficking of children*. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/IRC/newsdesk_articles.asp?SCID=1580

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article says that the Philippines ranked fourth among nine nations for the largest number of children trafficked for the purpose of prostitution. The article mentions that the Philippines is the source of from 60,000 to 100,000 children for prostitution, and is also a country of transit and destination for internationally trafficked people, although no specific countries are cited. Domestically, the article highlights that Cebu is a destination of the domestic trafficking of children from Samar, Bohol, Leyte, Negros, and Bacolod. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Pacis, R. R., Flores-Oebanda, C., Ballesteros, R. B., Montanez, J. T., & Culibao, M. C. (2006). *Trafficked into forced labor: Selected case studies of domestic workers in the Philippines*. Manila, Philippines: Visayan Forum Foundation. Retrieved July 24, 2007, from http://www.visayanforum.org/article.php?mode_id=718

    Source: NGO

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

    This report focuses on the trafficking of women for forced labor in the commercial sex industry and the domestic labor sector. However, no specific countries of transit are mentioned. The report pays special attention to the domestic services industry, but does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

18. Philippines. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved November 18, 2006, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/philippines

    Source: NGO

    Adult Servitude: Construction, Domestic Labor, Garments
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This website notes that men and women migrate from the Philippines abroad to work in the construction, domestic labor, and garment industries. However, the conditions of their employment are akin to indentured servitude. The website does not provide more information regarding this topic, but does state that women and children are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The website also notes that organized criminal gangs use the Philippines as a transit point for people trafficked from China.

The document notes some government efforts to raise awareness about trafficking and assist victims. The Department of Social Welfare and Development provides assistance to trafficking victims in the form of temporary residency status, shelter, and health services.

19. The Protection Project. (2004). *Philippines, trafficking routes*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 18, 2006, http://protectionproject.org/philippines.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report states that both women and children from the Philippines are trafficked for the purpose of work in the commercial sex industry. The document makes no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Tandoc, E. (2005, May 16). UNICEF raps child trafficking in RP. *Inquirer News Service*. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://www.asianjournal.com/pdf/pdfs/asianjpdf/may_05/0518_la/p.A7.pdf

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article talks about the problem of child trafficking in the Philippines. It addresses the used of forced labor for pornography and prostitution. A United Nations Children's Fund official said that child trafficking in the Philippines was as bad as that in Thailand and Cambodia. The article does not mention the destination countries for such trafficking, nor does it discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Terre des Hommes. (2004). *Kids as commodities?* Lausanne, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report examines the trafficking and exploitation of children. With respect to the Philippines, it mentions that children are trafficked from the country's southern islands to Manila for sexual exploitation and domestic labor. There is also a discussion of research conducted on Manila's North Harbour, where it is estimated that over 2 million women and children passed through in search of work. This report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Trade Union Congress of the Philippines. (2001, May 27). *Asserting workers rights in Philippine sweatshops*. Retrieved November 15, 2006, from http://www.tucp.org.ph/projects/sweatshops/stories/index3.htm

    Source: Other—Trade Union

    Adult Exploitive Labor: Car Wash Brushes, Clothing, Laptops, Luggage, Microphones

    This article mentions the practice of forced overtime labor in Filipino companies. It also mentions the Apparel Assemble factory, which produces baby dresses for companies such as JC Penney, Sears Roebuck, and others; the factory forced their workers to put in an average of seven hours of overtime per day and did not allow morning or afternoon breaks. The company reportedly provided their workers with Duromine to help keep them awake for 24 hours.

    Other goods made by companies that are said to require excessive overtime hours include Barbie-labeled swimsuits, coats, pants, jackets, bags, T-shirts, sweaters, underwear, plastic luggage carts, car wash brushes, laptops and parts, and microphones.

23. United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2002). *The relationship between child domestic servitude and the sexual exploitation of children*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2002-childlabour.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This paper explores the relationship between child domestic service and the sexual exploitation of children. It does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods. Specific to the Philippines, the paper mentions the problem of trafficking for the sex trade, or domestic work. The paper 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*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved November 19, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report ranks the Philippines as high as a country of origin for human trafficking, low as a transit country, and medium as a destination country. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

25. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 2, 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, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report states that women and children in the Philippines are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and labor exploitation in unidentified sectors. The report also describes an initiative by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to assist trafficking victims in the Philippines. USAID's assistance is aimed at strengthening the legal system meant to punish traffickers and assist victims. The project offers support to law enforcement officials on prosecuting and investigating trafficking cases, as well as provides services to victims. This report does not provide information on destination or transit countries nor does it discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

26. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Philippines: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 23, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78788.htm

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

    Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

    This report on human rights notes that though the law prohibits forced labor, including forced and compulsory labor by children, there were some reports of forced labor in the prostitution and drug trafficking industries, as well as other unspecified areas of the informal sector. The report describes conditions that sound akin to debt bondage, most notably the example of some recruiters who bring children to work in Manila or other cities under terms that involved a financial advancement or "loan" for their parents that the children were obliged to repay through their work. However, the report does not specify in what sectors this practice occurred.

    The report notes government efforts to combat trafficking. Both governmental and nongovernmental agencies continued to support public information campaigns against trafficking. The government supported programs to prevent trafficking, such as the promotion of women's participation in economic decisionmaking and efforts to keep children in school. The government also provided skills training to women, lessening the need for them to go to urban centers or overseas for employment. However, funding for such programs remained limited.

27. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 23, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/

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

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This governmental assessment of human trafficking says that the Philippines is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Adults and children are trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. There is evidence of some trafficking into the Philippines from the People's Republic of China, South Korea, Japan, and Russia.

This report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

POLAND: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alkhovka, I. (2004). *Trafficking in children for sexual purposes: Country report for Belarus*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/promoting_law/East-West_Research-2004/Belarus_ENG.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. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers global report 2008—Poland*. London: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/486cb126ef.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   The report states there are indications that boys age 17 and younger volunteer and are sometimes compelled into Poland's armed services. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Council of the Baltic Sea States. (2005). *Situation paper: Level of protection, care, psychological, medical and social assistance as well as short- or long-term placements available for children victimized by trafficking in the Baltic Sea Region.* Retrieved September 22, 2007, from https://www.cbss.st/childcentre_secure/projects/traffickin/dbaFile12009.html

   Source: Government Agency—Council of the Baltic Sea States

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document describes the mechanisms in Poland to protect children from trafficking or re-trafficking. Centers and rehabilitation facilities in Poland are available to trafficking victims, but children trafficked to Poland are often not identified and do not receive assistance. This document does not specify source or destination countries and it does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Council of the Baltic Sea States. (May 2007). *Unaccompanied and trafficked children in the Baltic Sea region: The fourth meeting of national contact points in the Baltic Region*. Retrieved September 24, 2008, from http://www.childcentre.info/contactpoints/ncpmeetings/dbaFile14817.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Council of the Baltic Sea States

Child Trafficking: Begging, Criminal Activity, Sexual Exploitation.

Poland is a destination country for child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and it is also a beginning point for children's participation in criminal activities. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

5. Czarzasty, J. (2007, March 14). *Workplace safety still an issue in agriculture.* Warszawa, Poland: Institute of Public Affairs. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/2007/02/PL0702019I.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture

   This report addresses the problem of farm safety in Poland and notes the concern of child labor on farms. During harvesting season, many children work in the agricultural sector, particularly on small private farms. However, child farm laborers have decreased from 20 percent in 2001, to 13 percent in 2005. This report expresses concern over the working conditions of these children, such as the danger of operating heavy agricultural equipment and coming into contact with dangerous chemicals. Farm accidents involving children have increased from 1,071 in 1996, to 1,397 in 2001 and 2003. No further details related to children working in agriculture are provided.

6. Czyz, E. (2002). *Alternative report to the Republic of Poland's report on the realization of the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the period 1993–1998.* Warsaw, Poland: Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=2975

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Potato Harvesting, Sexual Exploitation

   This report indicates that children up to age 15 work on farms owned by their parents from two to three hours daily, and in the summer around six hours per day. The author also notes that almost all farm children age 7 to 14 participate in harvests and potato-digging. They also perform some dangerous duties such as driving farm equipment and spreading chemical substances and artificial fertilizers. The author believes the children are overworked and prone to accidents, and cites official data that a few hundred children below age 15 are reported each year to the Agricultural Social Security for having had accidents while working on farms. Additionally, the commercial sexual exploitation of children is briefly discussed, but the author suggests that Polish authorities do not do enough to stop the problem, given that in 2001, there were only 43 cases of such crimes. Begging was also identified as a sector of child labor, but no further details were provided.

7. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006a). *Global monitoring report on the status of action against the commercial sexual exploitation of children: Poland.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/A4A_2005/PDF/Europe/Global_Monitoring_Report-POLAND.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The report states that children are trafficked to Poland from Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Belarus, Moldova, and Russia for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Some internal trafficking in Poland also occurs, mainly affecting girls from southeast Poland. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006b). *Fifth report on implementation of the agenda for action*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.gvnet.com/childprostitution/Poland.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The report identifies Poland as a destination country for children and women who are trafficked from Eastern Europe, primarily for sexual exploitation. Child prostitution in Poland involves both boys and girls, whose customers are often German tourists. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (n.d.). *Looking back, thinking forward—The fourth report on commercial sexual exploitation in children.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.gvnet.com/childprostitution/Poland.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   Poland is a country of origin, transit, and destination in the trafficking of children; source countries that commonly traffic children include Russia, Romania, and the Ukraine. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

10. Flesh peddling. (2004, May 26). *The Warsaw Voice*. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.warsawvoice.pl/view/5682

    Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This news article addresses the problem of trafficking in women and children for the purpose of prostitution in Poland. It reports that the number of children and women forced into prostitution is unknown, but that it could be growing. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

11. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor report—Poland.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/POLAND.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Factory Work, Service Industry, Small Business
Child Slavery: Agriculture, Begging, Sweatshop
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

This report reports that an increasing number of children in Poland are working, and that child labor is most often found in agricultural, restaurant, small business, and factory settings. The report also mentions child slavery, noting that in 2004 there was an increasing percentage (albeit a small one) of victims forced into begging, sweatshop labor, and agricultural work. Also in 2004, it was estimated that 1,000 children were forced into prostitution. Poland is also identified as a source, transit, and destination country for transnational and internal human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

12. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Worst form of child labor data—Poland*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/poland/html

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Soldiering

According to this report, Poland is a destination country for children trafficked from Bulgaria, Ukraine, Romania, Belarus, and Russia, with the majority of victims coming from Bulgaria. The report also indicates that minor males volunteer for conscription in the armed services from the age of 17. No information is provided on child labor in the production of goods.

13. International Labor Organization. (2002). *The effective abolition of child labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=1660

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This document indicates that the sale and trafficking of boys and girls may exist in Poland, but that it is undetermined if child prostitution, pornography, and other illicit activities (in particular production and trafficking of drugs) exist in Poland. The document also notes that Poland is bound by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1950), and the Hague Convention on the protection of children and cooperation in respect of inter-country adoption (1993). Further details on child labor in the production of goods are not provided.

14. Nobody's Children Foundation. (2007). *The problem of child trafficking in Poland and in the world.* Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.canee.net/poland/the_problem_of_child_trafficking_in_poland_and_in_the_world

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report claims that girls age 15 to 18 are trafficked primarily for sexual exploitation, while children younger than 13 can be trafficked for forced labor, begging, and organ trafficking in Poland. This report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

15. 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

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

    According to this report, 6 to 7 percent of the 40 persons supported by the International Organization for Migration in Belarus in 2003 were child trafficking victims. The Russian cities of Moscow, Himki, Ryazan, and Saratov are listed as destinations, as are the Czech Republic, Israel, Turkey, and Poland. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Pearson, E. (2002). *Human traffic, human rights: Redefining witness protection*. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resource/humantraffic/Hum%20Traff%20Hum%20Rights%20redef%

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document outlines legislation and criminal laws relating to the trafficking of women and children in Poland. Even if children consent to sexual relations, prostitution, or other forms of sexual exploitation, procurers can be imprisoned for up to 10 years. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Poland's female trouble. (n.d.). *The Gully Online Magazine*. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from http://www.thegully.com/essays/gaymundo/040111_poland_rights_women.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article indicates that Poland is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked persons, primarily women and girls, and to a lesser extent boys, for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Source countries mentioned include Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Belarus, and Russia, while Germany, Italy, and the Czech Republic were cited as destination countries for victims of trafficking. This article discusses women and child trafficking, but does not discuss child labor in the production of goods

18. Rada Ochrony Pracy [Labor Protection Council]. (2006). *Warunki pracy w rolnictwie z uwzględnieniem bezpieczeństwa dzieci w gospodarstwach rolnych* [Working conditions in agriculture with a special focus on children's safety]. Warsaw, Poland: Author. Retrieved December 9, 2008, from http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/ewco/2007/02/PL0702019I.htm.

    Source: Government Agency—Labor Protection Council

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This document discusses the working conditions of children who work in the agricultural sector in Poland, and notes that child labor in this sector is a problem. In 2005 alone, there were 1,864 cases of children working in fields and farms to help their parents. In general, working conditions in Poland's agricultural sector are quite dangerous, even for adults, and are characterized by insufficient or outdated equipment and bad weather exposure. Children are known to help their parents on farms, and it is in this way they become involved in farm accidents. Between 2001 and 2003 for example, there were a total of 4,285 farming-related accidents wherein the victims were children younger than age 15.

    The document does not discuss incidents of forced child labor in this sector, but rather seems to refer to it as a part of life. The author is concerned, however, about children's participation in illegal, dangerous work, such as operating heavy farm machinery and mobile equipment.

    The State Labor Inspectorate works to ensure children's safety in the agricultural sector by funding and administering education and media programs throughout rural areas of the country.

19. The Protection Project (n.d.[a]). *Bulgaria.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/programs/se_europe/see_bulgaria.htm

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

It is estimated that of the 10,000 Bulgarian women and children who have been trafficked and forced into prostitution, 1,200 live in Poland. Most of these vitims are believed to be under age 18. There is no discussion or mention of child labor in the production of goods.

20. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Poland.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/poland.doc

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

This country report discusses the trafficking of children into Poland for the purpose of sexual exploitation and begging. Source countries include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, the Baltic nations, and Vietnam. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

21. Tokarska-Biernacik, K. (2002, May 8–10). *Poland.* Paper presented at the 27th Special Session on Children of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://un.org/ga/children/polandE.htm

Source: Speech at International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

In her statement to the United Nations, the Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and Head of the Polish Delegation admitted Poland's involvement in child soldiering, child prostitution, and the sale of children. She cited Poland's commitment and contribution to eliminating poverty and oppression among women and children. While this speech addresses socioeconomic conditions in Poland, it does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

22. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002a). *Convention on the Rights of the Child.* New York: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Although the Committee recognizes Poland's regional cooperation to return victims to their homeland and prevent trafficking, it is concerned with Poland's continued role as an origin, destination, and transit point in the trafficking of children for sexual exploitation. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002b, October 10). *Summary record of the 827th meeting: Poland.* New York: Author. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Documentsfrset?OpenFrameSet

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

Notes from this United Nations meeting include a statement claiming that child labor was limited to work that was not strenuous or difficult. Children age 15 and older are permitted to work part-time in Poland. The notes also report that Poland had not yet ratified the International Labour Organization's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 182 (1999), or the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

24. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002c, October 30). *Concluding observations: Poland.* New York: Author. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Documentsfrset?OpenFrameSet

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The concluding observations committee expressed concern that Poland continues to be a country of origin, destination, and transit for children trafficked for sexual exploitation. There is no mention of source countries, or of incidences of child labor in the production of goods.

25. United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2002, November).*Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Poland.* Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://: www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

The concluding observations/comments panel noted its pleasure with Poland's redefinition of juvenile employment and the raising of the age limit from 15 years to 16. There is no observation/comment on the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (n.d.). *The case of Poland*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_projects_poland.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report cites that at least 15,000 females between age 16 and 20 are trafficked into Poland from Bulgaria, Romania, and other states of the former Soviet Republic, sometimes in transit to other countries. These young women are put to work along highways, obliged by their exploiters to sell sex to truck drivers going through Poland. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

27. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Poland: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78832.htm

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

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    The report cites human trafficking in women and children as a significant problem in Poland. Women and children trafficked into the country come primarily from Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Belarus, and Moldova. A relatively high number are also from the Turkish minority in southern Bulgaria and the Romani population in Romania. The article does not report any instances of child labor in the production of goods in Poland.

POLAND: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2002). *Human traffic, human rights: Redefining victim protection*. London: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2007, from http://www.child trafficking.com/Docs/anti_slavery_2002__redefini.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The report identifies Poland as a country of origin, transit, and destination for human trafficking. It outlines Polish legislation against human trafficking and analyzes the effectiveness of the law in combating and persecuting instances of trafficking in women for prostitution. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Belarus—Counter-trafficking campaign gathers momentum. (2003, October 17). *Hamburger Illustrierte*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://archiv.hamburger-illustrierte.de/ arc2003/international/kriegfriedenmenschenrecht/iompressenglish/200310191715.html

   Source: News Article

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

   This article explores measures taken by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other entities to counter human trafficking in Belarus. It says evidence suggests that Belarus is one of the main countries of origin in Europe for the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor. Destination countries for victims include: Cyprus, Germany, Great Britain, Lithuania, Macedonia, Poland, Russia, and Syria. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Belarus to tackle trade in women for foreign prostitution. (2002, January 31). *Interfax News Agency*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from Newsbank.

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This brief article mentions efforts to address the problem of trafficking in Belarusian women for sexual exploitation to Germany, Poland, Latin America, and the United States. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. (n.d.). *Poland*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.catwinternational.org/factbook/Poland.php

   Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) reports that Poland is a destination country for women trafficked from Bulgaria and also a transit country for women from Ukraine, Lithuania, and Belarus. CATW claims that at least 3,500 Bulgarian prostitutes are in Poland, and more than 1,000 are from Ukraine and Belarus. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Di Nicola, A., Orfano, I., Cauduro, A., & Conci, N. (2005). *Study on national legislation on prostitution and the trafficking in women and children*. Brussels, Belgium: European Parliament. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://transcrime.cs.unitn.it/tc/fso/Altre%20pubblicazioni/legislation_on_prostitution_english.pdf

Source: Government Agency—European Parliament

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

The study recognizes that Poland is a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking in human beings, but is making significant efforts to counter trafficking through its collection of data on offenders and offenses. It concludes that Poland's location and socioeconomic position make it a good subject for further study in this area. The study does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Flesh peddling. (2004, May 26). *The Warsaw Voice*. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.warsawvoice.pl/view/5682

Source: New Article

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article addresses the problem of trafficking in women and children for the purpose of prostitution in Poland. It reports that the number of children and women forced into prostitution is unknown, but that it could be growing. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor report—Poland*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/POLAND.pdf

Source: NGO

Human Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Sweatshop

This source reports that a small but growing number of children in Poland are forced to beg, work in agriculture, or labor in sweatshops, but it does not specify particular goods produced with such forced labor. Regarding trafficking, the source states that Poland is a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of women and children. Internal

trafficking is also a problem. No further details on forced labor in the production of goods are provided.

8. Gozdzik, M. (2005). *Awareness-raising of judicial authorities concerning trafficking in human beings. Poland*. The Hague, The Netherlands: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from http://www.iom-nederland.nl/ds resource?objectid=1624&type=org

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Sales, Sexual Exploitation

   The report cites Poland as a country of source, transit, and destination for the trafficking of persons for the purposes of sexual exploitation or labor in the sales and agriculture sectors. Bulgaria and Ukraine were cited as countries of origin. No further details were provided related to forced labor in the production of goods.

9. 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: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, and other West European countries. This report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Kligman, G. (2005). *Trafficking women after socialism: From, to and through Eastern Europe*. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/MR312Kligman.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document identifies Poland as a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in women for the purpose of forced prostitution. Women and girls are trafficked from Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine to and through Poland. While the author discusses the relationship of trafficking for sexual labor and the trafficking trade for forced labor purposes, she does not cite any cases of forced labor or trafficking for forced labor other than prostitution in Poland.

11. La Strada. (n.d.). *Trafficking in women*. Retrieved November 10, 2007, from http://www.strada.org.pl/index_en.html

    Source: NGO

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    According to the source, Poland is a country of origin, transit, and destination for victims of trafficking. Victims trafficked to and through Poland primarily come from Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. Women and girls from these countries are most commonly trafficked into situations of sexual exploitation. The organization does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Pearson, E. (2002). *Human traffic, human rights: Redefining victim protection*. London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/humantraffic/Hum%20Traff%20Hum%20Rights,%20redef%20vic%20protec%20final%20full.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document cites cases of women who had been trafficked to Poland for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This document also outlines legislation and criminal laws relating to human trafficking and other human rights violations of women in Poland. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Poland's female trouble. (n.d.). *The Gully Online Magazine*. Retrieved October 2007, from http://www.thegully.com/essays/gaymundo/040111_poland_rights_women.html

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses trafficking in women and indicates that Poland is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked persons, primarily women and girls and, to a lesser extent, boys for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Source countries mentioned include Bulgaria, Belarus, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. There is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

14. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Bulgaria*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/programs/se_europe/see_bulgaria.htm

    Source: NGO

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

It is estimated that of the 10,000 Bulgarian women and children who have been trafficked and forced into prostitution, 1,200 live in Poland. Most of these victims are believed to be younger than age 18. There is no discussion or mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

15. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *Poland*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 7, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/poland.doc

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This country report discusses the trafficking of women into Poland for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Source countries include Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Baltic nations, Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, and Vietnam. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Some 10,000 Belarusians victims of human trafficking annually. (2004, March 1). *BBC Monitoring*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-20509182_ITM

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article says that IOM estimates about 10,000 Belarusians become victims of human trafficking annually, with the total number of trafficking victims at about 50,000. Women from Belarus are trafficked for sex slavery to Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Israel, Lithuania, Poland, and Russia. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

17. United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2002, November). *Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/E.C.12.1.Add.82.EN?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    The committee expresses principal concern about Poland's increase in the trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation and other gain. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

18. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (n.d.). *The case of Poland*. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/trafficking_projects_poland.html

    Source: International Organization

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report cites that at least 15,000 females age 16 to 20 are trafficked into Poland from Bulgaria, Romania, and other states of the former Soviet Republic, sometimes in transit to other countries. These young women are put to work along highways, obliged by their exploiters to sell sex to truck drivers going through Poland. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Poland: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78832.htm

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

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    The report cites human trafficking in women and children as a significant problem in Poland. Women and children trafficked into the country come primarily from Belarus, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. A relatively high number are also from the Turkish minority in southern Bulgaria and the Romani population in Romania. The article does not report any instances of forced labor for the production of goods inside Poland.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2008, June). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/

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

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    According to this report, Poland is a Tier 1 country and a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficked victims. Women are trafficked from Bulgaria, Kenya, Nigeria, Romania, Somalia, Russia, Uganda, Ukraine, and Vietnam into Poland for prostitution and other erotic services. There is no mention of forced labor for the production of goods.

21. Woman trafficking on the rise in Belarus. (2003, June 1). *BBC Monitoring*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from the Newsbank.

    Souce: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This news article reports that Belarusians are trafficked for sexual exploitation and other unspecified forms of forced labor. Belarusian women are trafficked to Cyprus, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Poland, Russia, and Spain to work in the sex services industry. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

PORTUGAL: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 24 mil crianças trabalham na agricultura em Portugal [24,000 children work in agriculture in Portugal]. (2007, June 12). *AEIOU Quiosque*. Retrieved June 9, 2008, from http://quiosque.aeiou.pt/gen.pl?p=stories&op=view&fokey=ae.stories/6039

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture

   The article points to data from the International Labor Organization (ILO) and *Programa Para Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil* (Program on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor Exploitation or PETI) that suggests that 24,000 children in Portugal work in agriculture. The majority of these children are 12 to 15 years old and live in the North, particularly in Amarante, Felgueiras, Lousada, Paços de Ferreira, Paredes, Penafiel, Marco de Canavezes, Baião, and Castelo de Paiva. The article further states that 80 percent of these children work less than 15 hours per week performing unpaid subsistence or seasonal agricultural work for the family. Finally, it notes that last year alone, 99 cases of child exploitation in agriculture were identified by PETI in Portugal.

2. Branco, C. (2006, June 8). Portugal na rota do tráfico de pessoas [Portugal in the human trafficking route]. *Jornalismo Porto Net.* Retrieved June 3, 2008, from http://jpn.icicom.up.pt/2006/06/08/portugal_na_rota_do_trafico_de_pessoas.html

   Source: News Article

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

   This article addresses the trafficking of men, women, and children for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Portugal is identified as a country of destination and transit for trafficking victims from Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, Romania, and Brazil. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Brasil Contra a Pedofilia. (2008, April 15). Portugal quer ajuda externa contra tráfico de pessoas [Portugal wants external help against trafficking of people]. *Lusa*. Retrieved June 21, 2008, from http://www.agencialusa.com.br/index.php?iden=15414

   Source: News article

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

This article addresses the topic of human trafficking in Portugal. With respect to children specifically, it points out that there have been cases of children trafficked for purposes of begging and "other crimes." Brazil, Nigeria, and Eastern Europe are identified as primary sources of trafficking victims to Portugal. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

4. Caetano, M. J. (2007, June 11). Pais são os novos patrões das crianças [Parents are children's new bosses]. *Diário de Notícias*. Retrieved June 9, 2008, from http://dn.sapo.pt/2007/06/11/sociedade/pais_os_novos_patroes_criancas.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Family Business, Fashion, Footwear, Home-Based Work, Televisions

   The article states that in present-day Portugal, child labor is minimal or nearly nonexistent in the formal sector—few children work for large companies or in manufacturing sites. Instead, they work increasingly for or under the supervision of their parents, within their own homes. Children perform activities such as taking care of family land, helping their fathers in their shops, and helping their mothers in home-based work such as sewing shoes. They are also taken by their parents to soccer training, soap opera castings, or fashion shootings. With respect to agriculture, the article points to possible dangers to which children might be exposed when performing agricultural work, such as handling heavy machinery and dangerous toxins. The decreasing trend in the formal sector might be a result of companies' growing sensitivity to the child labor problem, their fear of inspections, or their increasing access to low-wage employees. While labor inspectors identified 167 cases of child labor in 1997 (in 1,500 visits), this number decreased to 13 in 2006 (in 4,000 visits).

5. Centre for the Prevention of Trafficking in Women. (2003). *Trafficking in children for sexual exploitation in the Republic of Moldova*. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:TXasxUv2K0wJ:www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/promoting_law/EastWest_Research2004/Moldova_ENG.pdf+moldova&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=1&gl=us

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

   The document mentions the trafficking of Moldovan girls to Portugal for purposes of sexual exploitation and begging. It also points out that women are also trafficked to Portugal. The use of child labor in the production of goods in Portugal was not discussed in the document.

6. Chagas Lopes, M., & Goulart, P. (2002). *Portuguese data on child work: What does it encompass?* Retrieved December 5, 2008, from http://pascal.iseg.utl.pt/~depeco/wp/wp042003.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Footwear, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

This article aims to depict the characteristics of child laborers in Portugal and to link the existence of child labor with a lack of social and economic privilege. The neoclassical macroeconomic model is applied to the global question of child labor, and cultural factors specific to Portugal are addressed. Briefly, child labor sectors are mentioned: agriculture, construction, footwear, garment industry, and sexual exploitation. However, no further information is given regarding the nature of child work in these sectors, or the specific kinds of goods produced.

7. Chagas Lopes, M., & Goulart, P. (2005). *Educação e trabalho infantil em Portugal* [Education and child labor in Portugal]. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from http://www.dgeep.mtss.gov.pt/edicoes/revistasociedade/r28_1.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work

   This document discusses the sociocultural factors influencing the existence of child labor in Portugal, and discusses the link between education and child labor. The article differentiates between "economic work," which may occur in the sectors of agriculture, construction, or factory work, and "domestic labor," which the authors define as household chores and tasks. No further information is offered, however, regarding the nature of work in these sectors.

8. Confederação Nacional de Acção Sobre Trabalho Infantil. (2001a, June 22). *Reflexão sobre trabalho infantil: Mesa redonda* [Reflecting on child labor: Roundtable]. Retrieved May 15, 2000, from http://www.cnasti.pt/cnasti/interven_doc/junho-2001.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Construction, Drug Trafficking, Entertainment, Factory Work, Home-Based Work, Industrial Setting, Publicity, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   The document notes that child labor is not a problem of the past in Portugal, but rather it continues to be a problem. It suggests that the media focus on child labor in factory or industrial settings has led to the invisibility of another side of child labor exploitation, which happens namely in the entertainment, publicity, and pornography industries. Pointing to the importance of gaining insight into hidden forms of child labor, the document identifies home-based work as well as those falling in the category of the worst forms of child labor as new or emerging categories. The document provides no additional information on child labor in the production of goods in the Portuguese context.

9. Confederação Nacional de Acção Sobre Trabalho Infantil. (2001b, June 23). *O papel das instituções educativas no combate ao trabalho infantil* [The role of educational institutions in combating child labor]. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.cnasti.pt/cnasti/interven_doc/junho1-2001.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Home-Based Work, Prostitution, Publicity, Televisions, Unspecified

   This document suggests that child labor continues to be a problem in Portugal despite eradication efforts by the Portuguese government, through the creation of the *Plano Para a Eliminaçao da Exploraçao do Trabalho Infantil* (PETI) and the ratification of ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work, and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. Although cases of exploitive child labor are significantly fewer, they are in no way disappearing. The document notes that child labor can be nuanced, involving children who miss school to help parents in agriculture or in domestic work. Furthermore, it points to the problems surrounding home-based work by noting that while the home can serve to protect children, it can also serve to introduce them to clandestine work: family members are often the exploiters of child labor. The document also mentions child labor abuses in the arts and entertainment sector, noting that children's participation in television spots and publicity can hinder their development. No further information is provided on child labor in the production of goods in the Portuguese context.

10. Confederação Nacional de Acção Sobre Trabalho Infantil. (2003, January 17). *"Por uma Europa sem trabalho infantil": Intervenção na Conferência Europeia—Ofir/Espesende* ["For a Europe without child labor": Intervention at the European Conference—Ofir/Espesende]. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.cnasti.pt/cnasti/interven_doc/17-01-2003.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Factory Work, Home-Based Work, Service Industry, Stone Quarry

    This document notes that child labor continues to be a problem in Portugal. As of 2001, 47,000 children were working in Portugal. While children's work used to be performed in the open—in factories, stone quarries, construction, and hotels—it has moved to the home setting, making the activity more hidden and, therefore, more difficult to detect and control. The document describes home-based work as badly remunerated and, at times, involving work at night that interferes with children's sleep. No further information is provided on child labor in the production of goods in the Portuguese context.

11. Crianças: Os novos trabalhos infantis [Children: The new child laborers]. (2007, December 6). *IOL Portugal.* Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://diario.iol.pt/sociedade/trabalho-infantil-criancas-desporto-escravatura-menores-escola/961698-4071.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Construction, Manufacturing, Modeling, Professional Sports, Publicity, Televisions

The article discusses new forms of child labor that are becoming increasingly prevalent in Portugal. It cites data from the National Confederation for Action on Child Labor (CNASTI) and warns against the growing number of children who are encouraged or forced to practice professional sports, particularly soccer, dedicating long hours to rigorous training activities at the expense of educational achievement and other childhood activities. According to the CNASTI, children engaged in professional sports can incur lifetime traumas since not all of them will achieve stardom despite personal commitment and sacrifice. Another trend is the growing number of children who work in the entertainment business, acting in soap operas or in publicity and modeling. Such activities, according to the CNASTI, can have similar side effects as professional sports.

The article notes that since 1997 CNASTI has made a hotline available for denouncing child labor in Portugal. While initially the majority of calls pertained to cases of child labor in coffee shops, manufacturing, and construction, such cases have decreased dramatically. Today, most calls concern children working in the arts and entertainment.

12. Fernandes, M. J. (2007, May 23). Crianças vítimas de prostituição [Children victims of prostitution]. *IOL Díario Portugal*. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://diario.iol.pt/sociedade/criancas-iac-fuga-desaparecimento-desaparecidos-jovens/811893-4071.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The article states that of the 76 children who were reported missing in Lisbon in 2006 and later recovered, most were age 14 to 16. Thirty-three of these children had been victims of sexual exploitation, prostitution, and trafficking. The document provides no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Franco, H. (2006, May 30). Os miúdos do fio de nylon [Kids of nylon]. *Expresso*. Retrieved October 16, 2006, from http://emrc-aveiro.blog.com/776022/

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Footwear, Textiles

This article describes the scene in Felgueiras, a rural village in Northern Portugal, where children are involved in family shoemaking businesses. The article notes that in 2002, an estimated 48,000 children were economically active in Portugal, most of them in rural northern regions. Many of these children work in the production of shoes and textiles, since the industry is not closely regulated and much of the work is done from homes.

According to the article, some Portuguese families consider formal education to be unimportant, and parents keep children out of school to contribute to the family's income.

14. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Report on the worst forms of child labor: Portugal.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/PORTUGAL.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Commerce, Construction, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
Forced Labor: Unspecified

According to this document, almost 47,000 children in Portugal were engaged in economic activity in 2001. Most of these children performed nonremunerated work for their parents, with fewer than 7,000 working for third parties. Agriculture absorbed the greatest number of child laborers, followed by commerce, manufacturing, hotel and catering, and construction.

The document notes that Portugal is a destination country for children trafficked from Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, Romania, and Brazil for purposes of sexual exploitation, forced labor, and begging, in addition to serving as a transit point for victims trafficked to other European countries. The document mentions briefly the dismantling of a pedophile operation at Casa Pia in Lisbon, an orphanage that had 4,600 children under its care. It provides no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Goulart, P., & Beidi, A. S. (2006). *Child labour and educational success in Portugal.* The Hague, The Netherlands: Institute of Social Studies. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from www.eale.nl/conference2006/Papers%20Saturday%2010.30%20-%2012.30/add13399.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Unspecified

The document used a review of literature to explore the link between work and the educational performance of children in Portugal, paying attention to whether there are differences in a child's success rate based on his/her participation in domestic and economic work. Results suggest that economic work has a negative impact on children's educational achievement while domestic work has no apparent effect.

The document points out that between 8 and 12 percent of children age 6 and 15 perform some form of domestic or economic work in Portugal. In concrete numbers, it shows that more than 44,000 children perform economic work, with 8,689 doing so outside the home and 35,314 inside the home. Almost 50 percent of the children who perform economic

work do so in agriculture. Other sectors that employ child labor include commerce, which absorbs 14.34 percent of child laborers; restaurants and hotels (12.40 percent of child laborers), manufacturing (1.15 percent), construction (10.68 percent), and others (4.7 percent).

16. Goulart, P., & Beidi, A. S. (2007, November). *A history of child labour in Portugal* (Working Paper No. 448). The Hague, The Netherlands: Institute of Social Studies. Retrieved June 11, 2008, from http://biblio.iss.nl/opac/uploads/wp/wp448.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, Domestic Labor, Footwear, Home-Based Work, Service Industry, Textiles

    The document explores the evolution of child labor in Portugal between 1850 and 2001, focusing on the changing character of the work, as well as transformations in child labor legislation and cultural attitudes towards this issue. The authors note that, while child labor used to be performed in formal or industrial settings, through an employer-employee relationship, it is increasingly being transferred to the home setting where children perform work under the supervision of family members. The authors warn that such changes are not necessarily positive since work continues to be strenuous and demanding for children: in the case of agriculture, for instance, they note that workloads do not adjust to children's school requirements. Regarding the sectors in which children work, the authors argue that they have remained primarily unchanged; children continue to work in agriculture, textiles, footwear, construction, commerce, hotels, restaurants, and domestic service. Nevertheless, they point out that although child labor continues to be a problem, primarily in Portugal's Northern and Central regions, it has seen a dramatic decline since 1986.

    The document provides some statistics on the incidence of child labor in specific sectors. Among these, it states that 46.73 percent of child workers in Portugal worked in the agricultural sector in 2001 compared to 55.7 percent in 1998. The document does not provide any details regarding the character of the work children perform.

17. Há crianças em Portugal que trabalham 12 horas por dia [There are children in Portugal who work 12 hours per day]. (2008, June 12). *AEIOU Quiosque*. Retrieved June 9, 2008, from http://quiosque.aeiou.pt/gen.pl?p=stories&op=view&fokey=ae.stories/10185&sid=ae.sections/3

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Construction, Footwear, Modeling, Publicity, Televisions, Textiles

    This short article cites data by CNASTI to suggest that child labor is a problem that continues to grow in Portugal. It points out that the child labor phenomenon, which not only affects the poorest of children, increases during periods of economic crisis and unemployment. Sectors in Portugal where child labor is increasingly visible include the arts, where children can be found working more than 12 hours per day in soap operas,

publicity, and modeling. The article mentions, by contrast, that in the shoe and textile industries children are becoming less visible because work in these industries has been transferred to the home setting, as a result of tight government audits and cutting down on overhead costs. The document suggests that tight audits have also led to the phenomenon in which child labor in the construction sector has become hidden or invisible.

18. Inditex looking into accusations of child labour in Northern Portugal. (2006, May 29). *Forbes/AFX News Limited*. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://www.forbes.com/markets/feeds/afx/2006/05/29/afx2778749.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Footwear

    This article states that Inditex, a multinational Spanish company that owns the Zara chain and that has been accused by the Portuguese newspaper Expresso of employing child labor through a supplier, has announced that it plans to investigate such allegations. In the article, Inditex states that the suspected supplier, which operates in Northern Portugal, was the recipient of a company audit in 2005 that identified no irregularities.

19. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002, July 24). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the 15 member states of the European Union: Report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of the European Union.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/euclsreportenglish.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, Domestic Labor, Garments, Tourism, Textiles, Unspecified

    Specific to Portugal, this report argues that while child labor is diminishing, the phenomenon continues to plague the country and takes place primarily in the construction, tourism, textiles, clothing, agriculture, commerce, and domestic sectors. Geographically, the Northern regions of Braga, Porto, and Aveiro absorb the largest proportion of child laborers. Regarding work characteristics, the document observes that children often work 10 to 14 hours per day, leaving home as early as 7 a.m. and arriving home as late as midnight. Some are also victims of both physical and psychological abuse. The document points out that the recent transfer of work from factory to home settings has made child labor harder to detect and control since such settings are not easily accessible to inspectors.

    According to the document, Portugal ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work in 1998 and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 2000.

20. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2004). *Child labour: A textbook for university students*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=174

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This textbook examines the causes of child labor, the different forms child labor takes, and efforts to fight the problem. The author states that more than 35,000 children age 6 to 14 are involved in economic activities in Portugal. Approximately 40 percent of these children work at least six days per week. The author provides no additional information related to child labor or child labor in the production of goods in Portugal.

21. Invernizzi, A. (2005). Perspectives on children's work in the Algarve (Portugal) and their implications for social policy. *Critical Social Policy, 25*, 198–222. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from the ProQuest database.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Sheep Husbandry, Tourism, Unspecified

    The article presents findings from an ethnographic field research study conducted in Portugal's Algarve region between 2002 and 2003 on the topic of social policy relating to child labor. The research draws attention to the fact that the policies and views on child labor promoted by the international community often do not reflect the complex realities of child laborers and their families, a reality that is often characterized by poverty, and a lack of access to education and professional training.

    The document contains some key statistics on child labor although it warns that numbers vary greatly based on the methods, the ages of children included, and the definitions of labor employed. In general terms, the author estimates that between 24,500 and 200,000 children work in Portugal, depending on the study cited. The agricultural sector appears to absorb 47.2 percent of child workers, and a large number of these workers work in home-based agriculture. The author notes that children's work begins to increase in the month of May, suggesting that this increase may be linked to the fact that May is the beginning of the high season for both agriculture and tourism.

22. Invernizzi, A., & Tomé, S. (2007). O trabalho dos Adolescentes no Algarve: Um estudo sobre as suas motivações, organização familiar e práticas de socialização [The Work of Adolescents in the Algarve: A Study on Their Motivations, Family Structure and Socialization Practices]. *Análise Social*, xlii, 184. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.ics.ul.pt/analisesocial/docs/v42/3/11.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Auto Repair, Pine Plantation, Retail (Shop)Sheep Husbandry, Service Industry

The document examines child labor in Portugal's Algarve region, focusing on the reasons why children work, how work is organized within the family structure, the role of work in children's socialization process, and the attitudes of adolescents and adults towards the topic. Data for this research were collected through questionnaires administered in three schools, as well as interviews and focus groups with students, working adolescents, parents, and participant observation. Findings reveal, among other things, a preponderance of positive views and attitudes—among adults and adolescents—related to child labor.

The document reveals that children work in small agricultural lands, small stores, restaurants, and businesses to help their families during times of financial difficulties—as a result of unemployment or death of a parent, health problems, divorce—or to fight boredom during vacation periods. The document mentions the case of Sofia, a girl who started working in a restaurant at age 12 because her mother was sick and her family was facing difficult financial times. It also mentions Nicolai, age 16, who has helped his father since he was young with agricultural work, taking care of livestock and the family pine plantation. This work is performed during his free time and is nonremunerated. Furthermore, the document discusses Gino, age 12, who has helped his father in agriculture, helped his grandfather with herding sheep, and helped his mother in her store after school. Gino has also worked in a car repair shop during one month in the summer. Finally, it describes Diana, age 15, who worked at a bar at night in the summer and earned less than 100 euros per month.

23. Lusa. (2006, May 27). Contratada da Zara em Portugal explora trabalho infantil [Zara contractors in Portugal exploit child labor]. *UOL Últimas Notícias*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://noticias.uol.com.br/ultnot/lusa/2006/05/27/ult611u72212.jhtm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Footwear, Home-Based Work

The news article addresses accusations made by the Portuguese newspaper Expresso about subcontractors of Zara, which employed child labor in making shoes. Zara is a clothing company owned by the Spanish multinational Inditex. The article states that in the *Expresso's* exposé, children were reported to have sewn shoes by hand under "inhuman" conditions." It then describes 2 brothers, age 11 and 14, who sewed shoes for Zara's summer collection for 0.40 Euros per pair, noting that they completed between 100 and 160 pairs of shoes per day. The subcontractor in question is located in the northern town of Felgueiras and was the recipient of an Inditex audit in 2005 that produced no irregularities.

The article explains that families began to take work home because of the crisis affecting the shoe industry in Northern Portugal. Although the work is badly remunerated, it is often the only source of income for households. This type of work is hard to control or

audit because of its hidden nature: there are no formal statistics on the number of children who perform home-based work.

24. Melro, A. (2005, February). Trabalho infantil em Portugal um fenómeno multidimensional [Child labor in Portugal a multidimensional phenomenon]. *Jornal a Pagina*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.apagina.pt/arquivo/Artigo.asp?ID=3648

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Home-Based Work, Sexual Exploitation

    The article, from Portugal's *Jornal a Pagina*, estimates that 48,914 children under age 16 work in conditions of child labor exploitation but does not specify the sectors that absorb such work or the conditions under which the work is performed. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Mendes, C. M. (June 6, 2008). Dois milhões de Crianças são traficadas no mundo [Two million children are trafficked in the world]. *Destak*. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://www.destak.pt/artigos.php?art=11781

    Source: News Article

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

    According to this article, Portugal is a destination country for the trafficking of women, men, and children from Africa, Brazil, Moldova, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. The article notes that a recent report by the United States on the trafficking of human beings criticized Portugal for not meeting the minimum requirements for eradicating the trafficking in children despite tangible efforts to that end. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

26. Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil. (2006a, August). *Actas da conferencia combate à exploração do trabalho infantil no mundo de lingua Portuguesa* [Proceedings from the Conference on Combating Child Labor Exploitation in the Portuguese-Speaking World]. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/Actas.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The document contains proceedings from the conference *Combate à Exploração do Trabalho Infantil no Mundo da Lingua Portuguesa* (Combating Child Labor Exploitation in the Portuguese-Speaking World), which was held in May 2006 in Lisbon. Although the document addresses the strategies employed by Portugal towards fighting child labor,

it does not discuss any specific sectors in Portugal that employ child labor, nor does it mention child labor in the production of goods.

27. Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil. (2006b). *Prevenção e eliminação da exploracão do trabalho infantil: Medidas políticas e legislativas 2003 e 2006* [Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor Exploitation: Political and Legislative Measures 2003 and 2006]. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/edicoes/MedidasPoliticasLegislativas200306.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The document describes two programs created by the Portuguese government towards eradicating child labor in Portugal: PETI and, under its umbrella, *Programa Integrado de Educação Formação* (Integrated Program of Education and Training or PIEF). The document provides a detailed description of the functions and objectives of the two programs, and the legislative as well as the political environment that led to their creation. It does not provide any data on child labor in the production of goods.

28. Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil. (2007). *Revista Dar a Volta, No. 1: Actas da Conferência sobre Trabalho Infantil na Agricultura—Colecção Documentos PETI 6* [Dar a Volta Magazine: Proceedings of the Conference on Child Labor in Agriculture—Collected Documents]. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/Dar_a_Volta.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Commerce, Construction, Fruit, Grapes, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sheep Husbandry

    The document contains proceedings from the Conference on Child Labor in Agriculture held in March 2007 in Lisbon. Among the primary themes addressed in the document is the question of child labor in Portugal's agricultural sector. The data reveal that agriculture absorbs the largest percentage of children engaged in economic activity, almost 48.4 percent, followed by commerce (13.7 percent), manufacturing (12.4 percent), restaurants (12.0 percent), and construction (8.9 percent). In terms of gender, agriculture attracts more boys than girls, with boys making up 73.3 percent of agricultural child laborers. Geographically, the largest concentration of agricultural child laborers can be found in Northern Portugal, a region that also has the largest concentration of child laborers overall. Regarding the number of hours children spend in agricultural work, 63.3 percent work less than 10 hours while only 6.8 percent work 35 hours or more. The document cites garden work and sowing seeds as the most common activities performed

by children, followed by watering, taking care of livestock, preparing soil for planting, picking fruits, harvesting grapes, and herding.

29. Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil. (2008). *Revista Dar a Volta, No. 2: Actas da Conferência sobre Representações Sociais e Consentimento para o Trabalho Infantil—Colecção Documentos PETI 6* [Dar a Volta Magazine, No. 2: Proceedings from the Conference on Social Representations and Consent for Child Labor—Collected Documents]. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/Dar_a_Volta2.pdf

    Source; Government Agency—Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Footwear, Garments, Home-Based Work, Workshop

    The document contains proceedings from a conference held at Universidade de Aveiroin Lisbon regarding social representations in the creation of consent of child labor. The interventions examine child labor in different national and local contexts. A number of them focused on Portugal. For instance, Mauricio Roberto da Silva, a researcher from Brazil, discusses his work on the exploitation of girl domestic workers in Couva da Moura. He also mentions that there are dissimulated, hidden, or indirect forms of exploitation that are often overlooked. In addition, Felipe Pinto, a Portuguese journalist, discusses media coverage by British television on the topic of child labor exploitation in Northern Portugal, particularly in the shoe and clothing sectors. He points out that although people had been aware of child exploitation in Portugal before this program aired, the foreign coverage on the topic served to catalyze a larger debate in Portuguese society. The intervention led to a discussion of an RTP television report on the topic of home-based work that brought to the surface the fact that child labor occurs not only in factories and workshops, but also in homes, where child labor exploitation is often worse. Another intervention focused on an article in a Portuguese newspaper, Expresso, which uncovered the use of child labor by Zara in producing its shoe line.

30. Monteiro, P. (2004, January 22). *Inserção precoce no mercado de trabalho: Um estudo de casos* [Early insertion in labor market: Case studies]. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/edicoes/InsercaoPrecoceEstudoCasos.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil

    Child Labor: Footwear, Garments, Textiles

    The study examines the socioeconomic and professional consequences of early entry into the labor market and early abandonment of school. The findings suggest that early entry into the labor market limits an individual's opportunities to obtain work that is well remunerated and that provides high levels of personal and professional satisfaction. The document provides few details on the sectors that absorb child labor or the kinds of work

children perform. Data reveal that the textile industry exhibits the largest number of work-related accidents among respondents, with 29 percent reporting at least one accident. While men in the study perform primarily functions such as textile machinist, warehouse assistant, loader, and spooler, women act as seamstresses, sewing machine operator, serger, and quality controller. The study used interviews and questionnaires with workers in Northern Portugal's textile, clothing, and footwear industries, all of whom began working before age 16.

31. Nicolau, S. (2005). Trabalho infantial: 47 mil crianças trabalham em Portugal [Child labor: 47 thousand children work in Portugal]. *IOL Diário*. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from http://diario.iol.pt/noticia.html?id=600674&div_id=4071

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Garments, Service Industry

    This article provides a global and national perspective on child labor, and notes that an estimated 47,000 Portuguese children are economically active. The article mentions that Portuguese children may be found working in the fields, as domestic laborers, in the garment industry, or in service industries such as in supermarkets. There is no further information provided regarding the nature of work in these sectors. Portugal's child labor situation is notable because parents are frequently their children's employers. The article notes that when parents are complicit in children's work, it becomes virtually impossible to prosecute or remove the child from the working situation, because all involved parties will deny that child labor is occurring.

32. Norte, H. (2007, June 11). Agricultura absorve maioria do trabalho infantil em Portugal [Agriculture absorbs majority of child labor in Portugal]. *Jornal de Notícias*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://jn.sapo.pt/PaginaInicial/Interior.aspx?content_id=677209

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry

    The article discusses the role of children in Portugal's agricultural sector. It states that there are 48,000 working children in Portugal, with agriculture absorbing the largest portion of them at approximately 24,000. Of these children, 20 percent work more than 15 hours per week. In terms of gender and age, more boys are involved in agriculture than girls, and the 13 to 15 age group is more highly represented, although younger children are commonly found because of the cultural context that views such work as a normal part of childhood socialization. Specific agricultural activities in which children are involved include watering crops, taking care of livestock, preparing soil for planting, and clearing weeds.

    The author suggests that most working children perform part-time or unpaid work that is structured around the family unit and that labor activities peak during periods of preparation and harvesting. Although she points out that not all agricultural work performed by children is negative—activities that do not interfere with children's

education and free time can contribute to their learning process in the rural setting—she notes that children are often exposed to dangers by handling tractors and other agricultural machinery and by coming into contact with toxic materials in the form of pesticides and herbicides. Data reveal that 60 percent of children work with agricultural machinery, with 10 percent of them admitting to handling tractors. Furthermore, 2.5 percent of children admit to working with toxic materials.

33. Otrabalho das crianças nas artes e espectáculos [Children's work in the arts and entertainment]. (2007, July 27). *Agência Ecclesia*. Retrieved October 12, 2008, from http://www.agencia.ecclesia.pt/noticia_all.asp?noticiaid=49050&seccaoid=3&tipoid=73

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Arts, Entertainment

    The document discusses a three-day event sponsored by CNASTI that brought together 50 children from different parts of Portugal to examine the question of child labor in arts and entertainment. From the debates and discussions that took place during the event, the conclusion was reached, among other things, that work in the arts and entertainment can be detrimental to children since it can take time away from family and friends as well as interfere with school activities. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

34. Paone, G. (2006, October). Working children in Europe. *HESA newsletter of the European Trade Union Institute for Research, Education, Health and Safety Department*. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://hesa.etui-rehs.org/uk/newsletter/files/NWL30-EN-p33-38.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Footwear, Garments, Retail (Shop), Street Trade, Textiles, Tourism

    The article, which addresses child labor in Europe, contains a brief discussion of child labor in Portugal. According to the author, child labor is concentrated in Portugal's northern region in areas such as Braga, Porto, and Aveiro. Children are found in street trading, building, tourism, agriculture, shops, domestic work, as well as in the textile, clothing, and footwear sectors. The author cites data from the Ministry of Employment and Solidarity from 2000 revealing that 4 percent of children under age 16 worked during the survey week and that 7.1 percent worked during the school year. Specifically, it states that among the children age 6 to 15 involved in economic activities in 2000, 55.7 percent worked in agriculture, compared to 12 percent in manufacturing, 10.5 percent in catering, 9.9 percent in retail, and 6.4 percent in construction. The document suggests that children enter the labor force because of lack of interest in education as well as out of economic need. The document does not contain any discussion on the types of work performed by children in the individual sectors.

35. Pereira, A. (2007*). PIEF: Um programa de educação e formação* [PIEF: An educational and training program]. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/pief.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Home-Based Work, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The document examines PIEF, a program introduced under PETI to combat child labor by providing children at risk of abandoning school and engaging in child labor with an alternative to traditional educational curricula.

The document describes the characteristics of the children reached by PIEF, which include children involved in home-based and domestic work, children who perform sporadic work in construction and fishing, children who work in restaurants or who are involved in the worst forms of child labor, such as prostitution and trafficking.

Furthermore, the document offers some key child labor statistics for Portugal. It points out, for instance, that although Northern Portugal absorbs the largest number of child laborers, it is the central region that absorbs the largest number of laborers under age 16. Furthermore, it notes that child labor is most frequently found in the agricultural, manufacturing, construction, commerce, and restaurant sectors, explaining that approximately 50 percent of child laborers work in the agricultural sector and 12.4 percent work in the manufacturing sector. Within this manufacturing sector, the textile industry absorbs the largest number of child workers, attracting 25 percent of this population.

36. Pereira, A. C. (2007, February 26). Mil casos de trabalho infantil denunciados em Portugal [One thousand cases of child labor denounced in Portugal]. *Ultima Hora*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://ultimahora.publico.clix.pt/noticia.aspx?id=1286676&idCanal=90

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Drug Trafficking, Footwear, Home-Based Work, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles, Unspecified

The article states that in present-day Portugal organized, formal child labor in factories or in construction sites is rare as a result of as more frequent government inspections, greater social awareness, and growing unemployment, among other factors. Nevertheless, it suggests that child labor is a continuing problem. It notes that in 2006, 890 cases of child labor and 126 cases of worst forms of child labor were reported to PETI, the latter involving drug trafficking, sexual exploitation in the form of prostitution and pornography, begging, and other high-risk activities. During the period between 1998 and 2001, child labor within the context of the family (home-based child labor) grew in prominence. In present-day Portugal, children are either badly remunerated or not

remunerated for work they perform in seasonal agriculture, in the textile and shoe industries, and in small businesses and other family-run enterprises. While there has been an overall decline in child labor in the textile and shoe industries, there has been an increase in child labor in the rural sectors and in those sectors defined as "worst forms of child labor."

37. Pereira, I. (2004, January 22). *Caracterização das actividades dos menores em espectáculos, moda e publicidade* [Characterization of the activities of children in entertainment, fashion and publicity]. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/edicoes/CaracterizacaoActividadesMenores.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Ministerio do Trabalho e da Solidaridade Social/ Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Arts, Circus, Commerce, Construction, Fashion, Manufacturing, Publicity, Service Industry, Televisions

    The study examines children's work in Portugal's entertainment, fashion, and publicity sectors. Although the document does not address child labor in the production of goods, it notes that studies often examine child labor in agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, hotel and restaurant/hospitality, and construction, identifying them as the sectors that absorb the largest number of child laborers. The document suggests that interest in these sectors has made children's participation in the arts and entertainment invisible, despite the visibility of such activities.

    Activities in which children are engaged in the arts and entertainment sectors include acting on television programs or in theater plays, singing, dancing, work in fashion and advertising or publicity, and work in circuses. According to the document, publicity, fashion, and television are the three main employers of child labor, while circus activities absorb the least number of workers. Furthermore, it is common to find children who have at least one sibling engaged in similar activities. In the television, cinema, theater, fashion, and publicity sectors, for instance, approximately 50 percent of the children in the study had at least one sibling who was also involved in the entertainment sector.

38. Pereira, J. C. (2004, October 20). *Thematic report 2005: Portugal to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.* Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://huachen.org/english/issues/children/rapporteur/Portugal%20Gov.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Government of Portugal

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The document contains information provided by the Portuguese government to the Special Rapporteur to the Commission on Human Rights on the topic of child pornography on the Internet. Regarding the trafficking of children, the document describes initiatives to fight trafficking of humans and the sexual exploitation of children, such as Joint Action 97/154/JHA, adopted in February 1997 by the European Union.

Child pornography, sex tourism, and trafficking are mentioned as forms of sexual exploitation of children. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

39. Pestana, C. (2003). Trabalho infantil: O fenómeno no mundo [Child labor: The phenomenon around the world]. *Janus Online*. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.janusonline.pt/2003/2003_1_4_5.html

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    According to the document, Portugal was considered in the 1990s one of the countries with the highest rates of child labor in Europe. Efforts made by the Portuguese government toward the eradication of child labor in the country have been acknowledged as recently as 2002, however. Portugal is credited with having ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1989, ILOConvention 138 on the minimum age for work in 1973, and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 1999.

40. Portal do Governo. (2004, February 26). *Programa para a Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil: Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 37/2004* [Program on prevention and elimination of child labor exploitation: Resolution No. 37/2004 of the Council of Ministers]. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/Print.aspx?guid=%7B340C8927-1014-42DB-A99A-2E80803D7563%7D

    Source: Government Agency—PETI

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The document describes Resolution 37/2004 of Portugal's Counsel of Ministers, which approved the creation of PETI, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Social Security and Labor. The document sets guidelines and objectives for PETI, among which is the development of specific actions geared towards preventing the worst forms of child labor defined under ILO Convention 182, and the creation and circulation of information promoting the rights of children. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

41. Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil. (2003a). *O que é a exploracão do trabalho infantil: Piores formas* [What is child labor exploitation: Worst forms]. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/peeti_menu.asp?menuID=1&submenuID=3&tipo=

    Source: Government Agency—PETI

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document notes that Portugal has taken on the task of eliminating the worst forms of child labor by ratifying both the United Nation's CRC (1989) and ILO Convention 182, in 2000. With respect to the sexual exploitation of children, the document notes that PETI is the body responsible for protecting children against sexual exploitation. The document does not contain any information on child labor in the production of goods.

42. Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil. (2003b). *O que é a exploracão do trabalho infantil: Estatísticas nacionais* [What is child labor exploitation: National statistics]. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/peeti_menu.asp?menuID=1&submenuID=5&tipo=

Source: Government Agency—PETI

Child Labor: Home-Based Work, Unspecified

This document provides some statistics related to child labor in Portugal. The document reveals that while 43,077 children were engaged in economic activity in 1998, this number jumped to 46,717 in 2001. Also, while 34,064 children were involved in unpaid, home-based work in 1998, this number increased to 40,001 in 2001. Data point to an increase in child labor between 1998 and 2001 and a transfer of child labor from formal, industrial settings to more informal, home-based ones. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

43. Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil. (2007). *Dia 12 de Junho de 2007: Dia mundial contra o trabalho infantil na agricultura* [June 12, 2007: World day against child labour in agriculture]. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/Dia_12_%20Junho_2007_nota_imprensa_sintese.pdf

Source: Government Agency—PETI

Child Labor: Agriculture

This document notes that agriculture is the prevalent sector for child labor in Portugal; nearly half of all Portuguese child workers are engaged in agricultural work. Children are more likely to be engaged in agricultural work in the Northern region of the country. Just over 63 percent of child agricultural laborers work less than 10 hours per week in the fields. Multiple figures are included to illustrate the statistical prevalence of agricultural labor, but no additional information is provided regarding specific crops or goods produced.

44. Programa de Prevenção e Eliminação da Exploração do Trabalho Infantil. (2008). *Dez anos de combate ao trabalho infantil* [Ten years fighting child labor]. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/PETI_10_anos.pdf

Source: Government Agency—PETI

Child Labor: Construction, Drug Trafficking, Entertainment, Food Service, Garments, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Weapons Trafficking

This report was published to mark 10 years of PETI's efforts to combat child labor. The lengthy publication is a collection of essays and reports that discuss the history of PETI and the progress the agency has made over the past decade. There are also essays that discuss specific child labor related issues in Portugal, such as uncompensated family work, minorities, children working in the entertainment industry, and the worst forms of child labor. The report notes that from 2000 to 2006, approximately 28 percent of working children in Portugal were working in construction. Another 18 percent were working in the service industry (hotels); 13 percent were working in the garment industry; and 11 percent were working in food services. During this time, over one-third of the country's working children were in the Braga district. The report also mentions sexual exploitation of children and the involvement of children in the trafficking of drugs and weapons.

Much of this report is focused on the outcome of ongoing government efforts to combat child labor in Portugal. PETI is a program of Portugal's Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity, and was established in 1998 with the explicit aim of decreasing the number of working children in Portugal. PETI focuses on child labor prevention through education, and since its initiation the child labor statistics have dropped dramatically. To illustrate the statistics, the report states that in the year 2000, 22.4 minors were discovered engaged in illegal work for every 1,000 spot visits PETI made. By the year 2006, only .34 working minors were discovered for every 1,000 visits. By all indications, PETI's initiatives seem to have significantly decreased the rate of child labor in Portugal.

The report also describes PETI's ongoing programs and initiatives to combat child labor and increase access to educational opportunities. PETI places children and youth themselves at the center of preventative efforts, and mobilizes groups of young people to encourage their fellow students to stay in school. One initiative that is highlighted in the report is PIEF. This program seeks to decrease school dropout rates by addressing issues and challenges in individual families and communities, and also provides dropouts with a path back to school.

45. Quintas, C., & Cristovam, M. L. (2002, July 30). O trabalho infantil limita as ambições profissionais dos jovens [Child labor restricts young people's ambitions for their working life]. *European Industrial Relations Observatory On-line.* Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/eiro/2002/07/feature/pt0207105f.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Entertainment, Footwear, Home-Based Work, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

This source argues that child labor, which often leads to early school dropout, restricts children's social and professional opportunities by limiting their acquisition of work or professional qualifications. This is particularly tangible in the sectors that employ the

largest number of child laborers, namely the textiles, footwear, agriculture, and construction sectors.

The document notes that child labor has increased between 1998 and 2001, and that it is particularly pronounced in the textiles, footwear, agriculture, and domestic sectors. At the same time, it points out that although fewer children are found in formal industrial settings, they are increasingly performing work at home, under the supervision or with the encouragement of parents. Because of the hidden nature of home-based work, it is harder to control and no formal statistics are available on this phenomenon. The document mentions other forms of labor activity that children perform that are hard to control, such as domestic work and criminal activity, including prostitution, child pornography, and drug trafficking. Child labor in the entertainment sector is also mentioned to draw attention to the harmful psychological consequences. In terms of geographic regions, the document cites Northern Portugal as absorbing the largest number of child laborers, 51 percent, followed by Central Portugal, 25 percent.

46. Sarmento, M. J. (2003). *O trabalho infantil na sociedade Portuguesa: 1998–2003* [Child labor in Portuguese society: 1998–2003]. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http:// www.peti.gov. pt/docs/trabalho_infantil_sociedade_portuguesa.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Automobiles, Construction, Factory Work, Family Business, Fashion, Footwear, Home-Based Work, Ladders, Service Industry, Textiles, Tourism, Workshop

The document, which examines child labor in Portugal from 1998 to 2003, points to the changes in Portugal's child labor environment during this period. It notes that labor inspections in workshops and factories have identified fewer cases of child labor and that school dropout rates have decreased to 2.1 percent according to the 2001 census. Nevertheless, it points out that child labor rates have remained stable because of the transfer from child labor for third parties to home-based work, which is usually unpaid. The document mentions that children continue to participate in small family businesses, in seasonal agriculture, in restaurants, in tourism in the summer, in construction, in home-based textile and footwear activities, and in small workshops building ladders or cars, suggesting that child labor exploitation is a problem that has not gone away. The document provides no additional information of child labor in the production of goods.

47. Sistema de Informação Estatística sobre of Trabalho Infantil. (2001a). *Caracterização social dos agregados familiares Portugueses com menores em idade escolar: Alguns resultados* [Social characterization of Portuguese households with school-age children: Some results]. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://www.cnasti.pt/cnasti/centro_doc/alguns_ resultados_2001.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Sistema de Informação Estatística sobre of Trabalho Infantil

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, Manufacturing, Service Industry

The document contains some of the key results from the 2001 survey: Social Characterization of Underage Children and Their Families (*Caracterizaçao Social dos Agregados Familiares Portugueses com Menores em Idade Escolar*). Among the data, the document reveals that between 1998 and 2001, child labor increased from 4 percent to 4.2 percent. In concrete numbers this equates to an increase from 43,077 to 46,717 child laborers during that time period. Approximately 20 percent of these children worked for third parties and 80 percent performed nonremunerated work for family members in 1998. This figure shifted to approximately 14 and 86 percent for 2001 in these areas, respectively. In geographic terms, the document identifies Portugal's Northern region as absorbing the majority of child laborers, almost 58 percent, and the Central region as absorbing 26 percent of child laborers. The document identifies no changes relating to the sectors in which Portuguese children work. It notes that in 2001, as in 1998, the child labor phenomenon continued to see its largest expression in the agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, hotel and restaurant, and construction sectors.

48. Sistema de Informação Estatística sobre o Trabalho Infantil. (2001b). *Tipificação das situações do trabalho dos menores: 2001* [Typification of the situations of the work of minors: 2001]. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/sintese_tipificacao_sieti.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Sistema de Informação Estatística sobre o Trabalho Infantil

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, Food, Leather, Lumber, Manufacturing, Metallurgy, Service Industry, Textiles

The document summarizes some of the key findings from the 2001 *survey Caracterizaçao Social dos Agregados Familiares Portugueses com Menores em Idade Escolar* (Social Characterization of Underage Children and Their Families).

Based on findings from the 2001 study, the document points out that of the 1,190,658 individuals covered by the *Sistema de Informação Estatística sobre o Trabalho Infantil* study, 48,914 performed some form of economic activity, of which 28,228 fell in the category of child labor, and 14,008 fell into the category of dangerous labor. Broken into economic sectors, the document points out that the agricultural sector absorbs the largest number of child laborers, attracting 48.4 percent of those performing economic activity, 49.2 percent of those conducting child labor, and 47.1 percent of those performing dangerous labor. Other sectors that attract child laborers include manufacturing, construction, commerce, and hotels and restaurants. In the manufacturing sector, the most common industries include textiles, which absorbs 30.7 percent of children who perform economic activity, followed by leather, food, lumber and metallurgy.

The document differentiates between the terms economic activity, child labor, and dangerous labor to provide a more nuanced understanding of children's work and clarify some possible misunderstandings related to the terms. While economic activity is understood as all labor activities, paid or unpaid, performed by children under age 16 for

a minimum of 1 hour per week, child labor and forced labor are defined as work by children under age 15 that exceeds 15 hours per week and work performed by individuals under the age of 18 that is dangerous in nature or that might have dangerous effects on children, respectively. Forced labor also includes all work performed by individuals under age 18 that exceeds 35 hours per week, even if it is not dangerous in nature.

49. Sistema de Informação Estatística sobre o Trabalho Infantil. (2003, February 28). *Trabalho infantil em Portugal 2001: Caracterização social dos agregados familiares Portugueses com menores em idade escolar* [Child labor in Portugal 2001: Social characterization of school age children and their families]. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://www.peti.gov.pt/upload_ftp/docs/edicoes/TrabalhoInfantilEmPortugal.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Sistema de Informação Estatística sobre o Trabalho Infantil

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, Food Production, Leather, Manufacturing, Metallurgy, Service Industry, Textiles, Timber, Unspecified

    This document presents findings from a 2001 government survey that examined the question of child labor in Portugal, focusing on the types of work performed by children, the intensity of such work, the conditions under which it is performed, as well as the causes and consequences. Among the data, the report identifies the sectors that absorb the largest number of child laborers as agriculture, manufacturing, restaurants, commerce, construction, and others. It notes that while children's participation in the agricultural sector has decreased from 55.7 percent in 1998 to 47.2 percent in 2001, the sector continues to absorb the largest number of child laborers. It further notes that the manufacturing sector has seen a slight increase in the number of child laborers, from 12 percent in 1998 to 12.7 percent in 2001. Children in this sector work primarily in the textile, leather, food, timber, and metallurgic industries. In terms of gender, the report reveals that girls are almost absent from the construction sector and make up a smaller percentage than boys in agriculture. Girls outnumber boys, however, in the restaurant and commerce sectors.

    Data collection was based on questionnaires administered in Portuguese households to adults and to children age 6 to 15.

50. Trabalho infantil afecta milhões de crianças e adolescentes [Child labor affects millions of children and adolescents]. (2007, August/September). *A Pagina da Educacão, 170*, 37. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.apagina.pt/arquivo/Artigo.asp?ID=5607

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The article discusses child labor in the global context. Specific to Portugal, it estimates that 48,914 children are active in the Portuguese labor force but provides no specific data on the sectors that employ children's labor or the characteristics of the work performed by them.

51. Trabalho infantil: Artes e espectáculos não respeitam lei [Child labor: Arts and entertainment do not respect law]. (2007, October 26). *AEIOU Quiosque*. Retrieved June 9, 2008, from http://quiosque.aeiou.pt/gen.pl?p=stories&op=view&fokey=ae.stories/7165

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Arts, Entertainment, Televisions

    This article points to the prominence of children on Portuguese television—in soap operas and advertisements—to suggest that there has been an increase in children's participation in Portugal's arts and entertainment sector in recent years. the article states that because this is an emerging trend, there is limited information available on the topic, but evidence suggests that child labor laws are not being respected by the industry. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

52. Trabalho infantil pode aumentar em Portugal [Child labor may grow in Portugal]. (2008, December 6). *IOL Portugal*. Retrieved October 12, 2008, from http://diario.iol.pt/sociedade/criancas-trabalho-infantil-portugal-crise-desemprego-menores/961702-4071.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Footwear, Home-Based Work, Textiles

    Citing data from CNASTI, the news article mentions that although child labor has decreased in Portugal in recent years, there is a risk of an increase as a result of the economic crisis and unemployment affecting the country. The article draws attention to a new form of work, *trabalho domiciliario* (home-based child labor), in which companies, particularly in the textile and shoe industries, pay individuals for pieces assembled at home. Under this arrangement, children, primarily from low-income families in the northern regions, help their parents through activities such as cutting garments or sewing shoes. This type of work provides poor families with income for survival since companies pay at the end of the day for each piece delivered. While it is known that such practices exist, it is not clear how many children are engaged in home-based work, and how many hours they work per day. The article states that it is presently unknown how many children work in the labor force; however, the latest statistics, released in 2001, provide an estimate of 40,000 children.

53. Tremlett, G. (2004, November 26). Portugal braced as child prostitution ring trial opens. *The Guardian*. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2004/nov/26/childprotection.uk

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    The article describes a trial involving, among other individuals, a television presenter and a former ambassador who were accused of being involved in a child prostitution ring

believed to have abused children from Casa Pia, a Portuguese orphanage responsible for the care and education of 4,500 children. According to the article, authorities uncovered 130 cases of child abuse and sexual exploitation at the main Casa Pia in Lisbon: children under the care of the orphanage are believed to have been abused over a period of 20 years. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

54. Understanding Children's Work. (2001). *Country statistics: Portugal*. Rome: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.ucw-project.org/cgi-bin/ucw/Survey/Main.sql?come=Tab_Type_and_Country.sql&ID_COUNTRY=170&IDGruppo=1&Type=1&ID_SURVEY=1201

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing, Retail (Shop), Service Industry

    This document reveals that 3.4 percent of all children—4.2 percent of boys and 2.5 percent of girls—age 6 to 14 are involved in economic activity. The sectors that absorb the largest number of boys in this age group include agriculture (52.76 percent), wholesale and retail (14.68 percent), manufacturing (11.27 percent), construction (10.47 percent), and hotels and restaurants (9.22 percent). In the case of girls, these sectors include agriculture (41.05 percent), hotels and restaurants (21.74 percent), wholesale and retail (17.74 percent), and manufacturing (10.91 percent).

55. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *At a glance: Portugal—Statistics*. Retrieved May 16, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/portugal_statistics.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document uses the most recent data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the Demographic Health Surveys from1999 to 2006. The document reveals that 3 percent of girls and 4 percent of boys age 5 to 14 were involved in child labor activities in Portugal. Child labor is defined in two ways: (1) children age 5 to 11 were considered to be involved in child labor activities if they performed a minimum of 1 hour of economic activity per week or a minimum of 28 hours of domestic work; and (2) children age 12 to 14 were considered to be involved in child labor activities if they performed a minimum of 14 hours of economic activity or a minimum of 42 hours of combined economic and domestic activity. The document contains no additional information on child labor in Portugal.

56. United Nations Development Programme. (2007/2008). *The human development reports: Portugal*. Retrieved on May 20, 2008, from http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_PRT.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

The document provides data on human development indicators for Portugal. On the topic of child labor, it notes that Portugal has ratified/signed the CRC in 1990, ILO Conventions 29 and 105—Elimination of Forced and Compulsory Labor—in 1956 and 1959 respectively, ILO Convention 138, abolition of child labor, in 1998, and Convention 182, abolition of worst forms of child labor, in 2000. No additional information related to child labor in Portugal is contained in this document.

57. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Portugal: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100579.htm

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

Child Labor: Construction, Footwear, Garments, Service Industry
Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

The document states that although child labor continues to exist in Portugal it is rare and is concentrated in regions such as Braga, Porto, and Faro. Sectors touched by child labor include the clothing, footwear, construction, and hotel industries. The document notes that although forced labor by children is prohibited in Portugal, there have been reported cases of children who have been trafficked to the country for the purpose of labor. No additional information is available on child labor or child labor in the production of goods for this country.

58. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 11, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm

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

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Labor: Unspecified

This U.S. Department of State document identifies Portugal as a Tier 2 country for incidence of human trafficking. Furthermore, it identifies Portugal as a destination and transit country for trafficking victims from Brazil, primarily, but also from Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, Romania, and Africa. Victims—which include men, women, and children—are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods in Portugal.

59. Vieira, M. M. (2005). O lugar do trabalho escolar—Entre o trabalho e o lazer? [The place of schoolwork—Between work and leisure?]. *Análise Social, XL 176*, 519–545. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from http://www.scielo.oces.mctes.pt/pdf/aso/n176/n176a03.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

This article traces the evolution of cultural beliefs regarding children's roles and responsibilities in Portugal. As universal education became a national priority, many families and communities had to rethink their conceptions of children's responsibilities, and in some parts of Portugal there are still cultural barriers to the educational participation of children. Some communities are still struggling to place schoolwork as central to children's lives. Portuguese children often work in agriculture, particularly in rural regions of the country, but this article does not offer any details regarding crops or goods produced.

60. Zara no encuentra indicios de trabajo infantil en Portugal [Zara finds no signs of child labor in Portugal]. (2006, June 3). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://www.noticias.ma/zara-encuentra_i564_1.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Footwear

The article addresses allegations made by the Portuguese newspaper *Expresso* that a subcontractor of Zara, a clothing chain owned by the Spanish textile giant Inditex, employed child labor in producing shoes. In the article, Inditex maintains that it has conducted an investigation to examine such allegations and that the investigation has produced no evidence that the subcontractor had employed child labor. The company admits, however, that one employee who had been featured in the *Expresso* article admits to occasionally asking his child to help with sewing tasks at home.

PORTUGAL: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (n.d.). *Trafficking in Russia*. London: Author. Retrieved June 9, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/antislavery/traffickingrussia.htm

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Construction, Unspecified
   Forced Labor: Construction

   This Anti-Slavery International document discusses the trafficking of men and women from Russia to Portugal. Specifically, it discusses the case of Sergey, a Russian man who traveled to Spain in response to a newspaper advertisement recruiting construction workers to work in Spain for a salary of $1,200 a month. Upon his arrival in Spain, his passport was apprehended and he was taken to Portugal, where he was forced to work without remuneration for several months in a site surrounded by barbed wire. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (2005, May 3). *New European law protects trafficked people's rights*. London: Author. Retrieved June 9, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/traffickinglaw030505.htm

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document describes the Council of Europe's European Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings, which guarantees trafficking victims—whether for purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labor—minimum protection standards. Under the convention, victims have a right to remain in the country 30 days to receive safe housing as well as medical and legal help. According to the document, Portugal is one of 15 countries (of the 46 Council member states) to sign the convention. No additional information is available on Portugal.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (2006). *Trafficking for forced labour in Europe: Report on a study in the UK, Ireland, the Czech Republic and Portugal*. London: Author. Retrieved June 9, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/trafficking%20for%20FL%20in%20Europe%204%20country%20report.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Fruit Fields, Unspecified

   The document states that Portugal serves as both a transit and destination point for trafficking victims from Central and Eastern Europe and from former colonies, such as Brazil and Cape Verde. Victims working in the construction sector have reported being

housed in transport containers with no access to toilet or shower facilities. In addition, victims have reported working in fruit fields, where they were paid by farmers for their work but their money was taken away by traffickers who threatened them through physical force. The document provides no additional information on the specific sectors in which trafficking victims work in Portugal.

The report analyzes data from 17 interviews with migrant workers as well as 18 questionnaires and five interviews with professionals from nongovernmental organizations, associations, and government. Migrants who participated in the research came from Angola, Armenia, Brazil, Cape Verde, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, and Ukraine, and work in agriculture, commerce, construction, and services. It also states that while Portugal has signed the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings, it has not ratified it.

4. Assunção, D., & Figueiras, I. (2008a, March 20). Tráfico de pessoas: Escravos do século XXI [Trafficking of people: Slaves of the XXI century]. *Jornalismo Porto Net*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from http://jpn.icicom.up.pt/2008/03/20/trafico_de_pessoas_escravos_do_seculo_xxi.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   The article discusses the trafficking of persons for sexual or labor purposes and the trafficking of organs. Specific to Portugal, it states that little is known about Portugal as a destination country for trafficking victims for purposes of labor exploitation since this is an emerging phenomenon. No information is provided on forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Assunção, D., & Figueiras, I. (2008b, March 20). Portugal na rota do tráfico de mulheres vindas do Brasil [Portugal in the trafficking route of women from Brazil]. *Jornalismo Porto Net*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from http://jpn.icicom.up.pt/2008/03/20/portugal_na_rota_do_trafico_de_mulheres_vindas_do_brasil.html

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   The news article identifies Portugal as a country of destination and transit for victims of sexual and labor trafficking from Brazil. Although women from Brazil are sometimes trafficked for labor purposes, cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation are described as more widespread. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Branco, C. (2006, June 8). Portugal na rota do tráfico de pessoas [Portugal on the route of human trafficking]. *Jornalismo Porto Net*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from http://jpn.icicom.up.pt/2006/06/08/portugal_na_rota_do_trafico_de_pessoas.html

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This article addresses the trafficking of men, women, and children for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Portugal is identified as a country of destination and transit for trafficking victims from Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, Romania, and Brazil. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Brasil Contra a Pedofilia. (2008, April 15). *Portugal quer ajuda externa contra tráfico de pessoas* [Portugal wants external help against trafficking of people]. Retrieved June 21, 2008, from http://www.brasilcontraapedofilia.org/2008/04/15/portugal-quer-ajuda-externa-contra-trafico-de-pessoas/

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   The document addresses the topic of human trafficking in Portugal. Citing data from Portugal's Border and Foreigner Service (*Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras*), the document notes that the trafficking of humans for purposes of sexual and labor exploitation is increasing in Portugal. Brazil, Nigeria, and Eastern Europe are identified as primary sources of trafficking victims to Portugal. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Carmo, P. (2008, February 6). *Chinesas entram na rota do tráfico sexual para Portugal. Diário de Notícias* [Chinese women enter sexual trafficking route to Portugal]. Retrieved June 25, 2008, from http://dn.sapo.pt/2008/02/06/sociedade/chinesas_entram_rota_trafico_sexual_.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The article describes a new phenomenon in Portugal—Asian women, particularly women of Chinese origin, who are trafficked to Portugal for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Carmo notes that although Brazil continues to serve as the primary source of women trafficked to Portugal, there are a growing number of victims originating from Asia. Victims are also trafficked to Portugal from Nigeria, Cape Verde, and Sierra Leone. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Chawki, M., & Wahab, M. (2005, March 5). *Technology is a double-edged sword: Illegal human trafficking in the information age*. Computer Crime Research Center. Retrieved June 22, 2008, from http://www.crime-research.org/articles/Mohamed2/4

   Source: NGO

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

   This document cites data from Portugal's Border and Foreigner Service, which states that from 2002 to 2003, the Portuguese government conducted 329 trafficking-related investigations. As a consequence of these investigations, four Ukrainian citizens were charged with trafficking-related crimes and sentenced to between 2.5 and 9 years of prison time. In addition, three Portuguese citizens were sentenced to between 7 and 15 years of prison time for their participation in a trafficking network that resulted in 3,000 victims. Sixteen individuals were charged with the kidnapping, trafficking, and forced labor of more than 3,000 women of Brazilian and Moldavian origin who had been forced to work as prostitutes. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Costa, P. M. (2004). *Tráfico de pessoas: Algumas consideraçoes legais* [Trafficking of people: Some legal considerations]. Lisbon, Portugal: Socius—Centro de Investigação em Sociologia Económica e das Organizações, Universidade Técnica de Lisboa. Retrieved June 5, 2008, from http://pascal.iseg.utl.pt/~socius/publicacoes/wp/wp200408.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Forced Labor: Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Slavery: Unspecified

    The paper examines the legal norms surrounding human trafficking and illegal immigration in Portugal. Although it suggests that persons are trafficked for sexual exploitation, prostitution, forced or obligatory labor, servitude, slavery, organ trafficking, and begging, it provides no discussion of these terms outside of the legal, theoretical, or definitional context. The source does not address forced labor in the production of goods.

11. da Costa, C. L. (2006, April 24). Prostituição e trabalho escravo [Prostitution and slave labor]. *Díario IOL*. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://diario.iol.pt/noticia.html?id=673851&div_id=4071

    Source: News Article

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

The document examines the situation of trafficking victims in Portugal, mostly women from Brazil, South America, and Eastern Europe, who are forced into prostitution and slavery. Although it mentions briefly the case of individuals from Asia who are trafficked into Portugal for forced labor, living in situations of constant surveillance, it does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. de Queiroz, M. (2006, October 11). Portugal-Brazil: Human trafficking and marriages—Another link. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved May 25, 2008, from http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=35071

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article focuses on the trafficking of women to Portugal for the purpose of marriage, examining the work performed by marriage agencies. The author identifies Brazil as the main source country of trafficking victims to Portugal. Brazilian women fall into situations of prostitution, sexual exploitation, and marriage. Regarding the trafficking of women for sexual purposes, the article mentions that although there are no official statistics, Portugal has seen a recent increase in the number of women from China and Nigeria and a decrease in the number of women from Eastern Europe. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Fundacentro. (2008, February 14). *OIT realiza conferencia mundial sobre tráfico de pessoas* [ILO conducts international conference on human trafficking]. Retrieved June 5, 2008, from http://www.fundacentro.gov.br/dominios/CTN/noticias.asp?Cod=682

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified
    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    The document describes human trafficking and forced labor as representing modern forms of slave labor and provides general statistics on the subject. It briefly addresses the status of Portugal as a destination country for trafficking, noting that the largest number of cases involves Eastern Europeans and African citizens from former Portuguese colonies who are trafficked to and exploited in Portugal. Portugal is also well established as a destination country for trafficking from Brazil. The document provides no additional information on forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Jesus, P. (2008, June 5). DN—Estados Unidos criticam justiça Portuguesa [DN—United States criticizes Portuguese justice]. *Sindicato dos Magistrados do Ministério Público*. Retrieved June 21, 2008, from http://www.smmp.pt/?p=769

    Source: News Article

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The news article notes that men, women, and children are trafficked to Portugal for sexual exploitation and forced labor. Construction and agriculture are two specific sectors named that employ male trafficking victims from Eastern Europe. No further details were provided on forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Lusa. (2006, June 30). Ministro defendeu mais fiscalizaçáo no combate ao trabalho forcado [Minister defended more inspections in combating forced labor]. *Alto Comissariado Para a Imigraçáo e Diálogo Intercultural*. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from http://www.acime.gov.pt/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=1424

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article describes an International Conference scheduled to be held in Lisbon in June 2006, titled *Acção Contra o Tráfico e Exploração por Trabalho Forçado de Trabalhadores Emigrantes na Europa* (Action Against the Trafficking and Exploitation through Forced Labor of Immigrant Workers in Europe). Specific to Portugal, the document notes that the Portuguese government is working towards combating human trafficking through the introduction of a new immigration law and through changes to its nationality law. No additional information is available on Portugal.

16. Lusa. (2006, November 26). Brasil e Portugal debatem tráfico de pessoas e imigração [Brazil and Portugal debate trafficking of people and immigration]. *UOL Últimas Notícias*. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from http://noticias.uol.com.br/ultnot/lusa/2006/11/26/ult611u73487.jhtm

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

    This news article discusses joint efforts by the Portuguese and Brazilian governments toward combating the trafficking of humans and illegal immigration from Brazil to Portugal. The document reveals that there are approximately 150,000 Brazilian women involved in prostitution in Europe and that more than half of these women are found in Portugal. Most of them are victims of human trafficking networks and live under conditions that can be equated to slavery. Furthermore, more than half of the women found during human trafficking investigations or raids are from Brazil. The document provides no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Lusa. (2007, November 16). Portugal e Brasil fazem campanha contra o tráfico de pessoas [Portugal and Brazil campaign against human trafficking]. *UOL Últimas Notícias*. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from http://noticias.uol.com.br/ultnot/lusa/2007/11/16/ult611u75620.jhtm

    Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

The news article describes a campaign by Portugal's Border and Foreigner Service (*Serviçáo de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras*). The campaign, named *Nao estás à venda* (You are not for sale), seeks to raise awareness on the consequences and implications of human trafficking for Portugal. A similar model will apparently be adopted by Brazil. The article also discusses Portugal's National Plan Against Human Trafficking (*Plano Nacional Contra o Tráfico de Seres Humanos*), a witness protection program that protects potential witnesses and their families during trafficking investigations. The article states that between January and June 2006, 30 people were detained on charges of human trafficking and 13 were held in preventive jail in Portugal. The document contains no data on forced labor in the production of goods.

18. Lusa. (2008, April 15). Tráfico de pessoas para exploração sexual e laboral Aumenta em Portugal—Inspectora do SEF [Trafficking in persons for sexual and labor exploitation increases in Portugal—Inspector of SEF]. *Radio e Televisão de Portugal*. Retrieved June 21, 2008, from http://ww1.rtp.pt/noticias/index.php?article=339971&visual=26&tema=1

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    The article warns that cases of trafficking for purposes of sexual and labor exploitation are on the rise in Portugal. It identifies Brazil, Eastern Europe, and Nigeria as primary sources of trafficking victims to Portugal, with Brazil providing the largest number of women and Nigeria serving as an emerging source. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Mangas, F., & Lima, L. (2007, October 9). Tráfico de pessoas está fora de controlo [Trafficking of people is out of control]. *Diário de Notícias*. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from http://dn.sapo.pt/2007/10/09/sociedade/trafico_pessoas_esta_fora_controlo.html

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

    The article discusses trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation or slavery in Portugal and identifies Brazil and Western Europe as primary sources of trafficking victims to Portugal, although it notes that Nigerian victims, particularly in the Algarve region, are growing in representation. No data on forced labor in the production of goods are contained in the article.

20. Martins, B. (2005, April 28). Autoridades desconhecem escravidão em Portugal [Authorities deny knowledge of slavery in Portugal]. *Diário IOL*. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://diario.iol.pt/noticia.html?id=529873&div_id=4071

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The article seeks to understand the depth of the slavery problem in Portugal. It suggests that few cases of slave labor in Portugal are known and that concrete numbers are unavailable on this topic. The author describes a 2003 case involving three men who had been forced to work against their will and to live in a barn alongside animals, although the sector of labor was not concretely provided. He also mentions the case of a foreign woman who was forced to work as a domestic servant under conditions of slavery in Lisbon; her employers confiscated her documents and she was held in captivity.

The article notes that while women are usually victims of slave labor in the form of sexual exploitation and domestic servitude, men, mostly of foreign origin, are more commonly victims of forced labor in other sectors. The document does not provide any discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Nao Estás à Venda: Tráfico de Seres Humanos. (n.d.). *Seminário Luso Brasileiro Sobre Tráfico de Pessoas e Imigraçao Ilegal: Declaracao de Cascais* [Luso Brazilian seminar on trafficking of persons and illegal immigration: Declaration in Cascais]. Ministèrio da Administraçao Interna. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from http://www.nao-estas-a-venda.sef.pt/declaracao.html

Source: Government Agency—Ministèrio da Administraçao Interna

Forced Labor: Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Unspecified

The document summarizes a three-day seminar on human trafficking and illegal immigration that took place in Cascais, Portugal, in May 2006. The seminar brought together specialists from both Brazil and Portugal, providing a space to analyze the trafficking situation in both countries and to find collaborative ways to fight the phenomenon, through initiatives such as the creation of a bilateral cooperation relating the protection of witnesses in trafficking network cases involving the two countries. The document employs the term human trafficking "for exploitation" or "for purposes of exploitation" but does not define the specific forms of exploitation experienced by trafficking victims. It provides no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Pereira, S., & Vaconcelos, J. (2007). *Combate ao tráfico de seres humanos e trabalho forcado: Estudo de casos e respostas de Portugal* [Combating trafficking in human beings and forced labor: Case studies and answers from Portugal]. Lisbon, Portugal: International Labour Organization. Retrieved June 5, 2008 from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_090306.pdf

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Construction
Forced Labor: Agriculture
Human Trafficking: Agriculture

This document reports the findings from research based on a literature review and 28 semi-structured interviews and questionnaires with institutional actors and migrant/immigrant workers. It examines human trafficking to Portugal and considers the legal framework surrounding the topic, the conditions that lead to exploitation, the experiences and views of workers who face exploitation, and the institutional efforts developed to combat the phenomenon, concluding with recommendations.

The sectors in which labor exploitation of immigrants in Portugal occurs most frequently include construction, domestic service, hotels and restaurants, agriculture, and the sex industry. Exploitation in the construction sector, which absorbs the largest number of immigrant laborers (from Africa and Eastern Europe primarily), involves physical violence, confiscation of documents, inducement to debt, control of movement, and false promises. The document notes that in the agricultural sector, which attracts mostly immigrants from Eastern Europe and Brazil, a number of practices were identified in the study that can be equated with labor exploitation, forced labor, and human trafficking. Among the abuses were cases in which individuals worked extra hours for no additional pay, working up to 12 hours a day in some instances. There were also reports regarding living conditions in which workers were placed in stables or similar arrangements and were not fed regularly. Furthermore, there were cases in which laborers performed work for months without pay, or who were paid in an untimely manner. Finally, there were cases in which workers were induced into debt, were given false promises about work conditions, were the victims of physical threat, or captivity, and confiscated documents.

23. Portal do Governo da República Portuguesa. (2007, October 9). *Conferéncia contra o tráfico de pessoas* [Conference against the trafficking of people]. Retrieved June 20, 2008, from http://www.portugal.gov.pt/Portal/PT/Governos/Governos_Constitucionais/GC17/Ministerios/PCM/MP/Comunicacao/Intervencoes/20070910_MP_Int_SEPCM_Trafico_Pessoas.htm

Source: Government Agency—Government of Portugal

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This government document describes initiatives by the Portuguese government to fight human trafficking, both inside and outside the Portuguese territory, with some attention to the prostitution and trafficking of women for sexual exploitation. It does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Portal do Governo da República Portuguesa. (n.d.). *Plano nacional contra o tráfico de seres humanos* [National plan against trafficking in human beings]. Retrieved December 5, 2008, from http://www.portugal.gov.pt/NR/rdonlyres/DCDE83AE-7AAF-4913-9BE3-67F0E0C2D939/0/Prop_PN_Trafico_Humanos.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Government of Portugal

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This document is the Portuguese government's National Plan to Combat the Trafficking of Human Beings. It contains basic information about the trafficking situation in Portugal, including an assessment of the socioeconomic factors that contribute to the occurrence of trafficking. It also details the government's multifaceted approach to combating trafficking. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Rattner, J. (2006, November 22). Brasileiras são maiores vítimas de tráfico sexual em Portugal, diz estudo [Brazilian women are biggest victims of sexual trafficking in Portugal, study says]. *BBC Brasil*. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/reporterbbc/story/2006/11/061122_portugaltraficodt.shtml

    Source: NGO

    Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

    The article discusses preliminary results from a University of Coimbra study that explores the topic of the trafficking of women to Portugal. Victims of trafficking from Brazil and Eastern Europe are transported to Portugal and forced into situations of debt bondage, which lead to slavery. The source notes that while the phenomenon is dispersed in all regions of the country, they are particularly tangible in Lisbon, Northern Portugal, and the Algarve. Women from Brazil account for the majority of victims, making up as much as 80 percent of the total, and are trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

26. Reis, C. (2007). Tráfico de pessoas: Novas escravaturas [Trafficking of people: New slaveries]. *Além Mar: Visão Missionária*. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from http://www.alem-mar.org/cgi-bin/quickregister/scripts/redirect.cgi?redirect=EEAyukFEyySFfECfsB

    Source: NGO

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The document discusses human trafficking and exploitation as leading to modern forms of slavery around the world. Portugal is identified as a country of destination for human trafficking, falling into the category of countries with medium level incidence. While Portugal has made visible efforts towards combating this kind of activity, the document

notes that it does not meet the minimum recommended standards to that end. Victims, who hail primarily from Eastern Europe, South America, and Africa, and especially Nigeria, arrive in Portugal with tourist visas, with the financial help of trafficking networks, and are susceptible to extortion and sexual exploitation, particularly when their visas expire. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

27. Uchoa, P. (2007, March 26). Tráfico sexual "escraviza um milhão de mulheres," segundo estudo [Sexual trafficking "enslaves one million women," according to study]. *BBC Brasil*. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from http://www.bbc.co.uk/portuguese/reporterbbc/story/2007/03/070323_traficosexo_pu.shtml

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses the trafficking of women for purposes of sexual slavery, with a focus on women trafficked from Brazil to countries in Europe. Specific to Portugal, the article notes estimates which suggest that in Portugal there are approximately 4,000 women from Brazil who are victims of prostitution networks. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Portugal: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100579.htm

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

    Forced Labor: Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Construction, Manufacturing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    The report points to cases of trafficking for purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation in Portugal. It notes that Portugal is both a country of destination and transit for trafficking victims—men, women, and children—originating from Brazil, Eastern Europe, and Africa, although the latter are less numerous. Furthermore, it adds that Brazilian women, estimated to make up approximately 5,000 victims annually, are mostly trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. Although the document mentions briefly complaints by trafficked workers who had been "housed" in factory and construction sites, it does not provide any additional details on this topic nor explicitly state that the victims worked in these sectors.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 11, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm

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

    Human Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Unspecified

This U.S. Department of State report identifies Portugal as a Tier 2 country for incidence of human trafficking and describes Portugal as mainly a country of destination and transit for trafficking victims—including men, women and children from Brazil, Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, Romania, and Africa—for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Brazil is identified as the largest contributor of trafficking victims to Portugal. Although the document mentions that Eastern European men are trafficked to Portugal for purposes of forced labor in the construction and farming sectors, it does not provide any additional information on this topic.

30. Visão. (2008, April 16). *Tráfico de pessoas aumenta em Portugal* [Trafficking of people increases in Portugal]. Retrieved June 5, 2008, from http://aeiou.visao.pt/Actualidade/Sociedade/Pages/seftrafico.aspx

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The article cites data from Portugal's Border and Foreigner Services (*Servião de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras*) that suggest there are a growing number of cases of human trafficking for purposes of sexual and labor exploitation in Portugal. The article names Brazil, Nigeria, and Western European countries as primary points of origin for human trafficking to Portugal. It does not contain any information on forced labor in the production of goods.

QATAR: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2002, May 27–31). *The trafficking of child camel jockeys to the United Arab Emirates (UAE)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

   This report, states that boys are engaging in camel jockeying in a number of Gulf countries, including Qatar. While the article discusses the trafficking of boys to the United Arab Emirates for exploitation as camel jockeys, it does not specifically state that those children in Qatar have been trafficked. Camel jockeying is an extremely dangerous activity for children to be engaged in, and can lead to injuries and death. No mention is made of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (n.d.). *Anti-Slavery International today*. London: Author. Retrieved July 15, 2009, from http://www.antislavery.org/english/what_we_do/antislavery_international_today/antislavery_international_today.aspx

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Camel Jockeying

   This web page notes that Qatar passed legislation in 2005 to outlaw the use of children under age 18 as camel jockeys. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Worst forms of child labor data: Qatar*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved April 21, 2009, from http://www.globalmarch.org/worstformsreport/world/qatar.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Camel Jockey
   Child Trafficking: Camel Jockey

   According to this report, very young children (usually boys) are employed or trafficked from Pakistan and Bangladesh (and reportedly Sudan) to Qatar to work as camel jockeys. The report claims that child labor is not prevalent other than in camel racing. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

4. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005, February 21–23). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Qatar*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved April 27, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991221289&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

According to this report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Qatar has ratified the Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. However, child labor exists in family businesses in unspecified sectors as well as in camel racing where children are used as jockeys. Children have reportedly been trafficked from unspecified areas into Qatar to work as camel jockeys. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. The Protection Project (n.d.). *Human rights report: Qatar*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved April 28, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/programs/tpp/na_middle_east.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Begging, Camel Jockeying
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Camel Jockeying

   This report states that Qatar is a destination country for the trafficking of boys to work as camel jockeys and beggars. The report notes that an example of such trafficking is when boys are imported from Mauritania by Qatari sheikhs. While there is no reference to a date of publication within this report, the web page from which it can be downloaded lists a general copyright date as 2008.The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Reger, J. (2008, November 12). Working for change: Labor in Qatar's "Education City" comes at a price. *The Georgetown Voice*. Retrieved July 15, 2009, from http://www.uwire.com/Article.aspx?id=3528704.

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

   This article, which primarily discusses the abuse of migrant workers in Qatar, mentions briefly that child slaves are trafficked to the country for the purpose of camel jockeying. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2009, February 25). *Qatar: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 26, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119125.htm

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

   Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Market, Office Clerks, Unspecified

According to this annual report by the U.S. Department of State, some children in Qatar worked in family businesses in unspecified sectors, markets, and as office clerks, usually with parental permission. Children were also used as camel jockeys. The government enforced laws banning child labor and the use of children as camel jockeys. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

QATAR: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aljazeera.net. (Producer). (2007). *Blood, sweat and tears* [Television Broadcast]. Retrieved July 15, 2009, from: http://english.aljazeera.net/programmes/general/2007/08/200852518 5333546126.html

   Source: Other—Television Broadcast

   Exploitive Labor: Construction

   This television broadcast and summary provide a glimpse into the exploitive labor conditions faced by as many as 10 million Asian laborers in Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and other Gulf countries, most having migrated from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The summary notes that many migrant workers are charged illegal recruitment fees of up to US$1,600—two years' wages—and live and work in appalling and dangerous conditions earning US$5 to US$7 daily. The television broadcast was filmed using undercover footage of workers in labor camps and interviews with Asian embassy officials and labor experts. The television broadcast itself shows only men as being victims of such exploitive labor, and explains that victims travel to the Gulf voluntarily after being recruited locally. Passports are confiscated upon arrival, and the loans secured for travel and finder's fees must be repaid out of their very small salaries. Construction is the only sector of work identified in the documentary. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Qatar*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved April 27, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991221289&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Qatar has ratified the Convention on Forced Labor but not the Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor. Migrant workers sometimes reportedly work under exploitive conditions close to forced labor in unspecified sectors. Some workers are reportedly trafficked for domestic servitude and forced prostitution. The report does not specify any goods made using forced labor.

3. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights report: Qatar*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved April 28, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/programs/tpp/na_middle_east.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

This report states that Qatar is a destination country for the trafficking of women from Mauritania, Russia, and countries of South Asia. Russian women are commonly trafficked into sexual exploitation, while Muslim women from India are reportedly tricked into marriages and then sold as servants or forced into prostitution. While there is no reference to a date of publication within this report, the web page from which it can be downloaded lists a general copyright date as 2008. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Qatar's labor lost. (2007, May 6). *Trends Magazine*. Retrieved July 15, 2009, from http://www.trendsmagazine.net/out_wordpress/wordpress/2007/05/06/qatars-labor-lost/

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Construction, Unspecified

   This article discusses India's move to blacklist 14 different companies in Qatar because of excessive complaints of exploitive labor conditions. The source mentions appalling living and working conditions, and notes the construction sector specifically but also hints at other unspecified sectors. It is not known what effect the blacklist will have on the situation, but it is hopeful that Indian nationals will be deterred from seeking employment with the (unspecified) firms in question. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Raphaeli, N. (Ed.). (2008, April 9). U.S. calls for Qatar to relax labor laws. *Memri Economic Blog*; *Gulf Times*. Retrieved from http://memrieconomicblog.org/bin/content.cgi?news=1813

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified
   Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This article notes that the U.S. government has urged Qatar to reform laws requiring migrant workers to rely on local individual sponsors (their employers) for residency, employment, and travel rights. Such laws expose migrant workers to situations of forced and exploitive labor, sexual exploitation, and human trafficking. The only specific sector of labor mentioned in the article was domestic labor, but other unspecified sectors were implied. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Reger, J. (2008, November 12). Working for change: Labor in Qatar's 'education city' comes at a price. *The Georgetown Voice*; *Uwire*. Retrieved July 15, 2009, from http://www.uwire.com/Article.aspx?id=3528704

   Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Service Industry

This article discusses the abuse of migrant workers in Qatar, and notes exploitive living and working conditions, specifically in the sectors of domestic labor, construction, and service industries, but also suggests exploitive conditions in labor camps throughout "Education City." Exploited migrant workers come from Sri Lanka, Nepal, India, and other South Asian countries and face exploitive recruitment practices, passport confiscation, withheld wages, poor sanitation and living conditions, torture, rape, and even murder. Migrants complaining of exploitive conditions can be deported. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2009, February 25). *Qatar: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 26, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119125.htm

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

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

   According to this report, Qatar is considered a destination for migrant workers trafficked for low-skilled work in unspecified sectors, domestic service, and sexual exploitation. Laws were enforced by the government but often favored the employers of migrant workers rather than the victims themselves. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2008, June 4). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 2, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/

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

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

   This report cites Qatar as a destination country for the trafficking of men and women for the purposes of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Victims come from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Philippines, Sudan, Indonesia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Thailand, Egypt, Syria, China, and Jordan and often migrate voluntarily in search of work before subsequently being forced into servitude in unspecified sectors. Women from Morocco, Lebanon, Africa, and Eastern Europe are also trafficked to Qatar for commercial sexual exploitation. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

ROMANIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alexandrescu, G. (2002). *Romania—Working street children in Bucharest: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved September 13, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2604

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Commission of Crime, Portering, Recycling, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

   This study found that street children in Bucharest performed a variety of hazardous child labor activities. At the time of the study, more than 50 percent (2,000) of the Romanian street children lived in Bucharest, due to the increased employment and survival opportunities. Of the 150 children interviewed for the sample, 68 percent were boys and 32 percent were girls; their average age was 13; most (80 percent) come from urban backgrounds; and 49 percent were from the Roma ethnic group (which makes up 10 percent of the larger population).

   The work performed by the street children ranged from begging (44 percent of the cases), car washing (17 percent), selling goods (15 percent), hauling goods (9 percent), household services (8 percent), and trash and recycling work (5 percent). Three children were involved in stealing and one was in prostitution. The report notes the especially hazardous nature of begging, car washing, hauling goods and merchandise, and waste collection; children begging would spend up to ten hours per day outdoors in very hot weather. Poor rural children also leave school to perform hazardous agricultural work. The only information provided on the nature of the agricultural work performed by the children is that it is exhausting, and impacts their health and physical development.

   The report also analyzes the family situations of those children, their quality of life, working conditions, and their hopes for the future. The methodology included semi-structured interviews with street children and their parents, observations of field operators, and focus groups with representatives of local government agencies and nongovernment organizations (NGOs). No further information related to child labor in the production of goods was provided.

2. Alexandru, M. (2007, July). *Children speak-out: Trafficking risk and resilience in South-East Europe—Romania*. Bucharest, Romania: Save the Children. Retrieved September 13, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/resurse/studii.html

   Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Commission of Crime, Construction, Portering, Recycling, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Begging, Commission of Crime, Portering, Recycling, Sexual Exploitation

This study describes social, cultural and economic factors that lead to child labor and trafficking in Romania and the surrounding region. It states that approximately 5,000 street children perform a variety of hazardous labor, and provides 2004 data from other studies on child labor patterns. Agriculture is the most common sector for working children to be employed in (89 percent), however, 60 percent of those children are not compensated for their work. No further information is provided on which types of agricultural work is performed by children; only that the conditions may be improper. Some poor or rural children have been traded by their families to other people to work on farms, a practice which in some cases qualifies as trafficking.

The study also notes that street children perform such work as washing cars, collecting recyclable materials, doing street sales, hauling goods, begging, stealing, and prostituting; in some cases the children are compelled to do so by family members. Institutionalized and rural children were more likely to perform construction, agricultural or cleaning work, while street children stole, begged, or were involved in prostitution. Roma (sometimes referred to as Gypsies in the literature) children make up the largest group of working street children, and they have also been involved in temporary jobs, construction work, cleaning, recycling, hauling goods, stealing and prostitution. The study also found that children were more likely to be trafficked, to get involved in criminal activities, or be involved in extra work at home, including agricultural work and caring for siblings when their parents (one or both) had migrated. Children trafficked internally may be at risk for external trafficking and are victims of harsher physical abuse. The methodology included 68 interviews with children and local informants in four Romanian communities, Orastie, Timisoara, Buzau and Macin, using a snowball sampling technique.

3. Balaci, D. (2003). Romania: The slavery of poverty. *Transitions Online*. November 24, 2003, Retrieved from Academic Search Service.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Pigs
Forced Child Labor: Pigs

Two male siblings ages 12 and 13 were found working in slave-like conditions on a pig farm in Romania after being trafficked from northeastern Romania. After the 13 year old boy was seriously injured on the pig farm near Bucharest, authorities found that his brother was also forced to work there. A third sibling had been sold by the boys' parents four years earlier and had not been heard from since. The two boys had been sold for $240 by their parents to the pig farmer. The report also notes that about 500,000 children had left school to start working, based on an International Labour Organization (ILO) study.

4. Brat Camp Solution. (2007). *The TES*. Retrieved March 29, 2009, from http://www.tes.co.uk/article.aspx?storycode=2404438

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Construction

   The report describes a private businessman, Edward Chirlacopaschi, who set up a forced labor camp for misbehaving children. The camp's inmates would be forced to perform heavy physical labor, such as digging ditches and building walls, for up to 12 hours per day. Children were accepted at the ten day camp free of charge, but the article does not state whether any children had been forced to participate in the camps. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

5. Dottridge, M. (n.d.). *Action to prevent child trafficking in South Eastern Europe*. New York: United Nations Development Programme. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture,
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture

   While the main focus of this source is regional in nature, some child labor and trafficking in Romania is also documented. In 2003 about 70 adolescents were found to have been trafficked from the northeastern Romania to work in agriculture in southern Romania. No further information is provided on the nature of that agricultural work. The author notes that an increasing number of cases of internal trafficking in Romania are being identified, but they are not being acknowledged as being trafficking cases. The methodology is based on desk reviews and meetings with local experts in the region.

6. European Network Against Child Trafficking. (2004). *A report on child trafficking in Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy, Romania, Spain and United Kingdom*. Save the Children Italia ONLUS. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.savethechildren.it/2003/download/pubblicazioni/enact/enact.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

   Regional trafficking is described in this source, including a summary of child trafficking into, through and within Romania. It notes that some Moldovans and Ukrainians are trafficked to Romania, and states trafficking victims are forced into sexual exploitation, waitressing and cleaning bars. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

7. Ghinararu, C., & van der Linden, M. (2004). *Trafficking of migrant workers from Romania: Issues of labour and sexual exploitation*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 6, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/ed_norm/declaration/documents/publication/wcms_082024.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report notes that some victims of international trafficking were forced to work in Romania prior to being trafficked abroad. Victims of trafficking tend to be female, younger (usually in their early- to mid-teens), and are less educated. Those victims also suffered more violence at home, including cases where children were forced into prostitution in Romania before being sold and trafficked to another country. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Gimon, M. A., Kazi, N. M., Mikhail, D. G., Mueller, J. A., Ryan, P. G., & Stoehr, K. L. (2003). *Not for sale: Child trafficking prevention in South Eastern Europe: Pilot research in Albania, Moldova and Romania*. Retrieved May 10, 2009, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/ct_prevention_moldova_albania_romania_unicef_kurbielgroup.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   While the focus of this lengthy report is on human trafficking prevention measures, a brief description of the trafficking situation in Romania is included. The source notes that although there is no reliable information related to child trafficking in particular, roughly 30 percent of all sex workers in Bucharest are under age 18. Trafficking is generally perceived as an illegal immigration and organized crime issue in Romania, and is prosecuted through the Ministry of Organized Crime. In the first nine months of 2001, 148 traffickers were prosecuted in 110 cases.

9. Grisewood, C. (Ed.). (2007). *Steps to the elimination of child labor in Central and Eastern Europe.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved March 19, 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: Begging, Car Washing, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This source describes regional child labor and includes a summary of child labor in Romania. Romanian girls are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation and rural boys to cities for forced labor such as petty theft. Street children work at begging, washing cars, and stealing. Children most at risk for trafficking are street children and children leaving orphanages. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

10. Howden, D. (2003). Brutal child slave trade uncovered on Romanian pig farm. *The Independent.* Retrieved March 18, 2009, from http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/brutal-child-slave-trade-uncovered-on-romanian-pig-farm-735308.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Pigs
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Pigs

    This article describes trafficking and forced child labor in agriculture in Romania. After a boy, age 13, was seriously injured by electrocution on a pig farm, authorities found that his brother and nine other children were also forced to work in slave like conditions on that farm. The children had either been sold for GBP 70 each, or leased for GBP 12 per month by their parents to the pig farmer. Seven children were working under similar conditions at other nearby farms. The children working on the pig farm worked 14-hour days in exchange for only food and lodging. The injured boy and his brother were from Ceplenita in northeastern Romania, where they came from a large poor family that lived in a mud and straw house. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were provided.

11. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (2005*). Internationally recognized core labor standards in Romania.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 13, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsromania2005.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Commission of Crime, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report documents general child labor issues and the worst forms of child labor within Romania, based on data from a National Institute of Statistics (NIS) census study on child labor activity. It notes that from 60,000 to 70,000 children were involved with the worst forms of child labor within Romania, while large numbers of other children performed other work. As many as 3.9 million Romanian children were economically active during 2005, with 300,000 working without contracts in agriculture and other menial jobs, and 900,000 performing domestic services in households. About 300,000 children worked at what they called “hard work” in unspecified sectors. The 60,000 to 70,000 children involved in the worst forms of child labor included children doing hazardous, sexual, criminal, or street work. Some of the children in the criminal or street

work group were victims of forced labor and trafficking. Exploitive child labor is especially prominent in the Roma community. There is no explanation of the methodology used for this report. No further information is provided on child labor in the production of goods.

12. International Labour Organization. (2004). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Romania (ratification: 1975) Published: 2004.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) made an individual observation regarding Romania's compliance with Convention 138 on the minimum age for employment. It notes the adoption of applicable laws by Romania and questions several areas where the government of Romania needs to clarify issues on child labor, such as self-employment, hazardous types of child labor, vocation training, light work, employment registers, and penalties. No mention is made of the types of child labor violations that have occurred. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

13. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Romania (ratification: 2000) published: 2006.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation

    CEACR made a direct request regarding Romania's compliance with Convention 182. Children were found to be victims of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Trafficked children were forced into begging, criminal activities, prostitution, and stealing. The report documents the internal trafficking of girls for sexual exploitation as a means to prepare those girls for later trafficking internationally. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

14. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Romania (ratification: 1975) published: 2006.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

CEACR made an individual observation regarding Romania's full compliance with Convention 138 on the minimum age for employment. It encouraged the government to ensure self-employment was covered by the Labor Code; to pass of a list of hazardous types of child labor; to clarify the minimum age for hazardous child labor and apprenticeships; to clarify rules on light work; and to define rules on employment registers for youth. The observation also notes statistics on child labor inspections conducted between 2003 and 2005, including arrests and penalties for child labor violations. No mention is made of the types of violations that occurred. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

15. International Labour Organization. (2008a). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Romania (ratification: 2000) published: 2008.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

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

    CEACR notes the recent draft of a list of hazardous types of child labor. Actions taken during 2006 and 2007 on child labor inspections, prosecutions and punishments are documented. Those actions included prosecutions for begging, prostitution, pornography, and trafficking of children.

    The newly formed National Authority for Protection of Child's Rights, which is responsible for monitoring exploitive child labor in Romania, provided data on the exploitation of children from 2006, including 155 cases of child labor (including begging), 29 cases of sexual exploitation, and 144 victims of internal trafficking for unspecified purposes. Under the National Action Plan for Preventing and Combating Child Labor Exploitation 2005-2006, four teams were set up in the counties of Bistrita Nasaud, Mures, Vrancea, and Alba. Those inter-sectoral teams withdrew 185 children from the worst forms of child labor, although the report does not explain which types of labor were being performed. The term child labor is used in this document, but not directly in reference to goods.

16. International Labour Organization. (2008b). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Romania (ratification: 1975) published: 2008.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    CEACR made an individual observation regarding Romania's full compliance with Convention 138 on the minimum age for employment. The observation notes statistics on child labor inspections conducted in 2005 and 2006, including arrests and convictions.

No mention is made of the types of violations that occurred. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

17. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2003). *Rapid assessment for trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Romania.* Bucharest, Romania: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=762

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Car Washing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Portering, Recycling, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified, Warehouse
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging

    This ILO rapid assessment studies child labor and child trafficking within Romania. A total of 13 trafficked children, out of 55 children who were trafficked internally, were mostly forced into begging and agricultural work, but the specific types of agricultural work is not described. Boys were more at risk of internal trafficking, while girls were more at risk of external trafficking. The trafficking channels and routes are described, totaling 88 in Romania during 2002.

    Citing a study on work performed by street children, they note that street children are involved in begging, car washing, selling merchandise, loading and unloading goods, domestic labor, collection of recycled products, and prostitution. Citing another study on rural child labor, some children were found to be involved in domestic labor such as cooking, cleaning house, caring for siblings, while others did such work as feeding and milking animals, cleaning animal pens, chopping wood and other agricultural work. Roma children performed those activities and also collected recyclable materials, produced or sold different (unspecified) goods, worked in warehouses, town squares or construction, and on the street washing cars and begging. Other reports cited in this source are included in this bibliography. No further information is provided on work performed by children in the agricultural sector.

18. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2004). *Addressing the exploitation of children in scavenging (waste picking): A thematic evaluation of action on child labour.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=459

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Recycling

    The report documents child labor in waste picking or scavenging, from street-side collection to sorting waste in garbage dumps. One case study involves the city of Cluj Napoca, Romania, where an estimated 150 to 200 children work in waste picking.

Children perform such work as sorting and collecting recyclable materials in the street, or sorting such materials at home or in the garbage dumps. The study is based on desk research and fieldwork in five countries, including Romania. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

19. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2005). *Project of technical assistance against the labour and sexual exploitation of children, including trafficking, in countries of Central and Eastern Europe—Protect CEE*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=1903

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    The report summarizes child labor in Romania, the social, economic and political issues that underlie child labor, and programs seeking to reduce exploitive child labor. Based on a 2003 NIS child labor survey of 28,000 children, it is estimated that 3.7 percent of Romanian children were economically active (working at least one hour per week to make money). Based on those figures, it is estimated that nationally 8,597 children from age 5 through 9 were working; that 45,778 children from age 10 through 14, and 87,520 children from age 15 through 17 were working. About 60 percent of the economically active children were boys and the balance was girls. About 90 percent of the working children lived in rural areas, and about 90 percent of rural children and 40 percent of urban children work in agriculture-related activities. Over 65 percent of children working in industry and construction are from rural areas. Over 2 million Romanian children are involved in domestic labor. No further details are given of the nature of agricultural, industrial or construction work performed by children. As many as 70,690 children were involved in child labor, the definition of which is similar to the exploitive child labor standards, and is dependent on age, the number of hours worked and the type of work performed. Data from other ILO rapid assessments is cited. While no description of the methodology is given, it is mainly based on secondary research of existing studies and data.

20. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2006). *The end of child labour: Together we can do it! Romania.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2784

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document summarizes Romanian programs designed to prevent or reduce exploitive child labor that were active at the time of the World Day Against Child Labor during June 2006. Action programs addressing trafficking of children, begging and child labor

are explained. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

21. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2007). *World Day Against Child Labour: Harvest for the future: Agriculture without child labour; country activities: Romania.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;?productId=4325

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging

    This ILO International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor report summarizes the active programs designed to prevent or reduce exploitive child labor during the World Day Against Child Labor on June 12, 2007. The ILO project titled "Child labour in agriculture in Romania," managed by Alternative Sociale Association, works in Iasi County, Romania to withdraw and prevent children from working in hazardous agricultural conditions. Save the Children Romania is also working in Giurgiu County on hazardous child labor issues. An assessment of working street children was also done in Bucharest by several organizations, along with awareness raising actions. No further information is provided on child labor in the production of goods.

22. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (n.d.). *Project of technical assistance against the labour and sexual exploitation of children, including trafficking, in countries of Central and Eastern Europe Protect CEE: Romania country information and developments 2004–2009.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 7, 2008, from http://www.un.ro/_documents/IPEC_ROMANIA_2000-2009.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Commission of Crime, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    The report summarizes the programs designed to prevent or reduce exploitive child labor run by ILO and other local organizations in Romania from 2000 to the present. The Project for Technical assistance against child labor, sexual exploitation and trafficking in children for Central and East European countries (Protect CEE) Phase I ran from 2004 to 2007 and Phase II runs from 2007 to 2009. Seven action programs were run under Phase I, leading to the withdrawal or prevention of child labor for 1,088 children. Phase II projects target children working in agriculture, on the streets in unspecified sectors and in illicit activities, seeking to withdraw or prevent 512 children from exploitation in those sectors. The document also summarizes current and planned legislation, and key institutions working on exploitive child labor in Romania. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were provided.

23. International Organization for Migration. (2008). *Children and youth victims of trafficking in human beings: Police, judicial, educational, social and medical services.* Retrieved November 6, 2008, from http://www.iom.hu/regpublications.html#trafficking

    Source: International Organization

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

    The document summarizes Romanian legal standards; identifies responsible authorities; lists identification and protection programs; and provides statistics on internal and external human trafficking in Romania. Of the 1,686 trafficking victims identified and registered in the database during 2007, 205 persons were trafficked internally. About 113 trafficking victims were minors, all of whom were girls. While the type of forced labor (forced labor or forced sexual exploitation) was identified for the overall group, it was not clarified for victims of internal trafficking. Child labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

24. Kane, J. (2005). *Child trafficking—The people involved: A synthesis of findings from Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved November 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=939

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Construction, Domestic Labor, Portering, Recycling, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified, Warehouse
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Commission of Crime

    The report describes exploitive child labor that puts children at risk for trafficking. Children work begging, washing cars, in street sales, market sales, recycling materials, providing domestic services, and in construction and agriculture. Some children move heavy loads at markets, warehouses and construction sites. Some children were forced by parents to beg or steal to earn money for the family. Children may work with other family members as bonded laborers to cover family debts. Children of the Roma ethnic group are especially at risk of exploitive child labor. Most children trafficked internally were used for labor exploitation, and were from age 13 through 16. Boys were trafficked for exploitive labor, begging, or illicit activities. The trafficking of women within Romania, some under age 18, also occurs for commercial sexual exploitation. A total of 41 trafficking networks were identified by police in 2003 and 2004.

    The study used the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour rapid assessment methodology, compiled from four counties, and which includes interviews with 55 children who had been trafficked, plus other children, parents and local experts. No further information is available in this document on the production of goods by children.

25. Martin, J. (2003). *Child labour in Europe and Central Asia: Problem and response.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. Retrieved November 7, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=583

    Source: International Organization

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

    This report states that Romanian children perform various forms of child labor and forced labor, and are victims of trafficking. Based on a 1998 Save the Children study, the report states that about 2,000 homeless children are forced by circumstances into sexual exploitation. Based on the ILO rural child labor survey (cited in this report), 70 percent of children who work in agriculture are from age 6 through 14, and those children feed and milk animals, clean animal pens, and chop wood. Rural Romanian children may also work in domestic labor, such as cleaning houses, cooking, and caring for siblings. About 64 percent of the working rural children in Romania work for an employer outside the home. Relevant Romanian legislation, action programs and government programs are also described. Information was gained through the author's personal experiences and by desk research.

26. National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons. (2007). *Report on trafficking in persons in Romania, January–June 2007.* Bucharest, Romania: Ministry of Administration and Interior. Retrieved November 4, 2008, from http://anitp.mai.gov.ro/en/docs/raport_semestrial_2007_en.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (Romania)

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

    This document is a summary of the official 2007 report of the Romanian National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (ANITP). The statistics listed by the ANITP are for the first six months of 2007, during which there were 926 known trafficking victims; 105 victims of internal trafficking; 150 children trafficked, including 125 for sexual exploitation, 15 for begging and 13 for forced labor. For the same period, there were 316 investigations and 131 convictions for human trafficking. Data was gathered from the national trafficking database. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

27. 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: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved September 13, 2008, from http://www.childcentre.info/projects/traffickin/dbaFile11169.pdf

Source: NGO

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

This report primarily documents trafficking from Romania to other European countries, but briefly mentions that some trafficked children and adults have been exploited within Romania. A total of 40 trafficking victims were given assistance within Romania, of which about 25 percent were minors. Trafficked Romanian children were reportedly involved in prostitution and forced labor. In some cases traffickers targeted Romanian children who have been involved in commercial sexual exploitation before; and in other cases, children who are being trafficked through Romania were sexually exploited within Romania. The report also documents the prices for trafficked children, trafficking routes, pertinent Romanian legal standards, and law enforcement, prevention and rehabilitation efforts on trafficking. The qualitative methodology used included interviews and focus groups with experts within Romania. No mention is made of child labor for the production of goods.

28. Pantea, M. (2008*). Challenges regarding the combating of Roma child labor via education in Romania and the need for child-centered Roma policies.* Budapest, Hungary: Open Society Institute. Retrieved November 7, 2008, from http://pdc.ceu.hu/archive/00003719/01/maria-carmen.pantea.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Berry Picking, Car Washing, Commission of Crime, Construction, Domestic Labor, Poultry, Publishing, Recycling, Sand Excavation, Service Industry, Street Vending, Watermelons

This report summarizes child labor generally in Romania and specifically explores child labor for the Roma ethnic population, a group that is poor and often discriminated against. The report includes estimates that from 70,690 to 300,000 children work in Romania. Roma children from age 8 through 15 were found to be working in several sectors. In a suburban community in Transylvania (which is part of Romania), children work as daily employees on a poultry farm, collect metal for recycling within the local city, and excavate and sell sand from a local river. The Roma *Rudari* group, who live near the Danube River, perform seasonal migratory labor, which includes boys cultivating, harvesting, and selling watermelons in different parts of the country, often paid by the day or month. The *Rudari* girls are generally married by age 14 and are often pushed to provide domestic labor for the groom's family. At another Roma community in Transylvania, Roma children perform services for wealthier families, excavate and sell sand, and gather berries. At a different, very poor Roma neighborhood within a larger city in Transylvania, children perform a wide variety of jobs, including domestic labor, seasonal work on nearby farms, collecting paper and metal for recycling, to performing the work of their parents in the community. At another larger city, older, orphaned Roma

children sell newspapers and aromatic plants by the roadside. Children may also work in stores, selling goods in market, in a printing house, or begging for money professionally.

In general, the report notes that mainly Roma boys, as well as some girls, often perform several types of work that are hazardous to their health and development. Those tasks include seasonal work in agriculture; construction work involving heights; working with toxic substances; and collecting paper and metal for recycling. Some of the hazards include lime burns from construction; inhaling toxins at a chicken farm; heavy lifting and sunstroke for agricultural work; and poor living conditions for those selling watermelons. Girls and boys may also provide child care or domestic labor. Since working for employers often involves considerable time away from parents and other positive role models, working children may be more likely to smoke, drink alcohol, and visit prostitutes. Some children who recycle materials may be involved in stealing metal. Children who are age 13 or older, and who work in agriculture can earn as much money as their parents. The methodology involved research on up to six Roma communities, mainly in Transylvania. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were provided.

29. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Romania*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/programs/tpp/europe_central_asia.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

According to this report, Romanian children from the Northeastern part of Romania are sold by their families for agricultural work in other areas of the country. In addition, women and girls are also being trafficked within the country for sexual exploitation, and may be later trafficked internationally. International pedophiles are travelling to Romania to sexually exploit children in a growing trend of sex tourism. The source also mentions the case of the two young boys discovered working on a pig farm—an incident which has already been documented in this bibliography. No further information related to child labor in the production of goods is presented.

30. Save the Children Romania. (2003). *Report by Save the Children Romania to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.* Bucharest, Romania: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.32/Romania_SC_ngo_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Cars (Parking) , Car Washing, Commission of Crime, Domestic Labor, Portering, Recycling, Sexual Exploitation

Based on 2001 data, this report states that street children were involved in such work as begging, washing and parking vehicles, selling goods, recycling, stealing, loading and

unloading goods, domestic services, and prostitution. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

31. Save the Children Romania. (2004). *Report on child trafficking—Romania*. Bucharest, Romania: Author. Retrieved September 13, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/resurse/studii.html

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report mainly focuses on human trafficking from Romania to other countries, but notes that some trafficked children have been exploited within Romania for commercial sex purposes. In some cases traffickers target Romanian children who have been involved in commercial sexual exploitation before. Local NGOs also stated that some trafficking victims in transit through Romania are exploited within the country. The methodology included interviews with experts within Romania. No mention is made of child labor for the production of goods.

32. Save the Children Romania. (n.d.[a]). *Child labour exploitation.* Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/ce_facem/programe/copiii_strazii.html

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Car Washing, Commission of Crime, Construction, Portering, Recycling, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Warehouse

    Save the Children Romania's website provides information on child labor in general within Romania. Based on data from the NIS, the website reports that during 2004 an estimated 70,000 children were working under hazardous or exploitive conditions, and about 8.8 percent of those children were involved in what is called "hard activities." In addition, the website states that 97 percent of working children do so under conditions where minimum age and work hour regulations are broken. Surveys of children show that as many as 140,000 children are working in exploitive labor activities. As many as 70 percent of rural children from age 6 through 14 work, and perform such tasks as house cleaning, cooking, feeding or milking animals, cleaning animal pens, working in the field, and cutting wood. Roma children work with their parents in the fields, recycling, doing market or warehouse jobs, in construction, and producing or selling goods in the streets. Children working on the street are involved in washing cars, selling goods, produce or newspapers, handling goods, recycling, commercial sexual exploitation, and "hard jobs," such as begging or stealing. No further information related to child labor in the production of goods is presented.

33. Save the Children Romania. (n.d.[b]). *Situation in Romania*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/ce_facem/programe/traifc_situatiaRom.html

Source: NGO

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

Save the Children Romania's website provides information on trafficking in Romania. The website states that during 2006 there were 2,285 known trafficking victims, of whom 1,699 were female and 586 male, including 43 boys and 274 girls. While most trafficking was international in nature, some was domestic (internal). A total of 661 trafficked children were assisted from 2004 through 2006. About 64 percent of victims were forced into commercial sexual exploitation, 27 percent for various types of labor and 8 percent for begging. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

34. Save the Children Romania. (n.d.[c]). *Public-private co-operation in the prevention of trafficking and sexual exploitation of minors in travel and tourism industry*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/ce_facem/programe/Code_of_Conduct.html

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Save the Children Romania's website summarizes a public-private program that aims to reduce trafficking in Romania by instituting a code of conduct in the travel industry. It also notes that Romanian girls and women are trafficked for forced prostitution within Romania. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

35. Savu, B. (Ed.). (2006). *UNICEF Romania annual report 2006*. Bucharest, Romania: United Nations Children's Fund Romania. Retrieved November 4, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/resurse/studii.html

Source: International Organization

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

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Romania reports that about 1,500 street children are working on the streets of Bucharest in unspecified sectors. Street children are identified as being at risk for national and international trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced begging. No mention is made of child labor for the production of goods.

36. Stanev, N., Veraart, R., & Popovici, C. (2004). *Thematic evaluation on projects related to addressing the issue of child labour in scavenging: Cluj Napoca and Baia Mare, Romania*. Gouda, The Netherlands: WASTE. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.waste.nl/content/download/790/5728/file/Final%20report%20Romania.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Recycling

The report documents child labor in waste picking or scavenging in Romania, from street side collection to sorting in garbage dumps. This research studies waste picking in or near the cities of Baia Mare and Cluj Napoca, Romania. An estimated 150 to 200 children work in waste picking at the latter site. Children perform such work as sorting and collecting recyclable materials in the street, or sorting such materials at home or at the garbage dumps. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

37. Stativa, E. (2001). *Baseline survey on rural child labor in five selected counties in Romania, 2001*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved March 19, 2009, from http://tdh-childprotection.org/component/option,com_doclib/task,showdoc/docid,379/

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor

The report documents child labor in five rural counties during 2001. Most children start working from age 6 through 11, although some start at earlier ages. On average, 70 percent of children think it is normal to work. Children reported that the hardest work was field work, milking animals, and chopping wood. Most children are not paid for their work at home or on the family farm.

Rural children younger than age 11 perform such work as (percentages are by county): cleaning the house, courtyard and cooking (from 80 percent to 100 percent of children do that activity); cleaning stables or coops; feeding animals (from 40 percent to 100 percent); milking cows (up to 62 percent); pasturing animals (from 7 percent to 71 percent); chopping wood (from 6 percent to 65 percent); cultivating and harvesting crops (up to 67 percent for boys and 59 percent for girls); taking care of sheep (up to 11 percent); and providing child care (from 21 percent to 78 percent). Children older than age 11 perform work that is similar to their younger siblings, including cleaning the house, courtyard and cooking; cleaning stables, pigsties or coops; feeding animals; milking cows; pasturing animals; chopping wood; cultivating and harvesting crops; taking care of sheep and providing child care. Some of the work for children is gender based, with more work being done by boys or girls depending on the task. Higher percentages of older children work than younger children, especially doing work in the fields. Most parents (from 66 percent to 84 percent) believe that it is good for children to have many tasks around the house. Parents identified acceptable types of work for each gender: for girls, household work, cleaning the house, providing child care for siblings, washing clothes, and cooking; for boys, crop production, cleaning the courtyard, feeding animals, carrying water, chopping wood, and cutting corn.

At least 64 of the 400 interviewed children work for employers other than their parents. Most of those children are older than age 11 and are boys, but children of both sexes younger than age 11 are also employed. As for the reasons those children work, some

work to earn money for themselves (61 percent) or their parents (28 percent); some want to learn a trade (5 percent); while some are forced to work outside the home by their parents (6 percent). Some children reported being abused by their employers, with insults, threats, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. Most children slept in their parents' home, but a few slept in a barracks or the employer's home. Many employed children suffered accidents leading to contusions, hematomas, cuts, wounds, finger amputations, fractures and sprains.

The research included interviews of 400 children and their parents, as well as meetings with local child labor experts and focus groups with teachers at five Romanian counties (i.e., Vaslui, Ialomita, Botosani, Calarasi, and Suceava). Although the production of goods is mentioned in this document, forced labor is not mentioned in reference to the production of specific goods, only references to exploitive labor conditions.

38. United Nations Children's Fund (2006a). *Background paper on child trafficking in CEE/CIS.* Geneva, Switzerland: UNICEF CEE. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/protection_3974.html

Source: International Organization

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

Romanian police report that about 800 women and children were internally trafficked during 2000 to 2003, with some estimates even higher. Children regionally, including Romanian children, have been trafficked for forced begging, forced labor, and sexual exploitation. Younger children, under age 13, are more likely to be trafficked for forced labor (non-sexual exploitation) and begging, while older children, ages 15 through 17 are trafficked for sexual exploitation. The date of March 2006 is given on the document title when called up. No explanation of the methodology is given. The term child labor is used in that document, but not in reference to goods.

39. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006b). *Children on the brink: A focused situation analysis of vulnerable, excluded and discriminated children in Romania 2006.* Bucharest, Romania: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/romania/sitan_engleza.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Car Washing, Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Commission of Crime

This document thoroughly describes exploitive child labor in Romania. Of all working children, 90 percent live in rural areas and most work in agriculture. About 40 percent of working children are girls, and only 30 percent of working children are paid for their work. Rural children perform such work as feeding and taking care of animals, doing

household chores, and chopping wood. The work with animals and making wood includes working with heavy equipment, such as grinders and saws, which have led to numerous accidents and children with missing limbs. Based on children's responses and UNICEF's definition, an estimated 70,690 children performed child labor, of whom 40,731 were from age 5 through 14. The vast majority of child labor occurred in rural areas and included almost all children from age 5 through 9, and 94 percent of those from age 10 through 14. It was noted that many children were considered not economically active by parents or by the children themselves, even though some children worked as much as seven hours per day. Most of the work done by children was for their families, with only 4 to 6 percent being done for an employer. Of the estimated 1,500 street children in Romania during 2004 (down from 3,000 in 1999), about 6 percent had worked in prostitution. Street children sell goods, beg, wash cars, work as prostitutes, and steal.

Some children, mainly boys, are trafficked internally for forced labor in agricultural work, theft and begging. The report states that internal trafficking of girls is increasing for sexual exploitation, although little data is available on that activity. Police corruption with sexual exploitation is mentioned. The report was developed using desk reviews of secondary sources and focus group interviews.

40. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008). *The state of the world's children: Child survival.* New York: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/The_State_of_the_Worlds_Children_2008.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

The report states that 1 percent of Romanian children are involved in child labor in unspecified sectors. No further information is provided.

41. U.S. Department of State. (2008a) *Romania: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100580.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Begging

The report finds that children and adults are involved in agricultural labor, criminal activities, begging, prostitution, and are victims of trafficking. It quotes a 2003 national child labor study in finding that from 40,000 to 80,000 children are involved in the worst forms of child labor. Children work in hazardous agriculture, stealing, selling drugs, prostitution, and in forced begging. The minimum age for work is 16, or 15 with parental consent. During 2006 inspections of over 100,000 employers were conducted and 206 minors were found without legal work documents. While considerable external trafficking exists from Romania to other European countries, especially Italy and Spain,

some children and adults were also found to be victims of trafficking and exploitation domestically. Most victims were women and girls. Victims were mainly trafficked for sexual exploitation, labor exploitation, and forced begging. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were provided.

42. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm

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

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

Men, women and children are trafficked internally in Romania, which is designated a Tier II country. It is also a source, destination and transit country for transnational trafficking in persons. Trafficking within Romania of adults and children exists for sexual exploitation, forced labor and forced begging. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

ROMANIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alexandru, M. (2007, July). *Children speak-out: Trafficking risk and resilience in South-East Europe—Romania*. Bucharest, Romania: Save the Children Romania. Retrieved September 13, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/resurse/studii.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Commission of Crime, Domestic Labor, Portering, Recycling, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

   The report documents risk factors that lead to trafficking internally in Romania and externally to other countries. It reports that agriculture is the most common sector for working children (89 percent) and 60 percent of working children are not compensated for their work. Some poor or rural children have been traded by their families to other people to work on farms, which in some cases qualifies as trafficking. No further information is provided on which types of agricultural work is performed by children, only that the conditions may be improper. It notes that street children perform such work as washing cars, collecting recyclable materials, doing street sales, hauling goods, begging, stealing, and prostituting; in some cases they are compelled to do so by family members. The methodology included 68 interviews with children and local informants in four Romanian communities, using a snowball sampling technique.

2. Balaci, D. (2003). Romania: The slavery of poverty. *Transitions Online*. Retrieved from the Academic Search Service database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Pigs
   Forced Child Labor: Pigs

   Two siblings, age 12 and 13, were found working in slave-like conditions on a pig farm in Romania after being trafficked from northeastern Romania. After the 13-year-old boy was seriously injured on the pig farm near Bucharest, authorities found that his brother was also forced to work there. One other sibling had been sold by the boys' parents four years earlier and had not been heard from since. The two boys had been sold for $240 by their parents to the pig farmer. The report also notes that about 500,000 children had left school to start working, based on an International Labor Organization (ILO) study. No further information related to forced labor in the production of goods was presented.

3. Dottridge, M. (n.d.). *Action to prevent child trafficking in South Eastern Europe*. New York: United Nations Development Programme. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/Trafficking.Report.2005.pdf

   Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Agriculture

While the main focus of this source is regional in nature, some child labor and trafficking in Romania is also documented. In 2003, about 70 adolescents were found to have been trafficked from northeastern Romania to work in agriculture in southern Romania. No further information is provided on the nature of that agricultural work. The author notes that an increasing number of cases of internal trafficking in Romania are being identified, but they are not acknowledged as trafficking cases. The methodology is based on desk reviews and meetings with local experts in the region.

4. El-Cherkeh, T., Stirbu, E., Lazaroiu, S., & Radu, D. (2007). *EU enlargement, migration and trafficking in women: The case of South Eastern Europe* (HWWA Report 247). Hamburg, Germany: Hamburg Institute of International Economics. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/handle/26079

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   Romanian trafficking victims are often trafficking internally in their country and repeatedly sold by local pimps. Then, they may be sold and trafficked internationally. Pimps and traffickers involved in internal trafficking are more likely to know the family and homes of the victims, and apply added coercion to victims to keep them from testifying against offenders. Local law enforcement ignores local pimps and crime rings, enabling trafficking cycle and coercion mechanisms. Children under age 13 are sometimes trafficked for forced begging and streets sales. The term forced labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

5. ENACT—European Network Against Child Trafficking. (2004, March). *A report on child trafficking in Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy, Romania, Spain and United Kingdom*. Save the Children Italia ONLUS. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.savethechildren.it/2003/download/pubblicazioni/enact/enact.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
   Human Trafficking: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

   Some Moldovans and Ukrainians are trafficked to Romania. Trafficking victims are forced into sexual exploitation, waitressing, and cleaning bars. Regional trafficking networks and routes are described. The information is generated from multiple organizations involved in child trafficking in the region who worked on the report.

6. Ghinararu, C., & van der Linden, M. (2004). *Trafficking of migrant workers from Romania: Issues of labour and sexual exploitation*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 6, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_082024.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report notes that victims of internal trafficking were forced to work in the sex industry in Romania. Since the majority of the report deals with victims trafficked externally and the study methodology did not clearly break out the internal trafficking variable, no systematic information exists in this report on internal trafficking. The methodology used is the ILO Rapid Assessment mixed methods type, mainly using interviews and snowball sampling techniques in seven Romanian cities. The term forced labor is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

7. Gimon, M. A., Kazi, N. M., Mikhail, D. G., Mueller, J. A., Ryan, P. G., & Stoehr, K. L. (2003, May 1). *Not for sale: Child trafficking prevention in South Eastern Europe: Pilot research in Albania, Moldova and Romania*. Retrieved May 10, 2009, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/ct_prevention_moldova_albania_romania_unicef_kurbiel group.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   While the focus of this lengthy report is on human trafficking prevention measures, a brief description of the trafficking situation in Romania is included. The source notes that, although Romania is primarily a source country for human trafficking for sexual exploitation, 148 traffickers were prosecuted in 110 cases in the first nine months of 2001. Trafficking is generally perceived as an illegal immigration and organized crime issue in Romania and is prosecuted through the Ministry of Organized Crime. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

8. Howden, D. (2003). Brutal child slave trade uncovered on Romanian pig farm. *The Independent*. Retrieved March 18, 2009, from http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/brutal-child-slave-trade-uncovered-on-romanian-pig-farm-735308.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Pigs
   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Pigs

   This article describes trafficking and forced child labor in agriculture in Romania. After one boy, age 13, was seriously injured by electrocution on a pig farm, authorities found that his brother and nine other children were also forced to work in slave-like conditions.

The children had been sold for £70 each or leased for £12 per month by their parents to the pig farmer. Seven children were working under similar conditions at other nearby farms. The children working on the pig farm worked 14-hour days for only food and lodging. The injured boy and his brother were from Ceplenita in northeastern Romania, where they came from a large poor family that lived in a mud and straw house. No further information related to forced labor in the production of goods was provided.

9. International Labour Organization. (2003a). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Romania (ratification: 1957) published: 2003*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newcountryframeE.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations made an individual observation regarding Romania's compliance with ILO Convention 29 on forced labor, namely the adoption of law requiring employment registration for unemployed persons. The connection of this law with forced labor is not explained. No discussion of forced labor in Romania is presented.

10. International Labour Organization. (2003b). *Rapid assessment for trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Romania*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=762

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging

    This ILO rapid assessment studies child trafficking from Romania externally and internally (domestic trafficking). Of the 55 interviewed children who had been trafficked, 34 girls and 21 boys, 13 had been trafficked internally, mainly forced into begging and agricultural work. Boys were more at risk of internal trafficking. Some trafficking of disabled persons for begging exists. While types of agricultural work performed by children in general is described (cultivating crops, and feeding, or pasturing animals), the specific types of agricultural work performed by internally trafficked children is not described. Children trafficked internally generally do so with their parents or other relatives. The source also mentions that children are trafficked for forced labor in sexual exploitation and criminal activity, although it is not clear if this is in Romania or outside of it. Trafficking channels and routes are described, totaling 88 in Romania in 2002. The methodology used includes both qualitative and quantitative measures of child labor, including a review of existing literature and interviews with children. Although the production of goods is mentioned in this document, forced labor is not specifically mentioned with regard to the work performed by the trafficked children, only references to exploitive labor conditions generally.

11. Limanowski, B. (2003). *Trafficking in human beings in South Eastern Europe: 2003 update on situation and responses to trafficking in human beings in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo, and Romania*. New York: United Nations Development Programme. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://ceecis.org/child_protection/PDF/Traff2003.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    Internal trafficking for sexual exploitation within Romania is reported to have increased. Female prostitutes are described as working in very poor conditions, being abused by their pimps, moved periodically, and sold to other pimps. Reportedly police corruption limits prosecution of pimps. Changes have taken place in trafficking patterns within Romania. The term forced labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

12. National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons. (2007). *Report on trafficking in persons in Romania, January–June 2007*. Bucharest, Romania: Government of Romania—Ministry of Administration and Interior. Retrieved November 4, 2008, from http://anitp.mai.gov.ro/en/docs/raport_semestrial_2007_en.pdf

    Source: Governmental Agency—Romanian Ministry of Administration and Interior

    Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

    This document summarizes the official 2007 report of the Romanian government agency, National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons. The following statistics exist for the first six months of 2007: of 926 total victims, 105 were victims of internal trafficking; 425 were trafficked for forced labor, including agriculture, construction, and hotel services; and 406 were trafficked for sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking victims come mainly from Teleorman (66 persons), Mures (61), Arges (56), Constanta (53), Dolj (54), and Iasi (45). Of the 926 total victims, 150 were trafficked children, including 125 for sexual exploitation, 15 for begging, and 13 for forced labor. There is no breakdown by sector for internal trafficking. Almost all trafficked women end up being forced into prostitution. Data were gathered from the national trafficking database.

13. 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: Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved September 13, 2008, from http://www.childcentre.info/projects/traffickin/dbaFile11169.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report documents that some trafficked children and adults have been exploited in Romania in unspecified sectors. A total of 40 trafficking victims from other countries were given assistance in Romania between 2000 and 2003, of which about 25 percent were minors. Internal trafficking routes start from the northern part of the country and lead to larger cities for internal trafficking. The qualitative methodology used included interviews and focus groups with experts in Romania.

14. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Romania*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/programs/tpp/europe_central_asia.htm

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Pigs, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Pigs, Sexual Exploitation

Children from the northeastern part of Romania are sold by their families for agricultural work in other areas of the country. Women and girls are trafficked in the country for sexual exploitation, and may be later trafficked internationally. International pedophiles travel to Romania to sexually exploit children. Two boys (siblings), age 13 and 12, had been bought by a pig farmer in the southeast area of Gostinu. They had been forced to work 14-hour days with only food and lodging as compensation. Nine other children were found on that same farm and six other children at other nearby farms. The two boys came from a poor family near the northeast town of Ceplentia and had been sold by their parents. The boys' parents had not been paid rent money for the boys' labor as agreed to by the farmer. The boys' father said such trades were a normal practice in the area. The other trafficked children were believed to have come from the same area. The situation only came to light after one boy had a serious accident and was visited at the hospital by the farmer, who said he was the boy's master.

15. Save the Children Romania. (n.d.[a]). *Situation in Romania*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/ce_facem/programe/traifc_situatiaRom.html

Source: NGO

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

Save the Children Romania's website provides information on trafficking in Romania. In 2006, there were 2,285 trafficking victims, of which 1,699 were female and 586 male, including 43 boys and 274 girls. Some trafficking was domestic in nature. About 64 percent of victims were forced into commercial sexual exploitation, 27 percent in various types of labor, and 8 percent in begging. The percentage of victims working in each sector of labor is not disaggregated by age. The term forced labor is used in this document but not specifically in reference to goods.

16. Save the Children Romania. (n.d.[b]). *Public-private co-operation in the prevention of trafficking and sexual exploitation of minors in travel and tourism industry*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/ce_facem/programe/Code_of_Conduct.html

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This source indicates that Romanian girls and women are trafficked for forced prostitution in Romania, as well as internationally, but is focused mainly on efforts to reduce the trafficking of children in Romania by instituting a code of conduct in the travel industry. The term forced labor is used in this document but not specifically in reference to goods.

17. Skinner, E. B. (2008, March 23). Slavery's staying power. *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from http://www.latimes.com/news/opinion/sunday/commentary/la-op-skinner23mar23,0,7647430.story

    Source: News Article

    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This op-ed describes the experience of the author when he was offered a mentally disabled trafficked woman for purchase by a pimp in Bucharest in 2006. The term forced labor is used in this document but not specifically in reference to goods.

18. Surtees, R. (2005). S*econd annual report on victims of trafficking in South-Eastern Europe*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/pid/1674?entryId=10161

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    Some Romanians are trafficked internally and some foreign victims are trafficked to Romania for sexual exploitation. A total of 11 foreign trafficking victims were forced into prostitution in Romania between 2000 and 2004. All of these victims were female and came from Moldova, Ukraine, and Russia. This report is based on data from the Romanian trafficking database, as well as other studies and interviews with local experts. The term forced labor is used in this document but not specifically in reference to goods.

19. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006a). *Background paper on child trafficking in CEE/CIS*. Geneva, Switzerland: UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/ceecis/protection_3974.html

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    Romanian police report that about 800 women and children were trafficked internally for unspecified labor in Romania from 2000 to 2003, with some estimates even higher. No further details are provided. The term forced labor is used in this document but not specifically in reference to goods.

20. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006b). *Children on the brink: A focused situation analysis of vulnerable, excluded and discriminated children in Romania 2006*. Bucharest, Romania: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/romania/sitan_engleza.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Commission of Crime
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging

    This document describes forced child labor and trafficking in Romania. Some children, mainly boys, are trafficked internally for forced labor in agricultural work, theft and begging. The report states that child sexual exploitation of girls is increasing, although there is little data available on the internal trafficking and forced labor aspects of this activity. The report was developed using desk reviews of secondary sources and focus group interviews.

21. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Romania: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100580.htm

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

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

    The report finds that women and children are trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced labor, and forced begging. No further information is available from the report on the nature of the forced labor. The source of this information was the local U.S. Embassy post.

22. U.S. Department of State. (2008b) *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm

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

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

Men, women, and children are trafficked internally in Romania. It is designated a Tier 2 country, being a source, destination, and transit country for trafficking in persons. Trafficking in Romania of adults and children exists for sexual exploitation, forced labor in unspecified sectors, and forced begging. Women from other countries, including Moldova, Ukraine, and Russia, are sexually exploited in Romania after being trafficked there. The term forced labor is used in this document but not specifically in reference to goods.

RUSSIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alkhovka, I. (2004). *Trafficking in children for sexual purposes: Country report Belarus.* Bangkok, Thailand: 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 says that while most Belarusian state body representatives deny that there is a problem with child trafficking and exploitation, nongovernmental organization (NGO) experts unanimously confirm that trafficking of children from Belarus exists. Economic hardship, unawareness of the risks, and the transparent nature of the border between Belarus and Russia are among the factors that increase the number of women and children exported to the Russian Federation, the main destination country, for forced sexual service and the making of pornography. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Angel Coalition. (2005, July). *Repatriation and rehabilitation protocol for victims of trafficking in human beings of the Russian Federation.* Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/angelcoalition05repatrehabprtcl_020107.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The Repatriation and Rehabilitation Protocol prepared by the Angel Coalition provides detailed methods for providing medical and rehabilitation assistance to women and girls who have been victims of sexual exploitation and/or human trafficking in Russia. The document provides no information on child labor in the production of goods.

3. Arkhipov, I. (2004, June 11). В России ширится эксплуатация детского труда. [The exploitation of child labor widens]. *BBC News.* Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/hi/russian/russia/newsid_3799000/3799823.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation

   The article provides information and statistics on the abuses of Russian businesses in the use of child labor. The article notes that child labor in the domestic services sector, the commercial sex industry, and garbage collection can be found in Russia. In St. Petersburg, the International Labour Organization (ILO) found nearly 100 young girls involved in prostitution, the majority of them age 12 to 13. The term child labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

4. Blagov, S. (2002, July 15). Rights—Russia: A million children in illegal work. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Criminal Activity, Garbage Collection, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

   The article describes the situation of youth working around Moscow and other associated problems of abandoned children. The article notes that children work in service industries, garbage collection, begging, crime, sexual exploitation, and car washing. According to the article, ILO reports that between 10 and 30 percent of these children slip into crime and prostitution. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Breeva, E. B. (2005). Children and poverty: The search for solutions. *Russian Education and Society, 47*(2), 6–18. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Carpentry, Construction, Crafts, Criminal Activity, Service Industry, Unspecified

   The essay published in *Russian Education and Society* identifies various types of work that adolescents become involved with including agricultural production, carpentry, crafts, and illegal activities. The information gathered is the result of survey methodologies and provides statistical results relating to the information gathered. Accordingly, data from state statistics expose yearly declines in the number of adolescents employed in the national economy. By 1991, the numbers of adolescents employed fell to approximately 14,000. However, the official statistics only describe the decrease in employment of adolescents that are registered in official statistics. In 2001, inspections by the labor inspectorate uncovered 12,000 cases of the unlawful use of children's labor in enterprises. The majority of these violations included working over and above the legally acceptable timeframes for minors, operating dangerous tools or machines without training or instruction, and carrying heavy loads. The essay identified that the majority of labor violations with respect to children occur in retail and service industries, agriculture, and construction. Presently children employed are denied the same rights to work as adults and are subject to exploitation in terms of working conditions, length of workday, pay, safety, and other violations of the labor code.

6. 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_Monitoring_ReportBELARUS.pdf

   Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report says Belarus is a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking in children for sexual exploitation. Russia is named as a country of destination for Belarusian trafficking victims. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Ending child labour priority for new Russian Labour Code: ILO. (2002, July 19). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   The news article details the situation of Russian street children working illegally and highlights the Russian Federation's efforts to establish a labor code meeting international standards and to eradicate child labor, though it notes that implementation of such a code requires significant effort on behalf of the government. In addition to introducing an effective labor code, ratification of the convention on eradicating child labor was a high priority at the time of publication. The new Russian labor code increases the scope for limited duration contracts, reduces the role of trade unions, and sets a minimum wage. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Eradication of child labor progresses significantly—ILO. (2006, May 11). *Russia & CIS General Newswire*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Criminal Activity, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Slavery: Unspecified

   The news article details statements made by ILO on the situation of Russian working children. In Russia, children are involved in some of the worst forms of child labor including slave labor for unspecified purposes, prostitution and pornography, in addition to drug trafficking and other criminal activities, according to an ILO representative. Children are also involved in begging and car washing. The term child labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

9. Fronina, O. (2002, May 6). More than one million children in Russia work. *ITAR-TASS.* Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Criminal Activity, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

The article describes statistics on the number of children in Russia working illegally according to statements made by the executive director of ILO. ILO believes that up to 1 million children in Russia are working, including approximately 50,000 in Moscow, and 16,000 in St. Petersburg. The Russian Labour Minister stated that 12,000 violations of children's working conditions were found in Russia in 2001, many of these violations were related to criminal activities, child trafficking, and other illegal activities. Child labor is discussed in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

10. Fronina, O. (2003, February 10). Over 500,000 children in Russia work, Minister say. *ITAR-TASS*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industry, Trade

    The article states that official statistics indicate that more than 1.3 million children in Russia are working illegally according to statements made by Labour Minister Pochinok. Pochinok also believes that the ratification of ILO Convention 182 will stop attempts to exploit children and severely punish those who make such attempts. The term child labor is used in this article in reference to work in agriculture, trade, and service industries, but additional details are not provided.

11. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Kyrgyzstan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/kyrgyzstan.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This source states that children, women, and men from Kyrgyzstan are trafficked to Russia for forced prostitution. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

12. Hughes, D. M. (2002). *Trafficking for sexual exploitation: The case of the Russian Federation.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/russia.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report, published by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), details the severity of the situation surrounding the trafficking of Russian women and children. According to the document, experts estimate that 70 percent of prostitutes in Russia entered into prostitution around age 14 or 15. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Kyrgyzstan.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991225098&Language=EN&Printout=Yes

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Construction

    Though the report primarily focuses on labor standards in Kyrgyzstan, the report also notes the trafficking of children and adults to Russia for work in construction. The report does not address the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. International Labour Organization. (2001). *In-depth analysis of the situation of working street children in St. Petersburg 2000*. St. Petersburg, Russia: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.ilo.ru/publications/childlabour/SPb_Report_Eng.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Berries, Car Washing, Criminal Activity, Drug Dealing, Garbage Collection, Mushrooms, Retail, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

    The ILO report on the situation of working street children in St. Petersburg describes the seriousness of the problem with child labor inside Russia's second largest city. Expert opinions determined that approximately 40,000 to 50,000 children under age 13 work in St. Petersburg, of these between 10,000 and 16,000 are described as street children living without families. Many of these street children are involved in illegal or criminal activities; others are involved in forms of garbage collection, or seasonal work of collecting berries and mushrooms. The report identified 30 different activities where child labor is used including transport (car washing, service at filling stations and in car workshops), trade (selling newspapers, selling various items on the street, in markets), and shop work (accessory work in shops, unloading goods, guarding goods). The majority of street children interviewed, approximately 58.6 percent, were involved in the collection of bottles, refuse, or other materials. The main criminal activities in which children are involved are dealing drugs, selling stolen goods, prostitution, and pornography production. Research for the report was collected through in-depth interviews with 1,003 working street children and 50 employers, as well as surveys with experts from governmental agencies, NGO, and law enforcement personnel.

15. International Labour Organization. (2002a). *In-depth analysis of the situation of working street children in Moscow.* Moscow: Author. Retrieved September 13, 2007, from http://www.ilo.ru/publications/childlabour/Moscow_Report_Eng_1.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Car Washing, Couriers, Criminal Activity, Garbage Collection, Furniture Making, Porcelain, Retail, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

The survey provides in-depth information regarding the structure and problems of child labor in Moscow by surveying working street children, persons acting as employers of street children, and experts from the government and NGOs providing assistance to street children. The Moscow street children interviewed identified an array of jobs using child labor including retail, car services, courier services, garbage collection, and other services including babysitting and shoe repair. Some street children interviewed were involved with prostitution and criminal activities.

The current Russian labor legislation forbids the employment of children under age 15. Minors can only be employed in light work that is not hazardous to their health and does not limit school attendance. Children age 14 may only work with the consent of their birth parents, adoptive parents, or legal guardians. The legislation provides considerable protection against hazardous or heavy work for children and treats the involvement of children in prostitution or pimping, the pandering of minors, and the unlawful distribution of related pornographic material as felonies.

16. International Labour Organization. (2002b). *In-depth analysis of the situation of working street children in the Leningrad region 2001*. St. Petersburg, Russia: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.ilo.ru/publications/childlabour/LenObl_Report_Eng.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Berries, Construction, Criminal Activity, Drug Dealing, Garbage Collection, Retail, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Vegetables

    The report provides detailed information on the situation of working street children in the Leningrad region of Russia. The analytical part of the study used a battery of one-to-one interviews with working street children and their employers, as well as a series of surveys among experts working on child labor related issues. In total, the survey questioned 406 street children, some of whom were involved in prostitution and criminal activity such as drug dealing and selling stolen property, as well as 21 employers from various industries. The sample of experts consisted of 15 representatives of government agencies and NGOs, state officials, and law enforcement personnel.

    During the Leningrad Region survey, street children mentioned about 40 jobs that they were involved in. Categories of employment included: street vending and other forms of retail; agricultural activities including weeding, animal husbandry, and harvesting of berries and vegetables; construction; garbage collection; and other services including babysitting and guarding summer houses. From the survey data, 26.8 percent of the street children interviewed were involved with handling and transporting goods, 28.7 percent with prostitution, and 27.6 percent with garbage collection. The survey found that the average workday for children is about six hours. Nearly one-fifth of employers surveyed (19 percent) admitted having used children in dangerous forms of labor including night work.

Russian Presidential Decree 1969 of 1994 started the "Children of Russia" presidential program to assist the country's most challenged children. The goal of the policy is to improve the living conditions of children by stabilizing their condition and to create better support systems for youth by strengthening legal support to children and adolescents, providing education and development services to children and adolescents, providing support services to children at risk, and regulating underage employment.

17. International Labour Organization (2003a). *Child labour in Europe and Central Asia: Problem and response*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Drug Dealing, Sexual Exploitation

    With regard to Russia, the report describes some of the findings from previous studies by ILO on the issue of street children in several Russian cities. The report notes that 75 percent of boys and 25 percent of girls are involved in street work. Girls are primarily involved in prostitution and boys in drug dealing in the city of St. Petersburg. No further information on additional sectors of child work was provided. During the course of the three-year project, the goal was to remove 4,000 to 5,000 children from street work. No further information regarding the success of the project was available from the report.

18. International Labour Organization. (2003b). *Global evaluation of the statistical information and monitoring programme on child labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 13, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/simpoc_global_evaluation_final_report_2004.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The report contains information related to child labor and monitoring of programs related to child labor. However, Russia is only mentioned in some of the statistical information related to rapid assessments completed and/or baseline surveys. According to the report, rapid assessment surveys to study specific types of the worst forms of child labor among street children were completed in Leningrad Oblast, St. Petersburg, and Moscow. The report contains no specific information as to the results of the surveys nor does it discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. International Labour Organization. (2006, July 27). *Russia: A "vector" of hope for street children in St. Petersburg.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=9528&flag=news

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Slavery: Unspecified

The article identifies statistics on street children in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Volgograd. According to official sources, there are between 50,000 and 55,000 working street children in Moscow and around 16,000 in St. Petersburg. The estimate of working street children in Volgograd is provided by an ILO International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) study that identified 7,000 working children in the region's population of 2.5 million. The majority of working children are sexually exploited or perform other unspecified dangerous activities. Children are often held in situations tantamount to slavery. The article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

According to the article, a number of Russian Federation programs aimed at working children are having some success at training children in new skills. The employment center Vector located in St. Petersburg is working closely together with an ILO-IPEC project on social rehabilitation of working street girls, and since 2001 trained 200 girls age 12–17 with new skills in wood, cotton cloth, leather design, and computers.

20. International Labour Organization. (2007). *IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2006.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 13, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf0812f1c1390f544749f58a9bae6854939.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLaxD3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahySc3yPaxmNcgb48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?productId=3764

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    In this report, Russia is classified as an ILO-IPEC participating country in 2006 because of its efforts to implement ILO-IPEC activities. The report states that there are projects being undertaken in the Russian Federation related to street children and on the worst forms of child labor. There are no specifics in the report on the type of child labor found in Russia or discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Kalinkovich, L. N., & Petrik, I. L. (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

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document reports generally on the topic of child trafficking for sexual exploitation. It notes that some children are trafficked to Russia but does not provide additional destination sites specifically connected to child trafficking. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. Koubzbit, O., Yurova, E., Solomatova, M., Engel, J., & Hadirova, A. (2004). *Counter trafficking protocol and plan of action for the Russian Federation*. Moscow: Angel Coalition. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.miramedinstitute.org/pdf/2004 CounterTraffickingProtocolENG.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The Counter-Trafficking Protocol and Plan of Action for the Russian Federation—2004 is a compilation of recommendations made by the member organizations of The Angel Coalition, Russia's largest coalition of NGOs working on counter-trafficking in the Russian Federation. According to the document, the internal trafficking of women and girls from Russian villages and towns to cities, such as Moscow and St. Petersburg, for the purpose of sexual exploitation is well documented. These same groups are also trafficked abroad for the same purposes. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

23. Lebedev, A. (2006, May 12). Child labor still serious problem, UN Asserts. *The Moscow Times*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Car Washing, Criminal Activity, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    The article discusses Russia's growing problems with illegal child labor. Many of the working children are believed to be engaged in panhandling, car washing, theft, prostitution, and other activities. The article makes no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

    At the time of publication, five ILO-IPEC centers were operating in St. Petersburg to assist children in leaving street life and returning to society. The centers helped more than 1,000 children since their establishment. Other similar centers are planned to be opened in the surrounding Leningrad region.

24. Martin, J. W. (2003). *Child labour in Europe and Central Asia: Problem and response.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 13, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebf6159 5a124c940b49dd59e06dd74fb61.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaKbND3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3u KmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbNuLa3iSbx yM8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=583

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Criminal Activity, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The report provides detailed information and statistics on trends in child labor in the agricultural and manufacturing industries, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation in Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, and the former Soviet Union. Specific to the Russian Federation, the report provides detailed information regarding working street children in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and touches on issues related to child sexual exploitation. The report estimates that there are 1 million homeless children in the Russian Federation. The streets of Moscow are home to more than 60,000 of these children, with another 10,000 to 16,000 on the streets of St. Petersburg. Other estimates find that of the street children working in Moscow and St. Petersburg 75 percent are boys and 25 percent are girls. The document also notes that girls in Russia are involved in sexual exploitation and other children are involved in crime as a means of survival. While child labor in other sectors has increased, the report states that children working in the agricultural sector in the Russian Federation have decreased since the Soviet period because of the end of forced involvement of children in harvesting crops on collective farms.

A three-year ILO-IPEC project, focusing on the worst forms of child labor, in St. Petersburg, launched in 1999 with a goal of providing direct support to working street children by improving living and working conditions initially, and later withdrawing them from the streets by providing more stable alternatives. By the end of the project, the report estimates that between 4,000 and 5,000 street children were withdrawn. Other efforts to limit the worst forms of child labor include the development of a Child Labour Free Zone in St. Petersburg launched in February 2002. According to the report, the main goal of the Child Labour Free Zone was the development of a Safe Zone, free from child labor, and establishing strong ties between parties concerned including educational authorities, police, local governments, the labor inspectorate, trade unions, academia, media, and NGOs.

25. McAdams, L. (2005, May 25). New program aims to fight child trafficking in Russia. *Voice of America*. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/200505/NewProgramaimstoFightChildTraffickinginRussia.cfm?CFID=207679118&CFTOKEN=53116504

Source: News Article

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

The article discusses the introduction of a new program by the NGO, *Terre des Hommes,* aimed at stopping the illegal flow of children into Russia from other former Soviet republics. According to the article, in Russia more than 30,000 children and teenagers are reported missing every year, many of whom are trafficked. *Terre des Hommes* plans to unveil the first two-year anti-trafficking project of its kind between Moldova and Russia, which will focus initially on repatriating 100 Moldovan children who worked as beggars for criminal gangs in Moscow. The goal of the program is to repatriate as many of them as possible through a combination of psychological and economic reintegration programs. The article discusses trafficking in children for purposes of sexual exploitation

and other forms of labor, but it makes no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. Novikov, I. (2003, September 28). Round-table meeting on child labour to be held in state duma. *ITAR-TASS*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article describes a round-table meeting of State *Duma* officials, international organizations, scientists, educators, and law enforcement agencies on the situation of child labor in Russia. The discussions focused on the development of a stronger legal system and defining legislation to protect children from unacceptable conditions, such as illegal trafficking, dangerous work, and use in armed conflicts. The term child labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

27. Novinkova, A., & Polikova, O. (2007, October 9). Трудотирания. Россия злоупотребляет дешевым детским трудом [Work-tyranny: Russia's misuses of inexpensive child labor]. *Sostav.ru*. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.sostav.ru/news/2007/10/09/50/

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Family Business, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    The article provides information on the abuses of Russian businesses in the use of child labor and presents statistics from the Ministry of Labour on the numbers of child labor abuse cases for the first half of 2007. According to Russian State Duma official Andrey Isayev at a round-table discussion on child labor issues, there are an estimated 3.4 million children under age 18 currently working in Russia. The majority of child or adolescent labor comes from family owned and operated businesses, working in agriculture, and other unspecified industries. The majority of child laborers work for wages that are four times less than market rates and for longer hours. The officials participating in the round-table discussion also discussed the issue of child sexual exploitation and trafficking in general terms.

    The Russian Labor Code holds limited information on the issues of child labor; however, children are allowed to work legally from age 14 with the consent of a parent.

28. O'Briain, M., Van der 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 November 5, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ecpat_2004_joint_east_west_research_trafficking_children_sexual_purposes_europe_4.pdf

    Source: NGO

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

This report focuses on the commercial sexual exploitation of children, particularly in Eastern Europe and former Soviet Republics. Children trafficked into Russia for purposes of sexual exploitation or unspecified forms of labor come from Moldova, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

29. Russian minister maps out extent of illegal child labor. (2003, July 9). *RIA Novosti.* Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Alcohol Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Tobacco Sales, Trade

This article describes comments made by Russian Deputy Prime Minister Karelova on the problems of illegal child labor in the Russian Federation. Breaches of labor legislation related to children are to be found in the area of trade, sale of alcohol and tobacco products to minors, and recruitment of children into the sex industry. The term child labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

30. Russia is ready to ratify ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour. (2002, July 16). *RIA Novosti*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This news article relays the Russian Federation's intent to join ILO in ratification of Convention 182 on banning and eradicating the worst forms of child labor. The term *child labor* is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

31. Russian teenagers to be offered jobs for the summer—Minister. (2003, July 9). *ITAR-TASS*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Couriers, Electrical Work, Gardening, Manufacturing, Service Industry

This news article discusses the use of Russian Federation funds from the federal budget to provide 1.2 million legal jobs for Russian adolescents. According to Russian Deputy Prime Minister Galina Karelova, the creation of a lawful system of employment is identified as a step in the process of solving the problem of unlawful uses of child labor. Perspektiva, a child labor and employment center in Moscow, sees up to 3,000 adolescents a month age 14 to 18. The youths identified courier work, advertisement distribution, loading and gardening, milling-machine operation, and electrician work as

the most popular jobs for the season. The term child labor is used in this article but not in reference to the production of goods.

32. Some 10,000 Belarusians victims of human trafficking annually. (2004, March 1). *BBC News*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-20509182_ITM

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article says IOM estimates about 10,000 Belarusians become victims of human trafficking annually, with the total number of trafficking victims at about 50,000. Young girls are trafficked to Russia for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

33. State Duma ratifies Convention on the prohibition of child labor. (2002, December 25). *RIA Novosti.* Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The news article highlights the ratification of ILO Convention 182 concerning the elimination of the worst forms of child labor by the Russian State Duma. The article does not specifically discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

34. Stephenson, S. (2002). *Child labour in the Russian Federation.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.unicz.it/lavoro/ILO_CLR.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Criminal Activity, Drug Dealing, Garbage Collection, Sexual Exploitation

    This report explores reasons behind the rise in child labor in Russia following the collapse of the former Soviet Union and suggests that multiple factors have contributed to an increase in the use of children in the labor force. According to the report, children work on collective farms, in commercial sexual exploitation, in criminal activities, as beggars, in garbage collection, and in the drug trade. The document is based on a literature review of other reports about child labor in Russia, many of which are included in this bibliography. The author notes that at the time of publication very little research and data gathering on child labor in Russia had been completed.

    Russia signed ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work in 1991, and at the time of publication allowed children age 15 and above to work; however, children age 14 can leave school under certain conditions.

35. Surtees, R. (2005). *Second annual report on victims of trafficking in South-Eastern Europe.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved on November 5, 2007, from http://www.old.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Second_Annual_RCP_Report.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    The Second Annual Report on Victims of Trafficking in Southeastern Europe describes the extent of the situation in this region of the world. Regarding Russia, the document discusses the Temporary Centre for Minors in Moscow, managed by the Ministry of the Interior, which estimated that in 2001 there were 500 cases of kidnapped Moldovan minors forced to beg on the streets of Moscow. IOM also notes that Russia is a destination country for minors trafficked from throughout Southeastern Europe for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss trafficking routes linked to children, nor does it mention child labor in the production of goods.

36. Tjurjukanova, E., Rusakova, M., & Sakina, V. (2003). *Analysis of the situation and institutions in the field of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and counter-CSEC activities in Russia: Final report.* Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.fondationscelles.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&Itemid=99999999&gid=787

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The report presents findings from research on commercial sexual exploitation of children carried out in three regions of Russia (Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Irkutsk) from July to November 2003. According to some unofficial sources of data from the Ministry of the Interior there are up to 17,000 prostituted children in Russia. In the five-year period from 1998 to 2003, 190 cases of children sold to into commercial sexual exploitation were reported. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

37. Tjurjukanova, E. V. (2006) *Human trafficking in the Russian Federation inventory and analysis of the current situation and responses.* Moscow, Russia: United Nations Children's Fund, International Labour Organization, and Canadian International Development Agency. Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/Unicef_RussiaTraffickingMar06.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that trafficking in children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, begging, and labor are common within Russia. Labor exploitation includes work in agriculture, domestic labor, manufacturing, car washing, and other service industries. The document says that Russia is a source, destination, and transit country for individuals trafficked to and from Gulf States, Europe, and North America. No further information on child trafficking or child labor in the production of goods is provided.

Articles 240 and 241 of the Criminal Code stipulate that individuals can be charged with luring children into commercial sex work if they commit any of the following: force children to engage in sex work, arrange or organize sex work for children, operate a brothel, or provide a venue for the conducting of sex work involving a minor.

38. Two arrested for human trafficking in Belarus. (2005, February 10). *BBC News*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://www.accessmylibrary.com/coms2/summary_0286-18671579_ITM

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the arrest of a criminal group recruiting girls in Rahachow and Homel regions of Belarus for sexual exploitation in Moscow. The document does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

39. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007 from http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/crosscutting_programs/wid/pubs/usaid_antitraffic_final_508c_04_20_06.pdf

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

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report, produced by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), analyzes the situation of human trafficking in the world and outlines USAID's policies and programs for combating trafficking of persons. According to the report, in Russia trafficking of children and child sex tourism have both been reported, including internal trafficking from rural to urban areas. USAID supported the "Path to Success" program, which aimed to inform and educate youth and their families in the Russian Far East about human trafficking. It also supports two grants for NGOs and raises public awareness about trafficking in Russia. In the other parts of Russia, USAID supports training in leadership, job and entrepreneurial skills, and the creation of NGO networks to

increase public awareness of human trafficking; it also supports nine shelters for trafficking victims. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

40. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Russia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78835.htm

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

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report by the U.S. Department of State notes that child labor in Russia is a problem but does not list specific sectors using child labor. Data referenced in the report states that in 2004, 8,300 cases of child labor were reported in the country. Child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is also a problem in Russia, though the report notes that no reliable statistics on the issue exist. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

    Labor laws in Russia prohibit children under age 16 from working and specify provisions for the employment of children under age 18, such as prohibiting hazardous or dangerous work. Despite these regulations, children age 14 can work with the permission of a parent or guardian.

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

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

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

    Russia is classified as a Tier 2 country for trafficking in persons and is a source, transit, and destination country for children trafficked for various purposes. Moscow and St. Petersburg are destination centers for children trafficked internally in Russia and from Ukraine and Moldova for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced begging. Child labor and child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation remain a problem in Russia according to the document. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

42. Vlachová, M. (2005). Trafficking in human: The slavery of our age. *Connections: The Quarterly Journal, 4*(4), 1–16.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to the article, 380 cases were investigated in Russia in 2004 involving the trafficking of minors for prostitution. This article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

43. Yablakova, O. (2002, May 17). 50,000 children in city workforce. *The Moscow Times*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Couriers, Criminal Activity, Garbage Collection, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

The article details Russia's expanding problems with illegal child labor and presents specific stories of working children. According to the article, children work as couriers, as garbage collectors, in services industries, in commercial sexual exploitation, and in criminal activities. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

44. Yablokova, O. (2003, February 17). UN looks for action against child labor. *The Moscow Times*. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from the Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Couriers, Criminal Activity, Car Washing, Garbage Collection, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Child Slavery: Unspecified

The article discusses the work underage children in Moscow and St. Petersburg perform. ILO estimates that 50,000 children younger than age 14 are working in Moscow, while 16,000 are working in St. Petersburg. The article states that 10 to 30 percent of child laborers are involved in criminal activities, while 20 to 30 percent work in prostitution, car washing, couriering, garbage collection, and other types of service-related industries. The article also notes that children are sold into slavery by their parents for unspecified purposes. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

RUSSIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. 500 human trafficking crimes exposed in Belarus this year. (2006, October 26). *Belarus News and Analysis*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://www.data.minsk.by/Belarus news/102006/250.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Construction

   This article notes that individuals from Belarus are trafficked to Russia for work in construction. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Aghayeva, S. (2007, March 27). Human trafficking cases registered in Azerbaijan. *Trend News*. Retrieved November 16, 2007, from http://news.trendaz.com/index.shtml?show=news&newsid=901829&lang=EN

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   The article describes the efforts of the Azerbaijani government to combat human trafficking. The document discusses trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and other Unspecifieds. Most victims were trafficked to Russia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, India, and other countries. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (n.d.). *Trafficking in Russia*. London: Author. Retrieved December 18, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/antislavery/trafficking russia.htm

   Source: NGO

   Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   Both women and men in Russia are victims of trafficking and forced labor. Women are generally trafficked for the purpose of forced labor in domestic services or commercial sex industries. Men are trafficked for forced labor in agriculture and construction.

   According to this website, the Russian government offers no support programs for trafficking victims. However, in February 2003, the Russian *Duma* was considering draft legislation titled, Federal Law on Countering Trafficking in Persons, which aimed to prevent trafficking, increase research on the topic, and provide support services to victims. Such support services included the creation of shelters for victims, offering

victims the temporary right to stay in Russia, and providing residence permits to those victims who assisted with investigations into trafficking. No information on the acceptance of this legislation into law was provided.

4. Belarus—Counter trafficking campaign gathers momentum. (2003, October 17). *Hamburger Illustrierte*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from http://archiv.hamburger-illustrierte.de/arc 2003/international/kriegfriedenmenschenrecht/iompressenglish/200310191715.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This article explores measures taken by the International Organization for Migration and other entities to counter human trafficking in Belarus. It says evidence suggests that Belarus is one of the main countries of origin in Europe for the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of forced labor. Destination countries for victims include: Cyprus, Poland, Russia, Germany, Lithuania, Great Britain, Macedonia, and Syria. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Белорусов больше всего эксплуатируют в Московской и Ленинградской областях [Belarusians are mainly exploited in Moscow and St. Petersburg oblasts]. (2006, December 18). *47News*. Retrieved January 10, 2008, from http://www.47news.ru/1/ 13169/

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Construction, Unspecified

   This article says that from 2003 to 2006 the International Organization for Migration in Belarus assisted 668 Belarusians trafficked for labor exploitation, mainly to the Russian Federation. In most of the cases, trafficking victims were forced to work on construction sites, do seasonal work, and work in light industry performing unspecified tasks in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The article does not provide further information about these sectors nor does it discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Eke, S. (2006, February 2). Russian officer fined for slavery. *BBC News*. Retrieved December 18, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4674366.stm

   Source: News Article

   Slavery: Unspecified

   This article briefly discusses the common occurrence of slavery in Russian military ranks. According to the article, a commanding officer in the city of Novosibirsk was found guilty of selling military conscripts to commercial organizations for personal financial profit. As punishment, the officer was fined US$2,000 and cannot hold a command post for three years. The article did not discuss the details of the work the conscripts were forced to do, nor did it provide any identifying details of the victims.

However, the article did note that this incident was one in a series of reported abuses by military officers toward conscripts.

7. *Forced labour in today's Russia*. (n.d.). Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 20, 2006, from http://www.ilo.ru/news/200403/docs/SummaryEng.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This article discusses the 2003 International Labour Organization (ILO) report on forced labor in Russia. It mentions that migrant workers become trapped in situations of forced labor due to Russia's lax legal system and corruption. Only 20 percent of the migrant laborers surveyed stated that they had not witnessed some form of forced labor while working in Russia. According to the article, responses from the migrant workers surveyed revealed that 62 percent had worked overtime without pay, 38 percent had performed work they had not consented to, 24 percent had worked without pay, 21 percent had experienced psychological intimidation or threats from employers, and 20 percent had their movement restricted to some degree. No further information on industries involved or forms of labor is available from this report.

8. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Kyrgyzstan*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 25, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/kyrgyzstan.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   This source states that children, women, and men from Kyrgyzstan are trafficked to Russia primarily for forced prostitution. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

9. Hughes, D. M. (2002). *Trafficking for sexual exploitation: The case of the Russian Federation*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration.

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document discusses the high rate of Russian women trafficked into slavery in the commercial sex industry. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Human Rights Organization. (2004, December 2). Лишний солдат [The superfluous soldier]. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.hro.org/actions/army/2004/02/12-1.php

    Source: NGO

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Commercial Entity, Construction, Factory Work
    Slavery: Unspecified

    The article presents some statistics collected by the initiative, "Extra Soldier" of the organization, Mother's Right. The initiative is devoted to collecting information on how conscripts are used as free labor by their commanders. The article summarizes the information of 60 registered cases; in 25 cases conscripts worked for a commercial institution, in 17 cases at an industrial institution such as a factory, in nine cases for their commanding officers, in three cases for individuals, in two cases for a city, in two cases in the agricultural sector, in one case in construction, and in another case a conscript was sold into slavery. The article also briefly discusses the potential effect of these experiences on the conscripts and the existing legal system.

11. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Kyrgyzstan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991225098&Language=EN &Printout=Yes

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Construction
    Child Trafficking: Construction

    Although the report primarily focuses on labor standards in Kyrgyzstan, the report also notes the trafficking of children and adults to Russia for work in construction. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Tajikistan—Russia: Migration for employment.* Subregional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia Newsletter. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from http://www.ilo.ru/publications/files/04_1EN.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Construction
    Forced Adult Labor: Construction

    This article reports on the implementation of a study titled, *The Social Status of Workers from Tajikistan in the Construction Industry in Russia*, by ILO and the Institute for Comparative Labour Relations Research. The goal of the study was to investigate the reasons behind illegal migration from Tajikistan to Russia and present measures to improve the situation. The results of the study found that the majority of workers were male and were involved in the construction industry. Their status as illegal migrants made

them particularly susceptible to exploitation including forced labor. Even if not directly involved in forced labor, many migrants were often not paid for their services. Additionally, they were also made to live on the construction site and were under threat by their employer. The study was released in 2004, and as a result the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia, in conjunction with ILO, released a pamphlet for foreign workers outlining their rights and warning them of the dangers of forced labor.

13. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Debt Bondage: Unspecified

    This report briefly reviews the findings of an ILO study on forced labor in Russia titled, Forced Labour in the Russian Federation Today (included in this annotated bibliography). The summary notes that while most migrants travel willingly to Russia for employment, once in country their identification documents are confiscated and their payment is withheld. In approximately one-fifth of the cases studied, the victim's passport was retained by his or her employer restricting the person's freedom of movement. Research from the study found that 18 percent of the cases studied in Moscow involved debt bondage, while the figure was 15 percent in the Stavropol region and 7 percent in Omsk (Stavropol and Omsk). No further information regarding industries involved or forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

    The document did note that in 2003, amendments to the criminal code were proposed through Federal Act No. 162-FZ. This act outlined stronger penalties for trafficking and forced labor. At the time of publication these items were still under consideration by the Duma.

14. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Социальный статус работников из Таджикистана в строительной отрасли в Москве и Московской области* [Social status of construction workers from Tajikistan in Moscow and Moscow region]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Debt Bondage: Construction
    Exploitive Labor: Construction

    The report studies the conditions of migrants from Tajikistan working in the construction industry in Moscow and the surrounding region. The methodology used in the study included a literature review, interviews with experts on illegal immigration, personal interviews of 20 immigrants who were likely to be coerced into forced labor; and a structured interview of both migrants and potential migrants. The report highlights the vulnerability of Tajik migrants, the harsh working conditions they encounter, and the types of forced labor that exist as defined by Russian legislation. Although the number of cases where workers had limited mobility is declining, workers surveyed reported an

increase in physical punishments. In addition, all of the workers surveyed reported being defrauded of money, and sometimes not paid at all, but failed to report these situations as their employers threatened to contact officials. One person reported working to pay off his debt; he dropped expensive glass and worked for free until his debt was paid off. He earned 50 rubles a day for food. Workers also report that they have to bribe officials who often take away their documents.

This article only exists in Russian and, according to ILO; there are no plans to translate it.

15. 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, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, China, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan for the purposes of trafficking drugs and commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Kizilova, I. (2006, October 5). *Слетят ли звезды с погон генерала?* [Will the stars from the general's shoulder straps fly?]. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://ags.demokratia. ru/press/?content=publication&id=156

Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Construction

This article from an independent journalist, posted on the website of the Coalition for Democratic Alternative Service, describes how military conscripts, instead of performing military duties, are forced to work on building a *dacha* for their general. Local citizens are aware of this form of labor exploitation, but do not find its occurrence out of the ordinary. Corruption among the officials appointed to investigate these cases has protected offenders from being punished.

17. Malpini, R. (2006). Legal aspects of trafficking for forced labour purposes in Europe. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report notes that Russia is a source, destination, and transit country for the trafficking of human beings. This information was acquired from the U.S. Department of

State's *Trafficking in Persons Report*. No further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods or trafficking is available from this report.

18. Malynovska, O. (2006). Migration situation in Turkmenistan. In R. R. Rios (Ed.), *Migration perspectives in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Migration situation in Turkmenistan* (pp. 103–116).Vienna: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 21, 2007, from http://iom.ramdisk.net/iom/images/uploads/Website%20version%20Migration%20Perspectives%20eng%20protected_1169046292.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

    This document states that women in Turkmenistan are trafficked abroad to Russia and elsewhere for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Additionally, women are trafficked and used as mules for drug trafficking. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

    The 1992 constitution protects citizens from being forcibly removed from the country or prevented from returning.

19. Orlova, A. V. (2004). From social dislocation to human trafficking. *Problems of Post Communism, 51*(6), 14–22.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses the trafficking of both women and children for forced labor in the commercial sex industry. While it describes the causes for the rise in trafficking in Russia, it does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Parfitt, T. (2004). Anti-trafficking law stalls in Russian parliament. *The Lancent, 363,* 1048.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This article discusses a piece of draft legislation stalled in the Russian Duma regarding human trafficking. The trafficking of women for sexual exploitation and trafficking for unspecified forms of forced labor are common problems in Russia. The legislation would aim to coordinate efforts between federal security service, police, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the ministry of health to assist victims of trafficking and stop violators. The legislation would also seek to provide state funding to organizations like Angel Coalition that are dedicated to assisting trafficking victims. Approval for the

legislation was delayed due to disagreement among government stakeholders over responsibilities under the guidelines set forth in the proposed law.

21. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Russia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 20, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/pub.htm

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document discusses the trafficking of both women and children within and outside of Russia for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

22. 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

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    The article notes that Kyrgyzstan is a transit country for the trafficking of individuals for unspecified reasons to Russia and elsewhere. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Russia fights sex slavery. (2001, May 19). *BBC News*. Retrieved December 20, 2006, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/1339246.stm

    Source: News Article

    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article discusses an initiative by the Angel Coalition, a group of 43 women's organizations working on the issue of trafficking within Russia, to educate young women about the dangers of trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Tyuryukanova, E. (2005). *Принудительный труд в современной России: нерегулируемая миграция и торговля людьми* [Forced labor in the Russian Federation today: Irregular migration and trafficking in human beings]. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization.

    Source: International Organization

    Debt Bondage: Manual Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Unspecified

This report represents the first attempt by any entity to document current forms of forced labor in Russia. The report focuses on the migrant or irregular migrant community as it is seen as the population most vulnerable to becoming victims of forced labor. Though the report's main focus is forced labor and its link with migration, the author points out that since this is the first attempt to examine this topic, a broad definition of forced labor must be used in order to fully understand the Russian context.

According to the report, the majority of migrants came from the Commonwealth of Independent States or South East Asia. The migrant population is largely male and lists lack of economic opportunity in their home country as the main reason for migrating to Russia. Many workers found employment through informal recruitment agencies. The author warns against the danger of these unregulated bodies as workers are often given employment without formal contracts or a thorough understanding of the labor agreement. Often, workers end up owing money to the recruiter or agency that provided them with the position. Additionally, many workers have their identification documents confiscated by their employers leaving them vulnerable to labor exploitation.

During the course of the research, the author found limited incidents of debt bondage. A total of 12 percent of respondents identified being involved in a debt bondage situation, mainly in the region of Stavropol. The report cites the example of a male victim, who was arrested and released after his employer, paid his bail. He then had to work off the debt owed to his employer. It was also common for employers to place the cost of faulty materials on a worker. Workers who experienced debt bondage had approximately US$246 to pay-off. Debt bondage was reportedly used in the commercial sex industry, the manual labor sector, and other unspecified industries.

It is important to note that outside of specific incidences of debt bondage, the majority of the report seems to focus on labor exploitation, although it is classified as forced labor.

25. Tyuryukanova, E. (2006). *Торговля людьми в Российской Федерации: обзор и анализ текущей ситуации по проблеме* [Human trafficking in the Russian Federation: Inventory and analysis of the current situation and responses]. Moscow: United Nations Children's Fund, International Labour Organization, Canadian International Development Agency.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Construction, Counterfeit Goods, Repair, Timber
Human Trafficking: Construction, Counterfeit Goods, Repair, Timber

This report is a review of the research on trafficking in the Russian Federation, including forced labor in the production of goods. According to the report, forced labor is especially prevalent in construction, repair, timber felling, and in the production of counterfeit goods. It also describes the current situation in Russia regarding trafficking, including: trafficking routes, purposes, and organizations involved.

Specific countries of origin for trafficking into Russia include Ukraine, Moldova, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Vietnam, North Korea, Georgia, Armenia, Romania, and China. The transit countries that were mentioned are Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Georgia, Egypt, and China.

26. 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

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document ranks Russia very high as a country of origin for human trafficking, and medium as both a transit and destination country. No further information about trafficking in Russia was available including countries of transit, origin, and destination associated with Russia, nor did the document discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

27. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: USAID's response*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 31, 2007, 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, Unspecified
    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This document notes that Russia is a key source and destination country for trafficking victims, especially in former Soviet states. Belarusian men are often trafficked to Russia for the purpose of forced labor in Unspecifieds. Similarly, Tajik citizens are often trafficked to Russia for unspecified forced labor or work in the commercial sex industry.

    The document describes the U.S. Agency for International Development's initiatives in Russia to combat trafficking. These activities include the project "Path to Success," which strives to educate young Russians and their families about the dangers of trafficking. The project supports two grants. The first provides funding to raise awareness about trafficking within communities. The second supports a partnership between NGOs and teachers, which seeks to provide young women with leadership skills, life skills, and self-esteem that will increase their economic opportunities and lead them away from the pitfalls of trafficking.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Russia: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 20, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61671.htm

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

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

This report notes that the trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is common in Russia. The report also notes that other forms of forced labor involving migrant workers exist, but does not specify the industries involved. The report does state that the existence of a slave labor camp in Siberia was verified after approximately a dozen workers died. Logging company owners enslaved workers in order to increase their profits. No further information on this incident or any others involving forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

Trafficking and forced labor convictions in Russia are punishable by a maximum of 15 years in prison.

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

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

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Maritime , Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Maritime Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This report lists Russia as a Tier 2 destination, source, and transit country for trafficking victims. The document elaborates on the trafficking and forced labor of adults in various industries. Women are trafficked and forced into the commercial sex industry. Men are internally trafficked and used as forced labor in agriculture and construction. No further information about these types of forced labor was available, and the document did not elaborate on the issue of forced labor in the production of goods.

30. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Russia: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 5, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78835.htm

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

Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Construction, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Labor: Unspecified
Slavery: Logging

This report notes that women and children in Russia are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, while men are trafficked into the country for work in construction and agriculture. Data on trafficking involving Russia is limited. Forced labor occurs in the military as officers force conscripts to work for outside entities conducting unspecified tasks. The report also mentions a 2004 incident where dozens of slaves in a logging camp in Western Siberia died. No further information is available from the report. Children also work as beggars and in the commercial sex industry.

31. Vakhnina, L. (2006, April 14). *Приказ о запрете рабства* [Indictment of slavery prohibition]. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.hro.org/actions/army/2006/04/14.php

    Source: NGO

    Compulsory Labor: Agriculture, Construction
    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Construction
    Slavery: Agriculture, Construction

    This article, found at Human Rights Online, discusses the reasons and potential consequences of an injunction by Russia's Minister of Defense regarding forced labor among conscripts and army personnel. It mentions instances of forced labor, slavery, and compulsory labor documented by other NGOs. In particular, the article names cases of using conscript labor in construction, agriculture, and households.

32. Woman trafficking on the rise in Belarus. (2003, June 1). *BBC News*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from the Newsbank database.

    Souce: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This news article reports that Belarusians are trafficked for sexual exploitation and other unspecified forms of forced labor. Belarusian women are trafficked to Russia, Germany, Spain, Great Britain, Poland, Greece, Israel, Cyprus, and Lebanon to work in the sex services industry. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

RWANDA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Boris, N. W., Brown, L. A., Thurman, T. R., Rice, J. C., Snider, L. M., Ntaganira, J., & Nyirazinyoye, L. N. (2008). Depressive symptoms in youth heads of household in Rwanda: Correlates and implications for intervention. *The Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, 162*(9), 836–843. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://archpedi.amaassn.org/cgi/content/abstract/162/9/836?lookupType=volpage&vol=162&fp=836&view=short

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture

   This report cites a Tulane University survey of 539 youth (24 years old or younger) heads of household in Gigonkoro, Rwanda. These children were orphaned by genocide or AIDS and were taking care of others in their households. Over 70 percent of them lived as subsistence farmers and only 7 percent had attended school for six years or more. Almost half of them said they had eaten only one meal a day in the last week. Depression was a common problem and 80 percent of the children rated their health as fair or poor. Specific crops produced or tasks performed are not mentioned.

2. Buyinza, J. (2008, February 3). Rwanda: Child labour to be stamped out. *The New Times.* Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://allafrica.com/stories/200802030013.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Bricklaying, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Hawking, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Quarrying, Tea Plantation

   This report states that child labor in Rwanda involves domestic work, cattle herding, stone quarrying, working in tea plantations, brick laying, and hawking. About 11 percent of children age 11 to 15 were involved in income generating activities in 2005. Over 2,000 children were involved in prostitution in 2006. The report makes note of the just announced National Policy on the Elimination of Child Labour, which aims to provide a favorable environment for the prevention and continuous elimination of child labor in Rwanda. Efforts will be made in the areas of education, livelihood support, law enforcement, and organizational capacity building to address the issue.

3. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers global report 2008: Rwanda.* London: Author. Retrieved September 26, 2008, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/regions/country?id=178

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

This report discusses the recruitment of Rwandan children as young as age 14 into Rwanda's government militia, the Local Defense Forces (LDF) before 2004. Additionally, reports mention an upsurge in child recruitment from Congolese refugee camps and communities in Rwanda since January 2007 by units loyal to Congolese armed group leader Laurent Nkunda. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004, January). *Child soldier use 2003: A briefing for the 4th UN Security Council open debate on children and armed conflict.* London: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2004/childsoldiers0104/index.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Cooking, Portering, Soldiering, Spying

   This report notes the continued presence of children in the army despite official declaration of non-recruitment by the Rwandan Defense Forces. Additionally, children as young as age 14 were still recruited into LDF, which are government organized militias. Child soldiers worked as porters, spies, and cooks. They became active soldiers after training. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Conference decries exploitation of Rwanda children. (2003, November 17). *Pan African News Agency Daily Newswire*. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Bricks, Domestic Labor, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation

   This news article reports on the Second National Conference on Child Labour, held in Kigali in November 2003. According to the article, approximately 340,000 minors were exploited through child labor, including 170,000 employed for household chores and 2,000 as prostitutes. Children were also involved in quarries and brickwork. Further details are not provided.

6. Damien, M., Nkaka, M., & Samson, L. B. (2005, February). *A synthesis of the analyses of the 2002 census of Rwanda.* Kigali, Rwanda: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.statisticsrwanda.gov.rw/PublicationsE.htm

   Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Extraction, Forestry, Production, Trade

   This report, an analysis of data collected during the 2002 Rwanda census, includes a small section that overviews the participation of children in economic activity. According

to the report, 352,550 (13.3 percent of children age 6 to 17) were declared economically active, 52.8 percent of whom were girls. The following breakdown was given for the economic activities in which they were involved: 83.1 percent in agriculture and forestry, 11.9 percent as house helpers, 1.2 percent in trading, and 0.7 percent in production activities. Several hundred children were employed in unspecified extractive and construction activities. The report also gives the following information concerning employment status: 48.3 percent of children were self-employed, 37.2 percent were unpaid family workers, and 10.4 percent were salary or wage earners.

7. Degroot, G. (2008, June 29). Special report: Rwanda—Sisters of mercy. *Scotsman*. Retrieved October 5, 2008, from http://living.scotsman.com/features/Special-report-Rwanda--Sisters.4231672.jp

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that many women and underage girls are victims of sex slavery in Rwanda. Many were driven into prostitution as a result of the brutality and chaos of the genocide. Others were sexually abused and sold by their own relatives into the sex trade, and some sold their bodies in exchange for food and basic needs. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this article.

8. Human Rights Watch. (2003, March). *Lasting wounds: Consequences of genocide and war for Rwanda's children* (Vol. 15, No. 6A). New York: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/rwanda0403.

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Cars (Guarding), Portering, Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This report discusses the many ways in which children in Rwanda continue to be affected by the 1994 genocide. The children that are the most vulnerable to exploitation are the estimated 400,000 who have been orphaned by the genocide or by HIV/AIDS. The majority of these children have been taken in by foster families, though in many cases these children are then exploited for their labor skills by their caretakers, particularly as domestic servants. Many children negotiate arrangements where they become domestic servants in exchange for a place to live. They are then subject to sexual and physical abuse, and poor living conditions. Other children live in child-headed households and struggle to support themselves. About 60 percent of these households survive solely by subsistence agriculture, though three-quarters own less than one hectare of land and one-quarter are landless, often because their families' land had been taken from them. Further details as to the crops produced are not provided.

   Additionally, an estimated 7,000 children in Rwanda live on the streets of the capital city, Kigali. Most of these children survive through the informal sector, providing services

such as carrying packages for shoppers in the markets, guarding cars, collecting garbage, and small-scale sales. Some may also become involved in prostitution. The report also cites the continued recruitment of child soldiers, as young as age 14, by the LDF despite a law that prohibits children from entering the military before age 18. The report was based on hundreds of interviews between 1995 and 2002 with children, child rights experts, social workers, representatives of local and international organizations and officials from the Rwandan government.

The report does not describe efforts made by the Rwandan government to address child labor, but lists a number of recommendations addressed to the Rwandan government, international donors, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

9. Human Rights Watch. (2006, May). *Swept away: Street children illegally detained in Kigali, Rwanda.* New York: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2008, from http://hrw.org/backgrounder/africa/rwanda0506/rwanda0506.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that street children in Rwanda's capital, Kigali, are among the most vulnerable children in the country. They resort to begging and sexual services for survival. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

10. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *Renewed crisis in North Kivu* (Vol. 19, No. 17A). New York: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2008, from http://hrw.org/reports/2007/drc1007/drc1007webwcover.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report says children from Congolese refugee camps in Rwanda and Rwandan children outside the camps were recruited by forces loyal to Laurent Nkunda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) armed leader. Many recruited children thought they were being offered civilian jobs in the DRC. Although the term "forced recruitment" is used in this report, it is not specifically used to describe the military recruitment of children in Rwanda. The report also does not say if any of the child recruits became victims of trafficking. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

11. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004, September 28–30). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Rwanda*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 19, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsrwandareport2004en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Microenterprises, Soldiering, Street Vending, Tea Plantation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report notes that about 40 percent of the 400,000 Rwandan children age 10 to 14 worked in 2000. The majority of these children worked in the agricultural sector, mainly involved in subsistence farming, while others worked on tea plantations. No other details are provided on child labor in agriculture. According to UNICEF, between 200,000 and 400,000 Rwandan children worked as domestic servants, the majority being war orphans. Another 7,000 children lived on the street. Some street children sold small items such as cigarettes, tissues, and newspapers. Rwandan children were also involved in unspecified microenterprises. In addition, a number of militia groups in the region continue to recruit Rwandan children. Many others were abducted by the Rwanda Defense Forces for unspecified labor and sexual purposes. The report ends with a list of recommendations, including one that calls for more progress towards the elimination of child labor, and more support for orphans, who are particularly vulnerable. The report states that the Rwandan government ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138, on the minimum age for work, in 1981 and ILO Convention 182, on the worst forms of child labor, in 2000. The minimum age for employment in Rwanda is 18, though younger children may work with their parents' permission, and apprenticeships may begin at age 14. Methodology was not discussed in the report.

12. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Wounded children: The use of children in armed conflict in Central Africa.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ilo_ipec_2003__exec_summ__c.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Cooking, Messengers, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Spying
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

The report discusses the recruitment of Rwandan children into the armed forces as soldiers, cooks, porters, messengers, spies, combatants, and for sexual purposes. While many children joined the armed forced voluntarily and out of need, others were abducted or forced by armed units. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

13. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Statistics on employment and the labour market in Rwanda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2005/105B09_444_engl.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture

The report states that according to the household living conditions survey conducted from 2000 to 2001, over 24 percent of Rwandan children age 10 to 14 were economically active. The majority of this workforce was engaged in agriculture and the proportion of

girls was higher. Further details with regards to specific crops or tasks produced are not provided.

The statistics in this report include data on child labor in the 10 to 14 age group, but only up to the year 2000. From 2000 onwards, the statistics show child labor age 15 and older. The report says Rwanda ratified ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age for work in 1981, and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 2000.

14. International Labour Organization. (2007). *Rapid assessment report in trafficking of children into worst forms of child labour, including child soldiers in Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/daressalaam/download/c_trafficking_uganda.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Hawking, Merchandise (Guarding), Market Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling, Street Vending, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Hawking, Merchandise (Guarding), Market Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling, Street Vending, Unspecified

This report states that Rwanda is a transit and destination country for trafficking children from Uganda. Children are trafficked, particularly to Rwanda's border towns, for labor and sexual exploitation, hawking, guarding merchandise, working in markets or on road sides, and smuggling drugs/goods across borders or working as conduits. Child labor in the production of goods in Rwanda is not discussed in this report.

15. McNeil, D. G, Jr. (2008, September 9). Rwanda: Orphaned by genocide and AIDS, A generation poor and depressed. *The New York Times*. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9906E4DF153EF93AA3575AC0A96E9C8B63&scp=76&sq=Rwanda&st=cse

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture

This report cites a Tulane University survey of 539 orphans age 12 to 24 in Rwanda who were caring for others. Orphaned by genocide and AIDS, over 70 percent of children were living as subsistence farmers. Further details as to specific crops or tasks performed by children are not provided in this article.

16. Ministry of Public Service and Labour, Republic of Rwanda. (n.d.). *Press conference held on the 11th-06-2007 in preparation for the Child Rights Week.* Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://docs.google.com/gview?a=v&q=cache:CtIOung8LF8J:www.mifotra.gov.rw/documents/Press%2520Release/Press%2520Conference%2520Held%2520On%2520The%252011th.pdf+ress+conference+held+on+the+11th062007+in+preparation+for+the+Child+Rights+Week.&hl=en&gl=us&sig=AFQjCNFSRUwOm3qB-GJldDa8mijrg-MFg

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Public Service and Labour, Rwanda

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Petty Trade, Sexual Exploitation

This report highlights the child labor issues discussed in a press conference organized by Rwanda's Ministry of Public Service and Labour and Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion. According to Minister Mrs. Valerie Nyirahabineza, 24 percent of Rwandan children are engaged in child labor, with about 4,520 out of school and working in sectors such as domestic labor, prostitution begging, and petty trade. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

17. Ndaki, W. (2006, August 9). Africa: Child labour increasing in spite of constant discouragement. *The Guardian.* Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.ippmedia.com/ipp/guardian/2006/09/08/74020.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this article, approximately 400,000 children in Rwanda are working in domestic labor, prostitution, and other forms of labor. Of these children, 120,000 are thought to be involved in the worst forms of child labor, including 60,000 in domestic labor. Child labor in the production of goods in Rwanda is not discussed in this report.

18. Nimbona, G., & Lieten, K. (2007). *Child labour organisations in Eastern Africa: Still in the making.* Amsterdam: International Research on Working Children. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.childlabour.net/docs/Unions_eastAfrica_2007.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Commerce, Domestic Labor, Cars (Guarding), Manufacturing, Portering, Street Vending

This paper includes a chapter focusing on nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) against child labor in Rwanda. It is based on the study of NGO activities and fieldwork observations carried out from 2004 to 2005, which included children's views and participation. According to the 2002 Rwanda census data, 352,550 children age 6 to 17 (of 2.6 million total children) were engaged in child labor. These children primarily worked in the agriculture sector (no details provided), households, commerce and manufacturing (unspecified). The report notes that many of these children were vulnerable because of the 1994 genocide, which orphaned many, while others saw their parents imprisoned or handicapped. These children now live in extreme poverty and have to work in order to survive. Children earn a living by carrying bags for shoppers or portering, guarding cars, and selling small items on the streets, such as boiled eggs and newspapers.

The Rwandan government has ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182, but the report states that there are many challenges faced in trying to put them into practice. The report

focuses on programs initiated through the African Movement of Working Children and Youth, a network of associations of working children and youth in different African countries, and Caritas.

19. Ntawulishira, H. (2007, November 7). Rwanda: School or work: Do the poor have a choice? *Syfia Grands Lacs Agence Du Press*. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.africafiles.org/article.asp?ID=16388.

    Source: News Article

    Child labor: Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Portering, Quarrying, Tea

    This article reports on efforts to enable child workers in Rwanda to go to school. According to the article, an estimated 450,000 children in the country are involved in child labor. The article mentions the use of child laborers as tea leaf pickers in the south and northwest, as cattle minders and fishermen in the east, as domestics and street porters in urban areas, and in other unspecified quarries.

    The article reports that the minimum age to work in Rwanda is 18, but younger children work due to poverty, orphanhood, and because many have parents in prison as a consequence of the genocide.

20. Over 350,000 Rwandan children in heavy manual labor: Official. (November 14, 2003). *Xinhua News Agency*. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Manual Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Tea, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    According to this article, 350,000 children in Rwanda were reported to be involved in unspecified heavy manual labor. Over 200,000 children were involved in child labor before reaching age 16, while many others were forced into prostitution. Moreover, children worked in brick making or tea plantations. Specific tasks performed in the tea plantations are not mentioned in the article. Additionally, the article reports that the Ministry of Public Service and Labor created a project aimed at integrating former child soldiers and other children involved in heavy manual labor. It does not elaborate on the project.

21. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Rwanda*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 25, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/rwanda.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Brickwork, Domestic Labor, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation, Tea
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report cites data from a 2003 National Conference on Child Labor, stating that approximately 10 percent of the 340,000 children under age 17 in Rwanda were exploited, including 170,000 in domestic service, 2,000 in prostitution, and others working in brickworks, quarries, and on tea plantations. The report also states that Rwanda is cited as a country of origin, transit, and destination for trafficking in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation and unspecified labor. It describes the circumstances that lead to trafficking and child labor in Rwanda, particularly the high number of parentless households as a result of the 1994 genocide and HIV/AIDS. Other reasons for trafficking are poverty and a nonexistent birth registration system.

22. Rwanda: Vulnerable children living on the margins. (2008, September 3). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId =80147

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture

This report notes an estimated 100,000 Rwandan households are run by orphaned children. Their parents died either during the genocide or more recently, due to HIV/AIDS. The report cites the case of a boy who just turned 16 living on the harvest from the land his deceased parents left behind. His two sisters work on other farms to earn money. Further details as to the crops produced or specific tasks performed in the agricultural sector are not mentioned in the article.

23. Rwanda: Memories of life as a child laborer. (2008, July 6). *The New Times*. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Rice

This report provides a glimpse into a Rwandan boy's life as a laborer from an early age, shooing away birds on rice plantations since five in the morning and surviving on sweet potatoes. No other information is provided on child labor in the production of goods.

24. Rwanda; Child labour figures still high. (2008, May 1). *The New Times*. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Bricklaying, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor, Hawking, Stone Quarrying, Tea Plantation

According to the article, more than 350,000 children in Rwanda are working in domestic service, cattle herding, stone quarrying, working on tea plantations, brick laying, and hawking. Rwandan law allows children to start working when they are over age 14. Children's rights activists argue that the law does not protect children enough. The article says Rwanda's ministry of labor is in the process of conducting a survey and formulating a national child labor policy with support from various international organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Vision/KURET Project.

25. Save the Children. (2005). *UN study on violence against children. 10 essential learning points: Listen and speak out against sexual abuse of boys and girls.* Save the Children Norway. Retrieved September 27, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/sc_alliance_2005_main_report_un_study_on_violence_against_children_16.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report notes the vulnerability of many Rwandan orphan children who are now heads of households. Due to the lack of income, many resort to bartering sexual favors in exchange for money and basic goods, while others work as domestic helpers in private homes. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

26. Save the Childhood Foundation. (n.d.). *Rwanda*. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/RWANDA.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This factsheet provides an overview of the exploitation of children in Rwanda. It states that the most vulnerable children are those in child-headed households or living on the street. Citing ILO, it notes that by 2010, 40.6 percent of children age 10 to 14 will be economically active. Most economically active children work in the agricultural sector, while many also work in domestic service and prostitution. No details are provided on child labor in the agricultural sector. Many street children work in the informal sector as garbage collectors, vendors, or porters. Children are also trafficked internally, for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The factsheet is based on information from various sources.

27. Siaens, C., Subbarao, K., & Wodon, Q. (2003, December). *Are orphans especially vulnerable? Evidence from Rwanda.* Washington, DC: The World Bank. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Are%20Orphans%20Especially%20Vulnerable%20-%20Evidence%20From%20Rwanda.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This report discusses orphaned children working in domestic service, mostly unpaid, in foster homes. According to the report, a high proportion of both boys and girls are also engaged in unspecified paid or unpaid labor, but no details are provided. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

28. Snider, L. M., & Dawes, A. (2006, August 12). *Psychosocial vulnerability and resilience measures for national-level monitoring of orphans and other vulnerable children: Recommendations for revision of the UNICEF psychological indicator.* New York: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved September 27, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/PsychosocialMeasures_Final06.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report highlights the plight of orphans with HIV/AIDS in Rwanda, who are burdened by responsibilities as heads of households, such as caring for sick relatives. This report cites a baseline survey of 692 youth (13 to 24 years old)-headed households in Gikongoro, Rwanda. Many of these youths said they were hired for unspecified unpaid work. The report does not say if these children tended the crops and animals. Child labor in the production of goods in Rwanda is not discussed.

29. Trade unions "lacking in Rwanda." (n.d.). *Afrol News*. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.afrol.com/articles/12221

Source: News Article

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

This article states that trafficking of Rwandan women and children for unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation is common. Children are reported to work in subsistence farming, in small companies in unspecified sectors, and on tea plantations for low wages. Further details as to the tasks performed are not mentioned in the article.

30. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002, June 27). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Second periodic reports of states parties due in 1998: Rwanda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 28, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/4ae60c3b4838628bc1256e2f005b5c60/$FILE/G0344331.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Criminal Activity, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

According to this report children orphaned due to the genocide performed all sorts of jobs, including domestic service and begging. Young girls under age 14 work as domestic workers and are care takers of small children. Moreover, there are about 6,000 to 7,000 children in Rwanda's urban areas, living and working in the street begging and stealing to survive. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

31. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Rwanda: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100499.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Quarrying, Rice, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Crushing, Street Vending, Sugarcane, Tea
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

The report notes the continued problem of trafficking in women and children for purposes of sexual exploitation, including forced prostitution, and domestic service. However, the document does not specify the routes of trafficking. Children were reported working in the agricultural sector, particularly in rice, tea, and sugarcane plantations. Furthermore, children perform work in brickyards and quarries for sand extraction, stone crushing, and prostitution. Children in these sectors commonly experienced abuse and low wages. Additionally, there were reports of a substantial number of children living and working on the street as beggars and street vendors. The report says the government did work with NGOs to try to raise awareness of the problem of child labor and to send child laborers to school or training. However, the government did not have the capacity or resources to effectively enforce the labor laws. There is no specific anti-trafficking legislation in Rwanda, but there are laws which address slavery and prostitution by coercion.

32. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved on September 27, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm

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

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

According to this annual report, children are trafficked internally for purposes domestic service, prostitution, and unspecified forced labor. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods in Rwanda.

33. Walker, R. (2004, February 3). Rwanda struggles with street children. *BBC News*. Retrieved September 27, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3452881.stm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging, Criminal Activity

This report mentions that several thousand Rwandan children live on the streets begging or stealing to survive and often become victims of physical and sexual abuse. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this article.

RWANDA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Degroot, G. (2008, June 29). Special report: Rwanda—Sisters of mercy. *Scotsman*. Retrieved October 5, 2008, from http://living.scotsman.com/features/Special-report-Rwanda--Sisters.4231672.jp

   Source: News Article

   Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

   This article states that many women and underage girls are victims of sex slavery in Rwanda. Many have been driven into prostitution as a result of the brutality and chaos of the 1994 genocide. Others were sexually abused and sold by their own relatives into the sex trade, and others sold their bodies in exchange for food and basic needs. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this article.

2. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Rwanda*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/RWANDA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This factsheet provides an overview of the exploitation of children in Rwanda. It states that the most vulnerable children are those in child-headed households or those living on the street. Children are trafficked internally, for the purposes of sexual exploitation and soldiering. The factsheet is based on information from various sources.

3. Hard labour for Rwandan convicts. (2005, September 26). *BBC News*. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4283056.stm

   Source: News Article

   Prison Labor: Construction

   This article says some 1,000 Rwandan prisoners were used to dig up rocks as part of a new community service program. These rocks were for use in road building. Prisoners were also involved in building low-cost housing. The program was introduced to ease overcrowding in prisons since the 1994 genocide. The term forced labor is not used in this article.

4. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004, September 28-30). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Rwanda*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved July 30, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsrwandareport2004en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Sugar, Textiles
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Prison Labor: Clearing Land, Construction, Public Maintenance

   According to this report, forced labor is prohibited by law, but it occurs in prisons, where unpaid work is compulsory. Prisoners are used to build houses, to clear land, and for public maintenance. Employers in the textile and sugar industries strongly oppose union formation, leading to possible exploitation in those sectors. Additionally, children were abducted by the Rwanda Defense Forces for unspecified labor and sexual purposes.

   The report is based on findings by a number of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and government agencies. It concludes that the World Trade Organization should encourage Rwanda's compliance with existing laws, including the elimination of forced and exploitive labor.

5. International Labour Organization. (2003). *Wounded children: The use of children in armed conflict in Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ilo_ipec_2003__exec_summ__c.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report discusses the recruitment of Rwandan children into the armed forces. While many children joined the armed forces voluntarily and out of need, others were abducted or forced by armed units. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

6. International Labour Organization. (2007). *Rapid assessment report in trafficking of children into worst forms of child labour, including child soldiers in Uganda*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/daressalaam/download/c_trafficking_uganda.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Hawking, Merchandise (Guarding), Market Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Smuggling, Street Vending, Unspecified

   This report says Rwanda is a transit and destination country for trafficking children from Uganda. Children are trafficked, particularly to Rwanda's border towns, for labor and sexual exploitation, hawking, guarding merchandise, working in markets or on roadsides,

smuggling drugs/goods across borders, or working as conduits. Forced labor in the production of goods in Rwanda is not discussed in this report.

7. Kisambira, T. (2008, September 16). Building on foundations of stones of exploitation. *Focus Media (Kigali)*. Retrieved September 30, 2008, from http://allafrica.com/stories/200809160629.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Stone Quarry

   This article says many stone quarry workers in Nyacyonga, Gasabo work long hours in the heat and dust without any protective gear or safety measures. Quarry workers in Rwanda earn paltry wages for hard labor, including sorting and breaking stones. Workers descend to the bottom of crevasses, with no safety ropes, to hammer against the rock wall where they collect the scattered pieces of rock and climb back up with the load. The crushed stones are then either used for road repair/construction or sold for use as concrete or gravel. Though the article discussed work in quarries, forced labor is not specifically mentioned.

8. Ngabonziza, D., & Kagabo, F. (n.d.). RWACOM workers protest poor conditions. *The New Times*. Retrieved July 30, 2008, from http://www.newtimes.co.rw/index.php?issue=13596&article=8006

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Plastics

   This article reports that workers at a plastics plant protested exploitive conditions where employees were locked in the poorly ventilated factory at night while working 12-hour shifts. Their monthly paychecks are inadequate and are sometimes withheld by employers. Workers also report industrial accidents without being provided health insurance, compensation, or even transport to the hospital. Although the production of goods is discussed in this document, forced labor is not specifically mentioned.

9. Over 350,000 Rwandan children in heavy manual labor: Official. (2003, November 14). *Xinhua News Agency*. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article notes the forced labor of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation, specifically in prostitution. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this article.

10. Pearson, E. (2003, December). *Study on trafficking in women in East Africa. A situational analysis including current NGO and governmental activities, as well as future opportunities, to address trafficking in women and girls in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Nigeria*. Eschborn, Germany: Duetsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH. Retrieved October 5, 2008, from http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-svbf-studie-trafficking-in-women-east-africa-e.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Duetsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report states that young women from Tanzania have reportedly been trafficked to Rwanda for sexual exploitation. The age of the women was not specified in the report. The use of forced labor in the production of goods in Rwanda is not mentioned.

11. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Rwanda*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved July 30, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/rwanda.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report cites Rwanda as a source, destination, and transit country for the trafficking of women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation and unspecified labor. The term forced labor is not used in this document in reference to the production of goods.

12. Trade Unions "lacking in Rwanda." (Year not cited, May 10). *Afrol.com*. Retrieved July 30, 2008 from http://www.afrol.com/articles/12221

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
    Prison Labor: Coltan Mining

    This article states that trafficking of Rwandan women and children for forced labor (unspecified) and sexual exploitation is common. Additionally, prisoners in Rwanda were reportedly being used for forced labor in coltan mining. However, the government denied these reports. Due to the lack of trade union rights in Rwanda, workers there are vulnerable to exploitation. Although Rwanda has ratified several international labor conventions, legislative restrictions exist on workers' rights, including the right to strike. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

13. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Rwanda: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 30, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100499.htm

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

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

    This report notes the continued problem of trafficking in women and children for the purposes of domestic service and sexual exploitation, including forced prostitution. Children were reportedly working in the agricultural sector, particularly in rice, tea, and sugarcane plantations. Furthermore, children perform work in brickyards, quarries for sand extraction, stone crushing, and prostitution. Children in these sectors commonly experience abuse and low wages, but the source does not mention that forced child labor was used. Additionally, there were reports of a substantial number of children living and working on the streets as beggars and street vendors. The report says the government worked with NGOs to try to raise awareness about the problem of child labor and to send child laborers to school or training. However, the government did not have the capacity or resources to effectively enforce the labor laws. There is no specific anti-trafficking legislation in Rwanda, but there are laws that address slavery and prostitution by coercion. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 30, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm

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

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

    According to this annual report, women and children are trafficked internally for the purposes of prostitution and unspecified forced labor. Children are also trafficked for domestic labor. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods in Rwanda.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *St. Kitts and Nevis*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/ST%20KITTS%20AND%20NEVIS.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Sexual Exploitation

   This factsheet is a compilation of information from various sources—including U.S. government agencies—about child labor in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Child labor statistics are unavailable, but children are known to work in agriculture and domestic service. Often that work is undertaken to help their families. Children may also be involved in illegal activities, such as the distribution of drugs, pornography, and prostitution. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were provided.

2. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS): Report for the WTO Council Review of the Trade Policies of the OECS.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.ituccsi.org/IMG/pdf/OECS_report_final_carr_EN.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

   This report discusses labor laws and practices in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The report offers an overview of the OECS economies, all of which are based strongly on tourism and tropical agricultural products. Child labor is not considered to be a significant problem on any of the islands. All the countries have laws that prohibit forced labor, and those laws are observed in practice. In Saint Kitts and Nevis, child labor occurs in agriculture and domestic service. Details and statistics are unavailable. Despite the lack of legislation specifically outlawing human trafficking, child trafficking is not reported to occur in Saint Kitts and Nevis. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were provided.

3. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *St. Kitts and Nevis*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/kitts.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report offers a profile of trafficking of girls and women throughout the Caribbean, as well as an explanation of relevant laws in Saint Kitts and Nevis. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Saint Kitts and Nevis: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c76c.html

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

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Babysitting, Domestic Labor, Illicit Activity, Vegetables

   This annual report details various human rights issues in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Although there were no formal reports of child labor, juveniles are known to be working in various fields in Saint Kitts and Nevis, including agriculture, domestic service, and unspecified illicit activities. Particularly in rural areas, children may be required to assist their families with vegetable production and livestock farming. Girls are known to work as domestic servants and babysitters, in their own households and in the households of other families. Family-oriented work does occur in Saint Kitts and Nevis, and is not generally viewed as being exploitive within the larger society. There were no reports of forced child labor, and no further details related to child labor in the production of goods were provided.

   The minimum legal working age in Saint Kitts and Nevis is 16. The Constitution bans forced labor, slavery and compulsory servitude, and this prohibition is generally enforced.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007, November). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS): Report for the WTO Council review of the trade policies of the OECS*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/OECS_report_final_carr_EN.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report discusses labor laws and practices in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. All the countries have laws that prohibit forced labor, and those laws are observed in practice. In Saint Kitts and Nevis, there is a lack of legislation specifically outlawing human trafficking, but trafficking is not reported to occur in Saint Kitts and Nevis. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *St. Kitts and Nevis*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/kitts.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   The report offers a profile of trafficking of girls and women throughout the Caribbean, as well as an explanation of relevant laws in Saint Kitts and Nevis. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. SKN Parliament takes a look at trafficking in humans. (2008, August 27). *Sun St. Kitts & Nevis*. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://sunstkitts.com/paper/?asknw=view&asknw=view&sun=48275511830209 2009&an=47023503990827 2008&ac=Local&aop=175817029208272008_sunsknw

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   The news article notes that Saint Kitts and Nevis has not traditionally been a destination country for human trafficking, but that reports indicate the country is being used increasingly "as a transit point for that type of offence." The article describes government efforts to combat the trafficking trade. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. (2006). *UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Concluding comments, Saint Kitts and Nevis*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://sim.law.uu.nl/SIM/CaseLaw/uncom.nsf/804bb175b68baaf7c125667f004cb333/3b0b2a6163157d1541256da9003b220c?OpenDocument

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   The report contains comments from the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to the government of Saint Kitts and Nevis. In the comments, CEDAW expresses concern about the dearth of information regarding human trafficking in Saint Kitts and Nevis, and recommends that the government study the link between trafficking and tourism. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Saint Kitts and Nevis: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c76c.html

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

   Human Trafficking: Construction

   This annual report details various human rights issues in Saint Kitts and Nevis. With respect to forced labor, the report notes that there is evidence of labor trafficking occurring in the country. Foreign nationals from Guyana and other countries are known to be trafficked to Saint Kitts and Nevis to work for low wages on construction projects. Aside from this, there is no concrete evidence that human trafficking occurs in Saint Kitts and Nevis. There were no confirmed reports of forced labor or of forced child labor. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

SAINT LUCIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean region: The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, Suriname.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/exploratory_assess.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Bananas, Begging, Food Service, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) contains a review of available literature and new research regarding human trafficking and labor exploitation issues in Saint Lucia and other Caribbean countries. The study's methodology was designed to provide a country-by-country targeted assessment, and involved legal research, a field assessment complete with literature review and statistical review, and primary data collected administered via surveys and interviews.

   According to the report, children in Saint Lucia may be found working in the banana harvest with their families in rural areas, at food stands, or selling confections in urban areas. The commercial sexual exploitation of children seems to be a growing problem in Saint Lucia, but there is still a dearth of information on the subject. It is believed that young children are involved in prostitution and child pornography rings, and that some children work as beggars. There is no statistical information available regarding child trafficking, but IOM's original research indicated that many government workers are aware of the existence of child trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation.

   Although the government of Saint Lucia has not created national laws to deal specifically with human trafficking, there are other laws that are relevant to the fight against trafficking, including the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, which sets the minimum legal working age at 16, and the Criminal Code, which makes it illegal to procure women and girls to work as prostitutes. More research into the prevalence and nature of human trafficking in Saint Lucia is necessary.

2. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007, November*). Internationally recognised core labor standards in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS): Report for the WTO Council Review of the Trade Policies of the OECS.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/OECS_report_final_carr_EN.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Bananas, Street Vending

This report discusses labor laws and practices in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The report offers an overview of the OECS economies, all of which are based strongly on tourism and tropical agricultural products. Child labor is not considered to be a significant problem on any of the islands. All the countries have laws that prohibit forced labor, and those laws are observed in practiced. In Saint Lucia, child labor does exist, particularly in rural areas. Children are most likely to be found working in the banana harvest, although some children also work in vending and food stalls.

Saint Lucia is the only government in the OECS that has not yet ratified the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 138, on the minimum age to work. Saint Lucia has ratified the rest of the core ILO Conventions, including Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

3. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *St. Lucia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/lucia.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The report offers a profile of sex trafficking of girls and women throughout the Caribbean, as well as an explanation of relevant laws in Saint Lucia. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Robinson, F. (2001). *Saint Lucia: Report to the regional congress*. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.iin.oea.org/ST_LUCIA_ing.PDF

   Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Health, Human Services and Family Affairs and Gender Relations

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This government report contains information about the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Saint Lucia. Data on the problem is largely unavailable and often unreliable, but sexual exploitation of minors has grown during economically challenging years in Saint Lucia, affecting both girls and boys. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *A study of child vulnerability in Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grenadines.* Christ Church, Barbados: UNICEF Office for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from http://www.crin.org/docs/2005%20EC%20Child%20Vuln%20Study%20(published%20extracts).pdf

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industry, Street Vending, Unspecified

This report contains information designed to assess levels of child vulnerability in three Caribbean countries; St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Barbados. The report's methodology is based on original qualitative and quantitative research, featuring a random survey of 2,300 households and focus-group discussions. The report focuses mostly on the respondents' main concerns for children. In Saint Lucia, respondents did not list child labor as a major problem, although some respondents were concerned about children being involved in "heavy labor" in unspecified sectors, farming, street vending, and working in bars. International organizations have also expressed concern regarding children's participation in the informal urban economy in Saint Lucia, particularly because national legislation inadequately addresses the issue of hazardous labor among minors.

6. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. (2006). *UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Concluding comments, Saint Lucia* (CEDAW/C/LCA/CO/6). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2009, http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4537784213.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The report contains comments from the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to the government of Saint Lucia. CEDAW expresses concern about the dearth of information regarding the trafficking of women and girls into and within Saint Lucia. There is a strong link between the tourism industry and prostitution. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004*). UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: Initial reports of states parties due in 1995, Saint Lucia* (CRC/C/28/Add.23). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/ref world/docid/42d28a004.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Bananas, Street Vending

   This report from the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child contains information about laws and practices in Saint Lucia in respect to many measures of children's well-being. There is brief mention of the practice of "banana days" in Saint Lucia, referring to days during harvest season when children work with their parents to harvest bananas. Historically, child labor in Saint Lucia has been studied in the context of rural child labor, but recently there has also been an increase in children working in the informal economy in urban areas, typically as pedestrian sellers. More information regarding the predominance and conditions of child labor is necessary.

8. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2005). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: Concluding observations: Saint Lucia* (CRC/C/15/Add.258). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45377ea819.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report is addressed to the government of Saint Lucia, and contains suggestions for ways that the government can better implement the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Unspecified types of child labor occur in the informal economy in rural areas of Saint Lucia, and commercial sexual exploitation is known to occur. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Saint Lucia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 29, 2009, from: http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100652.htm

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

   Child Labor: Bananas, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

   According to this annual report on human rights practices in Saint Lucia, there have been some reports of child labor occurring in Saint Lucia, mostly in rural areas during festivals or on non-school days. Children reportedly harvest bananas with their families and sometimes work at urban food stalls or selling confections. Transactional sex with minors does occur in Saint Lucia, but the extent to which formalized child prostitution exists remains unclear.

   Government regulations set the minimum working age in Saint Lucia at 16, and for industrial work the minimum working age is 18. The government has established penalties for employers who hire children, but there were no formal reports of child labor law violations during the time period covered by this document. There were also no reports, formal or informal, of forced child labor.

SAINT LUCIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alfred, S. (2005). St. Lucia to tackle human trafficking issue. *Caribbean Net News*. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.caribbeannetnews.com/2005/11/24/human.shtml

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The news article highlights the work that the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is doing, in conjunction with Saint Lucia's Department of Gender Relations, to raise awareness about human trafficking. Many of the women who work in strip clubs in Saint Lucia are from the Dominican Republic or Trinidad and Tobago. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Human trafficking is said to be a growing trend in the Caribbean Region and Saint Lucia is not unscathed by the phenomenon. (n.d.). *Radio St. Lucia*. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.rslonline.com/news/the-division-of-gender-relations-tackle-human-trafficking-in-st-lucia.xhtml

   Source: Other—Radio

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This local radio segment contains information about global human trafficking, and notes that despite a lack of official evidence regarding human trafficking in Saint Lucia, there is anecdotal evidence to suggest that human trafficking occurs for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Saint Lucia. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007, November). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS): Report for the WTO Council review of the trade policies of the OECS*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/OECS_report_final_carr_EN.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report deals with labor laws and practices in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. All the countries have laws that prohibit forced labor, and these laws are observed in practice. In Saint Lucia, there is a lack of legislation that deals directly with human trafficking, and trafficking is reported to occur. No details regarding the nature of the

trafficking are provided in this report. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean region: The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, Suriname*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2009, 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: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This study's methodology was designed to provide a country-by-country targeted assessment, which involved legal research, a field assessment complete with literature review and statistical review, and primary data collected via surveys and interviews. According to the respondents, human trafficking is seen as a growing problem in Saint Lucia. Respondents believed that Saint Lucia was a destination country for women trafficked from various Caribbean countries, such as the Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

   Although the government of Saint Lucia has not created national laws to deal specifically with human trafficking, there are other laws that are relevant to the fight against trafficking, including the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act (which sets the minimum legal working age at 16) and the Criminal Code (which makes it illegal to procure women and girls to work as prostitutes). More research into the prevalence and nature of human trafficking in Saint Lucia is necessary.

5. Monlouis, C. (2005). *Human trafficking on public agenda*. Government Information Service. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/pr2005/november/human_trafficking_on_public_agenda.htm

   Source: Government Agency—Government of St. Lucia

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This document is a press release from the government of Saint Lucia that underscores the government's commitment to raising awareness, passing new legislation, and assisting victims of human trafficking in Saint Lucia. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Pascal, L. (2006, May). *Saint Lucia*. Paper presented at the 35th session of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, New York. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/statement/StLucia35.pdf

Source: Government Agency—Government of Saint Lucia, Ministry of Health, Human Services, Family Affairs, and Gender Relations

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This government report acknowledges that there is inadequate information regarding human trafficking in Saint Lucia. Some research, including one study sponsored by the IOM, found that there is no evidence of human trafficking in Saint Lucia, but anecdotal evidence suggests that Saint Lucia is vulnerable (due to its open borders and strong tourism industry) to human trafficking. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *St. Lucia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 8, 2009 from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/lucia.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report offers a profile of the sex trafficking of girls and women throughout the Caribbean, as well as an explanation of relevant laws in Saint Lucia. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. (2006). *UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Concluding comments, Saint Lucia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4537784213.html

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report contains comments from the United Nations' Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to the government of Saint Lucia. CEDAW expresses concern about the dearth of information regarding the trafficking of women and girls into and within Saint Lucia. There is a strong link between the tourism industry and prostitution. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Saint Lucia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c772.html

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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

According to this annual report on human rights practices in Saint Lucia, there were no reports of forced labor in Saint Lucia. Anecdotal evidence suggests that Saint Lucia is a destination country for women from the Dominican Republic, and that internal trafficking also occurs, presumably for participation in the sex industry. Brothels and strip clubs in Saint Lucia are often staffed by Dominican women, who may or may not display characteristics typical of trafficking victims, such as having had to surrender passports.

Although the government has established a National Coalition against Trafficking in Persons, a lack of funding has hindered the coalition's efforts.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada. (2006). *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Prevalence of sexual abuse against children; laws concerning sexual abuse against children; availability of facilities for abused children.* Retrieved January 30, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45f147c3a.html

   Source: Government Agency—Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report cites other published documents and notes that some children, particularly street children, are involved in commercial sexual exploitation in Saint Vincent and The Grenadines. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS): Report for the WTO Council Review of the trade policies of the OECS.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.ituccsi.org/IMG/pdf/OECS_report_final_carr_EN.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Bananas, Cottage Industry, Sexual Exploitation

   This report, which is a compilation of information contained in other reports on labor and human rights, discusses labor laws and practices in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The report offers an overview of the OECS economies, all of which are based strongly on tourism and tropical agricultural products. Child labor is not considered to be a significant problem on any of the islands. All the countries have laws that prohibit forced labor, and those laws are observed in practice. However, in Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, child labor is known to occur, particularly in the context of family work, in banana harvesting and cottage industries. (There are no additional details listed for cottage industries.) The report also notes that a growing number of children are involved in prostitution in Saint Vincent and The Grenadines. According to this report, the general feeling among citizens of the country is that child labor does not exist within their borders.

3. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *A study of child vulnerability in Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent & the Grenadines.* New York: Author. Retrieved March 20, 2009, from http://www.crin.org/docs/2005%20EC%20Child%20Vuln%20Study%20(published%20extracts).pdf

   Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Babysitting, Unspecified

This report contains information designed to assess levels of child vulnerability in three Caribbean countries. The report's methodology is based on original qualitative and quantitative research, featuring a random survey of 2,300 households and focus-group discussions. The report focuses mostly on respondents' main concerns for children. Out of the three countries in the report, Saint Vincent was the only one where a significant number of adult respondents expressed concern regarding the existence of child labor. Those respondents were concerned that children are being kept out of school to babysit or work (in unspecified sectors). This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002). *Committee on Rights of Child considers initial report of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 30, 2009, from http://www.unhchr.ch/huricane/huricane.nsf/FramePage/country%20Saint%20Vincent%20and%20the%20Grenadines?OpenDocument&Start=1&Count=1000&ExpandView

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Bananas, Sexual Exploitation

   This report documents a meeting between the Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and a delegate from the government of Saint Vincent and The Grenadines. The document discusses a government report on child rights, and the responses of the UNCRC. Child labor is briefly mentioned; the government delegation stated that it did not consider seasonal banana harvesting to be a form of child labor, but the Committee expressed concern about that. The report also briefly mentions the lack of information on commercial sexual exploitation in the country.

5. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2001). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: State party report: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 30, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3cba914b6.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   The report is a synopsis of local laws and regulations relating to children in Saint Vincent and The Grenadines. Children, especially street children, are sometimes used for purposes of prostitution and commercial sexual exploitation. The report also suggests that the government implement, in addition to minimum working age requirements, further regulations such as limits on the number of hours that young people may work. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 30, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100653.htm

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

   Child Labor: Bananas, Cottage Industry

   This annual report documents human rights abuses in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The report notes that the government's labor ministry has reported no problems with child labor. The minimum working age in the country is 16, although it is reported that children sometimes work on family-owned banana plantations and cottage industries, particularly during harvest time. No other information is provided.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2009). *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Country reports on human rights practices—2008.* Washington, DC: Author. http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/wha/119173.htm

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

   Child Labor: Bananas, Cottage Industry

   This report indicates that child labor laws are generally upheld in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, but that children are known to work on family-owned banana plantations, especially during harvest time, and in cottage industries.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Trade Union Confederation. (2007). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS): Report for the WTO council review of the trade policies of the OECS*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/OECS_report_final_carr_EN.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report discusses labor laws and practices in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. All the countries have laws that prohibit forced labor, and these laws are observed and practiced. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, there is a lack of legislation specifically outlawing human trafficking, but trafficking is not reported to occur within the country. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved January 30, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/...rt_documents/vincent.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   There is no specific information about human trafficking in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, but this report notes that the Caribbean region is known to be a point of origin and transport for trafficking women and children to Europe, Canada, and the United States for sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved January 30, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c77aa.html

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

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This annual report documents human rights abuses in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods, and notes that there were no reports of forced labor, forced child labor, or human trafficking in the country.

SAMOA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Economist Intelligence Unit Ltd. (2007). *Samoa: Country report December 2007*. Retrieved March 3, 2009, from http://www.alacrastore.com/storecontent/eiuftxml/CR_CRWS_MAIN_20071201T000000_0000

   Source: Other—Private Sector Firm

   Child Labor: Street Vending

   This report, which contains information about politics and economics in Samoa, contains a paragraph that addresses the publication of a report by Family Haven, a local NGO. According to the Family Haven report, child labor is increasing in Samoa, and is linked to poverty. Impoverished families are more likely to send their children to work as vendors in markets. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Samoa*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved August 10, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SAMOA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Street Vending

   Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

   This factsheet on child labor in Samoa states that some children in rural areas, where schools are not available, work in selling unspecified agricultural products at roadside stands. It also states that some children are seen selling unspecified goods and unspecified food in the capital city, Apia. While the report states there are no reported occurrences of child bonded labor, some children are forced by their families to work on family farms. The document does not provide further details on the farms, or mention any goods that are produced there.

3. Holland helps stop PNG child labor. (2008, June 5). Port Moresby: Papua New Guinea. *Pacific Island News Service*. Retrieved August 18, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This news article on child labor in Papua New Guinea briefly mentions that the Dutch government has funded a 36-month program aimed at eradicating child labor in Samoa, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. The document does not provide specific information or statistics about child labor in Samoa, nor does it discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. International Labour Organization. (2008). *Country baseline under the ILO declaration annual review (2000–2008): Samoa: The effective abolition of child labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_cl_wsm.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Street Vending

   This International Labor Organization (ILO) report assesses the Samoan government's level of compliance and initiative in eradicating child labor. In addition to providing an overview of relevant legislation, the document notes that the worst forms of child labor—including child trafficking, prostitution, debt bondage, and forced labor—are not known to exist in Samoa. However, urbanization and increased levels of tourism suggest that Samoan children are becoming increasingly vulnerable to these worst forms of child labor, especially street vending. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Lesa, M. K. (2009, January 16). Child labour and young criminals. *Samoa Observer*. Retrieved March 3, 2009, from http://www.samoaobserver.ws/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3271&Itemid=56

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Street Vending

   This news article links recent increases in theft in Apia to the increasing prevalence of out-of-school street children. The article suggests that children who are involved in street vending, selling leis and other goods, are more likely to perform robberies. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Samoa*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved March 3, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/samoa.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   Noting that Samoa is known to be a destination country for sex tourists, the report states that commercial sexual exploitation of children is a growing problem in Samoa. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Samoa government urged to take action over child labour. (2007, November 7). *Pacific Island News Service*. Retrieved August 18, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

Child Labor: Street Vending

This article states that child labor is becoming more prevalent in Samoa, and calls for the Ministry of Education to do more to keep children in school. Children are sometimes seen working in markets and vending unspecified goods on the streets. The Ministry of Education has proposed to raise the age for compulsory education to 14 from the present age of 12 in order to suppress child labor. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006, October 16). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the convention*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 22, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/ad40d8fb9545a027c12572590026e529/$FILE/G0644608.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending

   This document represents the concluding observations on Samoa of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Committee expressed concerns about the growth in the number of economically active children. Children are involved in the domestic service sector, street vending, and in commercial sexual exploitation. The document did not provide any statistics on the number of economically active children, or mention any instances of child labor in the production of goods.

9. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006, February 16). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: Initial report of states parties due in 1996, Samoa*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/45377ec70.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Street Vending

   This report contains an overview of laws related to child welfare in Samoa. The section on economic exploitation deals with child labor laws, and also provides insight into the conditions under which some children work. Because many families still live communally in Samoa, it is generally accepted that all members of the community must perform work and contribute to the community. As a result, it is common for children to be engaged in domestic work activities in the non-formal sector, such as feeding the chickens or picking up leaves. Additionally, an increasing number of children are working as street vendors, particularly in urban centers in Samoa. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2009, February 25). *Samoa: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49a8f15ac.html

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

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Street Vending

    This annual report documents the state of human rights in Samoa. The term *matai* is used throughout the report to refer to the heads of extended families, which form a majority presence in the government and sometimes exercise control over family and community members. At times, *matai* ask children to work for villages, most often on village farms. The report suggests that in some cases the *matai* compel people, including minors, to engage in work, but that the prevalence and nature of this form of child labor varies from village to village. The report also notes that children's education is typically not interrupted by the village work. Children may also be found vending food and goods on the streets of Apia. No further information related to child labor in the agricultural sector is presented.

SAMOA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. International Labour Organization. (2008). *Country baseline under the ILO declaration annual review (2000-2008): Samoa: The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 3, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_fl_wsm.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This International Labour Organization review assesses the Samoan government's level of compliance and initiative in eradicating all forms of forced and compulsory labor. Despite legal protections in place, it is sometimes difficult to assess the situation of forced labor in Samoa because of the culturally embedded community service obligations that many people perform. Those service obligations are connected to compulsory social obligations, and in some cases are recognized as being forced labor. No labor sectors are specified and this document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

SAN MARINO: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2003). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: State party report: San Marino.* Geneva, Switzerland: UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/category,COI,,STATEPARTIESREP,SMR,3f8d16b84,0.html

   Source: International Organization

   This report is an analysis of San Marino's implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. There have been no reports of child labor occurring in San Marino. The government stringently enforces laws and regulations regarding child labor, and frequent inspections occur to guarantee that employers are complying with labor laws. The minimum age for employment is 16, although the government occasionally issues exceptions for minors who want to have summer jobs. School attendance during the school year is compulsory; the literacy rate in San Marino is 100 percent. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. U.S. Department of State. (2009). *San Marino: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119102.htm

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

   According to this report, children in San Marino are effectively protected from labor exploitation. The minimum age for employment is 16, and children between age 16 and 18 are not limited from any kind of legal work. There were no reports of forced child labor or child trafficking in San Marino. This report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

SAN MARINO: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. U.S. Department of State. (2009). San Marino: Country reports on human rights practices—2008. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/eur/119102.htm

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

   According to this annual report, forced labor is prohibited by law in San Marino and there were no reports of its occurrence. Additionally, there were no reports of human trafficking into San Marino, although trafficking is not expressly prohibited by law. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. The African Child Policy Forum (2008). *The African report on child well-being: Sao Tome and Principe.* Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.africanchild.info/index.php?file=040.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This country brief discusses the overall well-being of children in Sao Tome and Principe by assessing the government's programs and policies through the Child Friendliness Index. According to the brief factsheet, the island country is ranked 48th out of 52 African countries. Sao Tome and Principe have not ratified important child treaties, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Pornography; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict; as well as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

2. Instituto Nacional de Estatística. (2006). *Saõ Tome e Príncipe em Números* [Sao Tome and Principe in Numbers]. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.ine.st/STPN_PUBLICACAO.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   According to this paper, 12,976 youths age 15 older, and 829 children between age 10 and 14 were employed in 2005. This is a significant increase from the 2004 statistics, which list the employment of 732 children between age 10 and 14, and 12,331 youths age 15 and older. No further information was provided regarding child labor or the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. The Protection Project (2004). *Sao Tome and Principe*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/sao.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   According to this brief report, the magnitude of child trafficking in Sao Tome and Principe. Additionally, although commercial sexual exploitation is known to exist in the

country, prosecutions have been few, suggesting a lack of overall enforcement. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the report.

4. Quaresma, A. (2001). *UNICEF quer conhecer a realidade de mão de obra infantil em Sao Tomé e Príncipe* [UNICEF wants to know the reality of child labor, in Sao Tome and Principe]. Retrieved September 16, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/saotome/trabalho.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Street Vending

   This article, published in Portuguese, offers a qualitative assessment of a local unpublished study conducted in 2000 and 2001 by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The author attributes the high rates of child labor to factors such as polygamy, high fertility rates, the death of parents, unemployment, and the lack of political will to send needy children to school. The report notes that most child laborers work washing dishes, caring for younger children, selling items in the streets, or working in auto mechanic shops and agricultural fields. (The article does not specify crops.) In interviews, many of the child laborers discussed their families' economic difficulties and mentioned that they had quit school in order to help support their families financially. The child laborers surveyed were apparently healthy, although they suffered from inadequate nutrition and frequent headaches.

5. 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/report/report.php

   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 Sao Tome and Principe, reporting that 8 percent of children between age 5 and 14 are involved in child labor (8 percent of boys and 7 percent of girls). The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods. The report's sources include government and nongovernmental organization reports, and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys prepared with the help of UNICEF.

6. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2004). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding observations: Sao Tome and Principe. Thirty-sixth session* (CRC/C/15/Add.235). Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/42d3b3144.html

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This document is an assessment of Sao Tome and Principe's implementation of each article in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which the government has ratified. There has been an increase in the incidence of child prostitution, and the government of Sao Tome and Principe consider child prostitutes to be criminals, rather than victims. Children are known to be working in unspecified sectors, and the Committee recommends that the government take greater measures to protect children who are under age 14 from working. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Sao Tome and Principe: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100500.htm

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

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

   This report details the current status of human rights in Sao Tome and Principe, including information on child labor and trafficking. The document notes that child labor was a problem, but there were no reports of child trafficking. Child labor occurs in subsistence- and plantation-based agriculture, domestic work, and unspecified informal commerce. No further information is provided regarding the nature of work in these sectors.

   The report notes that the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Labor did take some initiatives to discourage child labor, increasing work site inspections, extending the years of compulsory school attendance, and assisting low-income families in continuing their children's education. No cases of child labor were prosecuted in Sao Tome and Principe in 2007.

8. Winslow, R. (2007). *A comparative criminology tour of the world: Sao Tome and Principe.* Retrieved September 17, 2008 from http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/africa/sao_tome_principe.html

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

   This article mentions the child labor laws currently in force in Sao Tome and Principe, noting that child labor is legally prohibited. The law allows for employers to be fined if they hire underage workers, but there are no accounts of this law being enforced. Despite the laws, child labor is a problem in Sao Tome and Principe, particularly in the agricultural field (both subsistence- and plantation-based agriculture) and in the area of unspecified informal commerce. No further details are given regarding specific agricultural crops or the nature of the informal commerce work.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Ministro São-Tomense da Defesa denuncia tráfico humano para Angola [Sao Tome Minister of Defense denounced human trafficking to Angola]. (2007). *Panapres*. Retrieved August 2, 2009, from http://www.panapress.com/freenewspor.asp?code=por005696&dte=19/03/2007

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   The article reports on a boat found trafficking 40 illegal migrants to Angola. Sao Tome and Principe is used as a transit country for the trafficking of persons and goods, and has become a hub for drug trafficking. According to the article, the lack of surveillance and monitoring of maritime activities has contributed to human and drug trafficking. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Sao Tome and Principe: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100500.htm

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

   Exploitive Labor: Cocoa

   This report details the current status of human rights in Sao Tome and Principe, including information on human trafficking. However, there was no report of forced labor or human trafficking during 2007. Nonetheless, the report does note that working conditions are extremely harsh on cocoa plantations, which comprise the largest wage sector in the informal economy, yet the average salary for workers in the cocoa industry is considered inadequate to maintain a decent standard of living. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Winslow, R. (2007). *A comparative criminology tour of the world: Sao Tome and Principe*. San Diego, CA: San Diego State University. Retrieved September 17, 2008, from http://www-rohan.sdsu.edu/faculty/rwinslow/africa/sao_tome_principe.html

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report notes that human trafficking is illegal in Sao Tome and Principe, and that no reports were filed, which indicate that it is occurring or has occurred. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

SAUDI ARABIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 83,000 homeless children roam Saudi streets—Study. (2007, April 9). *Gulf News*. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending

   This article cites a study claiming that around 83,000 homeless children from neighboring countries work on Saudi streets selling low-priced goods or begging. No further information about the cited study was available in the article. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Al Hakeem, M. (2005, January 11). Gangs smuggling Yemeni children to Saudi Arabia. *Gulf News.* Retrieved August 27, 2007, from http://archive.gulfnews.com/articles/05/01/11/147291.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Begging
   Child Trafficking: Begging

   This article notes that Yemeni children are trafficked to Saudi Arabia to work as beggars. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (2006). *Trafficking in women forced labour and domestic work.* London: Author. Retrieved October 16, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/traffic%20women%20forced%20labour%20domestic%202006.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Street Vending, Unspecified

   This report says Yemeni children are trafficked into Saudi Arabia for begging and for working as street vendors or as unskilled laborers in unspecified sectors. The document does not discuss the use of children in the production of goods.

4. Baldwin-Edwards, M. (2005). *Migration in the Middle East and Mediterranean*. Athens, Greece: Mediterranean Migration Observatory. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://aei.pitt.edu/7046/02/Migration_in_the_Middle_East_and_Mediterranean.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Unspecified

This report cites Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Nepal, and Ethiopia as countries of origin for trafficking of children into Saudi Arabia for unspecified purposes. Saudi Arabia is also listed as a destination country for children trafficked from Southeast Asia and Africa for the purpose of begging. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Dottridge, M. (2004). *Kids as commodities? Child trafficking and what to do about it.* Lausanne, Switzerland: Terre des Hommes. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/Child%20Trafficking%20report%20-%20Mike%20Dottridge%20.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Camel Jockeying
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Camel Jockeying

   This document notes that children are trafficked to Saudi Arabia to work as beggars. The document also states that children, mostly boys, are trafficked into Saudi Arabia to work as camel jockeys. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Saudi Arabia.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SAUDI%20ARABIA.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   This report says Saudi Arabia is a destination country for trafficking of children from Yemen, Afghanistan, and some countries in Africa for use in forced begging. The document also notes that girls are trafficked into Saudi Arabia for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Huda, S. (2006). Sex trafficking in South Asia. *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 94,* 374–381. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.figo.org/docs/World%20Report%20Pages%20374-381.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

The document notes that children from Afghanistan are trafficked to Saudi Arabia to work as beggars, in the commercial sex industry, and in other unspecified sectors. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *Swept under the rug: Abuses against domestic workers around the world* (Vol. 18, No. 7C). New York: Author. Retrieved October 16, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/wrd0706webwcover.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

   This report cites Saudi Arabia as a destination country for women and girls trafficked from countries such as Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines to work in domestic service. The term "child labor" is used in the document but not in reference to the production of goods.

9. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (n.d.). *Making children's rights work: Country profile on Saudi Arabia.* Montreal, Canada: Author. Retrieved October 17, 2007, from http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/SaudiArabiaPDF.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Camel Jockeying, Cattle Herding, Domestic Labor
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Camel Jockeying
   Forced Child Labor: Begging, Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that children as young as age 4 or 5, many of them victims of abduction or trafficking, are forced to work as camel jockeys in Saudi Arabia. Children are also trafficked into the country from Yemen, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, India, the Philippines, and the Horn of Africa, and forced into domestic service, sexual exploitation, and begging. The minimum age for work in Saudi Arabia is 13, but the rule does not apply to domestic work, such as cattle herding. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

   The report cites Saudi Arabia as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

10. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Country baselines under the ILO Declaration annual review (2000–2006): Saudi Arabia.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/decl/download/cl_compilation.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

This document provides a list of Saudi laws, government regulations, and treaty ratifications on child labor. Saudi Arabia ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, and intends to ratify ILO Convention 138 on the minimum working age. The government has set the minimum age for employment at age 13 for both boys and girls. The minimum age for employment in hazardous sectors is age 18. However, there is no minimum age for employment in family-owned or operated businesses, domestic service, commercial or small-scale agricultural sectors, and self-employed work. One of the measures against child labor that Saudi Arabia has taken is the prohibition of the use of children under age 18. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *The effective abolition of child labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 18, 2007, from http://www.oit.org.pe/spanish/260ameri/oitreg/actrid/proyectos/actrav/edob/material/declapdft/english/pdf/ann_rev2/child%20labour%20abol.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report states that Saudi Arabia claims child labor does not exist in the country. However, Saudi government labor laws include some provisions regulating child labor issues. Article 60 of Saudi Arabia's Labour Law prohibits the employment of teenagers and youths in unspecified dangerous work and harmful industries. Working at night is also prohibited by law. Article 62 does not allow youths and teenagers to work more that six hours a day, and Article 63 does not allow children under age 13 to work. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Khan, M. G. A. (2002, September 1). Most child beggars are Saudis, study shows. *Arab News*. Retrieved November 7, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending

    This article discusses the phenomena of Saudi children begging and selling trinkets on the streets of Saudi Arabia. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Machrine, B. (2007, July 31). VOA news: Uganda child trafficking—A growing business, a growing concern. *U.S. Fed News*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article says selling children to Saudi Arabia is becoming a lucrative business in Uganda. Children are sold for unspecified types of labor or commercial sex. The article does not further discuss child labor in Saudi Arabia, nor does it mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. Omaar, R. (2007, March 26). The child slaves of Saudi Arabia. *BBC News.* Retrieved September 18, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/this_world/6431957.stm

Source: News Article

Child Slavery: Begging
Child Trafficking: Begging

This article discusses children who are trafficked into Saudi Arabia for work as beggars and held in slave-like conditions. These children, mainly boys, are trafficked from Yemen, Somalia, Sudan, Chad, Pakistan, and India. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

According to the article, the Ministry of Social Affairs has developed programs in some provinces to rescue trafficked children.

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

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report notes that children from Afghanistan are trafficked from Baghlan province to Saudi Arabia for unspecified sectors. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods in Saudi Arabia.

16. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Saudi Arabia.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved from http://www.protectionproject.org/saudi.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Camel Jockeying
Child Slavery: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Saudi Arabia is cited as a destination country for children trafficked from Afghanistan and Bangladesh. Boys are trafficked into Saudi Arabia to work as camel jockeys. Children from northern Afghanistan are trafficked into Saudi Arabia to work as slaves to Arab Sheiks. The report also says Nepali girls are trafficked into prostitution. Indonesian

girls are forced into prostitution and domestic labor. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. Rispoli, J. (2006, December). *Feasibility study on recovery and reintegration schemes for children victims of trafficking: Case studies of Hajja, Hodeida, and Al Mahweet governorates.* Retrieved September 25, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/projects/showcase_pdf/ye20061219_rep.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Begging, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Animal Husbandry, Begging, Car Washing, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Street Vending

    This study says many trafficked Yemeni children are found rearing cattle or sheep in Saudi Arabia. The children under study were also found begging, washing cars, working in restaurants, working as domestic servants or street vendors, selling flour, qat (illegal drug grown in Yemen), vegetables, and other items. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. Ryu, A. (2005, May 26). Ethiopian children easy prey for child traffickers. *VOA News*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2005-05/2005-05-26-voa26.cfm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article says Saudi Arabia is a destination country for Ethiopian girls trafficked to the country for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods in Saudi Arabia.

19. Saleh, H. (2007, October 9). Saudi Arabia: African gangs exploiting children. *Asharaq Alawsat.* Retrieved November 11, 2007 from http://aawsat.com/english/news.asp?section=1&id=10487

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Begging
    Forced Child Labor: Begging

    This article says African gangs in Saudi Arabia force children trafficked from unspecified countries in Africa into begging on Saudi streets. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

20. Understanding Children's Work. (2003). *Understanding children's work in Yemen.* Rome: Author. Retrieved September 18, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_UCW_YemenReport_Draft.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Begging
    Child Trafficking: Begging

    This document says Saudi Arabia is a destination country for trafficking of children from Yemen for the purpose of begging. Use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

21. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006a, February 18). *Remarks by June Kunugi. UNICEF representative. Gulf area office. Workshop on combating child trafficking.* New York: Author. Retrieved September 27, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/gao/sa_officialstatement_childtrafficking_workshop_junekunugi_2006(1).pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending

    In this report, a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) representative is quoted as saying there are children from close to 20 different unspecified countries involved in begging and street vending in Saudi Arabia. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

22. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006b, February 25). *First Arab regional workshop on combating child trafficking calls for development on national plans of action*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/gao/sa_pressrelease_combating_childtrafficking_with_naif_university_2006.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Street Vending

    This press release says Saudi Arabia hosted the first-ever workshop on combating child trafficking in the Arab region in February 2006. UNICEF and Saudi Arabia have been jointly addressing the issues of child trafficking and exploitation in the kingdom since 2004. With UNICEF's support, the Jamiyyat al Bir al Kayriyya Shelter in Jeddah has received over 3,000 children formerly involved in street vending and begging. It has repatriated over 2,000 children, mainly to Yemen, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Niger, among other countries. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006c, June). *Press release: Saudi Arabia and Yemen meet to tackle trafficking of thousands of Yemeni children*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 25, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/gao/sa_pressrelease_saudi_yemeni_consultation_childtrafficking_2006(2).pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Street Vending

    This press release discusses the growing phenomenon of Yemeni children trafficked into Saudi Arabia for use as beggars and street vendors. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

24. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006d). *Consultation meeting on child trafficking from the Republic of Yemen to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*. Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: Author. Retrieved September 25 from http://www.unicef.org/gao/sa_activities_minutes_of_meeting_on_child_trafficking.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Street Vending

    This report says children from Yemen, Chad, Afghanistan, and other neighboring countries are trafficked into Saudi Arabia for use in begging or the sale of cheap goods on the streets. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.[a]). *Concept paper on combating child trafficking in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.* New York: Author. Retrieved September 25, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/gao/resources_publications_childtrafficking__conceptpaper(2).pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging
    Child Trafficking: Begging
    Compulsory Child Labor: Begging

    This report says Saudi Arabia is a destination country for trafficking of children from Yemen, Sudan, Nigeria, Niger, Chad, Afghanistan, and Pakistan for use in compulsory begging. Many children within the kingdom who lack proper documentation and are in the country illegally enter into "voluntary beggary" as a means of survival. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

26. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.[b]). *Trafficking in children and child involvement in beggary in Saudi Arabia*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/gao/resources_publications_childtrafficking_dr__ushari.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Begging, Camel Jockeying, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This report says thousands of children from Africa, Asia, and Yemen are trafficked into begging, prostitution, drug trafficking, domestic labor and care giving, and other unspecified forms of child labor in Saudi Arabia. Anecdotal reports also cite the use of foreign children as camel jockeys in the kingdom. Children trafficked into Saudi Arabia come from the following countries: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Senegal, Sudan, and Tanzania. The report does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

Saudi Arabia is a signatory to the CRC and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

27. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2006). *Human trafficking in Nigeria: Root causes and recommendations.* Paris: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001478/147844E.pdf

Source: International Organization

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

This document says Saudi Arabia is a destination country for trafficking of children from Nigeria. Nigerian girls trafficked into Saudi Arabia predominantly come from the northern part of the country, especially Kano, Kwara, Kaduna, Niger, Borno, Taraba, Yobe, Nassarawa, Plateau, Kebbi, Sokoto, Katsina, Admawa, Zamfara, Jigawa, Gombe, and Bauchi states. Children are primarily trafficked for purposes of prostitution and begging. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons, global patterns.* Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging
Child Trafficking: Begging

This report ranks Saudi Arabia high as a destination country for trafficking victims. Child trafficking victims deported from Saudi Arabia were reportedly used as street beggars by their parents or guardians. Use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Saudi Arabia: Country reports on human practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78862.htm

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

    Child Labor: Family Business
    Child Trafficking: Begging
    Forced Child Labor: Begging

    This report says child labor did not appear to be a problem in Saudi Arabia except for the existence of forced child begging rings involving foreign children. Children also work in family-owned businesses. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

    Under the new Saudi labor law, no child under age 15 in Saudi Arabia can work in a vocational field unless the child is the only family worker. Saudi Arabia's new labor law also prohibits anyone under age 18 from working in hazardous or harmful industries

30. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

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

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Street Vending
    Involuntary Child Servitude: Begging, Street Vending

    This report says Saudi Arabia is a destination country for trafficking of children from Afghanistan, Yemen, Pakistan, Chad, and Sudan for involuntary servitude as beggars, and street vendors. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

31. Willems, P. (2005, March 1). Trading in human misery: The trafficking of children is a growing problem in Yemen, with immoral and unprincipled "dealers" making money out of smuggling children across the border into remote areas of Saudi Arabia. *The Middle East.* Retrieved November 30, 2006, from the EBSCOhost database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Street Vending
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Street Vending

    This news article mentions that children are frequently trafficked from Yemen into Saudi Arabia for forced labor as beggars or street vendors. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

32. Yemen: Trafficked children could become terrorists, specialists warn. (2007, February 5). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=69922

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article says Yemeni children are trafficked into Saudi Arabia for unspecified purposes. Most trafficked children come from the poor northwestern governorates of Hajjah, al-Mahweet, Amran, and Saada. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

SAUDI ARABIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-Slavery International. (2006). *Trafficking in women forced labour and domestic work*. London: Author. Retrieved December 15, 2006, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/PDF/traffic%20women%20forced%20labour%20domestic%202006.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor
   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

   This report reviews the practice of trafficking women into Saudi Arabia for forced domestic labor. No information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

2. Human Rights Watch. (2006a, January). *Saudi Arabia*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2006, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/01/18/saudia12230_txt.html

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

   This document discusses the hardships of migrant workers in Saudi Arabia, including forced labor conditions in the domestic labor sector. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Human Rights Watch. (2006b, July). *Swept under the rug* (Vol. 8, No. 7). New York: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

   This report discusses the situation of domestic laborers around the world and mentions the plight of female domestic laborers in Saudi Arabia. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006). *Saudi Arabia: Annual survey of violations of trade union rights*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991223927&Language=EN&Printout

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This website discusses violations of trade union rights in Saudi Arabia and contains a paragraph discussing abuses toward migrant workers. It notes that these workers are often confined by their employers, their pay is withheld, and they are abused both physically and sexually. The one sector mentioned specifically in relation to the aforementioned violations is domestic labor. There is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. International Labour Organization. (2004). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Saudi Arabia (ratification: 1978)*. Retrieved December 15, 2006, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

   This document comments on the situation of migrant workers serving in the agriculture sector or as domestic laborers. The report notes that individuals working in these sectors have their freedom of movement restricted and ability to change jobs denied. The commentary mentions forced labor in the agricultural sector, but does not provide more information on goods produced.

   Information from this document is drawn from communications between the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations and the government of Saudi Arabia.

6. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Saudi Arabia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 15, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/saudi.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Seamstress, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

   This document states that women are trafficked to Saudi Arabia to work as seamstresses, in service industries, as domestic laborers, and in the commercial sex industry. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Sherry, V. (2004a). *Bad dreams: Exploitation and abuse of migrant workers in Saudi Arabia* (Vol. 16, No. 5). New York: Human Rights Watch. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://hrw.org/reports/2004/saudi0704/saudi0704.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Infrastructure Repair, Seamstress

   This document primarily discusses the abuse of migrant workers from Asia in Saudi Arabia. It is unclear whether the employment is forced, as many of the workers willingly migrate to Saudi Arabia for employment. However, once they arrive in the country, many workers are forced into employment that they did not initially agree to and are subject to

harsh living conditions. Migrant workers from Bangladesh are forced to work 10 to 12 hours a day underground repairing water pipes and are often not paid for the first two months of their employment. Women, who usually migrate to work as domestic laborers, are confined to locked dormitories and forced to work 12-hour days without food or breaks. In Medina, 12 Filipina women working as seamstresses were confined to the shop that they worked in and forced to work 12-hour days. There are also reports of men being forced into the agricultural sector after migrating to Saudi Arabia for employment in more skilled trades such as a mechanic.

Information for this document was obtained through interviews with former migrant workers who had left Saudi Arabia and gone to the Philippines, Bangladesh, or India. The investigation was conducted outside of Saudi Arabia because at that time the country was not open to outside research.

8. Sherry, V. (2004b, July 24). *Workers' hell in Saudi Arabia*. New York: Human Rights Watch. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/07/24/saudia9159_txt.html

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Bakery, Barber, Carpentry, Domestic Labor, Plumbing, Seamstress

   This report does not directly discuss forced labor in the production of goods, but mentions that forced labor can be found in bakeries, barber shops, carpentry, domestic labor, plumbing, and sewing. The report mentions that many migrant workers who come to Saudi Arabia are indebted to the agencies that arrange for their migration. However, the article stops short of calling it debt bondage. Furthermore, it mentions the harsh working conditions these laborers endure, referring to them as "slave-like" conditions. These conditions include working more than 12 hours per day without overtime pay, not receiving payment for services, and women having their movement severely restricted.

9. Social Union for Human Rights Clean World. (2004). *Brief report on the survey of victims of human trafficking*. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.stopvaw.org/sites/3f6d15f4-c12d-4515-8544-26b7a3a5a41e/uploads/John_Hopkins__in_english_.DOC

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   In 2004 the Clean World Union conducted a survey of women and children trafficked from Azerbaijan to foreign countries for the intention of sexual exploitation. These individuals were trafficked to Turkey through Georgia while other routes led to Dubai, Saudi Arabia, and Abu-Dhabi. The report makes no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Saudi Arabia: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 8, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61698.html

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

    Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

    This report alludes to forced labor for adult migrant workers. Their official documents are confiscated by their employers, drastically reducing their freedom of movement. However, no sectors or industries are identified in this report specific to that problem. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

    Within Saudi Arabia, there is a law prohibiting forced labor; however, it does not specifically apply to children.

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

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

    Involuntary Adult Servitude: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This document states that adults in Saudi Arabia are victims of involuntary servitude in the domestic labor and commercial sex sectors. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. U.S. Library of Congress. (2006). *Country profile of Saudi Arabia*. Retrieved November 16, 2006, from http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Saudi_Arabia.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Library of Congress

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This factsheet mentions that allegations of forced labor, especially of migrant workers, have been made against Saudi Arabia. Unfortunately, the document does not elaborate on this issue, nor does it provide information on forced labor in the production of goods.

SENEGAL:
REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. African nations win praise in fight against human trafficking.(2005). *Contemporary Sexuality, 39*(8), 7. Retrieved December 27, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   The article focuses on the U.S. Department of State's 2005 Trafficking in Persons Report, according to which several African governments are following best practices in implementing anti-trafficking measures. The report gave special recognition to Mali, Senegal, and Burkina Faso for best practices in implementing bilateral anti-trafficking accords. In 2004, the government of Mali signed bilateral accords with the governments of Senegal and Burkina Faso to fight child trafficking. As a result, Senegal repatriated 54 Malian children and Mali repatriated 20 children to Burkina Faso. The U.S. government provided more than $96 million in aid last year to help other countries strengthen their anti-trafficking efforts. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Coalition Nationale des Association et ONG en Faveur de l'Enfance. (2006). *Rapport complementaire elabore par la CONAFE-Senegal Au Comite des Nations Unies Pour Les Droits de l'Enfant.* [Background paper submitted to the United Nations Committee on Children's Rights by CONAFE-Senegal]. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Senegal_CONAFE_NGO_Report.doc

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This report of the Senegalese nongovernmental organization (NGO) *Coalition Nationale des Association et ONG en Faveur de l'Enfance Senegal* was submitted to the United Nations to provide an overview of child welfare in Senegal. The report outlines comprehensive legal reform in favor of children, implementation of public programs targeting children, improved public health for children, better education, and the need for better child protection. The report identifies four key areas of child protection that should be addressed: female domestic work, sexual exploitation, child begging, and the reintegration of child victims of armed conflict. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Dramé, P. S. (n.d.). Lutte contre la traite des enfants: L'Oit prône un partenariat à l'échelle régionale [The fight against trade in children: The ILO recommends regional partnership]. *Le Soleil.* Retrieved December 21, 2007, from http://www.lesoleil.sn/article.php3?id_article=13588

   Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article from a Senegalese newspaper announces recommendations by the International Labour Organization (ILO) for a subregional partnership between Mali and Senegal to combat child trafficking. The announcement took place at a conference organized by the ILO under the theme "Internal Trade, Transnational Phenomenon: Roles and Responsibilities of the Private Sector." The recommendation coincided with the relaunching of the Senegalese component of a binational study between Mali and Senegal on child trafficking in and between the two countries. The article provides no information concerning the study. There is no discussion of children in the production of goods or why children may be trafficked between the two countries.

4. Ellis, S. (2005, June 7). Africans called "heroes" in U.S. anti-trafficking report. *The Washington File.* Retrieved February 2, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

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

Child Labor: Begging
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article notes that in the U.S. Department of State's 2005 *Trafficking in Persons Report*, several individuals in African nations were named as "Heroes Acting to End Modern-Day Slavery" and several African governments are following "best practices" in implementing anti-trafficking measures. Senegalese Family Minister Aida Mbodj was specifically named in the report for publicly taking a strong stand against exploitive child begging in Senegal. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Flynn, D. & Ba, D. (2006, June 17). Child trafficking fueled by Quranic schools, U.N. says. *Seattle Times.* Retrieved December 27, 2007, from the ProQuest database.

Sources: News Article

Child Labor: Begging
Child Trafficking: Begging

This news article provides a brief case study of one boy who was trafficked from Guinea Bissau to Senegal and became a student in a religious school where he worked as a beggar. The article notes that children are also trafficked from the Gambia, Mali, and Mauritania to Senegal for the same purpose. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S., & Rosati, F. C. (2004, September). *Orphanhood and child vulnerability: Senegal.* Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved January 23, 2008, from http://www.ucwproject.org/pdf/publications/standard_senegal_orphans_countryreport_21sept2004.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This report explores the effect of orphanhood and fostering on child vulnerability. An estimated 402,000 children from infancy to age 14 are indentified as orphans, either single orphans (one deceased parent) or double orphans (no living parent). Single and double orphans are less likely to attend school on a regular, full-time basis than children with both parents. However, the authors state that children who become single or double orphans do not have significant effect on the probability that they are involved in full-time work. Additionally, children in foster families are less likely to have full-time employment while foster children are more likely to be identified as "inactive." This category includes children that are involved in domestic work. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Guarcello, L., Lyon, S. Rosati, F., & Valdivia, C.A. (2004, October). *The influence of orphanhood on children's schooling and labour: Evidence from sub-Saharan Africa.* Rome: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/162495/pdf/orphans_and_CL_Innocenti.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report examines the relationship between orphanhood, child labor, and schooling. HIV/AIDS is a major contributor to the orphan population in most Sub-Saharan African countries. In Senegal, however, only 4 percent of orphan cases are a direct result of AIDS. In examining the link between education and orphanhood, the authors state that double orphans (two deceased parents), have a higher disadvantage than single orphans (one deceased parent) in attending school. It is noted that orphans in Senegal are more likely to work than children with two parents. Additionally, children who have deceased mothers only (maternal orphans) are more vulnerable and more likely to work, as opposed to those who only lost their fathers (paternal orphans). The report does not mention specific labor sectors or discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Gueye, M. (n.d.). Travail des enfants: Plus d'un million d'actifs âgés de 5 à 15 ans recensés au Sénégal [Child labor: More than 1 million children age 5 to 15 enumerated in Senegal]. *Le Soleil.* Retrieved December 21, 2007, from http://www.lesoleil.sn/article.php3?id_article=15219

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article from a Senegalese newspaper reports that according to a survey by ILO, Senegal has an estimated 1,074,538 child workers. While no publication date is given on the newspaper website, the article notes that from 2000 to 2004, global child labor dropped 11 percent. The ILO survey data were announced in conjunction with a day-long informational workshop for journalists and members of the Senegalese parliament about child labor and the project by ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child

Labour (ILO-IPEC). The project seeks to implement ILO Conventions 138 and 182 in Senegal, both of which have been ratified by the country. At the time of the article's publication the ILO-IPEC project had 4,700 child beneficiaries with an ultimate goal of 9,000. There is no discussion of child labor in the manufacture of goods.

9. Guinea Bissau police arrest suspect with 52 children at Senegal border. (2007, November 15). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved January 23, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Begging
   Child Trafficking: Begging

   This news story recounts how police in Guinea Bissau arrested a suspect on suspicion of smuggling 52 children to Senegal to work as beggars in Koranic schools. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Guinea-Bissau-Senegal: On the child trafficking route. (2007, November 23). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 18, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=75485

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Begging, Cotton, Firewood Collection, Water Collection
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Cotton, Firewood Collection, Water Collection

    This news article examines the child trafficking route from Guinea-Bissau to Senegal. According to the article children trafficked along this route either work in the cotton fields in southern Senegal or *talibé*, Koranic school students are forced to beg on the streets in return for an education. Additionally, young children are trafficked to Senegal to work fetching firewood and water. The article states the majority of street children in Dakar are from Guinea-Bissau. Certain NGOs, such as Plan International and SOS-Talibé, have begun working with Koranic schools to ensure children in these schools receive adequate education.

11. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Niger and Senegal.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/nigersenegalclsreport.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Small Business

    This report from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions contains a one-page summary concerning child labor in Senegal. According to the report, the Senegalese constitution prohibits child labor, and the government enforces the law in the formal sector. However, in the traditional sectors and the informal economy child labor occurs frequently.

Children under the minimum age work in family farms or small businesses. The minimum age for employment as apprentices is 16, and age 18 for all other types of work. Law enforcement is strict in state-owned enterprises, large private enterprises, and cooperatives, but absent in the informal economy and in small agriculture.

Many children live on the streets and are involved in organized street begging, child prostitution, and sex tourism. Another common form of exploitation of children is domestic work, with girls as young as age 8 working more than 12 hours per day, seven days per week. Most of the young domestics workers were sent from the provinces by their parents to the capital to find work. Those who are unable to find work as domestics in Dakar end up living on the streets, where they are vulnerable to rape and other kinds of abuse.

12. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *In their own words…Senegal: Crushing stones from age 7.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/searchProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf0a22f693e1e3246b2a84eeebcabb378e6.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLaxD3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahySc3yPaxmNcgb48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?type=normal&title=&isbn=&project=&selectedMonthFrom=1&productYearFrom=&selectedMonthTo=1&productYearTo=&selectedCountries=147&selectedLanguages=1200&keywords=&userType=3&selectedFieldOfficeText=&selectedFieldOfficeId=-1&resultPerPage=20&selectedSortById=4

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Stone Crushing

    This 100-word case study from ILO provides a brief profile of a 12-year-old boy who has worked since age 7 crushing stone in Senegal. The boy says that he also attends school. When he works a full day he can earn 500–1500 CFA.

13. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *In their own words…Senegal: Famara regrets leaving school to mine for gold.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/searchProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf0a22f693e1e3246b2a84eeebcabb378e6.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLaxD3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahySc3yPaxmNcgb48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?type=normal&title=&isbn=&project=&selectedMonthFrom=1&productYearFrom=&selectedMonthTo=1&productYearTo=&selectedCountries=147&selectedLanguages=1200&keywords=&userType=3&selectedFieldOfficeText=&selectedFieldOfficeId=1&resultPerPage=20&selectedSortById=4

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Gold

This 300-word case study from ILO provides a brief profile of a 16-year-old boy named Famara who has been working since age 7 harvesting gold with his family. He says that his family can make no money farming millet and peanuts, so they must mine gold. All of his earnings are given to his family. All of the household's income comes from mining gold.

14. International Labour Organization. (2006c). *In their own words…Senegal: How Awa dreads "salt season."* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2007. from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/searchProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf0a22f693e1e3246b2a84eeebcabb378e6.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLaxD3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxahySc3yPaxmNcgb48OX3b4Dtgj15eMbynknvrkLOlQzNp65In0__?type=normal&title=&isbn=&project=&selectedMonthFrom=1&productYearFrom=&selectedMonthTo=1&productYearTo=&selectedCountries=147&selectedLanguages=1200&keywords=&userType=3&selectedFieldOfficeText=&selectedFieldOfficeId=-1&resultPerPage=20&selectedSortById=4

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Salt

    This 220-word case study from ILO provides a brief profile of a 9-year-old girl named Awa who works harvesting salt in Senegal. In this short article, Awa describes how no one forces her to work and how she would like to go to secondary school with her brother.

15. International Labour Organization. (2006d). *Restitution de la composante nationale sénégalaise de l'étude binationale Mali/Sénégal sur la traite des enfants: 'traite interne, phénomènes transfrontaliers, rôle et responsabilité du secteur privé* [Return of the Senegalese national component of the binational study Mali/Senegal on child trafficking: 'internal trafficking, cross-border phenomena, role and responsibility of the private sector]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/french/region/afpro/dakar/

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Tourism
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Tourism

    This press release from ILO announces plans to relaunch a binational study on child trafficking in Senegal and Mali. The study examines domestic issues, trans-border issues, and the role of the private sector. The study sampled 400 individuals in more than 50 villages in the Senegalese regions of Dakar, Thiès (Mbour), Kaolack, and Tambacounda. The sectors examined by the study include: agriculture, fishing, housework, and tourism.

16. International Labour Organization. (n.d.[a]). *Atelier sous régional sur la préparation de rapports sur les conventions internationales du travail de l'OIT sur le travail des enfants, Cotonou (Bénin) du 27 au 31 août 2007* [Subregional workshop on the preparation of reports required by the ILO under international conventions on work related to child labor, Cotonu (Benin), August 27 to 31, 2007]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/french/region/afpro/dakar/

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Artisanry, Begging, Domestic Labor, Mechanics, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This announcement from ILO summarizes proceedings of a subregional workshop on compliance with ILO Conventions 138 and 182 held in Benin in August 2007. The workshop placed particular emphasis on the availability of data concerning child labor and child trafficking to improve the quality of regular reports submitted by convention signatories to ILO. The workshop included 40 participants from eight Francophone countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo). The announcement mentions that in rural regions children work in fields, family pastures, seasonal manual work, and mining. In urban areas, child labor consists of housework, ambulatory vending, begging, prostitution, and apprenticeships in garages and artisan workshops. Trafficking routes were not mentioned in this document.

17. International Labour Organization. (n.d.[b]). *Réunion d'experts sur la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains, en particulier des femmes et des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre: Assistance aux victimes: échanges d'expérience et études de cas; Dakar, 9-11 mai 2007* [Meeting of experts on the struggle against the trade in human beings, particularly women and children, in West and Central Africa: Victim assistance, exchange of experience, and case studies. May 9–11, 2007]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/french/region/afpro/dakar/

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This update from ILO announces a regional seminar that took place in May 2007 on human trafficking in West Africa, joined by representatives from 12 West African countries, including Senegal). The goal of the conference was information exchange among key actors in the region working to combat trafficking. No specific information on human trafficking is supplied. There is no discussion of child labor or the use of children in the production of goods.

18. International Labour Organization. (n.d.[c]). *Timebound programmes*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Actiononchildlabour/TimeBoundProgrammes/Implementation/langen/WCMS_IPEC_CON_TXT_545_EN/index.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document mentions Senegal as one of 20 countries that has begun the process of implementing a timebound program under ILO-IPEC. Timebound programs have the following requirements: (1) initiated and led by the country in terms of planning, implementation, and resource mobilization; (2) be comprehensive and fully integrated into national development plans; (3) involve the extensive participation of many stakeholders, including policy-makers, practitioners, workers' and employers' associations, and donors; (4) be flexible enough to adapt to the specific circumstances of the country; and (5) be underpinned by extensive data collection and analysis. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

19. International Organization for Migration. (n.d.). *IOM assistance programme for the return and reintegration of trafficked children in West Africa.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 22, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/about_migration/IOM_Return_Reintegration_WA_2006_eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This is a one-page brief summarizing the procedures for the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) program combating trafficking in West Africa. The programs seeks, identifies, and voluntarily returns minors who are victims of trafficking and stranded in Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Mali, or Senegal. It offers a definition of human trafficking and outlines steps the program takes for victims, which include pre-departure and post-arrival assistance, reintegration assistance, networking, and training. Another primary component of the project is data collection. All assisted children are to be registered with the Counter-Trafficking Module of the IOM MiMOSA database. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

20. Koranic schools fuel W. Africa child trafficking—U.N. (2006, June 16). *Reuters*. Retrieved January 23, 2008. from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Begging
Child Trafficking: Begging

Citing a United Nations official, the article states that an estimated 100,000 children are beggars in Senegal, about 1 percent of the population. Most of these children are reported to be sent to work as beggars by their Koranic teachers. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Moens, B., Zeitlin V., Bop, C., & Gaye, R. (2004). *Study on the practice of trafficking in persons in Senegal.* Bethesda, MD: Development Alternatives, Inc. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/moens_2004_study_practice_trafficking_senegal_4.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Handicrafts, Newspaper Delivery, Shoe Shining, Trade
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Begging

    This report reveals that trafficking in persons occurs within Senegalese borders and internationally to, through, and from Senegal. The main victims of human trafficking in Senegal are women and children who are trafficked for prostitution, sex tourism, domestic labor, or organized begging.

    Senegal serves as a transit and destination country for trafficking girls for prostitution, as well as boys for begging. The report also notes that girls work on family farms doing agricultural tasks and in the urban areas work as market vendors. In the urban areas, boys work as market vendors, shoe shining, and paper boys. Arts and crafts as well as fishing were noted to be the sectors in which boys are known to be working in the rural areas. Boys in the rural areas also work in the agricultural sector; however, the type of work or goods produced through agricultural labor was not mentioned.

    This report is based on desk research on programs and literature regarding human trafficking in Senegal. Additionally, findings for this report originated from fieldwork conducted from July 11 through August 4, 2004.

22. Nimbona, G., & Lieten, K. (2007). *Child labour unions: AEJT Senegal.* Amsterdam: International Research on Working Children. Retrieved January 27, 2008, from http://www.childlabour.net/docs/Unions_westAfrica_2007.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Mechanics, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

    This report discusses the conditions of working children and the impact of self-organization among a limited sample of organizations of working children in various countries. Children who participate with and benefit from organizations that work with child laborers are mostly adolescents with social capital able to get involved. Children who work for survival and those most likely working in sectors with the worst forms of child labor, however, do not have the same ability. Therefore, child laborers in most need do not benefit from these very organizations initially set up to assist them. The report briefly mentions a few sectors where children work (mechanics, shoe shining, and street vending). However, further information on the type of work was not provided in this report. Moreover, there is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *The state of the world's children 2006.* New York: Author. Retrieved December 12, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/sowc06/pdfs/sowc06_fullreport.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report from UNICEF says that from 1999–2004, approximately 33 percent of children age 5–14 were engaged in child labor. Disaggregated by gender, this meant 36 percent of boys and 30 percent of girls. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods in any specific sector.

24. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006a). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Second periodic reports of states parties due in 1999: Senegal.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/e35bcbc47ebdda22c12571620045514e?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The report notes that efforts to combat child labor in Senegal began with a national survey in 1993, followed by a national plan to combat child labor in 1994. From 1997–2001, the government of Senegal and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) collaborated on 15 projects with the aim of harmonizing legislation concerning child labor. Another program introduced from 2002–2005 included a project to assist working children and street children. The project also included a strong advocacy and awareness-raising component aimed at promoting the abolition of child labor in the long term. Additional background information touched upon briefly in the report includes: (1) the names of eight local NGOs that have worked to eliminate child labor in Senegal; (2) information about article L145 of the Labor Code which prohibits child labor and apprenticeship before age 15, except in exceptional cases by order of the Minister of Labor; (3) Senegal's ratification of the ILO Convention on the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor; and (4) three Senegalese trade unions established a center to monitor child labor in companies and other workplaces. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

25. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006b). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding observations: Senegal.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/b10f8e9681275570c125722d002cef25?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

According to this report, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) welcomed the adoption in 2005 of Law No. 2005-02 against human trafficking and for the protection of victims and the enactment of the Labor Code of 1997, which fixes the minimum age of employment at 15 in Senegal. The committee noted concern about the lack of data on sexual exploitation, including sex tourism and the trafficking of children to Senegal for unspecified purposes. Additionally, the committee commented on the presence of child beggars in Senegal and noted its concern. There is no discussion of child labor in the manufacturing of goods.

26. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006c). *Implementation on the Convention of the Rights of the Child: List of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the second periodic report of Senegal.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/736d9bb79cddb387c12571ae00463a11?Opendocument

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

In this document, the UNCRC requests the Senegalese government to provide disaggregated data on budget allocations and trends (in absolute figures and percentages of the national and regional budgets) for the years 2004, 2005, and 2006 regarding programs and activities for the prevention of and protection from child abuse, child sexual exploitation, and child labor. The committee also requests statistical data on special protection measures for children involved in child labor for the years 2003, 2004, and 2005. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods.

27. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006d). *Written replies by the government of Senegal to the list of issues relating to consideration of the second periodic report of Senegal.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/9c23b19778c3a95dc12571f5003e1a84?Opendocument

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Domestic Labor, Handicrafts, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report provides a response by the government of Senegal to questions submitted by the UNCRC. There are some 500,000 children engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including: 100,000 children performing strenuous domestic work or working in agriculture or animal husbandry; 30,000 boys are working in the handicrafts and informal sectors; 50,000 girls age 6 to 18, mostly from marginalized rural areas, are employed as domestic workers. It has two projects under way. The project to combat the worst forms of child labor is run from the Ministry of Women, the Family and Social Development

(supported by UNICEF and the Italian Government). The ILO-IPEC project is run by the Ministry of the Civil Service, Employment, Labor, and Professional Organizations. Concerning human trafficking, the report says the government of Senegal passed a new law that will punish trafficking in human beings generally and children in particular, tackle the problem of exploitation of children by begging, and protect victims in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Protocol to the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime. There is no discussion of the type of work or goods produced through agricultural labor.

28. United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2001). *Concluding observations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Senegal.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/6a32a26b 9fd2a47ac1256ab900469638?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Trade

    In this report the UN Economic and Social Council voiced concern about the rise in the number of street children and the high rate of child labor. In particular, concern was stated over the high incidences of child laborers in rural areas employed in the agricultural sector, domestic work, and in the informal trade sector. The government of Senegal was asked to take effective measures to reinforce existing laws on child labor, improve enforcement, and to ratify ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in 1999. There is no discussion of the type of crops or goods produced in the agricultural sector.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82807.htm

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

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

    The U.S. Department of State classified Senegal as a Tier 2 state and named it a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for unspecified forms of forced labor and sexual exploitation. Boys are trafficked within Senegal for forced labor, particularly for begging by Koranic teachers. The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Guinea are common source countries for the trafficking of boys. Girls are trafficked to Senegal from neighboring West African countries and from these countries through Senegal to the Middle East and Europe. There is no discussion of child labor in the production of goods in this report.

30. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Senegal: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 7, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100501.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Gold, Hunting, Manufacturing, Mining, Rock Quarrying, Service Industry, Trade, Transportation
Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Begging

According to this report, children in Senegal work in a variety of sectors including agriculture, construction, domestic labor, fishing, hunting, manufacturing, mining, service industries, trade, and transportation. Children age 10 to 14 work up to eight hours per day washing gold and crushing and carrying rocks in rock quarries. Forced child labor is also common among child beggars. Approximately 90 percent of children in Kaolack, Fatick, and Ziguinchor perform work that is harmful to their development and education. Child trafficking is also a serious problem as children are trafficked into the country to beg from the Gambia, Mali, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau. Internal trafficking for begging also occurs, as well as for sexual exploitation. Girls are trafficked from Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Thies, and Ziguinchor to urban areas for commercial sexual exploitation.

The Government of Senegal has conducted seminars on child labor for government officials and NGO workers. It has also implemented a removal and prevention program aimed at removing 3,000 children total from the workforce in the industries of agriculture, begging, fishing, and domestic labor.

31. Washington to combat child trafficking in Africa. (2005, November 3). *Angola Press.* Retrieved January 27, 2008, from http://www.angolapress-angop.ao/noticia-e.asp?ID=388390

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

In this news article, the U.S. Ambassador to Senegal, John Miller, announced American plans to enhance actions aimed at eradicating the trafficking of children in Africa. American policy in this sector on the African continent consists of financing different national projects and actions of NGOs through the United States Agency for International Development and engaging in dialogue with public and religious authorities.

SENEGAL:
REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Fabius, L. (2007, October 15). Quatre changements pour l'Afrique [Four changes for Africa]. *Le Figaro*. Retrieved January 24, 2008, from http://www.lefigaro.fr/debats/20060722.WWW000000060_quatre_changements_pour_lafrique_par_laurent_fabius.html

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   In this editorial written by a French member of Parliament who recently returned from Mali and Senegal, the writer suggests that France's top priority in improving relations with Africa should be to address problems of slavery and forced labor. Examples of sectors where slavery and forced labor occur were not mentioned in the article. Moreover, forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned.

2. Guinea-Bissau-Senegal: On the child trafficking route. (2007, November 23). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 18, 2008, from http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/IRIN/e69f9fc08f24461ba4cdeef6f06bd9c2.htm

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Begging, Cotton, Firewood Collection, Water Collection
   Forced Child Labor: Begging

   This article examines the child trafficking route from Guinea-Bissau to Senegal. According to the article, children trafficked along this route either work in the cotton fields in southern Senegal, fetch water and wood, or become talibés—Koranic school students forced to beg on the streets in return for an education. Though cotton is discussed, the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Senegal is not.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Niger and Senegal*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 5, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/nigersenegalclsreport.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This document provides a brief overview of labor standards in Senegal and Niger. According to the report, adults are trafficked for sexual exploitation and are involved in forced labor in commercial sexual exploitation. It notes that Senegal has ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 29 and 105. There is a specific section analyzing Senegalese law and its compliance with these conventions. According

to this section, Senegalese law prohibits forced or compulsory labor but does not conform to ILO Convention 29 on the prohibition of forced labor. Senegalese law prohibits the sale of persons, abduction, and hostage taking, but does explicitly ban human trafficking. There is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Labor Organization. (2006). *Restitution de la composante nationale sénégalaise de l'étude binationale Mali/Sénégal sur la traite des enfants: 'traite interne, phénomènes transfrontaliers, rôle et responsabilité du secteur privé* [Return of the Senegalese national component of the binational study Mali/Senegal on child trafficking: Internal trafficking, cross-border phenomena, role and responsibility of the private sector]. Retrieved December 21, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/french/region/afpro/dakar/

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Tourism
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Tourism

   This ILO press release announces plans to relaunch a binational study on child trafficking in Senegal and Mali. The study examines domestic issues, transborder issues, and the role of the private sector. The study sampled 400 individuals in more than 50 villages in the Senegalese regions of Dakar, Thiès (Mbour), Kaolack, and Tambacounda. The sectors examined by the study include agriculture, fishing, housework, and tourism.

5. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Liste des ratifications des conventions internationales du travail: Sénégal* [List of international labor conventions ratified: Senegal]. Retrieved January 5, 2007, from http://webfusion.ilo.org/public/db/standards/normes/appl/appl-byCtry.cfm?CTYCHOICE=1010&lang=FR

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This document lists 37 labor conventions that have been ratified by the government of Senegal. These include ILO Convention 105 on the abolition of forced labor and ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. There is no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Moens, B., Zeitlin, V., Bop, C., & Gaye, R. (2004). *Study on the practice of trafficking in persons in Senegal*. Bethesda, MD: Development Alternatives, Inc. Retrieved January 11, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/moens_2004_study_practice_trafficking_senegal_4.pdf

   Source: Other—Private Company

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Agriculture
Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Begging, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

This assessment reveals that trafficking in persons occurs within Senegalese borders, and also indicates that Senegal is a source, transit, and destination country for victims of trafficking. The main victims of human trafficking in Senegal are women and children who are trafficked for prostitution, sex tourism, and forced labor in the domestic sector or in organized begging. Senegal also serves as a transit and destination country for prostitution of adult females and girls, and begging for boys. According to the report, the government of Senegal, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have not implemented programs to combat trafficking. This assessment was conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development's contractor Development Alternatives, Inc. using literature reviews and filed interviews. Though the use of forced labor in the agricultural sector is discussed, specific crops or goods produced are not mentioned.

7. United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved January 5, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report provides an overview of global human trafficking patterns, including classifications of country roles within these patterns. Senegal received the following ratings in these categories: origin country—medium; transit country—very low; and destination country—very low. There is no other information on Senegal, and no discussion of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 16, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   In 2007, the U.S. Department of State classified Senegal as a Tier 2 state and named it a source, transit, and destination country for women and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation. Women are trafficked to Senegal from neighboring West African countries, and from these countries through Senegal to the Middle East and Europe. The report notes that while Senegal does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, it is making significant efforts to do so. To strengthen its trafficking response, the report recommends Senegal increase efforts to enforce its 2005

anti-trafficking law, coordinate inter-ministerial anti-trafficking efforts, and educate government officials and the public about trafficking. Although trafficking for the purpose of forced labor was discussed in the report, there was no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Senegal: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Retrieved March 11, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100501.htm

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

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Information in this report related to labor exploitation focuses mainly on child labor; however, the document does note that women are trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, though destination countries were not listed. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

SERBIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2004). *"So does that mean I have the rights?" Protecting the human rights of women and girls trafficked for forced prostitution in Kosovo.* London: Author. Retrieved August 16, 2008, from http://childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/amnesty_kosovo_report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

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

   This report details the prevalence of human trafficking in the province of Kosovo in Serbia, including information on child trafficking. Kosovo is a source and destination for girls trafficked for sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking is also on the rise. Six percent of the women trafficked from other countries to Kosovo before 2002 were under age 18. During the same period, 81 percent of internal trafficking victims were minors, with 32 percent age 11 to 14. The international peacekeeping forces stationed in Kosovo since 1999 have contributed significantly to an increase in human trafficking and forced prostitution in Kosovo. The report notes that children are trafficked for other kinds of forced labor as well but does not provide details. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

2. Amnesty International. (2004, May 7). Kosovo: Trafficked women and girls have human rights. *News Amnesty.* London: Author. Retrieved August 16, 2008, from http://childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/kosovo_trafficked_women_and_girls_have_human_rights.doc

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article summarizes the results of Amnesty International's research into human trafficking in Kosovo. Women and girls trafficked through Kosovo are forced to work in the sex industry and are denied basic rights. Fifteen to 20 percent of women working in bars and nightclubs are underage and many are suspected victims of trafficking. The article is based on the findings of Amnesty International's 2004 report, *"So does that mean I have the rights?" Protecting the human rights of women and girls trafficked for forced prostitution in Kosovo,* which is also annotated in this bibliography. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

3. Amnesty International. (2006). *Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) United Nations interim administration mission in Kosovo (UNMIK): Conclusions of the Human Rights Committee 86th session.* London: International Secretariat. Retrieved August 24, 2008, from http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/EUR70/011/2006/en

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document analyzes the human rights situation in Kosovo under the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, as presented by Amnesty International at a Human Rights Committee session in July 2006. Women and girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation within Kosovo. Most victims of internal trafficking in Kosovo are underage ethnic Albanian girls. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

4. Bjerkan, L., Dyrlid, L., Nikolic-Ristanovic, V., & Simeunovic-Patic, B. (2005). *A life of one's own: Rehabilitation of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.* Oslo, Norway: Fafo. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/477/477.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report details efforts to assist and rehabilitate victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Serbia. Children are trafficked within Serbia as well as from other countries. Most child trafficking victims are Serbian nationals, while others originate in countries of the former Soviet Union. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Child Rights Center. (2007). *Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Serbia.* Serbia: Author. Retrieved August 24, 2008, from http://www.astra.org.yu/en/pdf/CRC.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Windshield Cleaning, Criminal Activity, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
   Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation

   This report examines the state of children's rights in Serbia and the effectiveness of legislation related to the issue. Children in Serbia work in a variety of sectors. In rural areas, children are most likely to work in agriculture (although this document does not mention specific crops). In urban areas, children are more likely to be engaged in street vending, washing car windows at stoplights, begging, or theft. Commercial sexual exploitation of children—specifically prostitution and pornography—is a problem throughout the country. Children are trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation, involuntary marriage, and forced begging. The document notes that children are often underpaid, and that trafficked children are forced to work as beggars and commercial sex workers.

6. Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues. (2006). *Awareness raising for Roma activists on the issue of trafficking in human beings in South-Eastern Europe.* Warsaw, Poland: Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from http://www.osce.org/item/21023.html

   Source: NGO

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

   This report provides information on human trafficking in Roma communities in Southeastern Europe, including a section on the problem in Serbia and Montenegro. Boys and girls are trafficked for purposes of begging, forced labor in unspecified sectors, and sexual exploitation. Roma children are especially vulnerable to trafficking due to their communities' poverty, invisibility to authorities, and tradition of begging. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

7. Hunzinger, L., & Sumner Coffey, P. (2003). *First annual report on victims of trafficking in South Eastern Europe.* Vienna: International Organization for Migration. 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 notes that Serbia is principally a transit country for human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, but that it is also a temporary and permanent destination country. Internal trafficking also occurs, although Serbians are more likely to be trafficked abroad. Foreign trafficking victims located in Serbia are mostly from Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. The document does not always differentiate between adults and minors who are trafficked and sexually exploited. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. International Organization for Migration. (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 Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report describes trends and patterns in human trafficking in the Balkan region. The report contains general regional information, as well as information specific to sexual exploitation in Serbia (although Serbia, Montenegro, and Kosovo are conflated

throughout the report). The report notes that throughout the region, minors are commonly involved in trafficking and forced labor in the sex trade. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Limanowska, B. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings in South Eastern 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 Labor: Begging
   Child Trafficking: Begging

   This report, published by the United Nations Development Programme, details the prevalence of human trafficking in Southeastern Europe, including a country profile on Serbia. According to the Ministry of the Interior, there is no clear evidence of child trafficking in Serbia, but several children from Serbia and abroad have been accommodated in trafficking shelters. Children are engaged in begging and theft, however, and police suspect that some of them may have been trafficked. Child labor is discussed in this document but not in reference to goods.

10. Nikolić-Ristanović, V., Copić, S., Milivojević, S., Simeunovic-Patić, B., & Mihić, B. (2004). *Trafficking in people in Serbia.* Belgrade, Serbia: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from http://www.osce.org/documents/fry/2004/07/3290_en.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Service Industry, Warehouse Packing

    This report details the prevalence of human trafficking in Serbia and related legislation. Serbia is a source, transit, and destination for child trafficking. Most of the children trafficked through the country are from Eastern Europe, most frequently from Moldova. Internal trafficking involves mostly, though not exclusively, Roma children. Children are trafficked most often for sexual exploitation but are also used for begging and to fulfill marriage agreements. Some Serbian children are also forced to work as beggars, cleaners, and in warehouse packing. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

11. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. (2008). *Combating trafficking in human beings in Serbia—State of affairs.* Vienna: Author. Retrieved August 29, 2008, from http://www.osce.org/documents/srb/2007/05/24545_en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Begging
    Child Trafficking: Begging

This document summarizes efforts to combat human trafficking in Serbia, including some statistics on trafficking in the country. There were 26 cases of child trafficking in Serbia identified in 2007 and six in 2008 as of this report's publication. Child trafficking is increasingly common for the purposes of begging and forced marriage. Sexual exploitation is the main purpose of human trafficking in Serbia in general, but the document does not provide details on children's involvement in sexual exploitation. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

12. The Protection Project. (2003). *Serbia and Montenegro: 2003 human rights report.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/programs/se_europe/see_serbia_humanrightsreport.htm

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Begging

    This report provides information on the prevalence of human trafficking in Serbia and related legislation. The report notes that there is no available information on the trafficking of children for sexual exploitation in Serbia, but it may occur. Roma children are reportedly trafficked for begging. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

13. Serbian, Montenegrin police cut human trafficking route. (2008, June 26). *Radio B92.* Retrieved August 6, 2008, from the World News Connection database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports on the arrest of several suspects accused of human trafficking through Serbia and Montenegro. One Serbian girl was discovered in a situation of sexual exploitation in Kosovo. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. Serbie: Trafic d'êtres humains florissant [Serbia: Trafficking of human beings flourishes]. (2004, June 23). *France 2.* Retrieved August 16, 2008, from http://childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/serbie_trafic_d_etres_humains_florissant.doc

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article outlines the occurrence of human trafficking in Serbia, following a report by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Internal trafficking of Serbian children is a problem, and Gypsy (Roma) children, in particular, are targeted by traffickers. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

15. Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. (2005). *Serbia multiple indicator cluster survey 2005*. Belgrade, Serbia: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved August 25, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS3_Serbia_FinalReport_2005_eng.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This survey, produced in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund, provides statistics on the status of women and children in Serbia. Seven percent of Roma children in Roma settlements are engaged in child labor in unspecified sectors, while less than 5 percent of other Serbian children work. Overall, 4 percent of Serbian children age 5 to 14 are engaged in child labor, mostly in family businesses. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

16. 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

    Child Labor: Begging, Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report details the prevalence of human trafficking in Southeastern Europe, including a country report on human trafficking in Serbia, which serves primarily as a transit and destination country. Internal trafficking is also becoming more and more prevalent. Twenty percent of Serbian trafficking victims in 2003 and 65 percent in 2004 were minors trafficked for sexual exploitation, unspecified labor, begging, and crime. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

17. United Nations Children's Fund. (2007). *The state of children in Serbia 2006: Poor and excluded children.* Belgrade, Serbia: Author. Retrieved August 24, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=12517

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report details the living conditions of children in Serbia, including a section on child labor. Few children in Serbia work, but certain groups within Serbia are much more likely to be engaged in child labor. Four percent of children nationwide are involved in child labor, while 7 percent of Roma and 9 percent of the nation's poorest children work. Children work on family farms, as beggars, or as vendors, sometimes selling black market goods. Child trafficking and prostitution also occur to an unspecified extent. No further information is presented on child labor in the production of goods.

18. United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking. (2008, July 18). *'Naked facts' fight human trafficking in Serbia.* Retrieved August 28, 2008, from http://www.ungift.org/ungift/en/stories/naked-facts-fight-human-trafficking-in-serbia-.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Begging

    This news article reports on an anti-trafficking awareness campaign and includes some information on human trafficking in Serbia. The article mentions that children are increasingly trafficked for forced begging in Serbia. The article does not provide details on the extent to which children are involved in other forms of trafficking. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Serbia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100583.htm

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

    Child Labor: Retail, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

    This report details the current status of human rights in Serbia, including information on child labor and trafficking. Children in rural areas often work for family enterprises, while urban children hold a variety of unofficial retail jobs. Serbia is a transit, source, and destination country for child trafficking, and internal trafficking also occurs. Children are trafficked for forced labor as domestic servants, beggars, in restaurants, and for sexual exploitation. There was no available information on child labor violations in 2007, but this was due to inspectors' limited monitoring capabilities. Country reports are based on a variety of sources, including interviews and government and nongovernmental organization reports. Although the government has enforced labor and trafficking laws effectively, problems persist in both areas. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105389.htm

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

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

    This report provides information on human trafficking in Serbia and an analysis of the government's response to the issue. Serbia is a source, transit, and destination country for girls trafficked for sexual exploitation. Seventy-five percent of all trafficking cases in

2007 involved girls or women trafficked internally. Children are also trafficked for forced labor and forced begging. Serbia is considered a Tier 2 country in the report. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

SERBIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2004). *"So does that mean I have the rights?" Protecting the human rights of women and girls trafficked for forced prostitution in Kosovo*. London: Author. Retrieved August 16, 2008, from http://childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/amnesty_kosovo_report.pdf

   Source: International Organization

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

   This report details the prevalence of human trafficking in the province of Kosovo in Serbia. Kosovo is a transit, source, and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking is also increasingly prevalent. Women are forced to work as prostitutes, or compelled to do so in order to repay debts. Most women trafficked from abroad originate in one of several Eastern European countries, while most women trafficked internally are Kosovar Albanians. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

2. Amnesty International. (2004, May 7). *Kosovo: Trafficked women and girls have human rights*. London: Author. Retrieved August 16, 2008, from http://childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/kosovo_trafficked_women_and_girls_have_human_rights.doc

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article summarizes the results of Amnesty International's research into human trafficking in Kosovo. Women trafficked through Kosovo are forced to work in the sex industry and are denied basic rights. Members of the international community, including security forces of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), are thought to make up 20 percent of the clients using trafficked women for sexual exploitation. The article is based on the findings of Amnesty International's 2004 report, *"So does that mean I have the rights?" Protecting the human rights of women and girls trafficked for forced prostitution in Kosovo*, which is also annotated in this bibliography. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

3. Amnesty International. (2006). *Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK): Conclusions of the Human Rights Committee 86th session*. London: International Secretariat. Retrieved August 24, 2008, from http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/EUR70/011/2006/en

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document analyzes the human rights situation in Kosovo under the UNMIK, as presented by Amnesty International at a Human Rights Committee session in July 2006. Women are trafficked for sexual exploitation within Kosovo, and Serbia is noted as a source and destination country for transnational trafficking. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Amnesty International. (2007). *Report 2007: The state of the world's human rights—Serbia*. London: International Secretariat. Retrieved August 24, 2008, from http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/europe-and-central-asia/balkans/serbia#report

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This entry is part of a report that details the current state of human rights in various countries, including information on human trafficking and forced prostitution in Serbia. The report notes that trafficking for sexual exploitation remains widespread. This entry contains a separate section for the province of Kosovo, where trafficking is also a significant problem. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

5. Bjerkan, L., Dyrlid, L., Nikolic-Ristanovic, V., & Simeunovic-Patic, B. (2005). *A life of one's own: Rehabilitation of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation* (L. Bjerkan, Ed.). Oslo, Norway: Fafo. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/477/477.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report details efforts to assist and rehabilitate victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation in Serbia, which is a source, transit, and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking of Serbian women also occurs. Foreign trafficking victims originate mostly from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Shelters for trafficking victims in Serbia provide support for women and girls rescued from situations of trafficking or sexual exploitation. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. 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

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that Serbia is principally a transit country for human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, but that it is both a temporary and a permanent destination country. Internal trafficking also occurs, although Serbians are more likely to be trafficked abroad. Foreign trafficking victims located in Serbia are mostly from Moldova, Romania, and Ukraine. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

7. International Organization for Migration. (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

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report describes trends and patterns in human trafficking in the Balkan region. The report contains general regional information, as well as information specific to sexual exploitation in Serbia (although Serbia, Montenegro, and Kosovo are conflated throughout the report). The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Limanowska, B. (2005). *Trafficking in human beings in South Eastern 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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report, published by the United Nations Development Programme, details the prevalence of human trafficking in Southeastern Europe, including a country profile on Serbia. The country profile states Serbia is a transit and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation and that internal trafficking also occurs. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Nikolić-Ristanović, V., Copić, S., Milivojević, S., Simeunovic-Patić, B., & Mihić, B. (2004). *Trafficking in people in Serbia*. Belgrade, Serbia: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from http://www.osce.org/documents/fry/2004/07/3290_en.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Clothing, Masonry, Service Industry, Trade
   Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This report details the prevalence of human trafficking in Serbia and related legislation. Serbia is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. In addition, Serbian women, including ethnic Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, and Roma, are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation. Most people trafficked through the country are from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. There have been cases of human trafficking for the purposes of begging and forced domestic labor. Labor exploitation occurs in the agriculture, masonry, catering, private trade, and clothing manufacturing industries. Forced labor may also occur in Unspecifieds among Serbia's Chinese population. The report is based on a number of sources, including interviews and government and nongovernment organization reports. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. (2008). *Combating trafficking in human beings in Serbia—State of affairs*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved August 29, 2008, from http://www.osce.org/documents/srb/2007/05/24545_en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This document summarizes efforts to combat human trafficking in Serbia, and notes that Serbia is a transit, source, and destination country for human trafficking. While the number of foreign women trafficked through Serbia has declined, internal trafficking is increasing. People are trafficked for the purposes of forced marriage, labor exploitation, forced begging, and sexual exploitation. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

11. The Protection Project. (2003). *Serbia and Montenegro: 2003 Human rights report*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/programs/se_europe/see_serbia_humanrightsreport.htm

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article outlines the prevalence of human trafficking in Serbia and Montenegro. Serbia is a transit and a source country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation. The most commonly documented trafficking routes in Serbia begin in Eastern European countries and run through Belgrade to Kosovo. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Serbie: Trafic d'êtres humains florissant [Serbia: Trafficking of human beings flourishes]. (2004, June 23). *France 2*. Retrieved August 16, 2008, from http://childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/serbie_trafic_d_etres_humains_florissant.doc

    Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article outlines the occurrence of human trafficking in Serbia, following a report by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Serbia is a transit and source country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking also occurs. Roma women, in particular, are targeted by traffickers. The article is based on the OSCE report. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. 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, Domestic Labor
Adult Trafficking: Begging, Commission of Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Industrial Labor

This report details the prevalence of human trafficking in Southeastern Europe, including a country report on trafficking in Serbia. Serbia is primarily a transit and destination country for trafficking, but is increasingly becoming a source country as internal trafficking is becoming more prevalent. Men and women are trafficked for begging, crime, labor exploitation, and sexual exploitation. Exploitive labor occurs in the agricultural, industrial, and domestic service sectors, and the report notes one case of forced agricultural and domestic work. No further details related to forced labor in the production of goods are presented.

14. United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking. (2008, July 18). *'Naked facts' fight human trafficking in Serbia*. Retrieved August 28, 2008, from http://www.ungift.org/ungift/en/stories/naked-facts-fight-human-trafficking-in-serbia-.html

Source: International Organization

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

This news article reports on an anti-trafficking awareness campaign and includes some information on human trafficking in Serbia. Serbia is a transit, source, and destination country for trafficking, where internal trafficking is becoming increasingly prevalent. Sexual exploitation is the main purpose for the trafficking, but men are increasingly being trafficked for forced labor. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Serbia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 28, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100583.htm

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

Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
Adult Forced Labor: Service Industry

This report details the current status of human rights in Serbia, including information on labor practices and human trafficking. Serbia is a transit, source, and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation, where internal trafficking is a growing concern. Women in Kosovo have also been trafficked for domestic labor and forced labor in restaurants. Workers in the private sector are often paid less than the minimum wage, indicating possible situations of exploitive labor. Serbia is considered a Tier 2 country in the report. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105389.htm

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

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report provides information on human trafficking in Serbia and analysis of the government's response to the issue. Serbia is a transit, source, and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation. Seventy-five percent of trafficking cases during 2007, however, involved women trafficked internally. Foreign victims of trafficking during 2007 originated in a number of countries in Eastern Europe and in China. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Velasquez, C. (2005, October 14). *Alarmante trata de personas en Europa sudoriental* [Alarming human trafficking in Southeastern Europe]. Mexico City: Comunicación e Información de la Mujer. Retrieved August 4, 2008, from http://www.cimacnoticias.com/noticias/05oct/05101402.html

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This article summarizes recent developments in human trafficking in Southeastern Europe, including Serbia. At the time the article was published, Serbia and Montenegro were seen as a transit country for human trafficking, but each has become independent of the other, and Serbia is now also a destination country for human trafficking. The province of Kosovo is one of the main sources of human trafficking in the region. Internal trafficking in Serbia has also increased in recent years. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

SEYCHELLES: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. (2004, July). *Report of the promotional mission to the Republic of Seychelles*. Retrieved August 21, 2008, from http://www.achpr.org/english/Mission_reports/seychelles/mission%20report_Seychelles.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document provides an overview of the African Commission's visit to Seychelles as part of a promotional mission for the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights. In response to concerns that Seychellois law permitting children under age 15 to work encourages child labor, the State Party affirmed that education is free and compulsory, and employers must meet certain conditions in order to hire children. The report did not mention specific kinds of labor performed by children and did not mention the use of child labor for the production of goods.

2. Basu, A. K., & Chau, N. H. (2003). Targeting child labor in debt bondage: Evidence, theory and policy implications. *The World Bank Economic Review, 17*(2), 255–281.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article examines the relationship between the use of debt bondage and a state's economic, legislative, and financial indicators. Using World Bank Development Indicators, the authors ascribed Seychelles a score of "Bondchild = 0" indicating that children age 10–14 are not subject to child-bonded labor. Recognizing debt bondage as one of the worst forms of child labor, the analysis suggests debt bondage is a developing country phenomenon, particularly rife in poor, agrarian economies. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

3. Elimination of child labour in Seychelles to be used as model. (2003, July 23). *Sidsnet.org*. Retrieved August 20, 2008, from http://www.sidsnet.org/archives/other-newswire/2003/msg00559.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article states that the International Labour Organization (ILO) has chosen Seychelles to serve as a model since it has eliminated child labor in that country through a series of policy changes enacted since 1977. ILO will periodically visit the country over the course of the year to observe the economic, social, and legal mechanisms in place. The term child labor is used in this document but not in relation to the production of goods.

4. Government of Seychelles. (2002, May 3). *Committee on the Rights of the Child: Initial reports of states parties due in 1995.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 9, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.3.Add.64.En?OpenDocument

   Source: Government Agency—Government of Seychelles

   Child Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Work, Unspecified

   This report reviews Seychelles' progress in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child from 1990 to 1995. The report finds children's work in that country includes cleaning, construction, and work in shops, as well as unregulated work such as babysitting and other forms of self-employment. Additionally, children working in family-run businesses or newly developed forms of work can easily slip through existing protection gaps. The report also calls for a review of relevant legislation and the provision of greater resources for the Health and Safety Inspectorate, mandated to monitor conditions at work.

   Section 4 of the report indicates that while no cases of the sale, trafficking, or abduction of children were reported in Seychelles, the use of children for child sexual exploitation remained a concern.

   Section B.1 outlines relevant Constitutional and legislative protections relating to child labor. Article 31 of the Constitution protects children younger than age 15 from hazardous employment and economic exploitation but permits light work that is not hazardous to the health, morals, or education of the child. The Employment Act prohibits employment for children younger than 15 and hazardous employment for those age 15 to 16. Children age 16 to 18 are offered no special protections. The report argues that these laws result in risks to health and safety and inadequate registration or enforcement for those age 15 and 18. The report also describes the education system in Seychelles. The Education Act provides free and compulsory education for all children younger than 16. Though child labor in several sectors was mentioned, child labor in reference to production of goods is not discussed.

5. International Labour Organization. (2004a). *Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations: Individual direct request concerning Convention No.138, Minimum Age, 1973 Seychelles.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document relays the Committees' request for the government of Seychelles to provide more information on fulfillment of the country's obligations under the ILO Convention on the minimum age for work (1973). The Committee seeks specific information on existing, planned, or envisioned measures that will progressively raise the

minimum age of employment to conform with the convention. Information on the practical application of the convention including statistical data or relevant report extracts is also requested. The term child labor is used in this document but not in relation to the production of goods.

6. International Labour Organization (2004b). *Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations: Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 Seychelles*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

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

   This document attempts to illicit more information from Seychelles following *Initial Reports of State Parties Due in 1995: Seychelles* (2002). Specifically, the committee requested information on measures to prevent and redress future occurrences of the worst forms of child labor and trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The Committee also requested that Seychelles delineate how work is classified as hazardous and unfit for children younger than 18 years. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

7. International Labour Organization (2006). *Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations: Individual direct request concerning Convention No. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 Seychelles*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document is a second attempt to illicit information from Seychelles following the submission of *Initial Reports of State Parties Due in 1995: Seychelles* (2002). The committee requested information on measures implemented to prevent and redress the worst forms of child labor. Additionally, the committee asked for information on incidents involving, and measures to combat and redress, the trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation as well as the compilation of data relating to child sexual exploitation, including the use of children in pornography. Information on the practical application of the convention, including statistical data or relevant reports and the mechanisms used to classify work as hazardous and unfit for children under age 18, was also requested. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

8. International Labour Organization (2008). Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations : *Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Seychelles*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document is a third attempt to illicit information from the Seychellois government following the submission of *Initial Reports of State Parties Due in 1995: Seychelles* (2002). Acknowledging that the worst forms of child labor do not exist in the country, the committee asked the government to report on measures taken to prevent future occurrences and remove and rehabilitate affected children. Additionally, the committee requested more information on incidents involving the trafficking of children for the purpose of sexual exploitation and recommended the creation of legal mechanisms and remedies for this crime. The committee also asked that Seychelles delineate how work is classified as hazardous and unfit for children younger than age 18. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

9. Mäkinen, M. (2006). *The concept of child labour of the International Labour Organisation*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Jyväskylä, Finland. Retrieved August 16, 2008, from https://jyx.jyu.fi/dspace/bitstream/handle/123456789/12609/URN_NBN_fi_jyu-2006376.pdf?sequence=1

   Source: Other—Master's Thesis

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This dissertation argues that ILO's attempts to universalize the notion of child labor are problematic given the complexity associated with the term. The author discusses a wide range of national laws and policies prohibiting child labor to illustrate the variety of ways in which the concept is interpreted. Seychelles' policies on compulsory education, minimum age for employment, and a checklist detailing those ILO Conventions ratified by the country are presented. The term child labor is used in this document but not in relation to the production of goods.

10. Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie. (n.d.). Seychelles: Constitution des Seychelles, 1993 [Seychelles: Seychelles Constitution, 1993]. *Droit Francophone.* Retrieved August 29, 2008, from http://droit.francophonie.org/df-web/publication.do?publicationId=4303

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified

This database publishes the texts of constitutions for members of the *Organisation international de la Francophonie*. The Seychellois constitution prohibits persons younger than age 15 from engaging in employment, with the exception of light work not harmful to their health, safety or education (Article 31a). This minimum age may be higher in some cases where work is dangerous, unhealthy, or detrimental to normal development (Article 31b). The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this document

11. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights reports of Africa—Seychelles*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved August 11, 2008, from http://www.protection project.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/seychelles.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document notes that little information is available on trafficking in Seychelles. Additionally, the document discusses Seychellois laws relating to trafficking for sexual purposes, including child prostitution. It also states that Seychellois police chiefs participated in a 2004 Southern African Development Community meeting where members decided to take strong action to combat child trafficking. The document discusses child trafficking and child labor but not in relation to the production of goods.

12. Seychelles bans smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons. (2004, May 26). *Seychelles-online.com*. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgibin/ct/main.sql?ID=772&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: Unspecified

    This article reports on Seychelles ratification of the United Nations Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air and the Protocol to Prevent, Punish, and Suppress Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. It states that impending legislation will include protection and humanitarian aid to victims.

13. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002, June 14). *List of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the initial report of Seychelles*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 13, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/CRC.C.Q.SEY.1.En?OpenDocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

In this document, the Committee highlights several issues they wish to discuss in greater depth with the Seychellois government following the submission of the *Initial Reports of State Parties Due in 1995: Seychelles* (2002). Included in the list is the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

14. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (2003, January 3). *Compte rendu analytique de la 816e séance: Seychelles* [Analytical summary report of the 816th session: Seychelles]. Retrieved August 9, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/TBS/doc.nsf/e121f32fbc58faafc1256a2a0027ba24/6d8d2af2c62f2287c1256ca7005106bb?OpenDocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document presents the text of a discussion between Seychellois delegates and the committee on the country's fulfillment of its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. A delegate stated that due to recent changes allowing children to begin school one year earlier, a gap may exist between the age when obligatory schooling ends and the minimum age of employment. Additionally, a representative also reported that child labor no longer existed in Seychelles since legislative revisions in 1995. Today, school drop outs are diverted to apprenticeship and training programs which appropriate working conditions for children. For instance, night work is not part of these programs as it is not appropriate for children. The term child labor is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Seychelles: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 9, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100502.htm

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

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The annual report for the year 2007 mentions that laws protecting children from forced labor, child labor, and trafficking are in place, and no reports of these crimes required investigation. The minimum age for employment is 15. Regular checks by the Ministry of Employment and Human Resources Development found no children engaged in work in the fishing, agricultural, boat building, tourism, or processing industries. By law, all children must attend school until they complete grade 10 and government figures indicate that all children age 6 to 16 attended. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

SEYCHELLES: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Convention on protection of rights of migrant workers to enter into force next July. (2003, March 19). *UN Information Service*. Retrieved September 18, 2008, from http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2003/LT4371.doc.htm

   Source: News Article

   Exploitation: Unspecified
   Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article announces that the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families will come into force on July 1, 2003, and lists Seychelles as one of the first countries to ratify the Convention. The Convention seeks to further entrench the rights of migrant workers, particularly to prevent trafficking and exploitation. The document does not specifically mention forced labor in the production of goods or provide specific information on source, transit, or destination countries for trafficking of migrant workers.

2. International Labour Organization. (2006). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) Seychelles (ratification: 1978) submitted: 2006*. Retrieved August 12, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Prison Labor: Unspecified

   The Committee once again calls the government of Seychelles' attention to the Merchant Shipping Act (1992) and the Prison Act (1991), which allow courts to impose prison sentences that include compulsory labor. The document does not mention whether the forced labor would be used for the production of goods. The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations acknowledges that these laws are under internal review and expresses hope that Seychellois legislation will one day conform to the Convention.

3. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Seychelles: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved August 9, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100502.htm

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

   Exploitive Labor: Fishing (Commercial), Construction

The report details human rights practices in Seychelles for 2007. Foreign workers employed in the construction and commercial fishing sectors do not enjoy the same legal protections as citizens and, at times, are subject to lower wages, longer work hours, and inadequate housing. Companies operating in the export processing zone, the Seychelles International Trade Zone, are not subject to the country's labor or immigration laws and operate instead under the Seychelles Trade Zone Act.

SIERRA LEONE: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Bøås, M., & Hatløy, A. (2006). *Living in a material world.* Oslo, Norway: Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/515/515.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Trade
   Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Trade

   This report reviews the practice of child labor in diamond mining in the Kono district of Sierra Leone. Only 31 percent of the children surveyed were involved in direct mining; the rest performed supportive roles or engaged in petty trade around mining areas. The alluvial diamond sector in Sierra Leone remains highly informal. Most of the children interviewed stated that they began their current job in mining because they were encouraged or forced by their family or friends.

   The direct mining work is undertaken mostly by boys (73 percent) who are often above the age of 14 (41 percent of both genders; 46 percent of males). Only 15 percent of the children interviewed were under the age of 10. The labor arrangements for direct miners is either casual (i.e., hired for a day and paid at the day's end) or through team sponsorship (i.e., a sponsor covers costs until diamonds are discovered). Though the report states that both of these arrangements leave children open to exploitation, a key finding of the report is that the living conditions of the miners are equivalent to the pre-war conditions in diamond mines. Fourteen percent of the children interviewed reported that they do not receive any salary or benefits for their work, and 26 percent of the children doing support functions reported that they do not receive any benefits for their work.

   Diamond extraction requires a labor-intensive process in which mud and dirt is removed from holes by hand and gravel is dug out, carried to the washing site, and washed. Children are most often involved in the earlier stages of the process; their work is physically strenuous, and many children take painkillers daily. Nearly half of the miners interviewed complained of back and chest pain, and those in supportive roles complained of diarrhea and abdominal pain in high numbers. One in five miners had been injured during the month before being interviewed. The report also found that the median time that children spend in mining is five months. Seventy percent of those involved in direct mining work six or seven days per week, though younger children and girls work less.

   The report was based on a survey of 616 children involved in mining in four areas in and around Koidu Town in the Kono district. The report notes that both nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the police have heavy-handed tactics towards child labor in mines. The NGOs forcibly remove the children, and the police detain them; neither of these tactics are useful in deterring children from working to support their families.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers report 2004: Sierra Leone.* London: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=795

   Source: NGO

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

   In 2004 this annual report, which gives an overview of the use and efforts to eliminate child soldiers and victims of sexual slavery on a country-by-country basis, cited May 2003 news reports that roughly 2,000–3,000 former child soldiers continued to work as illicit diamond miners in extremely harsh conditions in the northern and eastern parts of the country. It also states that children are involved in all aspects of mining, contrary to government statements.

   The report also mentions several programs of NGOs, community organizations, and the government to remove children from the mines; these resulted in the removal of 218 children by March 2004 and the placement of more than 160 child miners in education or vocational training. The report mentions that Child Welfare Committees were trained to provide support for child diamond miners and female former child soldiers but were hampered by limited funding.

   The report also states that whereas there is no evidence of child soldiers in the new Sierra Leone army, the Civil Defense Forces, which had recruited child soldiers, continue to maintain its command structure. Moreover, the report states that the recruitment of child soldiers into militias for the wars of Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire is common.

3. Farah, D. (2001, August 19). Rebels in Sierra Leone mine diamonds in defiance of U.N.: Captured children and conscripts used as laborers. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A30720-2001Aug18?language=printer

   Source: News Article

   Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining

   This news article states that Sierra Leone's rebels are using the forced labor of children and young men in diamond mines that are almost entirely under the rebels' control. This is in contravention of their agreement to cease harvesting gems under the peace process. Children perform the same work as adults, digging and sifting mud and gravel with picks and shovels. The article includes information on an interview with a Revolutionary United Front (RUF) commander, Major Nikol, who confirmed that the workers, including children, were captured during the war, forced to fight, and forced to mine.

4. Fitzgibbon, K. (2003). Modern-day slavery? The scope of trafficking in persons in Africa. *African Security Review, 12*(1). Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://protection.unsudanig.org/data/child/Law/Fitzgibbon,%20ASR,%20Modern%20day%20slavery,%202003.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Trafficking: Diamond Mining, Soldiering

   This article outlines the types and extent of trafficking in Africa, with a focus on West and Central Africa. It mentions that children are trafficked for armed conflict and mining diamonds in Sierra Leone. No further detail is offered regarding child trafficking or the use of child labor.

5. Fofana, L. (2003a, February 28). UN envoy stunned by magnitude of child slavery. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved September 2, 2007, from http://ipsnews.net/africa/interna.asp?idnews=16367

   Source: News Article

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

   This article reports on a statement by the United Nations (UN) Under Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Olara Otunnu, who expressed horror at the incidence and slave-like conditions of child labor in diamond mines while visiting Koidu Town, Kono district, in February 2003.

   The article reports that thousands of children between ages 7 and 16 are working in the diamond mines of Koidu Town, in the eastern district of Kono. It quotes both child workers and a social worker who equate the situation with slavery; the children are paid nonnegotiable fees on an irregular basis or are paid with goods and gadgets. The accusation of slavery is refuted by a patron of the industry, who insists that the children perform light work and help their families.

   The article also states that the backgrounds of child miners is diverse, including ex-combatants, street children, and abandoned children. It states that observers believe that the industry should be regularized to get children out of the mines and to ensure the equitable distribution of benefits from the natural resource.

6. Fofana, L. (2003b, August 28). Children working in Sierra Leone mines. *BBC News.* Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3189299.stm

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Soldiering

This article is a firsthand account of child labor in the diamond mines in Koidu, Kono district. Young children (ages 7 to 16) work long hours (8:00–18:00) and perform hard labor, including digging in soil and gravel, sifting, and shifting heavy mud.

There are no hard data on the number of children working in the mines, though the article estimates that there are several thousand child miners and that more are coming to the mines daily. It mentions that World Vision and Aim Sierra Leone are collaborating with the Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs to document the problem and that they have registered 1,200 children. It also states that parents are often pleased that their children work and/or actively encourage their children to work as a source of income.

7. Gberie, L. (2002, November). *War and peace in Sierra Leone: Diamonds, corruption and the Lebanese connection.* Ottawa, Canada: Partnership Africa Canada. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://action.web.ca/home/pac/attach/sierraleone2002_e.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Diamond Mining
   Indentured Child Servitude: Diamond Mining

   This report states that children are deployed in nearly every aspect of diamond mining in Sierra Leone, with the possible exception of diving for gravel in rivers and flooded pits. During the civil war, RUF commanders preferred to employ children in diamond mining because they were less likely to steal; children continue to work in the mines due to poverty and a lack of educational opportunities. The government denies that children work in mining, stating that it is too hazardous and difficult for children. This report is based on three extended visits to Sierra Leone by the author in 2001 and 2002.

8. Gberie, L., (Ed.). (2006, February). *Diamond industry annual review: Sierra Leone 2006.* Ottawa, Canada: Partnership Africa Canada and Freetown. Sierra Leone: Network Movement for Justice and Development. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.pacweb.org/e/images/stories/documents/annual%20review%20sl%202006.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Diamond Mining

   This annual review of Sierra Leone's diamond industry, drafted to report on the monitoring of mining and exporting of "conflict diamonds" in the country, states that there has been progress in eliminating the use of child labor in diamond mining. This progress is in direct contrast to the 2004 and 2005 editions of this publication, which state that child labor continues to be denied by the government and that child labor laws are not enforced respectively. The 2005 edition also cites the World Vision 2003 report, confirming the lack of improvement in child labor since the issue was first raised. The 2006 report states that, despite little action in 2003 and 2004, the problem has now been contained through on-the-spot checks by Mines Monitors and requiring license applicants to sign oaths against child labor in 2005.

9. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Country report: Sierra Leone.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SIERRA%20LEONE.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Bonded Child Labor: Diamond Mining
   Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Soldiering

   This country profile on child labor states that 57 percent of the population between the ages of 5 and 14 are child laborers. It notes the rising number of street children and reports that RUF commanders are continuing to force children to work in diamond mines.

   The document also states that Sierra Leone is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked women, men, and children for sexual exploitation and forced labor. It specifically mentions the internal and external trafficking of women and children to Freetown for involuntary domestic servitude, street labor, and commercial sexual exploitation; children are also trafficked to Freetown for forced street labor. The document cites reports of trafficking for debt bondage and sexual exploitation in interior diamond mines.

   The document also gives a brief overview of the child soldier situation in Sierra Leone. It states that between 6,000 and 10,000 child soldiers were recruited during the civil war, mostly by the rebel RUF, who forced children to serve as soldiers and work in the diamond mines. It also states that child soldiers from Sierra Leone fought in the Liberian and Côte d'Ivoire wars in 2002 and 2003, respectively.

10. Global Witness. (2003, April 17). *For a few dollars more*. London: Author. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/109/en/for_a_few_dollars_more

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining

    This report, which investigates the involvement of al Qaeda in the Sierra Leone diamond trade, cites Farah (2001) to assert that RUF is mining at an unprecedented pace, using forced child and adult labor. It mentions that mining takes place throughout the night under arc lights.

11. Global Witness. (2005). *A time for justice: Why the international community, UN Security Council and Nigeria should help facilitate Charles Taylor's immediate extradition to the Special Court for Sierra Leone.* London: Author. Retrieved May 24, 2007, from http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/135/en/a_time_for_justice

    Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This document describes actions taken in Sierra Leone to hold perpetrators responsible for their part in the conflict that began in late 1996. The document notes that former Liberian President Charles Taylor was indicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone on 17 different counts, some of which included forced conscription of children into the armed forces. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Global Witness. (2006a). *Monitoring artisanal diamond mines: A workshop report*. London: Author. Retrieved May 24, 2007, from http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/161/en/monitoring_artisanal_diamond_mines_a_workshop_repo

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Diamond Mining

This document reviews the product of a consultancy completed by Global Witness on the monitoring of artisanal diamond mines in Sierra Leone. Global Witness conducted a workshop with key stakeholders to create a checklist to be used by monitors when reviewing the conditions at the mining sites. This checklist was then field tested and edited to reflect the knowledge acquired during field testing. Participants in the workshop identified looking for child workers as an important issue for monitors, and they noted that one aim of the monitoring process should be to reduce the number of children involved in the industry.

13. Global Witness. (2006b, November). *The truth about diamonds*. London: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.globalwitness.org/data/files/media_library/7/en/the_truth_about_diamonds.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Diamond Mining

This brief factsheet on the diamond supply chain mentions that more than 100,000 men and children work as diamond miners in Sierra Leone. It emphasizes the link between war and diamonds, the poor conditions (e.g., mine collapses, shootings or beatings, detentions, and exploitation) and poor compensation that diamond miners endure.

14. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *Child soldier use: Sierra Leone*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2004/childsoldiers0104/15.htm

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

This country profile reviews the current child soldier situation in Sierra Leone. Recent developments include the participation of former child soldiers from Sierra Leone in the

recent conflicts in neighboring Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire. The document also cites the indictment at the Special Court for Sierra Leone of several former leaders of armed opposition groups and former Liberian President Charles Taylor for conscripting and enlisting children under the age of 15 into the armed forces. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Human Rights Watch. (2005, March). *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

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report describes the evolution of a group of child soldiers who are essentially mercenaries in the wars of West Africa. Most of the soldiers interviewed were forcibly recruited in the Liberian and Sierra Leone conflicts in the early 1990s and have since participated in more than one war. Since April 2004 more than two-thirds children have been forced to participate in the conflicts in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire. The report is based on interviews with approximately 60 individuals from West Africa who were involved in child soldier recruitment and use, including both combatants and recruiters. This report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *World report 2007: Sierra Leone events of 2006.* New York: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://hrw.org/englishwr2k7/docs/2007/01/11/sierra14713.htm

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Diamond Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Street Labor, Unspecified

    This annual report by the Human Rights Watch reviews human rights-related developments during 2006. The report states that child trafficking continues to be a problem in Sierra Leone. Children are trafficked internally for the purposes of working in diamond mines, in the sex trade, and for street labor. The report does not attempt to quantify the extent of the problem or name source countries.

17. Institute for Security Studies. (2002, March). *Arms analysis. Sierra Leone: Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration.* Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.iss.co.za/AF/Arms/102sl.html

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report on the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration program in Sierra Leone confirms that 4,272 children had been disarmed and demobilized from the armed

forces by May 18, 2001. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Sierra Leone.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clssierraleone2005.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vending, Trade
    Child Trafficking: Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Mining, Sexual Exploitation

    The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions produced this report for the World Trade Organization General Council review of the trade policies of Sierra Leone. It concludes that child labor is a widespread and serious problem in Sierra Leone, with thousands of children and 2,000 to 3,000 former child soldiers involved in all stages of diamond mining. The report also states that children are engaged in family businesses and petty vending in urban areas, on family farms in rural areas, and as domestic servants overseas. Street children are reportedly employed as street vendors or beggars. It also gives statistics estimating that, in Sierra Leone, 71.6 percent of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work.

    The report also states that trafficking occurs within Sierra Leone. Internally, women and children are trafficked for forced labor in the mining sector and for forced prostitution.

    Sierra Leone has not ratified Convention 138, the Minimum Age Convention, or Convention 182, on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Trafficking is not prohibited by law.

19. International Labour Organization. (2004). *Economically active population—Total and economically active population, by age group.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://laborsta.ilo.org/cgi-bin/brokerv8.exe

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    These tables represent the results of a population census and labor force survey in 2004. The labor force survey shows that 6.6 percent of children under the age of 14 and 32.6 percent of those between the ages of 15 and 19 are engaged in economic activity. Only slightly more girls than boys younger than 14 are economically active (6.7 percent girls compared to 6.5 percent boys, respectively). The gap jumps in the higher age category; 38.7 percent of girls and 26.9 percent of boys are economically active. The population census indicates that 22 percent of children ages 10 to 14 and 38.4 percent of children ages 15 to 19 are economically active. It is not clear why there is a disparity between the

population census and labor force surveys. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. International Labour Organization. (2006). *Review of annual reports under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Part II: Compilation of annual reports by the International Labour Office.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 19, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.ANNUALREVIEWDETAILS?var_language=EN&Var_ReportID=4355

    Source: International Organization

    Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Drug Distribution, Drug Production, Fishing, Gold Mining, Quarrying, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

    This report builds on the 2005 report, which states that most children operate informally in the streets, diamond and gold mines, quarries, fishing, agriculture, and domestic work. The report states that children also engage in the worst forms of child labor, including drug sales and/or trafficking, debt bondage, serfdom, forced or compulsory labor, forced recruitment in armed conflict, prostitution, pornography, production and trafficking of drugs, and working in the fishing industry. The report offers no further detail on these activities. However, the 2006 report adds begging and further detail on diamond mining, referencing reports of thousands of children between the ages of 7 and 16 working in mines in Koidu Town in the Kono district. In addition, 2,000 to 3,000 child soldiers as young as 10 work in extremely harsh conditions in mines. Further, since the conclusion of the civil war, many girls have remained enslaved for sexual exploitation and many boys have remained in forced labor activities. The report cites statistics from 2000 that in the age range of 5 to 14, 71.6 percent of the children were working either paid or unpaid for more than four hours a day.

    Sierra Leone has ratified neither the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (138), nor the Worst Forms of Child labor Convention, 1999 (182). The government claims that the effective abolition of child labor is recognized in the Constitution and in legislation, but not in judicial decisions and collective agreements. However, the unions claim that child labor is prohibited in the Constitution only indirectly. The Employers and Employed Act provides for the prohibition of child labor for children younger than age 12, but it does not apply to work performed in a family-owned or family-operated enterprise. It also prohibits children from working in mining, on vessels, and carrying or moving anything heavy enough to cause injury. The Draft Employment Act of 1996 forbids any type of work that is likely to jeopardize the health, safety, physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development of children under the age of 18 or to interfere with their education.

21. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2007, February). *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: Unspecified

    This mid-term implementation report of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour highlights an expansion of activities in Africa, with the new inclusion of Sierra Leone in the program. Sierra Leone will participate in an interregional project combating child labor through education and training. Sierra Leone has ratified neither ILO Convention 138 nor Convention 182. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. International Labour Organization, & United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, March). *Labor market and training needs assessment: Mapping of reintegration opportunities for children associated with fighting forces, a report covering Liberia.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/crisis/download/liberia.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    Based upon the failure of demobilization, disarmament, and rehabilitation programs to provide employment and prevent re-recruitment in 1997, this report seeks to learn from past experience for current reintegration programs for the 15,000 children associated with fighting forces in Liberia. It identifies sectors in which adolescents could potentially be absorbed, outlines potential strategies for creating employment opportunities, and makes specific suggestions on improving training and vocational programs, emphasizing the need to ensure against exploitive child labor. The report also mentions that there are 11,000 Sierra Leonean refugees in Liberia. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

23. International Monetary Fund. (2005, June). *Sierra Leone poverty reduction strategy paper.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2005/cr05191.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Trade, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This paper describes the prevailing economic and social situation in Sierra Leone and identifies financing needs. It gives a brief overview of children's issues, including what it calls "dreadful" child labor, and mentions that children often work when needed to help

in the household economy. Child labor occurs in the diamond mining industry, petty trading, farming, and domestic work. The paper also mentions that child trafficking must be addressed, but does not specify the sectors into which children are trafficked.

24. Jalloh, R. (2005, April 12). Curtain raised to expose human trafficking in Sierra Leone. *The Independent (Freetown)*. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.worldministries.org/prophecynewsarticles/sierraleone/050411_curtain_raised.htm

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article reports on a 2002 UN report (not cited) and provides anecdotal evidence that shows that trafficking from and through Sierra Leone is increasing. Information about the trafficking of youth is included. The article also mentions the existence of the government's Trafficking in Persons Task Force, which comprises the police, Drug Enforcement Agency, Ministry of Social Welfare, Immigration, National Revenue Authority, Law Officers Department, Office of National Security, UN, U.S. Embassy, and some international NGOs. The article makes no reference to child labor in the production of goods.

25. MacJohnson, R. (2003, May 18). Blood diamonds: Relative success if Kimberly process in Sierra Leone. *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/AllDocsByUNID/58053e67d50efe91c1256d2b0054b284

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Diamond Mining

    This article refers to the high number of child miners employed in the diamond mining industry in Sierra Leone. It quotes a diamond exporter who estimates that between 2,000 and 3,000 children ages 10 to 15 work in the mines, many of whom are former rebel combatants. The exporter states that the children live in "squalor" and are paid only 50 cents per day.

    The focus of the article is the ongoing illicit diamond trade in Sierra Leone and the alleged connection between the illicit diamond trade and al Qaeda. The article quotes David Crane, the U.S. Prosecutor at the Special Court on Sierra Leone, who accuses diamond sales of funding terrorism.

26. Macro International (2008). *In-country research and data collection on child labor in Sierra Leone.* Calverton, MD: Author.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cabbage, Cassava Leaves, Cucumbers, Diamond Mining, Fishing, Furniture, Granite Stone Quarry, Lettuce, Potato Leaves, Palm Oil, Rice, Tomatoes
Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Granite Stone Quarries, Palm Oil, Rice

In March 2008, Macro International carried out document collection and interviews of key informants in Sierra Leone 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 Sierra Leone visited included: Kono District in Eastern Sierra Leone, the capital Freetown, Goderich in the west, near Freetown, and the fishing communities in Tombo in the Western region.

Evidence was found of child labor in the production of agricultural goods, furniture, and in fishing various types of fish (herring, mackerel, and snapper). Agricultural goods produced through the use of child labor include: cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, cassava leaves, potato leaves, and cucumbers. Evidence of forced child labor was found in the production of diamonds, granite stones, palm oil, and rice.

27. Mazurana, D., & McKay, S. (2003). *Girls in fighting forces in Northern Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Mozambique: Policy and program recommendations*. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/mazurana_2003__girls_in_fig.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Canadian International Development Agency

    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This document outlines activities that girls have participated in as members of rebel groups in Sierra Leone. According to the document, many girls were forcibly conscripted into the armed forces and forced to be domestic laborers, soldiers, and wives of commanders. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

28. Office of the United Nations Secretary General. (2003, October 30). *Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General.* New York: United Nations General Assembly & United Nations Security Council. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/story_id/000161.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This UN Secretary-General report, in the context of discussing the connection between conflict and the exploitation of natural resources in Sierra Leone, notes that he witnessed and highlighted the continuing exploitation of children in the diamond mines in the Koidu and Kono districts in 2003. The Secretary-General recommends further targeted

measures by the UN Security Council to reinforce the impact of the sanctions that are already in place against Angola, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

29. The Protection Project. (2005). *Human rights report: Sierra Leone.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://protectionproject.org/leone.doc

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Coltan Mining, Diamond Mining, Gold Mining, Timber, Soldiering

    This report focuses on trafficking but also cites currently unavailable newspaper reports about the widespread and dangerous child labor exploitation occuring in the country, referring to the unhealthy and dangerous conditions for children working in diamond, gold, and coltan mining and in timber camps. The Koidu and Kono districts are singled out as areas in which children are working in diamond mines. The report also states that half of the 5,000 street children in Sierra Leonean cities have reported labor and sexual exploitation.

    The report states that Sierra Leone is primarily a country of origin for trafficking in children, listing it as within the top 10 countries of origin for children trafficked from Africa. Within Sierra Leone, rebel militia traffic children and adults for the purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation in the armed forces and other industries and for use in armed conflicts.

30. Sierra Leone diamond raids. (2003, September 11). *BBC News*. Retrieved September 19, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3100116.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Diamond Mining

    This British Broadcasting Corporation news report mentions that children as young as age seven are still being used by diamond dealers in Sierra Leone. Furthermore, the Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs has registered 1,200 child miners in Koidu, in the northeastern Kono district. The report mentions that thousands of children were laborers in the diamond mines during Sierra Leone's civil war. The focus of the article is that the government was conducting raids on illegal diamond traders in Kenema, in the east of the country.

31. Special Court for Sierra Leone. (2007, June 30). *Press release: Guilty verdicts in the trial of the AFRC accused.* Freetown, Sierra Leone: Press and Public Affairs Office. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=1214

    Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This press release, distributedby the Special Court for Sierra Leone on war crimes committed after Nov 30, 1996, announces that three former members of the rebel group Armed Forces Revolutionary Council were found guilty on several war crimes, including conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostile acts. While it was widely acknowledged that child soldiers had been used by rebel groups, this first judgment of the court establishes it as fact and confirms the complicity of the group's leaders in the strategy of recruiting children. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

32. Stephens, A. (2004, April 16). Forced marriage pursued as crime in Sierra Leone tribunal cases. *U.N. Wire.* Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.globalpolicy.org/intljustice/tribunals/sierra/2004/0416marriage.htm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Soldiering
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that women and girls abducted in the war were forced to be "wives" for the rebels, which included providing sexual services and bearing children. It notes that many women and girls remain with their "husbands." The article also states that 10,000 children were conscripted, forcibly or otherwise, into armed groups during the war. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

33. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, August 18). *Sierra Leone signs anti-trafficking act.* Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/media/media_28011.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Adoption, Marriage, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This press release states that the president of Sierra Leone signed the Anti-Human Trafficking Act in August 2005, criminalizing all forms of human trafficking. It refers to indications that children have been trafficked within the country and externally for purposes of child labor, sexual exploitation, military conscription, early marriage, and illicit adoption. The United Nations Children's Fund recommends that the government address the underlying causes of trafficking, including poverty, low school enrollment, a lack of caregivers, a lack of birth registration, and inequality of women and girls. Other recommendations relate to issues of trafficking prevention, rapid response for identification and prosecution of offenders, and the provision of relevant reintegration services for victims.

34. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *State of the world's children 2007*. New York: 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 report, which presents the prevailing global picture of children's rights, asserts that there is a 59-percent labor rate for children between the ages of 5 and 14, with no gender differential. It does not specify the sectors in which children work. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

35. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *At a glance: Sierra Leone*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/sierraleone_statistics.html#30

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This chart of statistics shows that 59 percent of children between the ages of 5 and 14 are involved in child labor activities in Sierra Leone. This is further defined to be at least 1 hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic work for children ages 5 to 11, and 14 hours of economic activity or at least 42 hours of economic activity and domestic work combined for children ages 12 to 14. Statistics are the same for female and male children. It does not discuss types of economic activities or child labor in the production of goods.

36. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006, September 8). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Sierra Leone second report.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 12, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/0d28ce8b8d49b955c12572610029584b/$FILE/G0644130.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vending, Trade
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This second report of the government of Sierra Leone on the rights of the child admits that children in Sierra Leone are engaged in peddling, domestic labor, and mining. It mentions that there are hundreds of child miners documented and that World Vision has documented the widespread use of children for purposes of manual labor in the mining areas of the provinces, including Kono. It also mentions that children have been reported to be the most frequent victims of trafficking, but it does not provide further detail on the trafficking of children.

The report emphasizes improvement in the situation for children in Sierra Leone, stressing that many of the forms of child labor performed during and following the civil war (e.g., mining, child soldiering, food search, portering, and commercial sex work)

have been largely eliminated and that child participants in the civil war have since been rehabilitated and reintegrated. The government has strengthened its legal framework and social services for child laborers. For example, the Child Rights Bill prohibits the engagement or employment of children under 18 in any form of "exploitive labour," which the bill defines as any form of labor that "deprives the child of its health, education or development." The Anti-Human Trafficking Act of 2005 criminalizes and punishes child trafficking and illicit transfers, child/forced labor, and child servitude/slavery, among other things. Furthermore, the legal framework has been strengthened through the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict in May 2002, increasing the age of recruitment into the armed forces to 18.

These acts strengthen the Employers and Employed Act of 1960, which sets a minimum age of 12 in general and 18 for nighttime work outside the family. The act further prohibits females of all ages from working in underground mines. It acknowledges that government departments and NGO partners (particularly the Ministry of Labour, Social Security, and Industrial Relations) require financial and logistical support to fully implement the legislation and to provide the desired social services to child laborers.

37. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Humanitarian Information Center for Liberia. (2004, October 21). *Liberia: IDPs, returnees, ex-combatants preferred county of return.* Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/fullMaps_Af.nsf/luFullMap/2F82EFB254AA198B85256F3B00674332/$File/hic_liber_IDP_returnees211004.pdf?OpenElement

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This map of Liberia depicts the destination of resettling populations by county. Among the 261,000 internally displaced persons, 254,554 returnees, and 78,441 combatants counted in this map, between 20 and 33 percent have returned to Lofa County and between 10 and 20 percent have returned to Bomi and Montserrado counties. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

38. United Nations General Assembly, & United Nations Security Council. (2003, October 30). *Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.un.org/News/dh/children.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering

This report of the UN Secretary-General to the UN General Assembly is an update on activities targeting children who are affected by armed conflict. Regarding Sierra Leone, the report notes the UN's efforts to regulate the diamond trade in conflict zones; the ongoing disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs in the country; and the installation of child protection officers in the UN mission there. The report also notes the

ongoing work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the efforts of the Special Court of Sierra Leone to end impunity for war criminals and to establish a consensus regarding the definition of the war crime of child recruitment in international criminal law. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

39. United Nations Office for West Africa. (2005, December). *Youth unemployment and regional insecurity in West Africa*. Dakar, Senegal: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/yen/download/unowa.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report seeks to address youth unemployment as a potentially explosive problem in West Africa. It states that the youth unemployment rate in Sierra Leone is 50 percent and defines youth as individuals between the ages of 15 and 30. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

40. United Nations Security Council. (2004, March 19). *Twenty-first report of the UN Secretary-General on the UN Mission in Sierra Leone.* Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/270/25/PDF/N0427025.pdf?OpenElement

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Soldiering

    This report of the UN Secretary-General is an update of progress towards benchmarks for the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) to plan the mission's withdrawal. Regarding child labor, it asserts that there are large numbers of children and youth engaged in diamond mining activities, despite a new policy prohibiting child labor in mining. It also states that approximately 1,000 women and girls who were recruited or abducted during the war remain with former rebel commanders. The majority of the 6,845 child combatants who were demobilized after the war have been reunited with their families.

    One of the report's recommendations is that a UN Secretary-General Special Representative be supported by a child protection adviser after the withdrawal of UNAMSIL to continue to mainstream child protection activities in the UN system.

41. U.S. Agency for International Development. (2007, April). *USAID anti-trafficking in persons programs in Africa: A review*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ521.pdf

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

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This report reviews anti-trafficking programming in Africa supported by the United States and makes best practice findings and recommendations for future programming. Though it mentions trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, debt bondage, involuntary servitude, forced child labor, and association with fighting forces in Africa and confirms that Sierra Leone is a Tier 2 trafficking country, it does not explicitly connect Sierra Leone with trafficking for these purposes. It does cite the effectiveness of Sierra Leone's use of radio programming for anti-trafficking awareness and community discussions, both of which ultimately built consensus for anti-trafficking legislation. The report recommends a regional exchange of information on trafficking in West Africa. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

42. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (n.d.). *The world factbook—Sierra Leone*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/sl.html

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

Child Labor: Unspecified

This profile of Sierra Leone records a population of 6,144,562, 44.8 percent of whom are younger than 14. The country's median age is 17.2 years. The gender ratio at birth is 1.03 males to every female; for those under the age of 15, the ratio is 0.964 males to every female. There is no mention of child labor.

43. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Sierra Leone: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 2, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78756.htm

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

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Diamond Mining, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This annual U.S. Department of State report finds that children continue to work in alluvial diamond mining, particularly in more remote areas, further away from government monitors. Children continue to engage in petty vending, street selling, begging, and prostitution, and they also work seasonally on family subsistence farms and in family businesses. The report also mentions anecdotal evidence of children being trafficked to the capital for unspecified labor and commercial sex work and to diamond areas for unspecified labor and sex work.

The report notes that the government prohibits child labor, but that children over age 12 are permitted to engage in "light labor," and employers have the authority to determine working hours. In general, the authorities do not have adequate resources to enforce child labor policies.

44. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *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
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Diamond Mining, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Petty Crime, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Diamond Mining, Fishing, Trade

This annual report declares that Sierra Leone is a Tier 2 trafficking country of origin and transit. Women and children from rural areas are trafficked into towns and mining areas for domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, forced labor in diamond mines, petty trading, petty crime, and begging. They may also be trafficked for forced labor in agriculture and the fishing industry. Liberians and Guineans may also be trafficked to mines and for sexual exploitation.

The report notes that Sierra Leone does not effectively combat trafficking but is making progress despite its limited resources. Sierra Leone established a National Anti-Trafficking Task Force in 2004, passed the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act in 2005, and developed a one-year National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in 2007. However, the government needs to continue increasing law enforcement efforts against traffickers, improve data collection on the number of traffickers and victims identified, train government officials about trafficking, and implement its 2007 plan.

45. Williams, J., Sutherland, D., Cartwright, K., & Byrnes, M. (2002). *Sierra Leone diamond policy study*. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/sierra-leone-diamond.pdf

Source: Government Agency—U.K. Department for International Development

Indentured Child Servitude: Diamond Mining

This report discusses the indentured servitude of artisan (i.e., informal, nonincorporated) miners who become indebted to diamond dealers by borrowing initial funding for tools. Their debt is exacerbated because their repayment comes in the form of a portion of diamond findings and dealer collusion on low purchase prices from artisan miners drives the debt and vulnerability of the miners higher. Family members of miners, including children, sometimes work as indentured servants to the dealer as long as the miner remains in debt. The report gives no detail as to the extent or geographical distribution of such servitude.

Further, the physical working conditions for child miners are very poor. Miners have a high risk of contracting diseases; they also experience other negative health effects, such as blindness and deafness (from diving in water without protective equipment).

46. Williamson, J., & Cripe, L. (2002, June). *Assessment of DCOF-supported child demobilization and reintegration activities in Sierra Leone*. Washington, DC: U.S. Agency for International Development. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.forcedmigration.org/psychosocial/papers/WiderPapers/williamson_cripe_sierraleone.pdf

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

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This U.S.AID-funded report reviews and evaluates child demobilization and reintegration activities in Sierra Leone, focusing on the 4,543 children demobilized between January 2001 and January 2002. It asserts that the integrated system developed by the Child Protection Committee (which has since become the Child Protection Network) has been successful, reuniting 91 percent of their 2,000 cases with a family member. The report identifies six kinds of intervention that lead to successful reintegration: community sensitization, demobilization and a period of transition to civilian life, tracing and family mediation, returning to the family and community with follow-up, traditional cleansing ceremonies, and school or skills training. Further action is required regarding girls who remain under the control of their abductors, community involvement in re-establishing and sustaining schools, and documentation and dissemination of lessons learned. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

SIERRA LEONE: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Blagrove, I. (2001, October 19). Blood diamonds. *BBC News*. Retrieved January 8, 2007, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/correspondent/1604165.stm

   Source: News Article

   Slavery: Diamond Mining

   This article discusses the use of slave labor in the diamond mining sector in Sierra Leone. It notes that many civilians were victimized by the rebel forces of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). In the district of Kono, people were enslaved in the diamond mining sector by the rebel group. Although the RUF insisted that participation in diamond mining was voluntary, miners were subject to violence if they did not turn over diamonds they discovered to the RUF. In addition to discussing the topic of slave labor in the mining sector, the article also provides an overview of the process of diamond sales and transfers within the country.

2. Dottridge, M. (in press). *Forced labour in Africa: Concepts, categories and challenges*. ILO Special Action Programme on Forced Labour Working Paper.

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This document is not yet available, but is cited by several sources as giving an account of forced labor in Sierra Leone. A publishing date was unavailable.

3. Fofana, L. (2003a, February 28). UN Envoy stunned by magnitude of child slavery. *Inter Press Service*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://ipsnews.net/africa/interna.asp?idnews=16367

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Diamond Mining

   This article reports on a statement by United Nations Under Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Olara Otunnu, expressing horror at the incidence and slave-like conditions of child labor in diamond mines when visiting Koidu Town, Kono district, in February 2003.

   The article reports that thousands of children between age 7 and 16 are working in the mines in Koidu Town, in the eastern district of Kono. It quotes a social worker as equating the situation with slavery, as the children are paid non-negotiable fees on an irregular basis, or paid with goods and gadgets. It also states that the backgrounds of

child miners are diverse, ranging from ex-combatants to street children and abandoned children.

4. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Sierra Leone*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/sierra%20leone.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Unspecified

   For the year 2000, this report uses International Labour Organization (ILO) projections from 1997, stating that there are 82,000 (13.9 percent of the population) economically active children age 10 to 14. In terms of forced child labor in the supply chain, the report cites the End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes database, stating that during the war, abductees of the RUF were often subjected to hard labor, without specifying the sector, and that over 50 percent of street children in Freetown and Bo survive through exploitive labor. The report also cites the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers 2001 report, which states that armed groups forced children to work in diamond fields under their control since the signing of the Lome Accord in 1999 (see entry in this bibliography). The report also mentions that both children and adults were enslaved by various rebel groups, becoming victims of sexual exploitation and forced conscription into the armed forces. Information from this document is outdated, as the statistics are pre-2000.

5. Global Witness. (2005, June). *A time for justice: Why the international community, UN Security Council and Nigeria should help facilitate Charles Taylor's immediate extradition to the Special Court for Sierra Leone*. London: Author. Retrieved May 24, 2007, from http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/135/en/a_time_for_justice

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This document describes actions taken in Sierra Leone to hold perpetrators responsible for their part in the conflict that began in late 1996. The document notes that former Liberian President Charles Taylor was indicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone on 17 different counts, some of which included forced conscription of children into the armed forces. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2005). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Sierra Leone*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clssierraleone2005.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Mining, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Forced Adult Labor: Mining, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Mining, Soldiering

Regarding forced child labor in the supply chain, the report cites the World Vision 2003 survey of 1,000 children involved in mining (the report was unattainable despite requests for the document to World Vision). Also, the Child Soldiers Global Report of 2004 (see entry in this bibliography) estimates that 2,000–3,000 former child soldiers were working in all stages of the mining sector.

Regarding forced adult labor in the supply chain, the report notes that rural chiefs can impose forced labor under Section 8(h) of the Chiefdom Councils Act. It also notes that trafficking is not prohibited in the country, and this leads to the trafficking of people for forced labor in mining, armed groups, and commercial sexual exploitation.

According to the report, both women and children are trafficked to Sierra Leone for the purposes of sexual exploitation and work in the mining sector. Children are also trafficked from Sierra Leone to neighboring states to serve as soldiers in various armed groups.

7. International Labour Organization. (2001). *Stopping forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Mining, Unspecified

This report notes that many people involved in Sierra Leone's mining sector are victims of forced labor. It also states that despite prohibiting forced labor in its Constitution, Sierra Leone also has local laws that require compulsory cultivation and labor, though sectors were not described in detail. No further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

8. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Diamond Mining, Gold Mining

This report mentions that forced labor, including the use of children, is a common occurrence in post-conflict countries. Specific to Sierra Leone, the document notes that forced labor can be found in both diamond and gold mining. No additional information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is presented.

9. International Labour Organization. (2006). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Sierra Leone (ratification: 1961)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved January 8, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Agriculture

   This document briefly summarizes the concerns of the ILO committee examining the issue of forced labor regarding section 8(h) of the Chiefdom Councils Act, which allows for citizens to be subjected to "compulsory cultivation." The government of Sierra Leone indicates that this practice is no longer used; however, the committee reiterates its request that the law be changed to reflect current international standards regarding forced labor.

10. Macro International. (2008). *In-country research and data collection on child labor in Sierra Leone*. Calverton, MD: Author.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Diamonds, Granite Quarry, Palm Oil, Rice

    In March 2008, Macro International carried out document collection and interviews of key informants in Sierra Leone as part of a research contract funded by the U.S. Department of Labor. This research focused on the incidence of forced and child labor, and government policies and programs to combat forced and child labor. Areas of Sierra Leone visited included Kono District in Eastern Sierra Leone, the capital Freetown, and Goderich in the west, near Freetown. Evidence of forced child labor was found in the production of diamonds, granite stones, palm oil, and rice.

11. Mazurana, D., & McKay, S. (2003, June). *Girls in fighting forces in Northern Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Mozambique: Policy and program recommendations*. Retrieved January 8, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/mazurana_2003__girls_in_fig.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—Canadian International Development Agency

    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This document outlines activities girls participated in as members of rebel groups in Sierra Leone. According to the document, many girls were forcibly conscripted into the armed forces and forced to be domestic laborers, soldiers, and wives of commanders. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Sierra Leone*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 21, 2006, from http://www.protectionproject.org/pub.htm

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Forced Adult Labor: Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Coltan Mining, Diamond Mining, Gold Mining, Soldiering, Timber

This report states that both adults and children are victims of forced labor and trafficking in Sierra Leone. Adults and children are abducted by rebel groups and trafficked internally for the purpose of forced labor in the armed services and other industries. Children have been forced to work in the coltan, diamond, and gold mining sector as well as the timber industry. The document notes that the districts of Koidu and Kono are epicenters for forced child labor in diamond mining. The report also notes that women and children are trafficked internally for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation.

13. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved January 8, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Trafficking: Unspecified

This report ranks Sierra Leone as medium as a country of origin for human trafficking and very low as a destination country. There is no information regarding forced labor in the production of goods in this report.

14. United Nations Office of the Secretary-General. (2003, October 30). *Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General*. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/story_id/000161.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This report of the United Nations Secretary-General refers to the impact of the illicit exploitation of natural resources on children in Sierra Leone and other conflict-prone areas.

It notes that the Special Representative has highlighted the connection between conflict and exploitation for natural resources (diamonds, gold, coltan, and timber specifically) in Sierra Leone. The Special Representative has witnessed and highlighted the continuing exploitation of children in the diamond mining industry in the Koidu and Kono districts. The document also notes that children are trafficked for unspecified purposes and also forced into sexual exploitation and participation in armed forces. No further information on the use of forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Sierra Leone: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61591.htm

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

    Bonded Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Diamond Mining, Sexual Exploitation
    Debt Bondage: Diamond Mining
    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    While there is no hard data, there is anecdotal evidence indicating that children are trafficked internally to the capital and to diamond mining sites to work as manual laborers and for sex work. Regarding forced labor, there are reports that RUF rebels continue to hold people as laborers. Moreover, under the Chiefdom Councils Act, individual chiefs may and have in the past imposed forced labor as punishment. There were also reports of bonded labor in rural areas, and debt bondage was common in the alluvial diamond digging and mining sectors. However, bonded child labor was not prevalent.

16. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 29, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65990.htm

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

    Adult Trafficking: Diamond Mining, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Diamond Mining, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Diamond Mining, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Diamond Mining, Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

    This report gives an overview of the trafficking situation in Sierra Leone, which is identified as a Tier 2 country, and therefore, not in compliance with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Sierra Leone is recognized as a country of origin, destination, and transit for women and children trafficked into forced labor, in the sectors of diamond mining and fishing, as well as commercial sexual exploitation. No further information regarding forced labor in the production of goods is available from this report.

17. Williams, J., Sutherland, D., Cartwright, K., & Byrnes, M. (2002). *Sierra Leone diamond policy study*. Wales, United Kingdom: AMCO-Robertson Mineral Services Limited. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/sierra-leone-diamond.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—UK Department for International Development

    Indentured Child Servitude: Diamond Mining
    Indentured Servitude: Diamond Mining

This report was undertaken by Amco Robertson Mineral Service at the request of the British Government's Department for International Development. The report discusses the indentured servitude of artisan (informal, nonincorporated) miners, who become indebted to diamond dealers by borrowing initial funding for tools. Their debt is exacerbated by the fact that their repayment comes in the form of a portion of diamond findings, and that dealer collusion on low purchase prices from artisan miners drives the debt and vulnerability of the miners higher. Family members of miners, including children, sometimes work as indentured servants to the dealer as long as the miner remains in debt. The report gives no detail as to the extent or geographical distribution of such servitude.

SINGAPORE: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Abueva, A. (n.d.). *Combating child trafficking in Southeast Asia*. Paper presented at the Second World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Retrieved June 20, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/tdh_germany__combating_chil.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report focuses mainly on Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Singapore is briefly mentioned as a destination country for children trafficked from Cambodia, Indonesia, and Thailand, but the document does not specify the reason for trafficking, or provide further details on the matter. The document did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Advisory Council of Jurists. (2002, November 12). *Consideration of the issue of trafficking: Background paper*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved June 11, 2008, from http://www.asiapacificforum.net/acj/references/trafficking/downloads/reference-on-trafficking/background.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This report examines the extent of human trafficking in Asia and says that Singapore is a primary destination country for the trafficking of Indonesian girls for purposes of sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Basu, R. (2007, June 16). Government "baffled" by U.S. human trafficking rating; ministry surprised by move to downgrade S'pore. *Straits Times: Singapore*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article reports on Singapore's 2007 Tier 2 status from the United States Annual Trafficking in Persons assessment (included). The Singaporean Ministry of Home Affairs believes that the degree of trafficking has remained consistent over the past few years, and in March 2006 announced that the Penal Code would be changed to protect those under age 18 from commercial sexual exploitation. This document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre. (2005, August). *Trafficking of Cambodian women and children, Report of the fact-finding in Malaysia.* Phnom Penh, Banteay Mean Chey, & Siem Reap, Cambodia: Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre. 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 trafficking of Cambodian women and girls into Malaysia and Singapore. Women and girls are trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation, domestic work, begging, and other, unspecified forms of forced labor. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Cameron, S. (2007, November). *Trafficking and related labour exploitation in ASEAN region.* Utrecht, The Netherlands: International Council on Social Welfare. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.icsw.org/doc/Trafficking%20Labour%20Exploitation%20in%20ASEAN%2007.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report states that human babies are trafficked to Singapore from Indonesia for unspecified purposes. Additionally, girls from Japan and Malaysia are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Child trafficking racket busted. (2008, April 28). *Daily Mirror: Sri Lanka.* Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.dailymirror.lk/DM_BLOG/Sections/frmNewsDetailView.aspx?ARTID=13036

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article reports on the trafficking of 20 Sri Lankan children to Singapore for unspecified purposes. The article states that the children were sold to traffickers by their parents for 1.8 million rupees, but did not provide further details on the matter. The document did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Child Workers in Asia. (n.d.). *The worst forms of child labour in Asia.* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved July 19, 2008, from http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/Issues/ChildLabourAsia/worst_forms_child_labour.html

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work

This document provides an overview of trafficking and child labor in Asia. It briefly mentions that Indonesian children are trafficked to Singapore for work as domestic servants, on farms, or in small factories, but does not provide further details or identifying information about any goods produced. The document did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Columbia University. (2007, February). *The clearinghouse on international developments in child, youth and family policies*. New York: Columbia University. Retrieved March 8, 2009, from http://www.childpolicyintl.org/countries/Singapore.html

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document states that the Employment Act of Singapore prohibits the employment of children younger than 12. Restrictions on the employment of children between age 12 and 16 are fully enforced. The report states that the incidence of children in permanent employment is low, and abuses are almost nonexistent. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Singapore*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved July 10, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SINGAPORE.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document states that Singapore is a destination country for girls trafficked from Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, China, Indonesia, Vietnam, India, and Sri Lanka for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document reports that in 2005, approximately 1 percent of the 4,600 people arrested for prostitution were younger than age 18. However, this may not be indicative of child labor in Singapore as there is a lack of confirmed data on the topic. The document did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Gray, R. (2005, January 9). Security stepped up as fears grow of trafficking in orphans. *Scotland on Sunday.* Retrieved February 27, 2009, from the ProQuest Newsstand database.

    Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This document briefly mentions that the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and other unspecified child welfare groups say that children orphaned due to the Indian Ocean tsunami may be vulnerable to being sold into child labor or sexual slavery in Singapore. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Human Rights Watch. (2005, December). *Maid to order: Ending abuses against migrant laborers in Singapore* (Vol. 17, No. 10). New York: Author. Retrieved June 20, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/singapore1205wcover.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report states difficulty in assessing the number of workers younger than age 18 in Singapore is not documented, but an unspecified principal nongovernmental organizations that provide services to migrant workers state they have worked with only three cases of child workers. The report did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004, June 10–12). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Singapore.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 1, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/Singaporereport.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report states that child labor for children above age 12 is permitted in the light, nonindustrial sectors in Singapore, but the employment of children is subject to strict regulations. Children between age 12 and 14 must obtain written permission from the Labor Commissioner for employment, though children employed in family industry are exempt from this regulation. Additionally, employers must notify the Ministry of Labor within 30 days of employment of a child between age 14 and 16. Children between age 14 and 16 may not work more than seven hours a day, and are restricted from work on commercial vessels, with machinery in motion, on electrical apparatuses lacking insulation, or in any job underground. The report finds that the Ministry of Labor effectively enforces these rules, and that there are no indications that child labor is a problem in Singapore. The document did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

    Singapore has ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, but has not ratified ILO Convention. 138, on the minimum age for work. It has also ratified ILO Convention 29 on the abolition of forced labor, but not the ILO Convention 105 on forced labor.

13. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Fact sheet on forced labour in Asia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/ed_norm/declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_fs_16_en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document states that children from the Philippines and Indonesia are often subject to forced domestic labor in Singapore. The document also states that ill treatment of foreign domestic workers is rampant in Singapore. The document does not provide further details on the topic, nor does it mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. The Protection Project. (2008). *Singapore*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved June 19, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/singapore.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report states that Singapore is a country of origin, transit, and destination for the trafficking of children. Children from Cambodia, Central Asia, China, Columbia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Middle East, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam are trafficked to Singapore for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

15. Singapore. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved July 6, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/singapore

    Source: NGO

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

    This document states that Singapore is a destination country for the trafficking of children from China, the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia for the purposes of labor exploitation in unspecified sectors and commercial sexual exploitation. The U.S. Department of State recommends that Singapore amend its Penal Code in order to criminalize sexual exploitation of minors younger than age 18. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Singapore: Best practices. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved July 6, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/singapore/best_practices

    Source: NGO

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

This document states in 2003, five people were found guilty of forcing a 12-year-old Malaysian girl into prostitution, instead of providing her promised employment as a domestic servant. Singapore has ratified the International Labour Organization Convention 182, and has also signed the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Singapore: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100537.htm

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

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that for the year 2007, 60 child prostitutes under age 18 were arrested in Singapore, which is consistent with the number from the previous year. Though Singaporean law prohibits human trafficking, it continues to be a destination country for girls trafficked from Southeast Asia and China for prostitution and sexual exploitation. The report did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. U.S. Department of State. (2008, June 4). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 19, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105389.htm

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

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

This report, published by the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, states that Singapore is a destination country for the trafficking of children for purposes of unspecified forms of labor and sexual exploitation. Singapore was rated a Tier 2 country by the 2008 Trafficking in Person's Report since it does not fully comply with the minimum standards aimed at eliminating human trafficking, but was making efforts to do so. It has been a Tier 2 country every year since 2001, except in 2006 when it was briefly raised to a Tier 1 country. Singapore has ratified ILO Convention 29 on forced labor, and ILO Convention 182 on the elimination of the worst forms of child labor, but has not ratified the 2000 United Nations Trafficking in Persons. The document did not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. U.S. Trade Representative. (n.d.). *Laws governing exploitive child labor: Singapore.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved March 8, 2008, from http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Trade_Agreements/Bilateral/Singapore_FTA/Reports/asset_upload_file926_3208.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—U.S. Trade Representative

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document states that statistical information about child labor is unavailable in Singapore, as the government does not collect economic information on children under age 15. According to the Employment Act, at age 12 children can perform light work, and at age 14 children can be employed in family-owned industries. Occurrences of child labor are thought to be almost nonexistent in Singapore. The document does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

SINGAPORE: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Advisory Council of Jurists. (2002, November 11–12). *Consideration of the issue of trafficking: Background paper*. New Delhi, India: Asia Pacific Forum. Retrieved June 11, 2008, from http://www.asiapacificforum.net/acj/references/trafficking/downloads/reference-on-trafficking/background.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This report examines the extent of human trafficking in Asia and states that Singapore is a primary destination country for human trafficking. It mentions that Thai women are trafficked to Singapore for sexual exploitation and other unspecified forms of exploitation. Indonesian women and girls are also trafficked to Singapore for purposes of sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Anti-Slavery International. (2006, March 10). *Singapore refuses day off for domestic workers*. London: Author. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/news/Singapore100306.htm

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

   This document reports that the Singaporean government has rejected the demand for a day off per week for domestic servants, as it would cause an inconvenience for employers. Anti-Slavery International argues that the lack of including the domestic servants under the basic labor laws that govern other forms of employment makes domestic servants particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Augustin, S. (2007, March 25) Abroad and full of grouses. *New Straits Times*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive labor: Unspecified
   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This article reports that some Malaysian Muslim workers in Singapore are forced to work in sectors forbidden by their religion, though the article did not specify the sectors involved. It also reports that the Human Resources Ministry in Singapore has received complaints from workers originating from Indonesia, Vietnam, Britain, Australia, and the United Arab Emirates due to work-related abuses in Singapore. Complaints included not

being paid on time, not being paid the agreed-upon salary, and not receiving promised incentives and bonuses. The article did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Basu, R. (2007, June 16). Govt 'baffled' by US human trafficking rating; ministry surprised by move to downgrade S'pore. *Straits Times*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article reports on Singapore's 2007 Tier 2 label from the annual U.S. *Trafficking in Persons* assessment. The Singaporean Ministry of Home Affairs expressed surprise at the change in status, as they stated the degree of trafficking has remained consistent over the past few years, and in March of 2006 announced that the Penal Code would be changed to protect those under the age of 18 from commercial sexual exploitation. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Burton, J. (2005, December 7). Singapore labour law 'fails to protect foreign maids.' *Financial Times*. Retrieved February 27, 2009, from the ABI/INFORM Global database. (Document ID: 938002761).

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

   This article reports that Singapore's failure to include domestic workers under the country's main labor laws leaves them vulnerable to long hours, poor wages, physical abuse, and forced labor. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre. (2005, August). *Trafficking of Cambodian women and children: Report of the fact-finding in Malaysia*. Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/cwcc_trafficking_of_cambodian_women_and_children_20060117.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   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 forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Cameron, S. (2007, November). *Trafficking and related labour exploitation in ASEAN region*. Utrecht, The Netherlands: International Council on Social Welfare. Retrieved May 20, 2008, from http://www.icsw.org/doc/Trafficking%20Labour%20Exploitation%20in%20ASEAN%2007.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Involuntary Servitude: Unspecified

   This report states that human trafficking, exploitation, forced labor, and involuntary servitude occur in Singapore. Babies are trafficked to Singapore from Indonesia for unspecified purposes. Girls from Japan and Malaysia are trafficked for sexual exploitation, as are women from China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia. Women from Burma are trafficked for both sexual exploitation and forced labor in unspecified sectors. The report also says that a small number of foreign domestic workers face conditions of involuntary servitude and are the group most vulnerable to exploitive labor practices. The document mentions a Human Rights Watch report (included in this bibliography), which found that approximately one-third of all foreign domestic workers reported abuse at the hands of their employers or employment agencies. These agencies often charge exorbitant fees for arranging employment, which often leaves workers in debt for their first six months of employment. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Child trafficking racket busted. (2008, April 28). *Daily Mirror*. Retrieved July 20, 2008, from http://www.dailymirror.lk/DM_BLOG/Sections/frmNewsDetailView.aspx?ARTID=13036

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article reports on the sexual exploitation of Sri Lankan women in Singapore by Sri Lankan pimps, but does not specify if the women were trafficked for the purpose of prostitution, or if the prostitution was forced or voluntary. The document did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Chong, E. (2002, July 20) 18 ½ years, caning for man who abused maid. *Straits Times*. Retrieved June 26, 2008, from http://www.corpun.com/sgj00207.htm

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

This article reports that a man guilty of inflicting fatal wounds on his Indonesian domestic servant was sentenced to 18 and one-half years of jail and 12 cane lashings. This is described as the worst case of maid abuse in Singapore. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Domestic workers abused worldwide. (2006, July 26). *Africa News*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

    This article reports on the hazards domestic workers often face in Singapore. It briefly mentions Human Rights Watch's 2006 *Swept Under the Rug* report (included) that documents worldwide abuse of domestic laborers. Specific to Singapore, the article states that since 1998, a total of 147 domestic workers in Singapore have died on the job. The Singaporean government has increased penalties for assault or forced confinement of domestic workers by 150 percent as a step in addressing the hazards some domestic servants face. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Freedom House. (2007). *Freedom in the world—Singapore*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 29, 2008, from http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=363&year=2007&country=7269

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

    This yearly report states that domestic workers are regularly exploited in Singapore and are excluded from protection under the Singaporean Employment Act. The report did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Singapore*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved July 10, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SINGAPORE.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document states that Singapore is a destination country for women and girls trafficked from Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, China, Indonesia, Vietnam, India, and Sri Lanka for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Some persons come to Singapore voluntarily for work in the sex trade, and others are coerced into sexual servitude. The document did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Huggler, J. (2006, July 28). Plight of the Maid report lifts lid on global suffering. *The Independent*. Retrieved June 11, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

    This article reports on the case of a Singaporean employer who beat his 19-year-old Indonesian maid so severely she died after her stomach ruptured. The article suggests that this may not be an isolated case of abuse, as 147 domestic workers have died on the job in Singapore since 1999, but the article provides no further details on the matter. There are approximately 150,000 foreign domestic workers in Singapore, and the majority of them are women. Many employers illegally confiscate workers' passports to prevent them from running away. The article did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Human Rights Watch. (2005, December 7). *Singapore: Domestic workers suffer grave abuses: Migrant women face debt burden and exploitation*. New York: Author. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2005/12/07/singap12125.htm

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
    Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

    This article introduces the Human Rights Watch's 2005 report *Maid to Order: Ending Abuses against Migrant Laborers in Singapore* (included in this bibliography). There are more than 150,000 domestic workers in Singapore—mainly from the Philippines, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka. Domestic workers in Singapore often experience long work hours, physical and sexual abuse, deprivation of food, and confinement in the home. Since 1999, 147 domestic laborers have died on the job—some have fallen to their deaths from apartment towers, and others have committed suicide due to their work conditions.

    In Singapore, domestic workers are responsible for the fees associated with job recruitment and placement. Many workers must work for 4 to 10 months without pay to be free of this debt. Many agencies are of little help if the worker is placed in an abusive workplace, and charge inflated fees to transfer employees. Singapore's labor laws do not protect the rights of domestic workers, a fact which leaves them vulnerable to abuse. As a method of preventing illegal immigration, the government charges the employer a fine of US$2,950 if their domestic servant runs away. To prevent this possibility, some employers severely restrict the movement of their domestic workers, including forced confinement in the home. Since 2003, the government has made some efforts to help deter abuses, and has created a mandatory orientation program for both employers and domestic workers. Additionally, the government has prosecuted cases of physical abuse and unpaid wages, and has required that employment agencies undergo accreditation.

15. Human Rights Watch (2005, December). *Maid to order: Ending abuses against migrant laborers in Singapore* (Vol. 17, No. 10). New York: Author. Retrieved June 20, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/singapore1205/singapore1205wcover.pdf

    Source: NGO

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

    This report details the abuse of domestic laborers at the hands of both their employers and employment agencies in Singapore. Human Rights Watch states that many domestic workers are subject to conditions of forced labor including long work hours, social isolation, forced confinement in the homes, low wages, no weekly days off, threats and intimidation about repatriation, sexual and physical abuse, and incredible debt to employment agencies due to job placement fees. The report also states that Singapore is a destination country for sex workers from China, Indonesia, and South Asian countries, and that an unspecified number of foreign women have been trafficked for forced prostitution or forced labor in unspecified sectors in Singapore.

    Singapore has ratified the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and International Labour Organization Convention 29 on Forced Labor. The report did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Human Rights Watch. (2006, July 21). *Singapore: New contract shortchanges domestic workers: No weekly rest days or caps on huge fees*. New York: Author. Retrieved June 1, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2006/07/21/singap13785.htm

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document states that the Singaporean government is complicit in perpetuating exploitive treatment of domestic workers, as it does not extend the basic labor protections as specified in the Employment Act to domestic workers. There are approximately 160,000 domestic workers in Singapore, mainly from Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Indonesia, and India. The document did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Human Rights Watch. (2006, July). *Swept under the rug: Abuses against domestic workers around the world* (Vol 18, No. 7C). New York: Author. Retrieved June 13, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/wrd0706webwcover.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
    Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Service Industry

This report addresses the international problems facing domestic workers. In Singapore, the report finds that mental and physical abuse, hazardous labor conditions, forced labor, forced confinement in the home, and exploitive labor are common aspects of the domestic labor industry. The report finds that the heavy debts incurred through job procurement, combined with forced confinement, and abusive work situations can give rise to forced labor and debt bondage. One domestic servant reported being forced to work in a factory every day, in addition to her domestic duties; though the report made no mention of the type of factory she worked in, or of any goods produced. An Indonesian domestic worker reported being forced to help her employer run a home-based laundry service in addition to her other domestic tasks. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

18. Human Rights Watch. (2008, January 31). *World report 2007*. New York: Author. Retrieved July 19, 2008, from http://hrw.org/wr2k8/pdfs/wr2k8_web.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor

    This yearly report on international human rights mentions abuses against domestic workers in Singapore. In particular, workers reported long work hours without regular breaks, lack of freedom of movement, unpaid wages, and physical abuse. The Singaporean government does not extend basic labor protections to foreign domestic workers, such as limits on the number of hours of employment, a government-mandated weekly day off, or a cap on salary deductions. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

19. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004, June 10-12). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Singapore*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved July 1, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/Singaporereport.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document states that forced labor is not a problem in Singapore. However, the trafficking of women from Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, and India for the purpose of forced prostitution does occur. Some women have their passports confiscated upon arrival, and are subject to threats and physical abuse. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

20. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *A global alliance against forced labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081882.pdf

Source: International Organization

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

This second international report on forced labor and trafficking focuses on three forms of forced labor: economic exploitation, commercial sex, and military or state-imposed labor. The report briefly mentions that Singapore is one of the major destinations for trafficking of women from Indonesia and the Philippines for the purposes of forced prostitution, though the report does not provide further details on the subject. The report also mentions that a number of cases of severe physical abuse of domestic servants, including homicide, have been prosecuted in Singapore since 2000. The report does not address the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

21. International Labour Organization. (2005b, May 18). *Global report on forced labour in Asia: Debt bondage, trafficking and state-imposed forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_075504/index.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

    This report, published by the International Labour Organization, discusses the problems of forced labor in Asia. It briefly mentions that women and children from Indonesia and the Philippines often work in conditions of forced domestic labor in Singapore, but does not elaborate on the topic. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

22. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Fact sheet on forced labour in Asia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_fs_16_en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document states that women and children from the Philippines and Indonesia are often subjected to forced domestic labor in Singapore. The document also states that ill treatment of foreign domestic workers is rampant in Singapore, but does not provide further details on the topic or mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Jones, R. (2008, August 15). *Migrant domestic workers in Singapore*. Association for Women's Rights in Development. Retrieved March 8, 2009, from http://www.awid.org/eng/Issues-and-Analysis/Library/Migrant-Domestic-Workers-in-Singapore

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

This article mentions the 2005 Human Rights Watch study (included) that details the problems foreign domestic workers face in Singapore. Many domestic workers work 13 to 19 hours a day, are restricted from leaving the workplace, and earn less than Singaporean workers in similar occupations. Additionally many foreign domestic laborers face conditions of debt bondage to labor agents, as well as physical abuse and forced labor at the hands of their Singaporean employers. The document did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

24. Keat, L. (2008, February 5). Human trafficking: The numbers don't add up. *Today Online*. Retrieved June 19, 2008, from http://www.twc2.org.sg/site/migrants-in-the-news/human-trafficking-the-numbers-dont-add-up.html

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

According to this article, the Philippine embassy reported an all-time high of Filipinos trafficked to Singapore for forced prostitution. In 2007 there were 212 cases reported, which is a 70 percent increase from 2006. The Singaporean Ministry of Home Affairs (MFA) disagreed with the findings, however, as they state that the numbers of trafficked Filipino women are falling. The MFA also states that there were only 35 cases in 2005, 33 in 2006, and 28 in 2007. This discrepancy is likely the result of the official definition of trafficking, as the MFA only includes in its numbers those trafficking allegations that were "substantiated" through engagement in commercial sex through force, fraud, or coercion. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

25. Kuppusamy, B. (2007, June 29). Matchmakers targeted in trafficking of women. *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This article deals primarily with Malaysian matchmaking companies that serve as fronts for human trafficking rings, which smuggle women for purposes of prostitution and forced labor. Specific to Singapore, it states that some Malaysian women are trafficked to Singapore for work in the entertainment industry. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

26. Lloyd, P. (2005, December 16). Appalling conditions for Singapore's live-in maids. *ABC News Australia*. Retrieved June 10, 2008, from http://www.abc.net.au/am/content/2005/s1532374.htm

    Source: Other—News Transcript

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
    Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

    This news transcript reports on the human rights violations committed against domestic laborers in Singapore, where many maids work in conditions of abuse and forced labor. The transcript mentions a 2005 *Human Rights Report* (included) on the situation of domestic workers in Singapore, and states that the government is complicit in the abuse of domestic workers as it does not extend basic labor rights laws to protect domestic workers. Many workers do not have a day off, are restricted in their movements, and are not allowed to leave the family home. These are factors that prevent abuse or exploitation from being reported. Additionally, many domestic workers are in debt and have to work between 4 to 10 months without pay to eliminate the costs associated with job recruitment and placement. The document did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

27. Philippines News Agency. (2008, March 29). *International sex ring busted in Bulacan*. Malolos, Philippines: Author. Retrieved June 13, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports that an international slavery ring that shipped Filipino women to Singapore and Malaysia for forced sexual exploitation was apprehended. The document did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

28. The Protection Project. (2008). *Singapore*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved June 19, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/singapore.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report states that Singapore is a country of origin, transit, and destination for the trafficking of women and children. Both women and children from Cambodia, Central Asia, China, Columbia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Middle East, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam are trafficked to Singapore for sexual exploitation. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

29. Seelke, C., & Siskin, A. (2008, January 1). *Trafficking in persons: U.S. policy and issues for Congress*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service. Retrieved June 13, 2008, from http://state.gov/g/tip/rls/prsrl/07/93704.htm

    Source: Government Agency—Congressional Research Service

    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document lists Singapore as a Tier 2 country for failing to comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, but does not provide further details on the topic. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

30. Singapore. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved July 6, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/singapore

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor
    Involuntary Servitude: Sexual Exploitation

    This document states that Singapore is a destination country for the trafficking of women and girls from China, the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia for the purposes of labor exploitation and commercial sexual exploitation. In 2006 the Singaporean government prosecuted 23 people for the abuse of their domestic servants; in February 2007 one employer was prosecuted for physical abuse of a domestic worker; and in August 2006 two people were prosecuted for failing to pay workers at their construction company. No further details were provided about any possible goods produced.

31. Singapore: Best practices. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved July 6, 2008, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/singapore/best_practices

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This document states that Singaporean immigration laws are strictly enforced, which helps to reduce the number of trafficked persons. In 2001, for example, a man was sentenced to 24 months in jail for the trafficking of four women to Singapore from China for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In 2003, five people were found guilty of forcing a 12-year-old Malaysian girl into prostitution, instead of providing her promised employment as a domestic servant. The sentences for the five ranged from 12 to 13 years in prison, a fine of $10,000, and 6 to 12 cane strokes. The document did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

32. Singapore must halt maid abuse. (2005, December 6). *Reuters*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from http://www.redorbit.com/news/international/321913/singapore_must_halt_maid_abuse/index.html

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
    Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This article states that the working conditions of domestic servants in Singapore amount to forced labor. There are about 150,000 women working as domestic servants in Singapore—mostly from the Philippines, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka. Many domestic laborers work between 13–19 hours a day and face physical, sexual, and verbal abuse. Others are forced to work in unspecified activities outside the scope of their domestic duties. The article did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

33. S'pore a 'killing field' RI migrant workers: Study. (2005, May 16). *The Jakarta Post*. Retrieved February 27, 2009, from the ProQuest database. (Document ID: 841320051).

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
    Forced Labor: Domestic Labor

    This article mentions a study by the Ecosoc rights in Indonesia and Singapore (unavailable for inclusion in this bibliography), which details the long hours, exploitation, and physical abuse that many Indonesian domestic laborers experience in Singapore. The article did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

34. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005, June). *Violence against children in East Asia and Pacific Region*. New York: United Nations. Retrieved June 7, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/publications/violence/VAC_Summary.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report is a summary of an unspecified United Nations Children's Fund report on violence against children in the Asia Pacific region. Specific to Singapore, it briefly mentions that women from Malaysia are trafficked to Singapore for purposes of sexual exploitation, but does not provide further details about the subject. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

35. United Nations Global Programme Against Trafficking in Human Beings. (n.d.). *Trafficking in human beings from the Philippines: A survey of government experts and law enforcement case files: Executive summary*. Manila, Philippines: Author. Retrieved June 17, 2008, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/human_trafficking/Exec_Summary_NAPOLCOM.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report briefly mentions that Singapore is a popular transit and destination country for the trafficking of women from the Philippines, primarily through labor recruitment scams. The document does not provide statistics or further details on the topic. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

36. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006, April). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. New York: United Nations. Retrieved June 17, 2008, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/trafficking_persons_report_2006-04.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This document cites Singapore as a country of medium incidence of origin, medium incidence of transit, and medium incidence as a destination country for human trafficking. The document does not specify the number of people trafficked from or to Singapore, nor does it note the types of activities people trafficked to Singapore engage in. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

37. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Singapore: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100537.htm

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

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
Involuntary Servitude: Domestic Labor

This report states that human trafficking and involuntary servitude occur in Singapore. Though Singaporean law prohibits human trafficking, it continues to be a destination country for both women and girls trafficked from Southeast Asia and China for prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation. The report also mentions that a number of female domestic servants work in abusive labor conditions that are akin to involuntary servitude, though no further details were provided on the matter. The report did not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

38. U.S. Department of State. (2008, June 4). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved July 19, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105389.htm

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

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Exploitive Labor: Domestic Labor
Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This document states that Singapore is a destination country for the trafficking of women and girls for the purpose of unspecified forms of labor and sexual exploitation. Additionally, some women from India, the Philippines, Thailand, and China travel voluntarily to Singapore and are later coerced into the sex trade. The report also notes that foreign domestic works are often subjected to situations of forced and exploitive labor. The report recommends that Singapore investigate and prosecute trafficking for the purposes of labor and sexual exploitation, and make efforts at identifying victims of trafficking. Additionally, the report recommends public awareness campaigns aimed at educating the public about the laws and penalties for trafficking offenses.

39. Uy, V. (2008, April 28). Trafficking of Filipinas in Singapore unabated—Embassy. *Philippine Daily Inquirer*. Retrieved July 3, 2008, from http://globalnation.inquirer.net/news/breakingnews/view/20080428-133194/Trafficking-of-Filipinas-in-Singapore-unabated--embassy

Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article states there has been a steady increase in the number of trafficking cases from the Philippines to Singapore in recent years. Fifty-seven of the 212 trafficking victims in 2007 reported working in the sex industry in Singapore, either through choice or coercion. The article did not report the sectors that the rest of the victims worked in. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

40. Wehrfritz, G., Kinetz, E., & Kent, J. (2008, April 21). Lured into bondage: A growing back channel of global trade tricks millions into forced labor. *Newsweek International Edition*. Retrieved June 3, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Fishing

This article reports on the global scope of forced labor and states that migrant laborers are recruited from Southeast Asia to work on fishing boats that sail from Singapore. *Newsweek* obtained several labor contracts for such positions, which showed that applicants pay US$1,000 to obtain such jobs, which pay as little as US$130 a month. Additionally, the contracts stipulate that all but $50 a month is withheld until the crewman completes his three-year contract, and that he is fined US$2,000 if he leaves prior to its completion. The contracts do not specify a set number of hours worked per day, nor do they make provisions for overtime. Workers are also at risk of being traded to another boat at the captain's discretion.

SLOVAKIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Age of Consent. (n.d.). *Country profile—Slovakia.* Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.ageofconsent.com/slovakia.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   The report contains brief information on the legislation of Slovakia related to the age of consent, trafficking in children, and the use of child labor. It mentions that the sexual abuse of children for commercial purposes, for instance production and extension of child pornography, exists in Slovakia, but there are very few incidents. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

2. Defence for Children International. (2003). *Regional analysis on child labor in Western and Eastern Europe*. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.zpd.org.mk/child_labur.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   For Slovakia, this report by Defense for Children International—Macedonia states that for the regional analysis during 2000, 30.27 percent of children age 15 to 19 were economically active in unspecified sectors. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

3. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2001). *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.

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report provides an overview of the achievements and failures since the First World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in 1996. On Slovakia, the report stresses that child prostitution and child sex tourism are becoming a growing problem. In addition to local children, girls from Russia and the Ukraine are reportedly trafficked and sexually exploited in the country. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

4. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Country summary statistics—Slovakia.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 5, 2009, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/slovakia.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   The report notes an increase in child prostitution in Slovakia. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

5. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Slovakia.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved April 25, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214336&Language=EN

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions states that Slovakia is a destination country for children trafficked from Eastern European countries for forced prostitution. It states that while the actual magnitude of the problem remains unclear, specialists believe that it is much greater than the reported numbers suggest. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights reports—Slovakia.* Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/slovakia.doc.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   A report by the Protection Project points at the possibility of trafficking in children for sexual exploitation within Slovakia. It also reports that the Roma children of eastern Slovakia, because of prevalent poverty, are increasingly used in the production of child pornography. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to goods.

7. Stop Violence Against Women. (2007, August 28). *Committee on Rights of Child concludes its forty-fifth session.* Retrieved February 7, 2009, from http://www.stopvaw.org/Committee_on_Rights_of_Child_Concludes_Forty-Fifth_Session6.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

An article on the website titled *Stop Violence Against Women* notes that while child prostitution is against the law, it continues to be a problem among Roma children in Slovakia. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

8. Terre des Hommes. (n.d.). *Country information—Slovakia.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.child-hood.com/index.php?id=720&type=6&type=6

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This country profile for Slovakia says that sex tourism and sexual exploitation of children is a major problem for Slovakia. Children exploited for commercial purposes are mainly young girls from Slovakia, Russia, and the Ukraine. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Slovak Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100584.htm.

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

   Child Labor: Advertising, Begging, Entertainment, Sporting Events
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report provides an outline of the legislation of Slovakia on child labor and points out that the minimum age for employment envisaged by law is 15 years, and the minimum age for dangerous work is 18 years. The report specifies begging as a major form of child labor in some communities, as well as a number of instances of children forced into prostitution. The report notes that children are also involved in advertising campaigns, entertainment such as performances, and work at sporting events, although these forms of employment pose no threat to the children. Additionally, the report notes that children are trafficked within and to Slovakia for sexual exploitation. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105659.pdf

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

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report ranks Slovakia as a Tier 2 country, stating that the Slovak Republic is a limited destination country for girls from Moldova, Ukraine, Bulgaria, the Balkans, and (unspecified) Baltic states. There are also reports of Roma girls trafficked internally for sexual exploitation in Slovakia. While currently the government of the Slovak Republic does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, there are significant efforts to improve the situation, particularly in the area of law enforcement. The Ministry of Interior of Slovakia provided funding for an NGO assisting victims of trafficking in Slovakia, published a training manual, and organized a training course for police officers in identification, referral, and sensitivity. The term *child labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

SLOVAKIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. European Centre for Occupational Health, Safety and the Environment. (n.d.). *Slovakia country profile*. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.gla.ac.uk/ecohse/slovak.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This country profile by the European Centre for Occupational Health, Safety, and the Environment makes reference to the trafficking of women in Slovakia for forced prostitution as a problem in the country despite government countermeasures. The term *forced labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

2. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the Slovak Republic*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved April 25, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214336&Language=EN.

   Source: NGO

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

   This report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions states that Slovakia is a destination country for women and children from Eastern European countries trafficked for forced prostitution. It states that, while the actual magnitude of the problem remains unclear, specialists believe that it is much greater than the reported numbers suggest. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2009). *Global report on the trafficking of persons*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved April 25, 2009, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Country_profiles/Western_Central_Europe.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime states that the number of victims of human trafficking identified by the state authorities in Slovakia has decreased from 43 in 2003, to 10 in 2007. However, the report does not specify the origin of

trafficking victims or the sectors in which they were engaged. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Slovak Republic: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100584.htm

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

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

   The report provides an outline of the legislation of Slovakia and points out instances of children and women forced into prostitution. Trafficking for sexual exploitation is also a problem in Slovakia, with victims being primarily from poor families, and between the ages of 18 and 25. Roma women and people that were raised in state institutions are identified as the groups most vulnerable to trafficking. There are also instances of sexual exploitation in Slovakia, and trafficking victims that are transiting through Slovakia on the way to the Western European countries. The term *forced labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

5. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105656.pdf.

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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

   This report ranks Slovakia as a Tier 2 country, stating that the Slovak Republic is to some extent a destination country for women trafficked from Moldova, Ukraine, Bulgaria, the Balkans, the Baltic States, and China for sexual exploitation. There are also reports of Roma women trafficked internally for sexual exploitation. The report mentions the cases of forced labor by men trafficked to Slovakia from Vietnam; however, the sector in which they were used is not specified. While the government of the Slovak Republic currently does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, there are significant efforts to improve the situation, particularly in the area of law enforcement. The Ministry of Interior of Slovakia provided funding for a nongovernmental organization assisting victims of trafficking in Slovakia, published a training manual, and organized a training course for police officers in identification, referral, and sensitivity. The term *forced labor* is used in this document but not in reference to the production of goods.

SLOVENIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe. (n.d.). *Situation in EU member states*. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.alde.eu/fr/campagnes-politiques/trafic-humain/situation-dans-les-etats-membres-ue/

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The campaign against human trafficking and child sex tourism is one of the six campaigns run the by the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe. In its country profile for Slovenia, the country is described to a lesser degree as a destination country for trafficking in human beings. Specifically, it mentions girls from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia were trafficked to Slovenia for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document further describes the work of the government and nongovernmental organizations on the issue, including in the areas of prosecution, protection, and prevention. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

2. International Organization for Migration. (n.d.). *Country profile—Slovenia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 15, 2009, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pid/1385

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   An International Organization for Migration (IOM) profile of Slovenia describes the country, to a lesser extent, as a country of destination for girls trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

3. International Organization for Migration. (2003). *Where in the puzzle: Trafficking from, to, and through Slovenia*. Ljubljana, Slovenia: Author. Retrieved February 15, 2009, from http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/Trafficking_from_to_through%20Slovenia.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   An assessment study produced by IOM Ljubljana, in cooperation with Peace Institute Ljubljana, points out that Slovenia is a destination country for approximately 1,500 to

2,000 women and girls trafficked annually for sexual exploitation, mainly from Ukraine and Moldova. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

4. Interdepartmental Working Group of the Republic of Slovenia for the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings. (2003). *Report on the work of Intergovernmental Working Group on the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings for 2007*. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.vlada.si//util/bin.php?id=2008072117043888

   Source: Government Organization

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

   This report mentions children trafficked in Slovenia, mostly for purposes of begging and domestic labor. The report also mentions that the majority of human trafficking victims in Slovenia are from the Dominican Republic, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Thailand, and Ukraine. However, there is also reference to cases within Slovenia of children younger than age 18 being used in the production of pornography. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

5. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights reports—Slovenia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/slovenia.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report notes that Slovenia is a destination country for girls trafficked from the former Yugoslav Republics, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine. With a reference to the IOM report "Where in the Puzzle: Trafficking from, to, and through Slovenia" (included in this bibliography), it is stated that the main purpose of trafficking is sexual exploitation, with the incidences mainly observed in the areas bordering Austria, Italy, Hungary, and Croatia. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

6. State and NGO to tackle human trafficking hand in hand. (2004, March 31). *Slovenia News*. Retrieved February 7, 2009, from http://www.stopvaw.org/Committee_on_Rights_of_Child_Concludes_Forty-Fifth_Session6.html

   Source: News Article

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

This article mentions Slovenia as a destination country for human trafficking, including trafficking in children for purposes of prostitution and slavery, however the report does not specify the sectors in which children are used as slaves. The article reports that in 2002 an estimated 25 girls were sold into Slovenia; however, it says trafficking-related statistics are very difficult to verify, and the figures might be even higher. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

7. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Slovenia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100585.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. State Department

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

   This report provides an outline of Slovenia's legislation on child labor and points out that the minimum age for employment envisaged by law is 15. The cases of child labor occurred in rural areas where children were frequently used during the harvest season, and for other unspecified farming related work. The report also mentions there were instances of trafficking in children for sexual exploitation in Slovenia. Though agricultural labor is discussed in this document, specific crops or goods produced are not.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105659.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. State Department

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that Slovenia is a destination country for children trafficked from Albania, Bulgaria, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine. The main purpose for trafficking of children is commercial sexual exploitation. The term child labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

SLOVENIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe. (n.d.). *Situation in EU member states*. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.alde.eu/fr/campagnes-politiques/trafic-humain/situation-dans-les-etats-membres-ue/

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The campaign against human trafficking and child sex tourism is one of the six campaigns run the by the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe. In its country profile for Slovenia, the country is described, to a lesser degree, as a destination country for women from the Ukraine, Slovakia, Romania, Moldova, and Bulgaria, trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Interdepartmental Working Group on the Republic of Slovenia for the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings. (2008). *Report on the work of Intergovernmental Working Group on the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings for 2007*. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.vlada.si//util/bin.php?id=2008072117043888

   Source: Government Agency—Interdepartmental Working Group on the Republic of Slovenia for the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings

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

   This is a report by the Interdepartmental Working Group that mentions new forms of human trafficking in Slovenia, such as the trafficking of disabled people who are forced to beg or are exploited as domestic servants. The new countries of origin include Romania, Bulgaria, and Slovakia, whereas Ukraine, Moldova, the Russian Federation, the Dominican Republic, and Thailand remain the most common countries of origin. There were also reports of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

3. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002, May). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in Slovenia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved April 25, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/sloveniacls2002.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions briefly mentions the trafficking of women into Slovenia for prostitution, stating that about 400 women from the countries of Eastern Europe and Russia are trafficked to Slovenia every year. However, it is unclear how many of those trafficking cases are forced and involve the use of forced labor. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. International Organization for Migration. (2003). *Where in the puzzle: Trafficking from, to, and through Slovenia*. Ljubljana, Slovenia: Author. Retrieved February 15, 2009, from http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/Trafficking_from_to_through%20Slovenia.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   An assessment study produced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ljubljana, in cooperation with Peace Institute, Ljubljana, points out that Slovenia is a destination country for from 1,500 to 2,000 women and girls trafficked annually for sexual exploitation, mainly from Ukraine and Moldova. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights reports—Slovenia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/slovenia.doc

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report notes that Slovenia is a destination country for women from former Yugoslav Republics, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine trafficked for sexual exploitation. With a reference to a report by the IOM entitled *Where in the Puzzle: Trafficking from, to, and through Slovenia* (included in this bibliography), it is stated that the main purpose of trafficking is sexual exploitation, with the incidences mainly observed in the areas bordering with Austria, Italy, Hungary, and Croatia, in numerous bars and brothels. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

6. State and NGO to tackle human trafficking hand in hand. (2004, March 31). *SloveniaNews*. Retrieved February 7, 2009, from http://www.stopvaw.org/Committee_on_Rights_of_Child_Concludes_Forty-Fifth_Session6.html.

   Source: News Article

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

This article identifies Slovenia as a destination country for human trafficking, and mentions 21 cases of trafficking-related prostitution, as well as 10 cases of forced or bonded labor in Slovenia that police dealt with in 2002. There were also cases of unspecified types of slavery. Most commonly, trafficking victims in Slovenia are coerced into prostitution. There is an estimated 1,500 to 2,500 women forced into prostitution across Slovenia each year. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to the production of goods.

7. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2009). *Global report on the trafficking of persons*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved April 25, 2009, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Country_profiles/Western_Central_Europe.pdf

   Source: International Organization

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

   This report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime states that 41 women who became victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation in Slovenia and three trafficking victims subjected to forced labor were assisted in Slovenia in 2006. The women were from Bulgaria, Serbia, Slovenia, and from other unspecified South Eastern European countries. For the three instances of forced labor mentioned, the report does not specify in which particular sector forced labor was used. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

8. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Slovenia: Country reports on human rights practices—Slovenia*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100585.htm

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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   The report provides an outline of Slovenia's legislation on forced labor and mentions that during the year, the police investigated three cases of human trafficking, five cases of forced prostitution, and helped four victims of forced prostitution and nine victims of human trafficking. The chapter for Slovakia points out that there were cases when a trafficking ring, organized by Slovak and Slovenian citizens, recruited young women to work legally in Croatia, and later forced those women to work as prostitutes in Slovenia. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105659.pdf

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

Adult Trafficking: Begging, Construction, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Begging, Construction, Sexual Exploitation

The report ranks Slovenia as a Tier 1 group of countries, stating that the country is a destination country for trafficking in human beings. There were reports of women and men trafficked from Ukraine, Slovakia, Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Turkey, Albania, and Montenegro for sexual exploitation and forced labor, including in construction. There were reports of disabled men from Slovakia trafficked to Slovenia during 2007 for forced begging, as well as cases of domestic trafficking of Slovenian women for sexual exploitation. Three cases of human trafficking and five cases of forced prostitution were investigated, and four victims of forced prostitution and nine victims of human trafficking were assisted by the police. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

SOLOMON ISLANDS:
REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Australian Agency for International Development. (2007). *Violence against women in Melanesia and East Timor: Solomon Islands country supplement.* Canberra, Australia: Author. Retrieved July 14, 2009, from http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/vaw_cs_solomon_islands.pdf

   Source: Government Agency—Australian Agency for International Development

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report, which focuses on violence against women in the Solomon Islands, also contains information about the sexual exploitation of girls and young women in the country. Girls are known to be used as prostitutes, particularly by men employed by the fishing and logging industries, and children are also victimized as subjects and viewers of pornography. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Batley, J. (2006, March 23). Allegations of Child Sexual Exploitation. *Solomon Star*, p. 6.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   In this editorial, Batley responds to an article by Rory Callinan published in *Time Magazine* on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and young girls in the Solomon Islands (also included in this bibliography). The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Callinan, R. (2006, March 19). Generation exploited. *Time Magazine.* Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1174745-1,00.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article deals with the growing trend of child prostitution in the Solomon Islands. Children, both girls and boys, are known to work as prostitutes in bars and on foreign and local fishing ships. Despite serious concerns regarding the well-being of these children and the risk of a devastating HIV/AIDS epidemic, the government has been relatively unresponsive to reports of the widespread commercial sexual exploitation of children throughout the country. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2001). *Child soldiers global report 2001—Solomon Islands*. London: Author. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/498805cf2.html

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report states that the Isatabu Freedom Movement (IFM) recruited children to participate as soldiers. At times, there were at least 100 child soldiers involved with the IFM. Since the end of the civil conflict in 2003, there have been no further reports of children serving in armed groups. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Field, M. (2007, February 8). Children paying big price for Solomon's logging industry. *Illegal-Logging.Info*. Retrieved on June 25, 2008, from http://www.illegal-logging.info/item_single.php?item=news&item_id=2281&approach_id=15

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This web article reports some of the findings of the study conducted by the Christian Care Centre (included in this bibliography). The most prominent form of commercial sexual exploitation in the Solomon Islands is the use of children as prostitutes in rural areas, particularly in areas populated by foreign loggers. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Global March Against Child Labor. (n.d.). *Solomon Islands*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SOLOMON%20ISLANDS.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

   This report is a compilation of information from a number of government sources and nongovernmental organizations, drawing heavily on the U.S. Department of State's reports (included in this bibliography). Although there is little concrete information about child labor in the Solomon Islands, the report does note that child prostitution is generally acknowledged to occur, and that child soldiers were active in the country from 1998 to 2003. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Harborow, H. (2005). The Pacific's hidden trade. *Island Business*. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from http://www.rrrt.org/page.asp?active_page_id=137

   Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This news article discusses the regional trend of commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Pacific. The article briefly mentions that in the Solomon Islands, young women work as sex workers for loggers, miners, and transport workers. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Hassan, T. (2006, March 22). Child sex problem growing in Pacific: Report. *The World Today*. Retrieved June 25, 2008, from http://www.abc.net.au/worldtoday/content/2006/s1598173.htm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This Australian news transcript discusses the child sex industry in the Pacific region. In the Solomon Islands, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese fishermen loggers and fishermen are accused of fueling the industry and using children as prostitutes. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Herbert, T. (2007). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Solomon Islands: A report focusing on the presence of the logging industry in a remote region*. Christian Care Center, Church of Melanesia. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.anglicanmelanesia.org/download/CCC_CSEC_Report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report focuses on the prevalence of commercial sexual exploitation of boys and girls by workers in logging camps in the Solomon Islands. The research presented in this report is gleaned from meetings with community leaders and interviews with victims and their families. Most exploited children were used as prostitutes by foreign loggers, but there were also stories of children being sold into marriage. There is a connection between internal child trafficking and sexual exploitation by loggers. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

10. Herming, G. (2006, March 27). Powerful men involve in sexual exploitation. *Solomon Star*, p. 3.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

In this article, Mr. Herming refers to an unpublished United Nations report on the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Solomon Islands that identified the Solomon Islands' Parliamentarians as clients of sex workers, who are mostly young

people. Included in the client list are businessmen, politicians, and top public servants. Economic hardship, lack of awareness, and lack of opportunity were cited among the main reasons for young people engaging in that form of exploitation. This source does not describe child labor in the production of goods.

11. Inifiri, J. (2009, January 21). Girls going back to ships for sex. *Solomon Star*. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from http://solomonstarnews.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=5992&change=71&changeown=&Itemid=26

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article refers to a resurgence in the prostitution of young girls on foreign ships outside the port of Honiara. The girls work as prostitutes in exchange for money or fish. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. International Labor Organization. (2008). *Country baseline under the ILO Declaration annual review (2000–2008): Solomon Islands: The effective abolition of child labor.* Retrieved July 14, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_cl_slb.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This chart details the Solomon Islands' progress in complying with international standards designed to abolish child labor. Child labor is suspected to be an ongoing problem, particularly among girls, who may be involved in prostitution, pornography, and drug trafficking. Additionally, the forced conscription of children occurred during the period of armed conflict between 2000 and 2003. This chart does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Kauhue, E. (2008, April 13). It's an issue for all of us. *Solomon Star*. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from http://solomonstarnews.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=959&change=104&changeown=90&Itemid=122

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This article addresses the commercial sexual exploitation of children by foreigners on fishing vessels. In some cases, young girls are tricked into boarding the fishing vessels (a form of internal trafficking), where they are sexually exploited. In other cases, girls participate in the sex trade for economic reasons. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

14. Let's act now, stop child sex. (2006, March 24). *Solomon Star*, p. 1.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article is a restatement of the private view of Mr. Ian Rodgers of Save the Children and his comments on sexual abuse happening in all societies. The point that all stakeholders have a duty to stop sexual abuse from happening is emphasized, as well as the importance of having sound data for the purposes of formulating long-term strategies. Reference was made to the comments by Sister Doreen of the Christian Care Centre, a centre for victims of domestic violence, who stated that an unpublished United Nations report on commercial sexual exploitation should be a wake-up call for all stakeholders to stop the practice from continuing. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

15. McMurray, C. (2005). *A situation analysis of children, women and youth.* Suva, Fiji: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from http://www.unicef.org/eapro/SA_2005_Solomon_Island.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report provides a broad overview of the socioeconomic conditions in the Solomon Islands and identifies issues for children, young people, and women. The report states that there is a long history of the sexual exploitation of children in the Solomon Islands, and that currently a major cause of exploitation of children is poverty. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Mission fuels child sex. (2006, March 24). *Solomon Star*.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This is an article referring to the unpublished Unites Nations report on the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Solomon Islands, which revealed that soldiers, police and technical advisors sent from foreign countries are fuelling the child sex industry. This article also discusses instances where members of the mission had paid forencounters with young girls who had been forced to leave school. This article gives a brief overview of the unpublished report and the link between poverty and commercial sexual exploitation. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

17. Singh, S. (2008, June 18). South Pacific: Poverty breeds child labor and sex tourism. *Inter Press Service.* Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=42868

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article links poverty with the existence of child labor and child sex tourism, noting that both child labor and sex tourism are problems throughout the South Pacific, including the Solomon Islands. In the Solomon Islands specifically, an estimated 14 percent of the labor force is children. No labor sectors are mentioned. Additionally, the article notes that there are over 100 girls under age 15 who are involved in the sex trade in the Solomon Islands. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

18. United Nations. (2007). *World youth report 2007*. New York: Author. Retrieved July 14, 2009, from http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/wyr07.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation

This report contains an analysis of the situation of young people around the world, and chapter five is dedicated specifically to youth in island nations. There is a brief mention of the sexual exploitation of girls in the Solomon Islands, where young women (including girls as young as age 12) work as prostitutes, particularly among the crews of fishing ships, freighters, and logging companies. The report notes that some young girls have been sold into sexual slavery by their fathers. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

19. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *The state of Pacific youth report.* Suva, Fiji: Author. Retrieved April 24, 2009, from: http://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/State_of_youth_report_05_lres.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report includes information on fourteen countries, including the Solomon Islands. The report notes that in the Solomon Islands, some young people are becoming involved in what is described as "transactional sex," which is the offering of sex in exchange for food and other goods, as well as prostitution. Girls living away from their parents may be exploited by being forced to do long hours of housework and stay home to care for the children of their relatives. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). Solomon Islands: "Plus 5" review of the 2002 special session on children and world fit for children plan of action: Country report. New York: Author. Retrieved July 14, 2009, from http://www.unicef.org/worldfitforchildren/files/Solomon_Islands_WFFC5_Report.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This document analyzes the Solomon Islands' progress toward meeting international goals relating to the well-being of children. The report notes that the minimum age for employment is 12; however, children under age 12 are legally allowed to work in agriculture, domestic service, and other labor sectors, as long as they are working in the company of their parent or guardian. Children under age 12 may not work in the industrial or commercial sectors. No further details regarding statistics or the nature of this work are provided.

21. United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Fund for Women, & Fiji Women's Crisis Center. (n.d.). *Violence against the girl child in the Pacific Islands region*. Suva, Fiji: UNICEF Pacific. Retrieved February 23, 2009, http://www.spc.int/women/PDF%20files/VAGC%20in%20the%20Pacific-EGM%20Expert%20Paper.pdf

Source: International Organizations

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report discusses a number of different issues such as physical and sexual abuse as well as commercial sexual exploitation—all related to the treatment of girls in countries throughout the Pacific Islands. The report mentions that although tourism is not a major industry in the Solomon Islands, the locales are becoming notorious for the prevalence of prostitution of minor girls. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, & End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2006). *Child sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Pacific: A regional report.* Suva, Fiji: UNICEF Pacific. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.acfid.asn.au/what-we-do/docs_what-we-do/docs_issues/docs_child-rights/rrrt-unicef_child-sexual-abuse-report.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This regional report contains country profiles and survey information from five Pacific countries, including the Solomon Islands, regarding the prevalence and nature of the commercial sexual exploitation of children. In the Solomon Islands, child sex tourism is a growing problem, and there have been numerous cases of children being exploited by foreign tourists. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. (2004, November 11). Joint media release: *ECPAT International, UNESCAP, UNICEF*. Delegates agree to strengthen *efforts to reduce demand for commercial sexual exploitation of children* (Press Release No. G/30/2004). Retrieved March 25, 2009, from http://www.unescap.org/unis/press/2004/nov/g30.asp

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This media release briefly mentions the problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Solomon Islands. The document refers to girls who turn to prostitution for economic reasons. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

24. 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: Solomon Islands*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved on June 24, 2008, from http://www.universalhumanrightsindex.org/documents/829/552/document/en/text.html

    Source: International Organization

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

    In these concluding observations submitted by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) at its 33rd session, the committee expressed its concern with the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children, as well as the use of children in armed conflict. The committee was concerned with the fact that children of both sexes are exposed to prostitution due to economic hardship. In regards to children involved in armed conflict, the Committee was concerned with the recruitment of children under age 18 by militias during the recent armed conflict and that following the conflict, there were no reports of the measures taken to rehabilitate the child soldiers. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

25. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002). *UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: State party report: Solomon Islands*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3df59ecb2.html

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods. This report deals with the Solomon Islands' implementation of laws and practices to conform to the recommendations in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In this document, the UNCRC provides feedback on the Solomon Islands' child labor laws, and offers suggestions for how those laws can be improved. The only labor sector that is

mentioned explicitly is the commercial sexual exploitation of children; the report notes that pedophilia associated with tourism is on the rise in the Solomon Islands, and that additional protection measures must be put in place to prevent child sex tourism.

26. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Solomon Islands: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/47d92c81c.html

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

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    This annual report, which details the situation of various human rights indicators in the Solomon Islands, contains very little information about child labor. It seems that some children work, with their families, performing agricultural or domestic tasks, but no further information regarding the prevalence or nature of child labor in the Solomon Islands is presented.

27. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a4fc.html

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

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    The Solomon Islands is listed, for the second year in a row, as a "Special Case" in the U.S. Department of State's annual trafficking report, due to an inadequate amount of information regarding trafficking in the country. Despite the lack of official evidence, there is anecdotal evidence of trafficking, particularly internal trafficking, of children. Young girls are trafficked to logging camps, and there are reports of parents taking their children to foreign and local fishing boats, and trading them into commercial sexual exploitation for fish. Child sex tourism is also a problem, with tourists from Australia, France, and the United Kingdom traveling to the Solomon Islands to exploit children. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

28. Vltchek, A. (2008, June 1). Paradise lost: Logging and the environmental and social destruction of the Solomon Islands. *Japan Focus*. Retrieved March 25, 2009, from http://www.japanfocus.org/-Andre_Vltchek/2770

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article outlines the environmental and social impacts the logging industry has had on the Solomon Islands. The increase in commercial sexual exploitation of children and the prostitution of both girls and boys has been linked to foreigners working in the logging industry. It is also noted that Malaysians sometimes take underage girls as second wives,

abandoning them when it is time to return home. This document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

29. Watson-Gegeo, K. A. (2001). Fantasy and reality: The dialectic of work and play in Kwara'ae children's lives. *American Anthropological Association: Ethos 29*(2), 138–158. Retrieved from the JSTOR database.

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor

    This academic article contains an anthropological discussion of the role of work and play in the lives of Kwara'ae children on the island of Malaita in the Solomon Islands. The findings in the article are based on direct observation, in accordance with anthropological methodology, of several rural families on Malaita. Although the article is designed to provide a sociocultural picture of the intersection of work and play for *Kawara'ae* children, there is some information included regarding the nature of work that many children perform routinely. Children were observed performing a wide range of domestic tasks for the benefit of their own families: gardening, raising animals, baby-sitting younger siblings, cooking, cleaning, and performing other tasks that are relevant to the maintenance of a household.

30. Williams-Lahari, L. (n.d.). Sex scandal rouses public attitude: From porn to rape in the Solomons. *Islands Business*. Retrieved June 24, 2008, from http://www.islandsbusiness.com/islands_business/index_dynamic/containerNameToReplace=MiddleMiddle/focusModuleID=16843/overideSkinName=issueArticle-full.tpl

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article briefly mentions the involvement of some minors in pornography rings in the Solomon Islands. This document does not discuss the use child labor in the production of goods.

SOLOMON ISLANDS:
REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. RAMSI rejects Solomon's prostitute claims. (2006). *The Age*. Retrieved June 24, 2008, from http://www.theage.com.au/news/world/ramsi-rejects-solomons-prostitute-claims/2006/11/15/1163266598949.html

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This article refers to Prime Minister Manasses Sogavare's allegations against the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands that its personnel had been smuggling young women into the base in Honiara to work as prostitutes, indicating a situation of possible human trafficking. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Solomon Islands set up new terrorism unit. (2009, March 27). *PAC—Pacific Islands Broadcasting Association*. Retrieved March 31, 2009, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified
   Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This news wire describes recent actions employed by the Solomon Islands to combat transnational crimes. The island is not free of crime, which includes human trafficking, drug trade, and instances of sexual slavery. There are no age specifications listed for these offenses. There is also no specific information on these sectors, nor does this document mention forced labor in the production of goods.

3. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Solomon Islands: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100538.htm

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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report states that the Constitution prohibits forced labor, including by children, except as part of a court sentence or order. In addition, the report states that law prohibits trafficking in persons for labor or sexual exploitation. There is evidence in the form of anecdotal reports, however, that human trafficking exists within the country for sexual exploitation. Although there are no confirmed reports that persons were trafficked to, from, or within the Solomon Islands, there were anecdotal reports that young women

were trafficked internally from China and several Southeast Asian countries for sexual exploitation on foreign ships and in logging camps. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 23, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/484f9a4fc.html

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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The Solomon Islands is listed, for the second year in a row, as a special case in the Department of State's annual trafficking report, due to an inadequate amount of information regarding trafficking in the country. Despite the lack of official evidence, there is anecdotal evidence of trafficking, particularly internal trafficking, of women and girls for sexual exploitation. Women are trafficked to the Solomon Islands from Southeast Asian countries including Indonesia, Malaysia, China, and the Philippines. This document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

SOMALIA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2008). *Child soldiers global report 2008.* London: Author. Retrieved October 27, 2008, from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report cites Somalia for the recruitment and use of child soldiers in conflict. Both government forces as well as nongovernment militias are said to be using children age 14 to 15 as soldiers. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Somalia.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SOMALIA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document summarizes information on the worst forms of child labor, compiled from various sources. According to this report, 32 percent of boys and girls age 5 to 14 are child laborers. Trafficking of children for unspecified forced labor and sexual exploitation is also considered a serious problem. Children as young as age 14 are used as child soldiers by militias in armed conflicts.

3. The international day of the African child: Somali children are still suffering from preventable man-made causes. (2002). *Reliefweb*. Retrieved April 22, 2009, from http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SHIG-7FZDP5?OpenDocument

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Hawking, Service Industry, Soldiering, Unspecified

   This report in *Reliefweb* by Somali Youth for Peace and Development, a Somali humanitarian nonprofit organization, states that children are used by both government and opposition militias as soldiers. Furthermore, children are reported to be involved in work in many service-oriented sectors of the economy, such as in restaurants and hotels, and in domestic labor where girls work as household maids. There is no specific mention of goods made by children.

4. International Labour Organization. (2008). *Country baseline under the ILO Declaration annual review (2000-2008): Somalia.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved April 24, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_facb_som.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This is a "country baseline review" based on information provided by governments, observations by employer and worker organizations, and International Labour Organization (ILO) expert-advisers. Only the government's view seems to be reported. The government reports that worst forms of child labor do not exist. However, the government acknowledges that there is possibly forced recruitment of boys only for armed conflict. No mention is made of goods produced with child labor.

5. The Protection Project (n.d.). *Human rights reports of Africa: Somalia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 22, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/index.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

   This report discusses trafficking worldwide and states that Somalia is a source country for the trafficking of children (and women). Children are trafficked internally as well as abroad. Children are reported to be forcibly used as labor and to work in prostitution. They are also used as soldiers by all sides in armed conflicts. Details are not provided of the specific goods produced using child labor.

6. Somali Child Protection and Development. (2007). *Street children in Somalia*. Retrieved May 1, 2009 from http://www.streetchildren.org.uk/reports/Steet%20Children%20Somalia.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industry, Soldiering, Unspecified

   This report by Somali Child Protection and Development reports on the situation of street children in Somalia. The report focuses mostly on the abuse of street children and the psychological and physical impacts on the children. While the report focuses on children who work and live on the streets (including those who live at home, but work on the streets), only one sector of labor is mentioned, and that is restaurants. Additionally, it is mentioned that children living in orphanages in Somalia are at risk of conscription into militias, and child labor on plantations has historically been common and has not

necessarily ended. No further information on child labor in the production of goods is provided.

7. UNICEF appeals for urgent funding for Somali children. (2008, February 12). *Hiiraan Online*. Retrieved May 2, 2009, from http://www.hiiraan.com/news2/2008/feb/unicef_appeals_for_urgent_funding_for_somali_children.aspx

   Source: News Article

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

   This article state that two out of three Somali children are not in school, and therefore, they face an increased risk of becoming victims of child labor, child sex work, and forced recruitment as child soldiers. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008). *The state of the world's children 2008: Child survival*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/sowc08/docs/sowc08.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   According to this report, from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 49 percent of Somali children age 5 to 14 were involved in child labor during the period between 1999 and 2006. Forty-five percent of male and 54 percent of female children were reported to be working. While the report does not elaborate on the specific sectors where children were employed, a comparison to the UNICEF report on children from 2005 shows a steep increase in the proportion of child labor in Somalia, from 32 to 49 percent. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006). *Somalia: Monitoring the situation of children and women. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: 2006*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 25, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS3_Somalia_FinalReport_2006_eng.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This report, prepared by UNICEF, is based on a nationally representative survey and provides detailed information on the situation of women and children in Somalia. Forty-nine percent of Somali children are reportedly involved in child labor, the majority of who are found to be working in family businesses in unspecified sectors or on household chores. The report does not discuss other sectors of labor, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. United Nations Children's Fund. (2005). *The state of the world's children: 2005*. New York: Author. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.unicef.org/sowc05/english/sowc05.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

    According to this report, Somali children are recruited by all sides for fighting in persistent conflicts. Additionally, it was reported that between 1999 and 2003 about 32 percent of all children in Somalia were involved in child labor in unspecified sectors, including 29 percent of boys and 36 percent of girls. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2008a, March 11). *Somalia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 6, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100504.htm

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

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Rock Breaking, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report highlights the difficulty of gathering reliable information in Somalia. Citing a UNICEF estimate of 36 percent of Somali children in the workforce, the agency estimates even higher labor force participation by children. Children are said to be employed in agriculture, in breaking rocks into gravel, herding, as household labor, and in prostitution. They also work as street vendors selling cigarettes and *khat*. Children are also said to be used as soldiers, in armed conflict, by all sides. Somalia is reported as a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of children (and women) for forced labor and sexual exploitation. The report does not detail specific goods produced with child labor.

12. U.S. Department of State. (2008b, June). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf

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

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

    This report cites Somalia as a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked children, women, and men. Extremist groups that use children as soldiers in armed conflicts are also said to traffic children (and women) internally for forced labor and

sexual exploitation. The report cites extreme difficulty in obtaining and verifying information about trafficking due to the lack of a viable central government since 1991. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

13. The World Bank, & United Nations Development Programme—Somalia Country Office. (2003). *Socio-economic survey 2002: Somalia. Report No. 1: Somalia watching brief—2003*. Washington, DC: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. New York: United Nations Development Programme. Retrieved October 18, 2008, from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSOMALIA/Resources/swb_complete_report.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified

    This report presents the results of a socioeconomic survey conducted in Somalia in 2002 by the World Bank and the Somalia country office of the United Nations Development Programme. The survey used a multi-stage stratified random sampling method and is based on 3,600 households (300 clusters with 12 households per cluster). According to the survey, 9.7 percent of male and 8.2 percent of female children work as child laborers among youth age 5 to 9. In the 10 to 14 age group, 22.6 percent of boys and 24.3 percent of girls are involved in child labor. The report emphasizes the variation in child labor rates between urban and non-urban areas. In the 10 to 14 age group, the child labor rate in rural areas is twice as high as in urban communities. Among youth age 5 to 9, in urban areas the employment rate for male and female children are 4.3 and 1.9 percent, compared to the rural and nomadic rate of 15.3 and 15.7 percent, respectively. Children in urban areas tend towards casual and self-employed labor while rural and nomadic children are largely employed as unpaid farm workers. Details are not provided of the specific goods produced using child labor.

SOMALIA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Somalia*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SOMALIA.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   This brief report, summarizing information compiled from various sources, cites Somalia as both a country of origin and destination for human trafficking for forced labor in Unspecifieds and sexual exploitation of children and women. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Human rights reports of Africa: Somalia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 17, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/index.htm

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

   This document states that Somalia is a source country for the internal trafficking of women and children. Women and children are trafficked within Somalia as well as abroad, and are reported to be forcibly used as labor and in prostitution. The source does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. U.S. Department of State. (2008a, March 11). *Somalia: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100504.htm

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

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

   This document highlights the difficulty of gathering reliable information on human rights abuses in Somalia. Somalia is reported as a source, transit, and destination country for the trafficking of children and women for forced labor in Unspecifieds and sexual exploitation, with armed militias reportedly involved in the trafficking. The Department of State was unable to confirm reports of minority groups being forced to work on banana plantations by various armed militias. Bantus were also alleged to be used as forced labor

in some parts of the country; however, these reports were also not confirmed. No further details related to instances of forced labor in the production of goods were presented.

4. U.S. Department of State. (2008b, June). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 14, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/

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

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

   This report cites Somalia as a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked children, women, and men. Extremist groups that use children as soldiers in armed conflicts are also said to traffic children and women internally for forced labor in Unspecifieds and sexual exploitation. Bantu and Midgaan group members are sometimes kept in servitude to members of more powerful clans, as domestic laborers, farm laborers, and animal herders. There is no mention of specific goods produced using such forced labor, and no further details are provided.

SOUTH AFRICA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Benjamin, S. (2007). *Rapid assessment on scavenging and waste recycling work by children in South Africa.* Pretoria, South Africa: Department of Labour and International Labour Organization.

   Source: Government Agency—South African Department of Labour; International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Garbage Collection

   This document focuses on children working in garbage collection and recycling collection in South Africa. However, in its background information the document notes that approximately 13 million children age 5 to 17 work in the country. Work in the agricultural sector is common among children. The document does not focus on child labor in the production of goods.

2. Bosch, D., & Budlender, D. (2002). *South Africa—Child domestic workers: A national report.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2611

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Trade

   This study, commissioned by the International Labour Organization (ILO), focuses on child domestic labor but briefly addresses trade and agriculture as well. The data reveal that 59 percent of working children work in agriculture and that 32 percent are involved in trade. The study does not specifically mention the type of agricultural work being performed or which roles children have in the trade sector. The study found that poverty was a key cause of child labor and that children in poor, rural areas were more likely to work in agriculture to help support their families. The data cited are from the 1999 South African government's Survey of Activities of Young People (SAYP), a study of nearly 31,000 households.

3. Bray, R., Dawes, A., & Cluver, L. (2007). Monitoring the worst forms of child labour, trafficking and child commercial sexual exploitation. In A. Dawes, R. Bray, & A. van der Merwe (Eds.), *Monitoring child well-being: A South African rights-based approach.* Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.hsrcpress.ac.za/product.php?productid=2200

   Source: NGO

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

This chapter in a report published by the Human Science Research Council, a public policy research organization based in South Africa, explores monitoring mechanisms regarding the worst forms of child labor. The report notes that the frequently mentioned claim that 28,000 children are working as prostitutes in South Africa has not been supported with reliable evidence. Additionally, the study notes that recent qualitative evidence suggests that children who live and work on the streets have a higher risk of becoming involved in the drug trade or becoming drug users. The only reference to child labor in the production of goods is in regard to the 1999 SAYP data, which indicate that only 12 percent of children employed in agriculture work on commercial farms, though it is not noted what the farms produce. The report also mentions that children are vulnerable to trafficking for the purposes of domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and other unspecified forms of labor. Though the report notes that children are trafficked internally and externally, specific trafficking routes are not discussed.

The chapter notes that South Africa is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) as well as ILO Conventions 182 and 138 regarding the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Minimum Age for Employment. The country's Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA) establishes the legal working age to be 15. The BCEA also limits the work that children age 15 to 17 can perform, excluding work that is deemed inappropriate or harmful to the development of the child. Additionally, the Children's Act and the Children's Amendment Bill provide a legal framework to protect children from labor abuse, trafficking, and sexual exploitation.

4. Charman, A. (2006). *A rapid assessment of children making and selling liquor in South Africa.* Pretoria, South Africa: Department of Labor & Programme Towards the Elimination of the worst forms of Child Labour. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.child-labour.org.za/south-africa/documents-and-laws/research-reports/2006_ZA_liquor_en.pdf

   Source: Government Organization—South African Department of Labour; International Organization

   Child Labor: Alcohol Sales

   This assessment was published with support of ILO as part of its campaign to reduce child labor in South Africa. Specifically, the survey explores the role of children in the value chain of liquor production and retail. The study finds no evidence of child labor in the production of liquor, but it documents high levels of child labor in the retail side. Additionally, evidence shows that children often assist with loading or unloading trucks of legally manufactured liquor. Estimates from the 1999 SAYP and liquor manufacturer SABMiller indicate that 165,000 to 200,000 children may be employed in the "grey areas" of liquor retail. The assessment was conducted using a combination of a study of current research and engagement with stakeholders. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Child labour nightmare haunts SA. (2006, July 7). *Cape Times*. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.int.iol.co.za/index.php?set_id=1&click_id=15&art_id=vn200607070416338 01C395686

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Criminal Activity, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales

   This article references two studies that indicate that child labor is a continuing problem in South Africa. The studies—one conducted by the Community Law Centre of the University of the Western Cape and the other by the Institute of Security Studies—show an increase in the exploitation of children by adults. Children are enticed or coerced to sell drugs and commit violent crimes such as robbery. Another study conducted in the Mpumalanga province reveals that 95 percent of the 2,600 respondents to a daily activities questionnaire reported working on a daily basis. The study was conducted by Helene Aiello of Khulisa Management Services. Sixty percent of the students, ages 12 to 17, were paid for their work, which was often domestic in nature but also related to agriculture such as herding livestock or fetching water.

6. Clacherty, G. (n.d.). *Report on a children's participation process towards a South African child labour programme.* Aukland Park, South Africa: Clacherty & Associates Education and Social Development Ltd.

   Source: Other—Consulting/Research Firm

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Criminal Activity, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Family Business, Sexual Exploitation

   This survey of children in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga provinces is a follow-up of anti-child labor laws to assess the effects of the legislation. It was commissioned by Save the Children Sweden for use in future legislative efforts by the South African government. The study primarily addresses work that often takes place outside the home but not necessarily in conjunction with the production of goods. The author uses data from the 1999 SAYP, which concluded that 36 percent of South Africa's children were engaging in at least three hours of "economic" work per week. The study contends that the context of the child factors highly in the nature of the work. In an urban context children are more likely to participate in a family business by running errands or earning small wages to contribute to the family income. A rural child is more likely to be recruited for menial tasks such as herding cattle or watering crops on a commercial farm. The report also cites examples of sexual exploitation in urban areas and the use of children to commit crimes, including drug trafficking and robbery. The methodology was comprised of SAYP data and focus group interviews with children. The study is part of the consulting portion of the South African government's policy-making process in which it evaluates the effectiveness of its policies and the responses of children as well as other stakeholders.

7. Cluver, L., Bray, R., & Dawes, A. (2007). Monitoring the worst forms of child labour, trafficking and child commercial sexual exploitation. In A. Dawes, R. Bray, & A. van der Merwe (Eds.), *Monitoring child well-being: A South African rights-based approach* (pp. 247–267). Cape Town, South Africa: Human Sciences Research Council. Retrieved January 15, 2008, from http://www.hsrcpress.ac.za/product.php?productid=2200&freedownload=1

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Drug Sales, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This document discusses child labor and child trafficking in South Africa and attempts to identify indicators that can assess child labor within the South African context. The document notes the findings of the 1999 SAYP, which found that the majority of children worked in agriculture. However, the SAYP also noted that many children performed domestic work either in their own homes or in their communities. The document notes that many of the children surveyed during the SAYP combined work with school attendance. Boys were more likely to work than girls, and older children were more prevalent in the workforce than younger children. The document also notes that the use of children to traffic and sell drugs is an emerging phenomenon in South Africa. Children are also involved in commercial sexual exploitation. South Africa is a destination, transit, and source country for trafficked children for the purposes of domestic labor and commercial sexual exploitation.

   According to the document, South Africa has ratified the CRC as well as ILO Convention 182. Additionally, the South African Constitution includes some protections for children related to labor. Section 28 protects minors from hazardous work, including jobs that could negatively impact their social, physical, and mental development. South African legislation includes the BCEA, which prohibits the employment of anyone younger than age 15. Legislation relevant to the prosecution of crimes involving children in sexual exploitation includes the Prevention of Organized Crime Act, Sexual Offences Act, and Film and Publications Act. South Africa also has the Children's Act and Children's Amendment Bill, which provide a legal framework for the exploitation of children, including child labor, commercial sexual exploitation, and trafficking in children.

8. Community Agency for Social Enquiry. (2006). *Commercial and sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking: A South African national situation analysis.* Pretoria, South Africa: Department of Labour, & International Labour Organization. Retrieved January 15, 2008, from http://www.child-labour.org.za/south-africa/forms-of-child-labour/worst-forms-of-child-labour/child-trafficking/study-on-trafficking-and-sexual-exploitation/

   Source: Government Agency—South African Department of Labour; International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The focus of this document is child labor and child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Provinces highlighted by the document as being epicenters for these activities include Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and Western Cape. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Edmonds, E. (2006). Child labor and schooling responses to anticipated income in South Africa. *Journal of Development Economics, 81*(2), 386–414. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6VB-4GPW3RJ-3/2/672bba94ac1d0c42bf07bcb0e4d97c16

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This study researches the links between family liquidity and rates of child labor. Specifically, the study investigates the connection between family access to Old Age Pensions and child labor within the family. It concludes that access to pensions decreases the number of hours that children work, suggesting that child labor is a direct result of the need to support the family and increase cash flow. The study was conducted using data from the 1999 SAYP and cross-referenced with statistics on access to Old Age Pensions. The study does not directly address child labor in the production of goods.

10. Farmer probed for child labour. (2007, July 14). *News 24*. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.news24.com/News24/South_Africa/News/0,,2-7-1442_1557739,00. html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Ground Nuts

This news article reports two cases of child labor in the agricultural sector. The first was a 13-year-old boy who was hurt after falling off a tractor at a Northwest province farm. At the time of reporting, the government was investigating the incident in order to proceed with criminal charges. The second case was a report that a farmer had been fined 15,000 Rand for using children as young as eight years old to harvest groundnuts. The article does not provide additional information on child labor in the production of goods.

11. Frank, C. (n.d.). *Abuse of a different kind: Adults using children to commit crime.* Johannesburg, South Africa: Institute for Security Studies. Retrieved November 8, 2007, from http://www.issafrica.org/static/templates/tmpl_html.php?node_id=1672&link_id=20

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Criminal Activity

This study, conducted by the Community Law Centre at the University of the Western Cape, studied the phenomenon of children used by adults to commit crime. The research was based on a child consultation study of 541 children awaiting sentencing for various crimes. The children were placed in 41 groups, 32 of which reported some degree of influence from adults to commit crimes. The study found substantial evidence of adults using bribes or coercion to encourage children to commit crimes. The author notes that current South African law may not be addressing children used by adults to commit crime sufficiently. The study does not address the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *South Africa*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/south%20africa.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Construction, Domestic Labor, Informal Finance, Manufacturing, Mining, Service Industry, Transportation
    Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This brief factsheet, written by the nongovernmental organization (NGO) Global March Against Child Labour, notes the use of child labor in agricultural sectors and the inclusion of 200,000 children working in brick kilns. Children reportedly work in other sectors including the service industry (hotels/restaurants), manufacturing, transport, construction, mining, and informal finance. The 1999 SAYP is referenced in regard to an estimated 2,000 children performing unspecified labor to pay off debts. The Network Against Child Labour, an NGO, is cited for its claim that there are 400,000 child laborers in South Africa. The documents also notes the role of South Africa as a source, destination, and transit point for child trafficking for purposes of prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation. The NGO Molo Songolo estimates that 30,000 children in South Africa work as prostitutes. Some of these children come from China, Eastern Europe, and Thailand and are forced to engage in sexual slavery. The factsheet also notes that children from Zimbabwe and Mozambique work in South Africa as domestic laborers. The factsheet does not cite original data but presents relevant data from previously published reports from NGOs and international organizations.

13. Govender, P. (2006, June 25). Poverty, illness shove education on back burner: Human Rights Commission urges department to amend law and obligate the state to investigate absenteeism. *Sunday Times*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.aegis.com/news/suntimes/2006/ST060609.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This article references an unreleased study by Statistics South Africa that surveyed 54 schools in Mpumalanga and found that 20 percent of children worked during school

hours as laborers or domestic workers. The article does not specifically mention child labor in the production of goods. The study could not be found for inclusion in this bibliography.

14. Human Rights Watch. (2004). *Forgotten schools: Right to basic education for children on farms in South Africa.* New York: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2004/southafrica0504/

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Logs (Loading) , Tree Pruning

    This study, conducted by the NGO Human Rights Watch, explores the state of farm schools in South Africa. It concludes that the government of South Africa is failing in its commitment to meet its obligations under the CRC. The focus of the study is to evaluate the conditions of educational facilities and enrollment, but it also briefly examines the links between farm schools and child labor in the agricultural sector. Child labor in both the Free State and Limpopo provinces included pruning trees and loading logs onto trucks. The study cites teachers who claim that poor educational facilities and closed schools often force children age 14 to 18 to seek work opportunities. Due to the legacy of unequal land ownership during apartheid, 13 percent of all publicly funded schools and 3 percent of all students are located on commercial farms. Farm owners are able to close schools on their properties as they deem necessary and deny access to children if their labor is needed for farm work, though it was not reported how often or for what types of labor. The study was researched through interviews with teachers, children, parents, farm workers, and farm owners. Researchers also visited 28 schools in the Free State, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga provinces in South Africa during 2003.

    The study states that the 1997 BCEA, which prohibits children under the age of 15 from working, is a positive step, but the study also recommends that national and provincial governments take a more active approach to ensure that children on commercial farms are not used for illegal labor.

15. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *"Keep your head down": Unprotected migrants in South Africa.* New York: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2007/southafrica0207

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Beans

    This research report focuses on the situation of Zimbabwean and Mozambican migrants in South Africa. The findings of the report show widespread exploitation of this demographic, especially women and children, in the commercial agriculture sector. The authors report on cases of Mozambican girls picking beans on a commercial farm in the Mpumalanga province. One of the girls worked at the farm since she was 13, a violation of South African labor law restricting work to youth age 15 and older. Migrant children, as well as women without work permits, were found to be most vulnerable to exploitive

labor practices. The study was conducted using field research and interviews in the commercial farming areas of South Africa where Zimbabwean and Mozambican migrants often work.

16. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the five countries of the South African Customs Union.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/sacucls2003.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report examines South Africa's compliance with internationally recognized labor standards. It notes that South Africa is a signatory of all core ILO labor standards. However, evidence is shown that child labor persists in South Africa despite legislation designed to end it. Significant but unspecified numbers of children are believed to work in commercial agriculture. The increased use of child labor in Cape Town sweatshops is discussed without specific reference to the number of children or goods produced. Child prostitution is claimed to be on the rise in Cape Town, Durban, and Johannesburg. According to the report, children are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, though trafficking routes are not discussed.

    The report mentions that labor inspectors have difficulty accessing commercial farms to inspect labor conditions. The Constitution of South Africa prohibits the forced labor of children. The methodology of the report is not provided.

17. International Labour Organization. (2007). *An overview of child work in South Africa.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.child-labour.org.za/south-africa/documents-and-laws/research-reports/survey-on-work-activities-of-children/

    Source: International Organization

    Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture
    Child Labor: Agriculture, Criminal Activity, Domestic Labor, Liquor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This 2007 factsheet, published by the ILO Towards the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour program of the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour initiative, draws upon data from the 1999 SAYP as well as studies from NGOs and research organizations. The report notes that approximately 30 percent of child economic activity is illegal labor. In addition, 4.9 percent of children ages 5 to 14 work between 3 and 12 hours in subsistence agriculture, and 0.9 percent work in commercial agriculture. The factsheet also certifies that bonded child labor, while rare, is known to occur occasionally when families live on farms and the children are forced to work or face

eviction along with their families. Trafficking of children within South Africa for sexual exploitation or domestic labor is stated to be a significant problem, along with hazardous child labor within the liquor industry. The factsheet claims that half of the children who have been arrested were used by a third party to commit the crime or were encouraged by someone who was older to commit the crime.

18. International Organization for Migration, & CARE. (2003). *Mobility and HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa: A field study in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://iom.org.za/site/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=22&dir=DESC&order=name&limit=10&limitstart=0

    Source: International Organization—International Organization for Migration; NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

    This study, published by the International Organization for Migration, discusses the links between HIV/AIDS and migration within South Africa. The study explores the issues of voluntary economic migration to South Africa and rural to urban migration within South Africa. The study addresses the spread of HIV/AIDS in vulnerable demographics, which include youth. One feature describes border areas where sex workers as young as 13 move from Zimbabwe and Mozambique to South Africa to earn wages to support their families. Poverty is high in Tzaneen, South Africa, one of the focus areas, leading many youth to leave school at age 10 to work on farms. Also addressed are young girls in Tzaneen who provide sexual services in exchange for food, clothes, and transportation. The report notes that children of farm workers in Tzaneen often begin work of an unspecified nature on the farms around the age of 10 and that there are few schools on the farms. The data were gathered using focus groups that included male and female informal traders, sex workers, and other low income, vulnerable women such as domestic workers, migrant laborers, mine workers, construction workers, truckers, and uniformed government employees (e.g., customs and immigration officials).

19. Keyser, A. (2006, July 5). SA justice system 'failing' children. *Mail and Guardian*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.mg.co.za/articlePage.aspx?articleid=276359&area=/ breaking_news/breaking_news__national/#

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Criminal Activity

    This article reports on the Reducing Child Labour in Southern Africa (RECLISA) conference in July 2006, which investigated the problem of children used by adults to commit crime. The conference addressed the lack of government response and inadequate national legislation. Currently, children are treated as criminals even if they were coerced by adults to commit a crime. In a study of 541 school-age children, 420 of whom were awaiting trial, 46.7 percent had been accused along with adults. Many of them had been enticed with drugs or money or had been threatened with violence. The article does not specifically address the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. KZN employer sentenced for hiring a minor. (2007, September 20). *BuaNews.* Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200709200431.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Trade

    This news article reports that a KwaZulu-Natal businessman was sentenced to a three-year jail term or a 10,000 Rand fine for employing a 14-year-old to sell clothes and food. The businessman violated the BCEA, which prohibits any paid labor for a child age 15 or younger. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Masete, M. (2005). *A source document for RECLISA that highlights the present on-the-ground situation, with respect to instances of child labour, within South Africa.* Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.reclisa.org/documents/file_list.cfm?DocsSubCatID=7

    Source: NGO

    Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
    Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This source document for the RECLISA project draws largely upon other studies for statistics. The document argues that the rates of child labor are increasing despite legislation designed to curtail it. One of the primary causes, the document contends, is increasing numbers of orphans and child-headed households as a result of HIV/AIDS. Relevant statistics included show that 200,000 children work in the agricultural and brick making sectors; 50,000 are paid for domestic work, and 28,000 girls are involved in prostitution. The study also notes that as of 1999, a maximum of 2,000 children were working to pay off debts or obligations to employers or owners of the places where they had lived. Child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is also highlighted as a problem in South Africa.

22. Papadakis, K. (2006). *Civil society, participatory governance and decent work objectives: The case of South Africa.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2006/106B09_291_engl.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Street Vending, Transportation

    This research report examines labor and participatory policy making among the government, workers, and employers in South Africa. The author reports that South Africa has comprehensive labor laws designed to prevent child labor, including the 1997 BCEA, which states that children ages 15 and younger may not be employed. Drawing on the 1999 SAYP, the author notes that 36 percent of children are engaged in some form of

economic activity including seasonal child labor in the agricultural sector. The author does not specify which types of labor are performed nor which agricultural products are produced. Additionally, the author notes that 5 percent of children may be engaged in domestic labor. The document also states that children are involved in the transportation sector as taxi drivers and in street vending. The report was written using research gathered by the International Institute for Labour Studies during field interviews from 2003 to 2005.

23. Pharoah, R. (2006, June). *Getting to grips with trafficking: Reflections on Human Trafficking Research in South Africa* (ISS Monograph Series No. 123). Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/pharoa_r_06_250806.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking Sexual Exploitation

    This survey of research on human trafficking in South Africa argues that while it is widely agreed that human trafficking is a problem in the country, there is a lack of reliable data. The author notes evidence that suggests that children are trafficked from Malawi and other countries for sexual exploitation; she cites one study that estimates that 1,100 women and children are trafficked into South Africa annually. The methodology of the report is a literature review of relevant research specific to South Africa as well as other human trafficking information. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

24. Purcell, R., & Robinson, R. (2006). *Exploitive child labour in South Africa.* Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.sangonet.org.za/portal/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=4180&Itemid=373

    Source: NGO

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

    This program statement for the RECLISA project notes increases in the exploitation of children. The data for this piece were gathered from RECLISA projects in addition to reports from ILO and the 2004 U.S. Department of Labor report on child labor. Specifically, the report references a project site in Mpumalanga where data show that 20 percent of children work during school hours and more than 60 percent of children perform paid work, including collecting water and basic farming as well as herding and domestic work. The document also notes that children are trafficked to Johannesburg for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

25. Rama, S., & Richter, L. M. (2007). Children's household work as a contribution to the well-being of the family and household. In A. Yaw Amoateng & T.B. Heaton (Eds.), *Families and households in post-apartheid South Africa: Socio-demographic perspectives* (pp. 135–169). Cape Town, South Africa: Human Sciences Research Council. Retrieved January 16, 2008, from http://www.hsrcpress.ac.za/product.php?productid=2206&cat=1&page=1&freedownload=1

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This document presents research regarding households in post-apartheid South Africa and contains a section on children performing domestic labor in their own homes and communities. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. Rau, B. (2002). *Intersecting risks: HIV/AIDS and child labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://hivaids clearinghouse.unesco.org/ev_en.php?ID=1629_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation

    This study, commissioned by ILO, investigates the correlation between HIV/AIDS and child labor. It states that increases in AIDS deaths among parents increase the risk of child labor, specifically for the purpose of sexual exploitation as a result of living on the street. In South Africa, children are being sexually exploited in larger numbers, especially in Cape Town. The author suspects that there is a related increase in child labor on commercial farms as a result of increased AIDS rates, but offers evidence primarily in support of links to sexual exploitation. The methodology of the study is not specified but appears to be an analysis of previously aggregated data and literature on the subject.

27. SA works to end child labour. (2007, April 30). *Mail & Guardian*. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.mg.co.za/articlePage.aspx?articleid=306208&area=/breaking_news/breaking_news__national/

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This news article references a campaign that the South African government waged in spring 2007 to end child labor. A statement from the NGO Campaign Against Child Labour notes that almost one-third (4.8 million) of South Africa's children were working illegally for at least three hours per week in unspecified sectors. The NGO cited poverty, HIV/AIDS, and neglect as leading causes of child labor. The article also notes that children work to support themselves or their families and that children need alternative

sources of income if they are unable to work. The article does not directly reference the use of child labor in the production of goods.

28. Save the Children Sweden. (2005). *The reality of children's rights in South Africa: Children's opinion polls*. Pretoria, South Africa: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/publications/violence/SCS-Childrens-Opinion-Poll.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This opinion survey, conducted by Save the Children Sweden, addresses the top nine concerns of children. The results are based on data collected from 1,200 children in four geographic areas throughout South Africa. The survey found that "protection from work tasks that interfered with school or proper development" ranked seventh out of the nine top concerns. The report does not specifically address the production of goods, but it notes that South Africa signed the CRC in 1995.

29. Save the Children UK. (2007, July). *Children crossing borders: Report on unaccompanied minors who have travelled to South Africa.* London: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/children-crossing-borders.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Garbage Collection, Street Vending

    This report, published by Save the Children UK, finds that significant numbers of children cross into South Africa illegally each year. The report estimates that 1,500 children cross unaccompanied annually, primarily from Mozambique and Zimbabwe, to work. Once in South Africa, 25 percent of the children earn money by selling small items on the street; 25 percent are unable to earn money; and 14 percent earn money by recycling cans and bottles. The study was conducted using a focus group of 130 illegal child migrants in both Johannesburg and border areas. The authors note that most of the participants were boys. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

30. South Africa Department of Labour. (2003). *National child labour action programme for South Africa.* Pretoria, South Africa: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.labour.gov.za/useful_docs/doc_display.jsp?id=9503

    Source: Government Agency—South African Department of Labour

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Family Business, Manufacturing, Trade

    The National Child Labour Action Programme for South Africa assesses the state of child labor in South Africa and offers policy recommendations. Using data from the 1999 SAYP, the report notes that children engaged in economic activity tend to work in family

enterprises in informal sectors. Of the children who work at least three hours per week, 59 percent work in agriculture and 32 percent work in trade. Eight percent (117,000) of children working in agriculture were in commercial farming areas, and 77 percent were in other rural areas. In addition, 15,000 children work at least three hours per week and 12,000 children work at least 12 hours per week in the manufacturing sector. The report notes that most of these cases occurred in small shops, making enforcement difficult. The retail sector, broadly defined, ranks second after agriculture for numbers of child laborers; 45 percent of working girls and 27 percent of working boys were in the wholesale and retail trades.

31. South African Law Reform Commission. (2004). *Trafficking in persons* (Issue Paper 25). Pretoria, South Africa: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/south_african_law_reform_co.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—South African Law Reform Commission

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

    This report, commissioned by the South African Law Commission Act, investigates the status of relevant laws towards human trafficking. The report intends to be part of a forum for stakeholders to submit feedback. Included are reports of children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and domestic labor. Children are trafficked to South Africa from Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The report notes that South Africa is a signatory to both the CRC and ILO Convention 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor. The report does not address the use of child labor in the production of goods.

32. South Africa—Zimbabwe: Undocumented kids alone in a new country. (2007, March 8). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=70584

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report includes evidence from the International Organization for Migration, which reported that in the last six months of 2006, nearly 950 undocumented children were deported from South Africa to Zimbabwe. Child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned, though child migrants almost always seek economic opportunities and frequently are sexually exploited.

33. Statistics South Africa. (2001). *Survey of activities of young people in South Africa 1999.* Pretoria, South Africa: Author and the Department of Labour. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do;jsessionid=0a038009cebfff959f90dbd4e0c90729402f8391fc2.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaKbND3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbNuLa3iSbxyM8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?type=document&id=5013

    Source: Government Agency—Statistics South Africa & South African Department of Labour

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing

    This study was commissioned by the South African Department of Labour to obtain empirical data on children's activities in order to create effective policy solutions to the problem of child labor. The survey was conducted in two phases. The first phase included interviews with 26,801 representative families. The second phase included a substudy of 4,494 families in which at least one child was involved in some form of economic activity. The most important findings of the study showed that less than 0.1 percent of children reported that they worked under conditions that would be classified as forced labor. Of all children ages 5 to 17, 0.9 percent were engaged in economic work for three hours or more per week in commercial agriculture; 0.2 percent worked in manufacturing; and 0.01 percent worked in construction. The survey also showed that 35 percent of children in commercial farming areas were engaged in some type of work, and 7.7 percent were engaged in at least one hour of domestic work. The survey did not specify which agricultural products were produced using child labor. The study does not note any government responses to child labor; it states that the aim of the study was to aggregate data so that appropriate policies can be made in the future.

34. Streak, J. (2007). Harvesting childhood: causes, nature and impact of child agricultural labour. *HSRC Review, 5*(3). Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.hsrc.ac.za/HSRC_Review_Article-61.phtml

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture

    This study by the Human Science Research Council explores child labor in South Africa's formal and informal agricultural sectors. Of the children surveyed, 45 percent worked in agriculture. Of those children, 50 percent worked in subsistence only, 15 percent in commercial only, and 35 percent in commercial and subsistence. The study was conducted by providing a questionnaire of 1,300 students age 12 to 16 at three provincial sites in KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, and Western Cape. Boys were found to work in commercial agriculture more often than girls, but the ratio of boys to girls was more balanced in subsistence agriculture. Agricultural work was found to be detrimental to children's schooling, detrimental to the children's physical and mental development, and the cause of children's anxiety and depression. The study does not reference any

agricultural products obtained through child labor. Poverty was the leading motivating factor for work, primarily to support families.

The study mentions that South Africa is a signatory of major international agreements that prohibit child labor, but it does not specify which ones.

35. United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2007). *Human trafficking in South Africa: Root causes and recommendations.* Paris: Author. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001528/152823E.pdf

Source: International Organization

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

This document discusses the phenomena of human trafficking in South Africa and mentions that the country is a source, destination, and transit country for the trafficking of children for the purposes of unspecified forced labor, domestic labor, agriculture, manufacturing, and sexual exploitation. Children are trafficked from Lesotho to South Africa to work on asparagus farms and in commercial sex industries. Children from Malawi, Mozambique, and Swaziland are trafficked to South Africa for forced labor in the sex industry. Children are trafficked for forced labor in the commercial sex industry from countries in Asia, including Thailand and China. The document states that approximately 247,000 children work in the commercial sex industry and unspecified labor sectors in South Africa.

According to the document, South Africa participated in the 1996 First World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, as well as the Terre des Hommes International Campaign against Child Trafficking in 2001. Additionally, South Africa has ratified ILO Convention 182; the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography; and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. In 2006 the South African Law Reform Commission issued a discussion paper on trafficking in persons. The paper included draft legislation that criminalized trafficking in persons, debt bondage, the use of services provided by trafficking victims, and aiding in the trafficking of persons. Specific to children, the Children's Act of 2005 protects children from child labor and child trafficking.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *South Africa: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 29, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78758.htm

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

Bonded Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Transportation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This annual report concludes that the government is committed to preventing child labor in the formal economy, but it is still widespread in rural agricultural areas, particularly in former homeland regions. In addition, evidence showed that migrants, including children, from Zimbabwe and Mozambique were at work on commercial farms, as taxi drivers, and in domestic labor. The report also notes that some children work under bondage conditions in the commercial sex industry. Trafficking of children from Asia, Eastern Europe, and Southern Africa for the purpose of sexual exploitation occurs. Specific evidence relating to the production of goods was referenced only with regard to the agricultural sector.

The government of South Africa employs approximately 1,000 labor inspectors to monitor working conditions in the country, including the issue of child labor. Individuals found in violation of laws protecting children's working rights can be fined up to 15,000 Rand or be sentenced to as many as three years in jail. Additionally, the government enacted the Children's Act of 2005, which outlaws the trafficking of children. Violators could be sentenced to as many as 20 years in prison for breaking the provisions of the law.

37. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

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

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

This U.S. Department of State study reports that South Africa is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficked children. Malawian boys, specifically, are trafficked for use in the agricultural sector, though the report does not specify the types of agriculture in which they are involved. Small numbers of girls from Swaziland are trafficked into South Africa for domestic labor. The study also notes that South African girls are trafficked internally for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

SOUTH AFRICA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Adepoju, A. (2005). Review of research and data on human trafficking in sub-Saharan Africa. *International Migration, 43*(1–2), 75–98. Retrieved January 14, 2008, from http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.0020-7985.2005.00313.x

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   The article notes that 800 to 1,000 women are annually trafficked to South Africa from China and Thailand for forced labor in the commercial sex industry. In addition, women from Eastern Europe are also trafficked for commercial sex work. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in South Africa.

2. Fitzgibbon, K. (2003). Modern day slavery? The scope of trafficking in persons in Africa. *African Security Review, 12*(1). Retrieved March 1, 2008, from http://www.esclavage moderne.org/img_doc/fitzgibbon_2003_modern_day.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This report by a senior U.S. Department of State officer surveys human trafficking throughout Africa, finding growth in the trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation to South Africa. Regions of origin for women trafficked to South Africa include other parts of Africa, Southeast Asia, and Europe. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Human Rights Watch. (2006). *Unprotected migrants: Zimbabweans in South Africa's Limpopo province* (Vol. 18, No. 6A). New York: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/southafrica0806webwcover. pdf

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Citrus, Chilies, Maize, Potatoes, Tea, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Watermelons

   This report by Human Rights Watch (HRW) highlights the vulnerabilities of Zimbabwean migrants living in South Africa's Limpopo province. Many of them find work on South African commercial farms producing tea, tobacco, tomatoes, citrus fruits, vegetables, potatoes, and maize. The report notes a significant amount of exploitive labor practices, including salaries below minimum wage, overtime in violation of relevant labor laws, and illegal "piece work" during the harvesting of watermelons. The report does not include references to forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *"Keep your head down": Unprotected migrants in South Africa* (Vol. 19, No. 3A). New York: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2007/southafrica0207/southafrica0207low.pdf/

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Avocados, Bananas, Citrus, Sugarcane, Vegetables

   This report by HRW highlights the vulnerabilities of Zimbabwean and Mozambican migrants living in South Africa, many of whom work on commercial and private farms of various sizes. The report found many cases of exploitive labor practices at a number of farms producing bananas, vegetables, citrus, avocados, and sugarcane. Exploitive labor practices included requirements to work more than five days a week, wages below the legal minimum wage, illegal deductions for substandard housing, and failure to compensate for workplace injuries. The report does not include references to forced labor in the production of goods.

5. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2003). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the five countries of the South African Customs Union*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/sacucls2003.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Textiles

   The report notes that South Africa is a signatory of all International Labour Organization (ILO) core labor standards. The report notes exploitive labor practices such as locking workers in factories, and it provides the example of a female worker who died after giving birth to twins in such a factory.

   According to the report, forced labor is prohibited under the South African Constitution and no examples of it being practiced in the country were mentioned in the document. However, the report states that labor inspectors sometimes have difficulty accessing commercial farmland, rendering a complete assessment impossible.

6. International Labour Organization. (2007). *An overview of child work in South Africa*. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.child-labour.org.za/south-africa/ documents-and-laws/research-reports/survey-on-work-activities-of-children/

   Source: International Organization

   Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture

   This web page notes that while bonded child labor is rare in South Africa, it does occur in farming where some employers threaten to evict families working on the farm if the children do not participate in the labor. Specific crops are not mentioned, and the

document does not give additional information on forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Martens, J., Pieczkowski, M., & van Vuuren-Smyth, B. (2003). *Seduction, sale and slavery: Trafficking in women & children for sexual exploitation in Southern Africa*. Pretoria, South Africa: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.iom.org.za/site/media/docs/TraffickingReport3rdEd.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) discusses human trafficking for sexual exploitation in Southern Africa. The report finds extensive evidence of forced sexual labor, particularly among refugees and other migrants to South Africa. Migrants from Bulgaria, China, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nigeria, Russia, and Thailand are encouraged under false pretenses to travel to South Africa for supposedly legitimate jobs only to be forced into the commercial sex industry. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Mining giants told to pay back Zimbabweans miners. (2004, January 10). *South African Broadcasting Corporation*. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.sabcnews.com/africa/southern_africa/0,2172,88932,00.html

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Gold

   The news article reports on a 2004 memorandum of understanding between South Africa and Zimbabwe regarding pay for Zimbabwean migrant miners. Zimbabwean miners working in gold mines had often been denied wages and other due compensation because of their illegal status. The new agreement is intended to address all foreign workers including the estimated 20,000 illegal foreign farm workers in South Africa. The article does not specify any types of agriculture or what duties the illegal workers carried out. The article does not discuss forced labor in either the mining or agricultural sectors.

9. Pharoah, R. (2006, June). *Getting to grips with trafficking: Reflections on human trafficking research in South Africa* (ISS Monograph Series No. 123). Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/pharoa_r_06_250806.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This review of literature on human trafficking in South Africa addresses the increase in attention to the issue, as well as significant gaps in the collective knowledge of the problem. The author notes that official statistics related to human trafficking are not kept

by the South African government, and most related studies only address trafficking in relation to sexual exploitation. The author does not reference human trafficking for the purposes of labor, or the production of goods except to note the absence of any previous studies on the subject.

10. South Africa farm workers say 'Enough is enough.' (2007, November 18). *Africa News*. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Agriculture

    This article recounts grievances raised by farm workers in South Africa including poor working conditions, lack of access to medical and social services, evictions, and dangerous transport methods provided by farm owners. Specific crops were not mentioned and the article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. South Africa: Initiative to fight human trafficking to be launched. (2004, June 18). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=50302

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This article notes that South Africa is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labor for unspecified purposes. Women are trafficked from Mozambique, Malawi, Kenya, Zambia, Nigeria, Senegal, Taiwan, Russia, Thailand, Latvia, and Romania. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

    The article also focuses on the launch of an initiative between the government and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to combat human trafficking, which debuted at a conference on fighting global sex trafficking in 2004.

12. South African Law Reform Commission. (2004). *Trafficking in persons*. Pretoria, South Africa: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/south_african_law_reform_co.pdf

    Source: Government Agency—South African Law Reform Commission

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report investigates the status of relevant laws related to human trafficking. The report discusses cases where women are transported to South Africa for the presumed purpose of working in a hotel and are subsequently forced into the commercial sex trade.

Similar situations occur domestically when women move from one province to another for supposedly legitimate work, and are then threatened or forced to engage in the sex trade. The report does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

13. United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2007). *Human trafficking in South Africa: Root causes and recommendations*. Paris: Author. Retrieved January 12, 2008, from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001528/152823E.pdf

Source: International Organization

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

This report by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) discusses the phenomena of human trafficking in South Africa and mentions that the country is a source, destination, and transit country for the trafficking of children for the purpose of unspecified forced labor, domestic labor, agriculture, manufacturing, and sexual exploitation. Children are trafficked from Lesotho to South Africa to work on asparagus farms and in commercial sex industries. Children from Mozambique, Malawi, and Swaziland are trafficked to South Africa for forced labor in the sex industry. Trafficked persons for forced labor in the commercial sex industry also come from countries in Asia including Thailand and China. The document states that approximately 247,000 children work in the commercial sex industry and unspecified labor sectors in South Africa.

According to the article, South Africa participated in the 1996 First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, as well as the Terre des Hommes International Campaign against Child Trafficking in 2001. Additionally, South Africa has ratified ILO Convention 182, UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography; and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. In 2006, the South African Law Reform Commission issued a discussion paper on trafficking in persons. The paper included draft legislation which criminalized trafficking in persons, debt bondage, use of services provided by trafficking victims, and aiding in the trafficking of persons. Specific to children, the Children's Act of 2005 protects children from child labor and child trafficking.

14. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 6, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf

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

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

According to this report, women from Eastern Europe, China, and Thailand are trafficked for debt-bonded commercial sexual exploitation to South Africa. Additionally, Malawian and Mozambican men are trafficked for use in the agriculture sector, although the report does not specify the extent or the types of agricultural labor they perform. Individuals trafficked for agricultural purposes are usually brought with the promise of legitimate jobs and are not paid for their work. Employers turn them into immigration authorities for deportation to avoid paying back wages. It is also noted that South African women are trafficked internally for the purpose of sexual exploitation and domestic labor.

15. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *South Africa: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100505.htm

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

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

This report on human rights abuses in South Africa notes that women were trafficked to South Africa for work in commercial sexual exploitation, while young men were trafficked for work in unspecified forms of forced agricultural labor.

In response to the extensive trafficking problem in South Africa, the government has taken several steps to address the problem. It is involved in a task force, along with international organizations and NGOs, to develop a rapid response team to handle trafficking cases. Additionally, the justice system has 62 courts handling sexual offenses and trafficking cases, as well as a witness protection system for trafficking victims.

16. Woolman, S., & Bishop, M. (2006). State as pimp: sexual slavery in South Africa. *Development Southern Africa, 23*(3), 385–400.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document examines the high prevalence of commercial sexual exploitation of women in South Africa. The document refers to women being sold into sexual slavery, forced into sexual exploitation, and required to repay a debt to their traffickers after arriving in South Africa under false pretenses. The majority of the women come from Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Thailand, China, and Eastern Europe. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

SOUTH KOREA: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Asia Foundation. (n.d.). *Combating trafficking of women and children in Vietnam*. San Francisco: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://asiafoundation.org/resources/pdfs/VNtrafficking.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   This report says children from Vietnam are trafficked into the Republic of Korea (ROK) to work in sweatshops performing unspecified tasks. They are also trafficked for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. The report mentions child labor in the production of goods (in sweatshops) but provides no details on the goods produced or the nature of the jobs performed.

2. Bae, J. (2007, August 23). Escort agency sites declared as harmful ones. *The Korea Times*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from the Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article says the trend of escort agencies' hiring teenagers is a major problem in ROK. Teenagers are lured by lucrative escort service job offers on the Internet. But, many of them are unaware that such jobs may involve sexual exploitation. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

3. Bae, J. (2007, October 28). Runaway teenagers sell sex. *The Korea Times*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from Academic Search Premier database.

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Newspaper Delivery, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

   This article says many runaway children in ROK work at gas stations, fast-food restaurants, coffee shops, and as newspaper delivery persons. Some children, both male and female, engage in prostitution. Child labor is mentioned in the article but not in reference to the production of goods.

4. Dasi Hamkke Center. (2006, September 1). *Out of the trap, hope one step: Case studies of prostitution and sex trafficking in Korea.* Seoul, South Korea: Author. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/Outofthe trap.pdf

   Source: NGO

Child Labor: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This report says many underage girls in ROK work in *dabangs* (coffee houses) and brothels. Many of them are runaways looking for a more exciting life who end up being lured or forced into prostitution. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

5. Encyclopedia of the Nations. (n.d.). *Korea, South. Working conditions*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/economies/Asia-and-the-Pacific/Korea-South-WORKING-CONDITIONS.html

   Source: Other—Online Encyclopedia

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This web page says children younger than age 18 in ROK who wish to work may do so under certain conditions. However, they require a special employment certificate from the labor ministry. Such children also require written approval from their parents or guardians. The report says employment certificates are rarely issued to children because education is compulsory until age 14. Laws concerning child labor are enforced, but inspections are not performed regularly due to a lack of manpower. No details are provided on child labor in general or child labor in the production of goods.

6. 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: South Korea*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved February 3, 2009, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/Global_Monitoring_Report-SOUTH_KOREA.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Entertainment, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report says many runaway children in ROK are employed in the adult entertainment industry where they are often sexually exploited. Children also work in teahouses, where many of them are forced to engage in sexual activities at night. Some teahouse children are also victims of internal trafficking. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Gallagher, A. (2002, November 11–12). *Considering the issue of trafficking: Background paper*. New Delhi, India: Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_pacific_forum_2002__ba.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This report says information on the trafficking of girls younger than age 18 within ROK is limited, but it is believed to occur. It identifies ROK as a country of destination for girls trafficked from Indonesia for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

8. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Korea, Republic of (South Korea)*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/KOREA%20-%20republic%20of.pdf

   Source: NGO

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

   Although this report says no confirmed data are available on child labor in ROK, it says some children in the 10–14 age group are economically active, but no details were provided. It also says child prostitution is found in karaoke bars, "ticket" teahouses (teahouses where children are found to provide sex), massage parlors, restaurants, nightclubs, video-viewing rooms, and brothels. About 80 percent of the prostitutes in the "Texas Miari" area popularized by American soldiers are believed to be underage girls, trafficked from Russia, China, the Philippines, Thailand, and other unspecified Southeast Asian countries. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

9. International Labour Organization. (2005, May 18). *Global report on forced labour in Asia: Debt bondage, trafficking and state-imposed forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_075504/index.htm

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report says children from Indonesia and the Philippines are trafficked into forced commercial sex work in ROK. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

10. International Trade Union Confederation. (2008, October 8–10). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the Republic of Korea.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2009, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/Korea-_FINAL.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report says child labor is not considered to be widespread in ROK. Children younger than age 14 can work unspecified types of jobs but only with a special employment certificate from the Ministry of Labor. Education is compulsory up to age 15, the minimum age for employment. In practice, very few certificates are issued. The report

says official data on the prevalence of child sexual exploitation are lacking. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

11. Internet is main vehicle for S. Korea teenage prostitution. (2007, February 27). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from the Academic Search Premier database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article, based on an unattainable police survey, says over 200 teenage prostitutes were arrested in ROK in 2006. About 11 percent of them were younger than age 14. They said they found their customers mostly through the Internet but also in bars, tearooms, and through pimps. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Jeon, B. (2001, September 6). Delinquent teens regard prostitution as "part-time job." *Chosun Ilbo*. Retrieved February 4, 2009, from http://english.chosun.com/w21data/html/news/200109/200109060404.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article says teenage prostitution is a serious problem in ROK, stating that the majority of delinquent teenagers do not regard prostitution as a crime but as a part-time job. The report is based on an unavailable thesis research paper by Goh Seong-hae at the Minor Prostitution Protection Symposium. It does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Kane, J. (2005). *Combating child labour in Asia and the Pacific*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Labour Organization. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/14arm/download/combating.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report quotes the ROK government as saying that workers younger than age 17 are generally those who do not continue their studies and those who work while studying. It does not provide details on the types of jobs children performed or if they involved production of goods. The report says Korea ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 and 182 in 1999 and 2001, respectively.

14. Kang, S. (2008, June 5). Korea's cited as source of sex trafficking. *Korea Times*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from the Academic Search Premier database.

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article, based on the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report 2008, says ROK actively trades girls of unspecified ages for sex within and out of the nation. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

15. Kelly, S. (Ed.). (2007, March). *Stop! Trafficking of women and children. You and I can!* Bangkok, Thailand: Asia Partnership for Human Development. Retrieved February 5, 2009, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_patnership_0807.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report identifies ROK as a destination country for children trafficked in Asia for unspecified forms of child labor. Victims come from southern or southeastern countries in the region, including Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Indonesia. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods in Korea.

16. Kim, B. (2005, February 15). Winter crackdown on teenage prostitutes nets 379. *Chosun Ilbo*. Retrieved February 7, 2009, from http://english.chosun.com/w21data/html/news/200502/200502150022.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article says a crackdown netted over 300 teenagers engaged in prostitution in ROK. Most of the arrests were made in Seoul and a few were arrested in North Jeolla Province. They were high school or middle school children and unemployed school dropouts. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this article.

17. Kuro Health & Welfare Center, Korean Bar Association, Corporation Leftoves Love Sharing Community, Children's Books and Association, National Junior and High School Student's Association for Human Rights and Educational Reform, et al. (2002, June 12). *Supplementary report to the Republic of Korea's second periodic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.crin.org/docs/resources/treaties/crc.32/South.Korea_ngo_report.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

This article says that restaurants, fast-food shops, food delivery businesses, and gas stations in ROK are increasingly employing children at low wages. It cites a 2000 Seoul YMCA report that says over 20 percent of child workers were not paid at all and about 10 percent experienced physical abuse or sexual harassment. The article also cites a survey

of 17 sex workers by the Saeumtuh human rights organization in the Kyungki-do area in 2002. Twelve of the participants were juveniles age 13 to 18. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this document.

18. Kyrgyzstan: Poverty fuels trafficking in women and girls. (2001, February 5). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=17307

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This article says that the government of Kyrgyzstan and some nongovernmental organizations have evidence of Kyrgyz girls of unspecified ages trafficked to ROK for unspecified purposes. No other details on ROK are provided. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

19. Labor ministry to inspect working conditions for teens. (2004, September 23). *Chosun Ilbo*. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://english.chosun.com/w21data/html/news/200409/200409230025.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Service Industry

    This article says that underage workers are found in fast-food eateries, gas stations, theaters, restaurants, Internet cafes, and convenience stores in ROK. Government inspections revealed that many employers violated teen work rules by not filing underage certificates, making teens work more hours than permitted and at night time, and paying them below the legal minimum wage or not paying them at all. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

20. Middle school girl forced into prostitution. (2007, June 5). *Chosun Ilbo*. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://english.chosun.com/w21data/html/news/200706/200706050018.html

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports on the arrests of three suspects in ROK involved in kidnapping a 14-year-old middle school girl and forcing her into prostitution. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

21. Moon, G. (2004, September 8). Korea must counter foreign reports on child prostitution. *The Korea Times.* Retrieved February 7, 2007, from http://www.asiamedia.ucla.edu/article.asp?parentid=14444

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article quotes visiting Dutch legal expert on human trafficking, Anna Korvinus, as saying that child sexual exploitation is a huge problem in ROK. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

22. Park, S. (2007, October 31). Female juvenile crimes rising in alarming rate. *Korea Times*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from Academic Search Premier Database.

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article cites the case of a 16-year-old girl in Seoul who conned runaway girls of unspecified ages with a proposition to make money and then forced them into prostitution. She extorted what they earned, which amounted to over 1 million won ($1,500). Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

23. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *South Korea*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/sko.doc

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report says girls of unspecified ages from the Philippines and Russia are trafficked into ROK for prostitution. They typically arrive in Korea with tourist visas or entertainer visas to work in bars or clubs. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the report.

24. Queiroz, M. (2007, October 11). Governments create a network of special units to combat human trafficking; RIGHTS: EU urged to set up efforts against human trafficking. *Inter Press Service.* Retrieved February 11, 2009, from the Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article mentions the arrest of a Brazilian woman and two Korean men, who were looking for girls in Brazil to go to ROK to work as prostitutes. Child labor in the production of goods in Korea is not discussed in this report.

25. Scofield, D. (2004, May 26). Sex and denial in South Korea. *Asia Times*. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Korea/FE26Dg03.html

Source: News Article

Child Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article says more than half the girls arrested for prostitution in ROK are younger than age 16. Many girls are physically confined and forced into prostitution, often to repay loans from gangsters who own the clubs where they work (reasons for loans unspecified). Others "date" older men for cash. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

26. South Korea. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/south_korea

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report says girls from unspecified countries of origin are trafficked to ROK to work in the sex trade. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the report.

27. Troops could face court martial for using prostitutes. (2004, September 21). *Associated Press.* Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,133084, 00.html

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article cites a U.S. Department of Defense plan under which U.S. troops overseas could face a court martial for patronizing prostitutes. The Department of Defense action followed reports (unspecified) that trafficked women and girls of unspecified ages were being forced into prostitution for U.S. troops overseas, including in ROK. No trafficking routes are mentioned. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

28. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2003, March 18). *Consideration of reports submitted by state parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Thirty-second session.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.crin. org/docs/Republic%20of%20Korea%20COs.doc

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

Although this document says there is limited data on the prevalence of child sexual exploitation in ROK, it mentions there are reports of the widespread phenomenon of

wonjokyuje, in which adolescent girls have sexual relationships with older men for money. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

29. U.S. Department of State. (2008a, March 11). *Korea, Republic of: Country reports on human rights practices.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100525.htm

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

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This report says child labor is not considered a problem in ROK. It says children younger than age 15 can work only with a special employment certificate from the Ministry of Labor. However, only a few such permits are issued for full-time employment as education is compulsory through middle school. Children younger than age 18 must also obtain written approval from parents or guardians. Employers cannot hire minors for more than a limited number of hours and cannot make them work at night without special permission from the Ministry of Labor. The report does not provide details on the nature of the work children are allowed to perform. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

30. U.S. Department of State. (2008b, June 4). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm

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

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report says girls in the ROK are trafficked within the country for commercial sexual exploitation. Child labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

SOUTH KOREA: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Aehwa, K. (2007, September 13). *Legal exploitation of migrants in South Korea*. Hong Kong: Asia Monitor Resource Centre. Retrieved February 16, 2009, from http://www.amrc.org.hk/node/430/print

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Textiles

   This report states migrant workers in South Korea, or the Republic of Korea (ROK), often get paid less than the legal minimum wage in the country. Migrant workers transferred from Korean-owned companies overseas get paid much less than workers with trainee visas or even undocumented workers. It cites the case of nearly 300 Chinese workers at a textile factory in Korea (name and location not mentioned), whose pay was equivalent to that of the workers in the company's subsidiary in China, where the cost of living is lower. They were working in the Chinese factory in Qingdao city, Shandong province, before transferring to the main company in Korea. No details are provided on the goods produced in the textile factory or the nature of the jobs performed there. The term *forced labor* is not used in the report.

2. Amnesty International. (2006, August 17). *South Korea: Migrant workers are also human beings*. London: Author. Retrieved February 5, 2009, from http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session2/KR/AI_KOR_UPR_S2_2008anx_Migrantworkersarealsohumanbeings.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Debt Bondage: Embroidery
   Exploitive Labor: Embroidery, Plastics, Televisions

   This Amnesty International report highlights the status of thousands of migrant workers in the ROK. It says physical and verbal abuse, discrimination, exploitation, and dangerous working conditions are common occurrences for workers from China, Vietnam, Thailand, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Philippines, and Indonesia, among other countries. It cites the case of a Nepali worker who was not compensated for losing an arm at the Misung plastic manufacturing plant in Daegu. His employer refused to pay his medical bills and tried to cover up the incident. It also mentions the suicide of a Chinese woman working in an unspecified embroidery factory. Her suicide note said she worked 12-hour night shifts but did not have any money as she had not gotten paid. Another several women workers from Thailand were severely affected by the chemical with which they were meant to clean plastic television frames. The chemical, n-hexane, is extremely toxic and requires the use of safety equipment and training, of which the Thai workers had none. They were denied medical care by the employer when their conditions worsened to the point of immobility, and were essentially imprisoned in their dormitories

for 40 days. No other details on the factories, their products or the working conditions are provided.

The report says the ROK is the first Asian country to protect migrant workers by law. According to the AI, however, the Employment Permit for Migrant Workers Act that came into force in 2004 has failed to improve the working conditions of foreign workers. Many employers continue to withhold foreign workers' salaries, and laws make it difficult for them to legally change jobs. Many end up quitting legal jobs and working as *irregular* or *undocumented* workers. Workers also incur huge debts to recruiters and are compelled to continue working under dire circumstances. The term *forced labor* is not used in the report.

3. Amnesty International. (2007, December 18). *Migrants' rights are human rights*. London: Author. Retrieved February 5, 2009, from http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/feature-stories/migrants-rights-are-human-rights-200712181

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

   This report says that approximately 230,000 irregular migrant workers in unspecified sectors in the Republic of Korea (ROK) live under constant threat of arrest, detention, and forcible deportation. Employers often take away their identity documents and without identification, they can be detained by the authorities. Migrant workers may also face detention for exercising labor rights to improve their working conditions. The report says a 2007 ruling granting them the right to join a trade union is being appealed by the Ministry of Labor. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

4. Asia Foundation. (n.d.). *Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in Vietnam*. San Francisco: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://asiafoundation.org/resources/pdfs/VNtrafficking.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop

   This report says women from Vietnam are trafficked to the ROK to work in sweatshops. They are also trafficked for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. The report mentions production of goods (in sweatshops) but provides no details on the goods produced or the nature of the jobs performed. The term forced labor is not used in the report.

5. Asia Foundation, U.S. Department of State, & U.S. Agency for International Development. (2003–2004). *Combating human trafficking in Mongolia: issues and opportunities*. Ulanbaatar, Mongolia: Author. Retrieved February 15, 2009, from http://asiafoundation.org/pdf/Mongolia-trafficking.pdf

   Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor Agriculture
Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture

This report cites the case of a Mongolian woman who was forced to do unpaid work on her Korean husband's farm (no details provided). When she wanted to leave him, he demanded that she pay the "debt" she owed him. It also says Mongolian women are trafficked into the ROK, mostly for sexual exploitation. The job contracts they are made to sign bind them to pay part of their earnings to the traffickers or pay off expenses for coming to the ROK.

6. Asia Partnership Human Development. (2007, March). *Stop! Trafficking of women and children. You and I can!* Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved February 5, 2009, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_patnership_0807.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

   This report identifies the ROK as a destination country for women trafficked in Asia. Victims come from southern or southeastern countries in the region, including Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Upon arrival, the report says victims are "coerced and forced into activities" that deprive them of their basic human rights, but does not elaborate. The term *forced labor* is used, but not in reference to the production of goods in Korea.

7. Asian Human Rights Commission. (2008, September 24). *South Korea: Why has the conscription system made victims of young men?* Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.ahrchk.net/statements/mainfile.php/2008statements/1703/

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Military, Police
   Forced Adult Labor: Military

   This Asian Human Rights Commission article discusses the National Human Rights Commission of Korea (NHRCK) report that says many youth in the police force and compulsory military service of the ROK are exploited and ill-treated by senior officers, to the point that mental illnesses and suicide attempts have been reported. No details are provided on the nature of exploitation. Those who object to military service are imprisoned. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Asian Migrant Centre. (2005). *Asia migrant yearbook 2005: Country reports—Korea*. Hong Kong: Author. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://asian.station186.com/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=55&mode=viewCheck the URL

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Liquid Crystal Display Panels

   This report states that five Thai workers in the ROK were diagnosed with *polyneuropathy* (multiple nerve disorder) after being exposed to dangerous industrial chemicals on the job. They were using *normal hexane*, a colorless and odorless organic, though toxic, solvent to clean flat liquid crystal display panels. They worked 15 hours per day without protective gear and were not provided with any medical help. The report does not provide the name or location of the company, nor does it elaborate on the goods made there. The report says the incident highlighted the poor working conditions for migrant workers in Korea. It also noted that migrant workers frequently face government crackdowns, deportation, unfair dismissal, low wages or underpayment, and physical or sexual abuse. Production of goods is mentioned in the report, but forced labor is not used.

9. Baloch, S. (2008, June 12). Human trafficking on the rise in Pakistan. *The Nation*. Retrieved February 7, 2009, from Academic Search Premier Database.

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This report says the ROK is one of the favorite destinations for the trafficking of laborers and the semi-educated from Pakistan for unspecified purposes. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

10. Beacham, J. (2003, May 8). South Korean tells of fierce labor struggles. *Workers World*. Retrieved February 25, 2009, from http://www.workers.org/ww/2003/lakorea0508.php

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Garments

    This report quotes a labor activist as saying that working conditions in the ROK are still as bad as the conditions in Korean sweatshops of the 1970s, as garment workers continue to work 12 to 14 hour shifts. The only difference is that the situation involves mainly temporary migrant workers, and that factories are not located in a central market, but hidden throughout the country. Production of garments is mentioned in the report, but no details are provided on the specific types of goods made or jobs performed in the factories. The term *forced labor* is not used in the report.

11. Bulgamaa, B. (2008, December 25). Difficult migration conditions increasing gender inequality. *The UB Post*. Retrieved February 15, 2009, from http://ubpost.mongolnews.mn/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2503&Itemid=36

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Nursing, Service Industry, Tailoring

    This news article says thousands of Mongolian men and women reside in the ROK as migrant workers. Most of their visas and job permits have expired, making their immigration status illegal. They mostly do 3-D (difficult, dangerous, and dirty) jobs in the industrial sector, including factory assembly work and construction. Others are employed as domestic workers, nurses, seamstresses, waiters, and cleaners. Over 40 percent of them work 10 hours per day in noisy workshops without proper safety standards. Many are not paid on time, and they are paid less than Koreans. Mongolian women are paid even less.

    The article is based on the National Network of Mongolian Women Organization report, entitled *Country Gender Assessment—2008*. Labor in the production of goods is mentioned in this article, but the term forced is not used to describe it.

12. Central Asia—Turkey: IOM launches new anti-trafficking campaign. (2006, February 1). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 8, 2009, from http://www.irinnews.org/PrintReport.aspx?ReportId=33697

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report states that Central Asia is a growing region of origin for human trafficking to the ROK, especially of women for sexual exploitation. The main country of origin is Uzbekistan, followed by Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

13. Cheong, Y. (n.d.). *A turning point in the Korean Women's movement*. Retrieved March 2, 2009, from http://www.women119.or.kr/english/article.htm

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Factory Work, Unspecified

    This report states that the majority of female workers collecting wages in the ROK work in factories (no details provided) or small firms in unspecified sectors, where labor laws are rarely enforced. They have no job benefits, as they work part-time, on contract, or as temps. Many are home-based workers, who are not officially recognized as "employees." Sexual harassment is common in the workplace. Women workers are not allowed to

marry or get pregnant. Production of goods is mentioned in this report, but the term *forced labor* is not used.

14. Choe, S. (2008, January 10). Korean fire ends migrants' hard-journey home. *The New York Times*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.nytimes.com/2008/01/10/world/asia/10korea.html?pagewanted=print

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Service Industry

    This report quotes a Korean-Chinese migrant worker in the ROK as saying that many like her "work like cows and are treated like slaves." Thousands of ethnic Koreans from China perform 3-D jobs at farms and factories under poor working conditions. No details are provided on the jobs performed, or the goods produced on farms and in factories. They also work as live-in maids or wash dishes in restaurants. Migrant workers also come from poorer countries, including Vietnam, Burma, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan. The report says employers of many foreign migrant workers confiscate their passports or withhold their pay so that they cannot flee or leave their jobs. Labor in the production of goods is mentioned in this report, but the term *forced labor* is not used.

15. Choi, W. (2006). Ethnic Koreans from China: Korean dream, adaptation, and new identity. *Asia Culture Forum 2006*. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://www.cct.go.kr/data/acf2006/multi/multi_0203_Woo-Gil%20Choi.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Manufacturing, Service Industry

    This article says thousands of Chinese of ethnic Korean origin, also known as *Chosunjok*, migrate to the ROK to work. They mostly work in 3-D jobs in the manufacturing (no details provided) and construction sectors. Many unregistered workers are also found working in the non-manufacturing/services sector. They arrive in Korea on invitation from relatives, through marriage contracts, with the help of human smugglers, as students, and as trainees for jobs. Many of them overstay their visas, making their stay illegal, which strips them of legal protections, and therefore increases their vulnerability to exploitation. Although production of goods is mentioned in this report, no details are provided on the goods produced or the jobs performed. The term *forced labor* is not used.

16. Desi Hamkke Center. (2006, September 1). *Out of the trap, hope one step: Case studies of prostitution and sex trafficking in Korea* (C. H. Won, Trans.). Seoul, South Korea: Author. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/Outofthetrap.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report says women from Asian countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) including the Philippines, China, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan are trafficked into the ROK and forced into the sex trade. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

17. 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*. South Korea. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved February 3, 2009, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/Global_Monitoring_Report-SOUTH_KOREA.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Entertainment, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

    This report says South Korea is a destination country for women trafficked for sexual purposes from China, the Philippines, Russia, and Thailand. The majority of Russian women are brought into the country on an E-6, the "art and entertainment visa," but they end up working in bars and nightclubs (duties unspecified). Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

18. Fitzpatrick, S. (n.d.). Immigration and Workers' Rights. *Migrant workers: Labour education 2002/4, 129*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/actrav/publ/129/129.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

    This report says the ROK government exploits foreign workers by turning a blind eye to illegal labor, or importing and deporting laborers according to the country's labor situation. It says undocumented foreign workers get less than half the salary of Korean workers for the same job, and that most of them do not have job benefits. Job duties are not specified. The term *forced labor* is not used in the context of production of goods.

19. Gallagher, A. (2002, November 12). *Considering the issue of trafficking: Background Paper*. New Delhi, India: Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/asia_pacific_forum_2002__ba.pdf

    Source: NGO

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

This report identifies the ROK as a country of destination for trafficked persons. Women from the Philippines, Indonesia, Mongolia, Russia, and unspecified countries in South and Central Asia are trafficked into the country for work in the sex trade or domestic service. Victims often arrive on E-6 entertainment or tourist visas, only to be forced to work off debts as prostitutes. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

20. Gaus, M. (2008, December 31). Korean workers get Sirius: Female factory workers wage three-year strike against satellite radio manufacturer. *In These Times*. Retrieved March 12, 2009, from http://www.inthesetimes.com/article/4118/korean_workers_get_sirius1/

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Satellite Radios

    This report says the former workers at Kiryung Electronics in the ROK were made to work 13-hour shifts, six to seven days per week, and paid minimal salaries to assemble radios for Sirius Satellite Radio, Inc. Kiryung hired mostly women, giving three-month contracts to married workers and six-month contracts to unmarried workers. The report says that under this agreement, they could be easily fired if any of them got pregnant or married. The workers said they did not have any legal protection, and that their boss fired them after they formed a trade union. The report says millions more *dispatch* workers like them are in a similar situations within Korea. It says the former Kiryung workers have been protesting for three years ago, and that their delegates traveled to New York in October 2008 to ask Sirius to force Kiryung to hire them back. Production of goods is mentioned in this report, but the term *forced labor* is not.

21. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Korea, Republic of (South Korea)*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved February 6, 2009, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/KOREA%20-%20republic%20of.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report says the ROK is a destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation. Women are trafficked into the country from Russia, China, the Philippines, Thailand, and other Southeast Asian countries. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

22. Gluck, C. (2002, May 5). Korean pacifists fight conscription. *BBC News*. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/1966456.stm

    Source: News Article

    Forced Adult Labor: Military

This report says military service is mandatory in the ROK. Those who refuse face up to three years in prison; approximately 1,600 people are in prison for refusing to join the military for religious and moral reasons. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

23. Griswold, D. (2008, November 2). Korean workers come to the source. *Workers World*. Retrieved February 25, 2009, from http://www.workers.org/2008/world/korean_workers_1106/index.html

Source: News Article

Exploitive Labor: Satellite Radios

This report highlights the efforts of workers dismissed by Kiryung Co., a Sirius satellite radio manufacturing affiliate in the ROK, to get hired back. The workers said they were fired for forming a trade union to challenge the company's arbitrary firing policy. The report states that more that 64 percent of the Korean labor force has no job contract or rights, and the firing policies of Korean industries gives the employers control over workers. It provides no specifics on the production of satellite radios or the types of jobs performed. The term *forced labor* is not used.

24. Hughes, D. M., Chon, K. Y., & Ellerman, D. P. (n.d.). *Modern day comfort women: The U.S. military, transnational crime, and the trafficking of women*. Retrieved February 25, 2009, from http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/modern_day_comfort_women

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This paper examines the domestic and transnational trafficking of women for sexual exploitation to night clubs located around U.S. Military bases in the ROK. Recruiters or employers manipulate the victims into incurring debts and force them into prostitution. Foreign victims are mostly Filipinos and Russians. However, others come from Bolivia, Peru, Mongolia, China, Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Forced labor in the production of goods in not discussed.

25. Hughes, D. M. (2002). *Trafficking for sexual exploitation: The case of Russian Federation*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved February 11, 2009, 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

This article says there are reports of women being routinely trafficked from Khaborovsk, a Siberian city near the border with China, to the ROK for prostitution. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

26. Human Rights Watch. (2007). *World report 2007: Country summary*. New York: Author. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://www.hrw.org/legacy/englishwr2k7/docs/2007/01/11/skorea14758.htm

Source: NGO

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

This report states that 66 percent of migrant workers (360,000) in the ROK are undocumented; therefore, they are not allowed to form trade unions and often face discrimination, physical and verbal abuse, and harassment at the workplace. Sexual harassment and violence against female workers is also common. No details are provided on the sectors in which migrant workers work or the jobs they perform. The report also states there are brothels in major cities and around the U.S. Military bases in Korea, where many migrant women and victims of trafficking are sexually exploited. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

27. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006, August 8). *Fatal beating of South Korean trade unionist reveals disrespect for fundamental human rights*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991224911&Language=EN

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Steel

This report states that construction workers of the Pohang Steel Corporation in the ROK were on strike to protest the company's poor working conditions. Those workers claim they were forced to work 8 to 10 hour shifts every day, seven days a week, under poor conditions with only seven bathrooms for 3,000 workers and no eating facilities. They also handled hazardous chemicals, including asbestos, despite it being an illegal substance in Korea. Pohang Steel maintained that the workers were not their responsibility, as they were subcontractors hired by an outsourcing firm. The report states that riot police are used to quell workers' peaceful rallies and sit-ins in Korea. This, it notes, violates workers' labor rights. Production of goods (steel) is mentioned in the report, but the term *forced labor* is not used.

28. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2006, August 24–26). *ICFTU/TUAC/GUFS joint mission to Korea*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.icftu.org/www/PDF/060920Final_ICFTU_TUAC_GUFs_JointMissionKorea.pdf

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Construction

This report states that most of the over 2 million construction workers in the ROK are irregular workers. Those laborers work long hours, seven days per week, under poor conditions, and they receive no medical benefits, paid leave or overtime pay, nor do most workers get paid on time. The workers' peaceful rallies advocating labor rights have led to arrests, and even the deaths of workers. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

29. International Labour Organization. (2005a). *Global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc93/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf

Source: International Organization

Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Human Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report says the ROK is a major destination country for human trafficking from Indonesia and the Philippines for forced prostitution. Forced labor in the production of goods in the ROK is not discussed.

30. International Labour Organization. (2005b, May 18). *Global report on forced labour in Asia: debt bondage, trafficking and state-imposed forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Press_releases/lang--en/WCMS_075504/index.htm

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report states women and children from Indonesia and the Philippines are trafficked into ROK for forced commercial sex work. Forced labor in the production of goods in Korea is not discussed.

31. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *Reports of the Committee on Freedom of Association. 340th Report of the Freedom of Associaton*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/gb/docs/gb295/pdf/gb-8-1.pdf

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Carpentry, Dry Welding, Masonry, Painting, Steel

This report states most construction-site workers in the ROK are irregular, temporary, and seasonal workers. These include carpenters, masons, steel workers, painters, dry welders, and other skilled laborers. They work from 10 to 12 hours per day, seven days per week, under dangerous working conditions, without safety measures, for barely sustainable wages. They have no job benefits and no labor rights. The trade unions working on behalf of permanent employees are also subject to police crackdowns and prosecution. No details are provided on the goods produced by those workers. The term *forced labor* is not used in this report.

32. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *Reports of the chairperson of the governing body and of the director general: Discussion. Fourth sitting. Ninety fifth session, Geneva, 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February11, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc95/pdf/pr-10.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Railway

    This report states that irregular workers make up more than half of the entire workforce of the ROK, and yet they are systematically deprived of basic labor rights and their human rights are frequently violated. It cites the case of about 280 cabin crew of the Korean Railway Company whose contracts were cancelled. They were refused dialogue with the company and were attacked by the police. Forced labor in the production of goods is not specifically mentioned in this report.

33. International Labour Organization. (2007). *Third item on the agenda: Information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations. Reports of the Committee on the Application of Standards. Provisional Record. Ninty-sixth session, Geneva, 2007*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc96/pdf/pr-22-part1.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Adult Labor: Military

    This report says the ROK requires its citizens to do compulsory military service because it is "necessitated" by the conflict with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Korea has not ratified the International Labour Organization's forced labor conventions because it believes that compulsory military service should remain "beyond the purview" of such conventions. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

34. International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *Country baseline under the ILO Declaration annual review (2000–2007): Republic of Korea. The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour (FL)*. Work in Freedom. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/gb/docs/gb298/pdf/baseline-fl.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Forced Adult Labor: Military, Unspecified

This report states that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the ROK have found forced or compulsory labor at workplaces employing migrant labor, but provides no details. It also notes that because of a perceived threat from North Korea, the Korean government adheres to the universal conscription system (compulsory military service). The report uses the term *forced labor*, but does not specify if it occurs in the production of goods.

35. International Labour Organization, International Organization for Migration, & Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2001, August–October). *International migration, racism, discrimination and xenophobia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/wcar.pdf

Source: International Organization

Exploitive Labor: Manufacturing

This report says migrant workers in the manufacturing firms of the ROK work long hours, get paid less than Korean workers, and do not have job benefits. No details are provided on the goods produced or jobs performed in these firms. However, the report says migrant workers are employed in sectors (unspecified) where international labor standards such as workplace safety, healthcare, and minimum wages are nonexistent or simply not enforced. Production of goods is mentioned, but the term *forced labor* is not used.

36. International Organization for Migration. (2003a). *Driving forces of labour migration in Asia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/wmr 2003/chap11p195_214.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report states women from the Philippines, Russia, and CIS countries, including Belarus, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan, are trafficked into the ROK on E-6 (entertainer) visas or tourist visas for prostitution. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

37. International Organization for Migration. (2003b). *Labour migration: Trends, challenges and policy responses in countries of origin*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/LabourMigAsia.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
Exploitive Labor: Fishery, Manufacturing

This report says Vietnamese migrants, hired in small and medium-scale manufacturing and fishery industries of ROK, work under hazardous conditions. Their pay is less than that of Koreans for the same job, and they are also not protected under Korean labor laws because the job contract is between the Korean employer and the agency that recruited the workers in Vietnam. No details are provided on the goods the workers produce or the nature of the jobs they perform. The term *forced labor* is not used in the report. The report also says many Filipino women migrating to the ROK for "entertainment" purposes often become victims of trafficking networks. It does not say sexual exploitation is the reason for trafficking.

38. International Trade Union Confederation. (2008). *Annual survey of violations of trade union rights 2008. Korea, Republic of*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://survey08.ituc-csi.org/survey.php?IDContinent=3&IDCountry=KOR&Lang=EN

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Automobiles, Electronics, Metal, Service Industry

This report highlights the problems faced by migrant and temporary contract workers in the ROK. These workers are found in many sectors, including the telecom, hotel, automobile, electronics, and metal industries. Labor rights, including the right to strike, form trade unions, and collectively bargain, are either denied to them or limited. In addition, those workers have less legal protection, less pay, and less advantageous working conditions than the rest of the workforce. The report mentions that metal workers unions filed a complaint with the International Labour Committee on Freedom of Association concerning anti-union activities between 2004 and 2006 in Hyundai Motors Corporation, Kiryung Electronics, and Asan and Jeonju Plants (unspecified), among others. Striking workers are often imprisoned and, in the case of migrant workers, deported. The Seoul High Court ruled in 2007 that all migrant workers have the right to form and join unions but the Ministry of Labor appealed the court decision. Production of goods is mentioned in the report, but no details are provided on the nature of the work performed. The term *forced labor* is not used in the report.

39. International Trade Union Confederation. (2008, October 8–10). *Internationally recognized core labour standards in the Republic of Korea*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved February 2, 2009, from http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/Korea-_FINAL.pdf

Source: NGO

Adult Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Automobiles, Construction, Electronics, Metal, Woodwork

This report notes that forced labor is prohibited by law in the ROK. However, it states that the working conditions of many migrants in Korea "could amount to forced labor," and that migrant and contract workers have limited or no labor rights. Union leaders and members are often fined or incarcerated for organizing strikes or trying to bargain collectively. It mentions several anti-union practices, including physical abuse, imprisonment, and unfair employment, in the building/construction, wood work, electronics, metal, and automobile industries. Among the companies mentioned are Hyundai Motors, Pohang Construction, Kiryung Electronics, Hynix/Magnachip, KM&I (unspecified), and other plants (unspecified) in Asan and Jeonju.

The report also mentions many employers seize migrant workers' passports, work permits, and wages to prevent them from leaving the workplace. Foreign workers are often duped into accepting jobs different from, and more dangerous or more poorly paid than, those they expected. In addition, those workers are generally compelled to remain with abusive employers because the ROK's laws make it difficult for them to change jobs. Many also have debts to pay off to their recruiters or employers. The report says female migrants, in particular, often face sexual harassment at work. It also says trafficking to the country for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation occurs, but provides no details.

40. Jacoby, M. (2002, December 9). Does U.S. abet Korean sex trade? *St. Petersburg Times*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.propagandamatrix.com/does_us_abet_korean_sex_trade.htm

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report says the Pentagon was investigating allegations that U.S. military patrols in the Republic of Korea guarded clubs while U.S. servicemen socialized with women there who were forced into prostitution. The women were trafficked from Russia and the Philippines. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

41. Kang, S. (2008, June 5). Korea's cited as source of sex trafficking. *Korea Times*. Retrieved from the Academic Search Premier database.

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified

This report, based on the 2008 U.S. Department of State *Trafficking in Persons Report*, suggests that the ROK investigate and prosecute cases of forced labor among migrant workers in the country so as to better protect them. However, it does not elaborate on the cases. The report also says Korea is a destination country for women trafficked from Uzbekistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and China for sexual exploitation. The term *forced*

labor is mentioned, but no details are provided whether it is in reference to the production of goods.

42. Kelly, L. (2005, April). *Fertile fields: Trafficking in persons in Central Asia*. Vienna: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://iom.ramdisk.net/iom/images/uploads/IOM-%20Fertile%20Fields,%20Trafficking%20in%20Persons%20in%20Central%20Asia,%202005_1128609474.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report states the ROK is a major destination country for human trafficking from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan for unspecified forms of labor and sexual exploitation. The document does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

43. Kim, S. (2007, June 30). Structural reform. Prospects of increasing labor market flexibility in Korea. *Korea's Economy 2007, 23*. Retrieved March 3, 2009, from http://www.keia.org/Publications/KoreasEconomy/2007/07Sung-teak.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

    This report says non-regular workers in the ROK are being exploited because of the increasing "segmentation" between regular and non-regular workers. They are paid less than regular workers and excluded from job protection and benefits that regular workers enjoy. No details are provided on the industries or the nature of the jobs performed. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

44. Korean Confederation of Trade Unions. (2007, February 9). *Understanding the actual situation of labor rights in South Korea*. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://www.kctu.org/

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Automobiles, Civil Service, Golf Course Caddying, Insurance Companies, Steel

    This report says the ROK infringes on the labor rights of millions of workers. Civil servants, the self-employed, including freight workers, golf-course caddies, and insurance salespeople, and irregular workers do not have the right to strike or collectively bargain. Irregular workers are discriminated against in wages, working conditions (no details provided), and job benefits. The report cites the cases of Hyundai Motors' irregular workers and Pohang Steel construction workers, who were arrested for exercising their labor rights. Production of goods (from Hyundai Motors, Pohang Steel) is mentioned, but no details are provided. The term *forced labor* is not used in the report.

45. Laczko, F., & Gozdziak, E. (Eds.). (2005). *Data and research on human trafficking: A global survey*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved February 9, 2009, from http://www.nswp.org/pdf/IOM-GLOBALTRAFFICK.PDF

    Source: International Organization

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

    This paper states human trafficking in the ROK takes place for sexual exploitation and unspecified forms of bonded labor. Women are trafficked from the Philippines, Thailand, Russia, and unspecified CIS countries for prostitution. Many of them are trapped in the sex trade due to the debts they incurred to their recruiters. The document does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

46. Lee, B., & Yoo, B. (2007, December 30). Korea. *Globalization and Changes in Employment Conditions in Asia and the Pacific*. Korea Labor Institute. Retrieved March 5, 2009, from http://www.kli.re.kr/

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Construction, Retail, Service Industry

    This report states the working conditions of non-regular workers in the ROK differ from those of regular workers. They do not have protection against risks related to unemployment, health, and retirement. They are found mainly in the construction, wholesale/retail, and hotel/food service industries. Most are female, older, less educated, and employed in low skill jobs or small-scale firms. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

47. Lee, J. (2002). *A review of data on trafficking in the Republic of Korea*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/serial_publications/mrs_9_2002.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Factory Work, Sexual Exploitation, Sweatshop
    Exploitive Labor: Factory Work, Sweatshop

    This report says migrants from the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Mongolia, China, and Bangladesh are trafficked to ROK through falsified invitation letters from Korean employers. They are predominantly male and are used as undocumented workers in sweatshops and small factories. No details are provided on the work practices or the goods produced in the sweatshops and factories except that the jobs are dirty, dangerous, and difficult (3-D). The term *forced labor* is not used in the report.

This report also states that Filipino women are trafficked into Korea for prostitution, particularly to cater to American servicemen stationed there. Women also arrive from Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan on entertainer and tourist visas or through fraudulent marriage to Korean men, only to end up being sexually exploited. A small number of women from Sri Lanka, Nepal, Indonesia, and Peru are also trafficked into Korea's sex trade.

48. Leones, C., & Caparas, D. (n.d.). *Trafficking in human beings from the Philippines: A survey of government experts and law enforcement case files*. National Police Commission, Republic of the Philippines. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/human_trafficking/Exec_Summary_NAPOLCOM.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Commission of Crime, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Service Industry
Forced Adult Labor: Commission of Crime

This report says men and women from the Philippines are trafficked into the ROK and are forced to work for organized crime groups there. It says three Filipino workers were arrested upon arrival in the ROK after being duped by their recruiters into carrying drugs (*shabu*) with them. Many female trafficked victims work in bars where they are exploited and sexually, physically, and verbally abused. When they fail to meet the quotas of drinks they are supposed to sell, as punishment they have to clean the club and are also paid less. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this document.

49. Liem, W. (2008, February 9). *Migrant workers' struggle in South Korea and international solidarity*. Seoul-Gyeonggi-Incheon Migrants' Trade Union. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://no-racism.net/article/2461/

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Construction, Manufacturing, Service Industry

This report states that roughly 400,000 migrants work in ROK in various sectors, including the manufacturing, construction, and services industries. They come from over 100 countries, including China, Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bangladesh, Nepal, and unspecified West African countries. The report does not provide any details on the goods these workers produce or the jobs they perform. However, it describes their working conditions as being exploitive, mostly because of their temporary work status. The report mentions production of goods, but does not use the term *forced labor*.

50. Mackintyre, D. (2002, August 5). Base instincts. *Time Magazine*. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,333899,00.html

Source: News Article

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report states that women, mostly from the Philippines and Russia, are trafficked for prostitution in the clubs and bars around U.S. Military bases in the ROK. It says the Pentagon pledged to investigate the situation after a Fox television report stated that American soldiers were frequenting clubs where trafficked women were forced into the sex trade. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

51. Ministry of Gender Equality. (2003, September 22). *Korean Government's role in preventing transnational trafficking in persons—Focusing on trafficking in women*. Retrieved March 12, 2009, from http://english.mogef.go.kr/index.html

Source: Government Agency—Ministry of Gender Equality

Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report says traffickers bring women from the Philippines, Russia, and Uzbekistan into the ROK on entertainer or tourist visas and then force them into prostitution. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this report.

52. Moon, K. H. (2004). *Stars and stripes and sex: Nationalization and globalization in the Gijichon: Women in Korea's Gijichon*. Seoul National University. Retrieved March 10, 2009, from http://www.wellesley.edu/Polisci/KMoon/stars.pdf

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report says foreign women, especially Filipinas and Russians, are replacing Korean women in providing entertainment and sexual services to U.S. Military personnel stationed in the ROK. Most of them are trafficked and trapped in the sex trade because they owe debts to their bosses or traffickers. Forced labor in the production of goods in not discussed.

53. Park, Y. K. (2007, July 31). *Transnational organized crime and the countermeasures in Korea*. Retrieved February 15, 2009, from http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/pdf/PDF_rms/no58/58-06.pdf

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This paper says Korean-Chinese criminal gangs traffic Chinese and ethnic Korean migrant workers from China into the ROK through illegal job placements. It also says young women are promised jobs as dancers or barmaids in Korea by Russian gangs and are trafficked there on tourist visas only to end up as prostitutes. The report does not

specifically say the trafficked victims are exploited or forced to work. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

54. Phillips, S. (2007, June 19). A Mongolian migrant worker's story. *Korean Times*. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://www.asiamedia.ucla.edu/article.asp?parentid=72195

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Lumber Yard

    This report says a Mongolian working in a wood yard in the ROK was beaten by his boss. The wood yard supplied fuel to *jimjibangs* (sauna houses). When the worker complained to the Foreign Workers' Counseling Office in Incheon, the boss bribed him not to report the presence of illegal workers there. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this document.

55. Piper, N., & Iredale, R. (2003, October). *Identification of the obstacles to the signing and ratification of the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers: The Asia-Pacific perspective*. Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization. Retrieved February 15, 2009, from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001395/139528E.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Appliances, Automobiles, Chemicals, Machinery Assembly, Textiles

    This report says the Industrial Trainee (IT) system for migrant workers in the ROK is the root cause of human rights abuses against them. Migrant workers under the IT program are mainly employed in machinery assembly, automotive and appliance, textile, and chemical industries. They earn less than formal or Korean workers and enjoy no job benefits. Instances of unpaid salaries, work injuries, unfair firings, and unresolved disputes are common. Physical, sexual, and verbal harassment also occur, especially with female workers. Many overstay their visas to pay off debts to recruiters. Workers under the IT program come from over 90 countries, including the Philippines, Vietnam, China, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Thailand, and Mongolia. Production of goods is mentioned in this report, but the term *forced labor* is not used.

56. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *South Korea*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/sko.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report says women from the Philippines and Russia are trafficked into the ROK for prostitution. Women in smaller numbers also come from Bolivia, Peru, Bangladesh,

China, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal and Sri Lanka. They typically arrive in Korea with tourist visas or entertainer visas to work in bars or clubs, but are forced into the sex trade as indentured servants. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in the report.

57. Scofield, D. (2004, May 26). Sex and denial in South Korea. *Asia Times*. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Korea/FE26Dg03.html

    Source: News Article

    Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report recounts testimony given by sex workers of their being physically confined and forced into the sex trade in the ROK. Women were forced into prostitution, often to repay loans from gangsters who own the clubs where they work (reasons for loans unspecified). Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

58. SKorea police arrest human traffickers. (2007, April 23). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved from the Academic Search Premier database.

    Source: News Article

    Adult Debt Bondage: Fishing
    Adult Slavery: Fishing
    Adult Trafficking: Fishing
    Forced Adult Labor: Fishing

    This report states that since 2005 over 400 people were duped by an illegal employment agency named Kim and forced to work in "virtual slavery" on fish farms or fishing boats on remote islands (locations not mentioned). No details are provided on the types of fish caught, the nature of the jobs performed, or the working conditions. Victims included cancer patients, the homeless, and mentally retarded men. The report says one mentally challenged man was told he had incurred a debt of five million *won* and was "sold" to the owners of a fishing boat. Five operators of the agency, also described as "a human smuggling ring," were caught in the southern port city of Busan.

59. Smith, F. (2007, March 28). Migrant worker activist beats the odds. *The Korea Herald*. Retrieved from the Academic Search Premier database.

    Source: News Article

    Exploitive Labor: Factory Work, Televisions

    This report cites the case of a Nepali migrant worker, who later became a labor activist in the ROK. Ganga Raj Rai worked at Samsung's Suwon television factory as an assembly-line employee, and later as a quality-control checker. He earned low wages despite working 11-hour shifts with only a half-day off every second Saturday. He was laid off

after six months and faced deportation. He then moved to another factory (unspecified) to work, where he witnessed the employer bullying a coworker. Production of goods is mentioned in this report, but the term *forced labor* is not used.

60. South Korea. (n.d.). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/south_korea

    Source: NGO

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

    This report says the ROK is a destination country for women trafficked from Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, China, the Philippines, Thailand, and other unspecified Southeast Asian countries, for unspecified forms of labor and sexual exploitation. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

61. South Korea edging out Japan in trafficking in women. (2005, December 15). *HumanTrafficking.org*. Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/updates/220

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report says Filipino women are trafficked to the ROK for sexual exploitation. Many of them enter the country with valid entertainer visas and work on U.S. Military bases in the country. Employers often confiscate their passports, withhold their pay, and force them to perform sexual services for clients. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

62. Sumon, A. I. (2008). The plight of illegal migrant workers in South Korea: Lost of inhabitant cultural values and involvement in internal conflicts. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences, 5*(6), 625–633. Retrieved February 12, 2009, from http://www.medwelljournals.com/fulltext/pjss/2008/625-633.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Exploitive Labor: Factory Work

    This paper says foreign migrant workers in the ROK are employed in 3-D jobs in unspecified factories. No details are provided on the goods produced or the work performed, except that they work long hours on continuous night shifts under unsafe conditions; that they are paid much less than local workers and that employers often withhold their wages; they are also denied benefits such as sick leave or days off and do not get compensation for workplace injuries. The paper says most foreign workers are

exploited because they are illegal. Production of goods is mentioned in the report, but the term *forced labor* is not.

63. Thousands of women forced into sexual slavery for US servicemen in South in South Korea. (2002, September 9). *Feminist Daily News*. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.feminist.org/news/newsbyte/uswirestory.asp?id=6870

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report says women, typically from the Philippines, Russia, and unspecified Eastern European countries, are trafficked into the ROK for forced prostitution with the U.S. servicemen stationed there. Forced labor is mentioned in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

64. Troops could face court martial for using prostitutes. (2004, September 21). *Associated Press*. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,133084,00.html

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report cites a U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) plan under which U.S. troops overseas could face a court martial for patronizing prostitutes. The DoD action followed reports that trafficked women and girls (nationalities not mentioned) were being forced into prostitution for U.S. troops overseas, including in ROK. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

65. Two arrested for forcing women into prostitution. (2001, January 5). *Chosun Ilbo*. Retrieved February 7, 2009, from http://english.chosun.com/w21data/html/news/200101/20010105 0138.html

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports the arrest of two men charged with imprisoning three Peruvian women and forcing them into sexual exploitation. The arrested men ran a marriage consulting firm to lure women into the country. Forced labor is discussed in this report, but not in reference to the production of goods.

66. U.S. Department of State. (2008a, March 11). *Korea, Republic of: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100525.htm

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

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Manufacturing

    This report says contract or "non-regular" workers in the ROK earn less than regular workers and are ineligible for job benefits. Workers in the foreign-owned firms in Korea's two "export processing zones" may not enjoy full labor rights, as foreign companies are exempted from some of the country's labor rules. The report cites Amnesty International as saying that foreign workers under the "employment permit system" (EPS) often face difficult working conditions (unspecified), physical abuse, and exploitation. These workers come from China, Bangladesh, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand, Nepal, Vietnam, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan; they work mostly in the agricultural, construction, and manufacturing sectors. The report also says women are trafficked into Korea for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude from China, Mongolia, the Philippines, Russia, and other unspecified Southeast Asian and former Soviet areas. Production of goods is mentioned (agriculture, manufacturing) but no details are provided. The term *forced labor* is not used in the report.

67. U.S. Department of State. (2008b, June 4). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf

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

    Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

    This report says many employers in the ROK withhold foreign workers' passports, a practice that "can be used as a means to coerce forced labor." It does not specify the workplaces where that occurs or if forced or exploitive labor actually occurs. The report also says women are trafficked into Korea from North Korea and Southeast Asian countries, including the Philippines, Thailand, and Cambodia for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. Women and girls are also trafficked within the country for commercial sexual exploitation. Forced labor is mentioned, but not in reference to production of goods.

68. Vietnam's overseas workers trapped in "no rights zone." (2007, November 18). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved February 10, 2009, from http://sociology.uwo.ca/CRC population/AFPVietnamsOverseasWorkers.htm

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

Exploitive Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Factory Work

This report says thousands of Vietnamese go to the ROK to work through middlemen only to be trapped in exploitive labor conditions. Many victims, women in general, are trafficked for sexual exploitation. Others are lured into jobs in factories (no details provided), construction, and as domestic helpers. Workers, who take loans to pay large fees to brokers, earn too little and are often unable to repay the debt incurred. Many of them hand over their passports to their new bosses and work for free the first year. The term *forced labor* is not used in this report, but the labor performed is described as being akin to *indentured labor* or *slavery*.

69. Won, L. H. (2003, November 13). *The reality of migrant workers in South Korea and recommendations to improve their situation*. Retrieved February 13, 2008, from http://www.peacemaking.co.kr/pds/view.php?code=e_pds&idxno=273&start=45&search=0&find=

Source: NGO

Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Exploitive Labor: Electronics, Textiles
Forced Adult Labor: Electronics, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles

This report highlights the problems faced by female migrant workers in the ROK. Most of them are undocumented workers doing long shifts in textile or electronics factories. No specifics are provided on the goods produced or the jobs they perform. They are paid less than Korean women workers for the same jobs. Employers often delay or withhold their pay, or abscond without paying them. Many workers sleep in a corner of the factory where they work. Those who are provided living quarters live in cramped rooms with poor facilities. Others are locked inside dormitories so that they will not leave the factory premises. Many experience racial discrimination as well as verbal, physical, and sexual abuse in the workplace. Some workers are deceived by their job agencies and forced into prostitution.

These workers typically arrive legally under Korea's industrial education program or entertainer (E-6) visas. However, the majority of these workers overstay their visas, and end up becoming undocumented workers. The report recommends that the government change labor permit policies in favor of migrant workers, and it also states that the E-6 visa should be abolished as it has become a tool for sex trafficking. No trafficking routes are mentioned. Production of goods is mentioned in this report, but the term *forced labor* is not used.

70. Young, S. (2005, January). Migrant workers face exploitation or deportation: Inhuman crackdown on undocumented labour. *Human Rights Solidarity, 15*(1). Retrieved February 11, 2009, from http://www.hrsolidarity.net/mainfile.php/2005vol15no01/2403/

Source: NGO

Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

This report says the EPS, which was introduced to help undocumented workers in the ROK, is actually making their situation worse. Migrant workers continue to work long hours, receive low wages, and enjoy no labor rights. Under the EPS, workers have work permits for up to three years, after which they have to leave the country or else be deported. They cannot change jobs without their employers' consent and have to renew their contracts each year. Migrant workers are forced to either remain in exploitive jobs or risk losing their permits and become illegal. The report says over 200,000 workers without legal status face a government crackdown and forced expulsion. These workers come from various Asian countries, including Bangladesh, China, Mongolia, Nepal, Russia, Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan. No specifics are provided on the jobs these workers do or the sectors in which they work. Forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned.

SPAIN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 5000 niños obligados ejercer prostitución en España [5000 children forced to participate in prostitution in Spain]. (2007). *Mujer Orange*. Retrieved June 24, 2008, from http://mujer.orange.es/sexualidad/conducta_sexual/2666_1.html

   Source: News Article

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

   This article reports that Spain is a transit and destination country for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. According to the article, victims of trafficking are often forced into becoming prostitutes once they enter the country. Altogether, over 5,000 Spanish children work in the commercial sex industry. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Alexandru, M. (2007). *Children speak-out: Trafficking risk and resilience in South—East Europe.* Save the Children Romania. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.salvaticopiii.ro/romania_en/resurse/Report_Romania_EN2007.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   According to this report, Spain is one of the main transit and destination points for the trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In particular, women and children from Eastern Europe are trafficked into Spain to take part in the commercial sex industry. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Asuntos Sociales anuncia una campaña contra el turismo sexual [Social Affairs announces a campaign against sex tourism]. (2004, February 6). *El Mundo*. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from http://www.elmundo.es/papel/2004/02/06/espana/1581233.html

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article states that international, governmental, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are collaborating together to develop campaigns for combating the problem of children involved in the sex tourism industry. The article mentions that there are over 5,000 children in Spain involved in prostitution rings. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Buerba, N. & Granell, C.G. (2006*). La infancia en cifras en España* [Child statistics in Spain]. Instituto de Infancia y Mundo Urbano. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.ciimu.org/uploads/20070131/infancia_cifras_espana_05.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This report provides various statistical data in relation to children who live in Spain. Data within this report were taken from multiple unspecified household surveys conducted in Spain from 1991–2001 as well as academic research and information from various NGOs. Regarding child labor, the report only discusses the topic of children who work in the sector of domestic service. According to the report, girls age 10–15 partake in 20 percent more domestic work than boys in the same age range. Although child labor in domestic service is discussed, no further information is provided.

5. Cae una red de prostitución tras la denuncia de una madre uruguaya [Prostitution network is broken up after Uruguayan mother's accusation]. (2005, February 5). *El País*. Retrieved October 8, 2007, from http://www.elpais.com/articulo/madrid/Cae/red/prostitucion/denuncia/madre/uruguaya/elpepuespmad/20050205elpmad_12/Tes

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This story reveals a prostitution network within Spain, involving a Uruguayan girl trafficked to Spain. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. Catalonian Association for the Mistreated Childhood. (2006). *Committee on the Rights of the Child study on the reports submitted by the NGOs of the state's parties in accordance with Paragraph I of Article 12 of the medical protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child Related to the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.* Barcelona, Spain: Author. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/Spain_ACIM-ECPA_OPSC_NGO_Report_EN.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This corresponding report by the Catalonian Association for the Mistreated Childhood discusses the issue of child sexual exploitation in Spain. The report states that the country continues to have children involved in the commercial sex industry, particularly migrants from the Dominican Republic, Eastern Europe, Morocco, and Portugal. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Derechos Humanos y Democracia: Prostitución infantil [Human Rights and Democracy: Child Prostitution]. (2006). *Futuros, 4*(14). Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.revistafuturos.info/futuros14/prostitucion_infantil.htm

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the issue of child sexual exploitation with a focus on the country of Spain. According to the article, Spanish and migrant children are involved in prostitution rings partly due to Spain's popularity within the sex tourism industry. Testimonies from child prostitutes reveal that they are sometimes forced to work throughout the night by men who help run the prostitution rings. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. European Network Against Child Trafficking. (2004). *A report on child trafficking Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom*. Save the Children Italy. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.enact.it/download.asp?id=198&n=1

   Source: NGO

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

   This report by the European Network Against Child Trafficking provides an analysis of child trafficking in six European countries, including Spain. The report states that Spain is a transit and destination country for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Many victims who are trafficked into Spain come from Eastern Europe, particularly Romania. There is also evidence that children are trafficked into Spain for unspecified labor exploitation as well. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. General Union of Workers. (2005, June 10). *UGT desarrolla una campaña en el sector agrícola contra el trabajo infantil* [UGT is developing a campaign in the agricultural sector to combat child labor]. Retrieved December 3, 2008, from http://www.ugt.es/comunicados/2005/junio/compre10062005.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Cherries, Olives, Strawberries, Tomatoes

   This press release by the General Union of Workers is intended to bring public awareness to the issue of child labor, particularly in Spain. According to the document, most children who work in Spain can be found working in the agricultural sector. Children who work in the agricultural sector normally accompany their parents to the fields and work alongside them. The document notes that children who work in the agricultural sector are at risk for physical, emotional, and psychological damage. Children who work in such an environment are often surrounded by heavy and/or dangerous tools, must operate large equipment, and do not attend school regularly.

In an attempt to combat child labor in Spain, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has developed a program called "Sin Tiempo Para Crecer" ("Without Time to Grow") that intends to bring awareness of the negative implications of child labor to companies that produce cherries, olives, tomatoes, and strawberries in the provinces of Cáceres, Jaén, and Huelva in Spain. Methodology for this document was not provided.

10. Gil, L. P. (2008, January 29). Cerca de 20.000 menores sufren explotación en España, según la OSCE [Close to 20,000 minors suffer exploitation in Spain according to the OSCE]. *El País*. Retrieved October 16, 2008, from http://www.gipuzkoagazteria.net/admingazteria/berriak/200801291.pdf

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This news article discusses the issue of child exploitation in Spain and its continuing presence in the country. According to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, there are over 20,000 child victims of exploitation in Spain, particularly migrants from other countries. The article states that approximately 40,000 women and children are exploited for labor and sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Global March Against Child Labor. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor report 2005: Spain.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved April 22, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SPAIN.pdf

    Source: NGO

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

    This factsheet combines various data provided by government and international organizations, and NGOs. According to the report, Spain is a transit and destination country for persons trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Children can be found working in forced labor situations in the sectors of agriculture, construction, and domestic work. The factsheet references the NGO Save the Children stating that over 5,000 children, mainly trafficked migrants, are believed to be involved in prostitution rings within Spain. This factsheet makes note that there are no available data concerning child labor in Spain.

12. Human Rights Watch. (2002). *España y Marruecos. Callejon sin salida: Abusos cometidos por las autoridades españolas y marroquíes contra niños migrantes* [Spain and Morocco. A dead end: Abuses committed by the Spanish and Moroccan authorities against migrant children]. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/spanish/informes/2002/spnmorc0502sp.pdf

    Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This document provides an analysis and recommendations concerning Moroccan children living in Spain and the exploitive, abusive conditions that many of them endure while in the country. In reference to child labor, the report notes that because of to poverty and a lack of available jobs, many Moroccan children travel to Spain to find work. Moroccan children can be found working mainly in the informal sector since they lack proper documentation. In order to obtain such information, the NGO Human Rights Watch (HRW) interviewed 35 unaccompanied Moroccan migrants age 12–17, along with governmental and child welfare agencies. This report mentions the term child labor; however no particular sector is specified.

Information for this document was obtained through various investigations, which took place in July, October, and November 2001 by the NGO HRW in Spain and Morocco. HRW interviewed 35 unaccompanied minors (migrants) along with government officials, NGOs, and activists in the Spanish provinces of Ceuta, Melilla, and Madrid.

13. Iglesias, M. (2001). Niños trabajadores, también en España [Child workers, also in Spain]. *Fusion*. Retrieved April 29, 2008, from http://www.revistafusion.com/2001/septiembre/ong96.htm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Factory, Trade

This article discusses the issue of child labor and its prevalence within Spain. The article notes that according to a study by the United Nations Children's Fund, there are an estimated 170,000 children working in Spain. Many of these children can be found in the following sectors: domestic labor, agriculture, fishing, trade, animal husbandry, and factories. Most children, especially girls, can be found working within the home assisting their families with domestic chores. According to the article, children from minority ethnic groups and migrants are more susceptible to labor exploitation and are more likely to drop out of school. There is no reference to methodology within this article, nor is there any mention of specific goods being produced by child workers in the agricultural sector.

14. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2002, July 24). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in the 15 member states of the European Union: Report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of the European Union.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 13, 2008, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/ euclsreportenglish.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Footwear, Garbage Collection, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This document reports on European labor standards, including a section concerning child labor in Spain. According to the document, Spanish children can be found working in the following sectors: agriculture, service industries (footwear, bars, family-owned shops), garbage collection, begging, prostitution, street markets, and trade. The document states that over 50 percent of working children do so because of poverty, whereas 14 percent work at the insistence of their parents. The document notes that children who work during the harvest season generally do not attend school for months at a time. There is no reference to methodology within this document, nor is there any mention of specific goods being produced by child workers in the agricultural sector.

The Spanish government has ratified ILO Conventions 138 on the worst forms of child labor and ILO Convention 182, as well as Conventions 29 and 105 in response to forced labor.

15. International Labour Organization. (2002). *A future without child labour.* Retrieved May 27, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/infoecon/docs/811/F1744073834/A%20future%20without%20childlabour%20eng.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Footwear, Service Industry

This document by ILO provides an in-depth examination on the issue of child labor on a global level. The document briefly references Spain as a country with over 200,000 child workers under age 14. Many of these children work in the footwear industry or in the service sector. The document makes note that the Spanish government has ratified both ILO Conventions 138 and 182 in respect to child labor. No further information is discussed on the topic of child labor in the production of goods in Spain. Methodology for this document was not provided.

16. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2004). *Rapid assessment of trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Romania.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do;jsessionid=0a038009cee2a022b5e9aac4eb68167e1c24d51d08d.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4KxaIah8SxyIn3uKmAiNAnwbQbxaNvzaAmIhuKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?type=document&id=762

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Criminal Activity, Fortune Telling, Fruit, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Vegetables
Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Criminal Activity, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Criminal Activity, Fortune Telling, Fruit, Trade, Vegetables

This ILO report focuses on the trafficking of Romanian children for purposes of labor and sexual exploitation. According to the report, Spain is a destination country for

Romanian women and children trafficked to work in the commercial sex industry. The report briefly notes that children are often trafficked to Spain and forced, mainly by their parents, to work as beggars, to steal, or to work in the agricultural sector by picking fruits and vegetables. The report also notes that children are forced into selling flowers or fortune telling. No further information is discussed regarding child labor in the production of goods in Spain.

Data for this report were conducted by using a rapid assessment questionnaire given to trafficked children and the parents of trafficked children during semistructured interviews and focus groups. The surveys were given to individuals from Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, and Albania and had questions regarding various aspects of trafficking, including recruitment, living conditions, and transit.

17. Mestre, R. M. (2002). *Trafficking in unaccompanied minors in the European Union.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved October 17, 2008, from http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/Source/Trafficking_unaccompanied_minors_European_Union_en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Criminal Activity, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Criminal Activity, Drugs, Sexual Exploitation

    This report for the International Organization for Migration profiles Spain's issues concerning illegal migrant children trafficked into the country and the legislative procedures in place to protect them. The report makes note that many undocumented migrant children can be found working in the informal, illegal sector, particularly drug trafficking and committing robberies. According to the report, migrant children are often trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Although this report briefly discusses child labor, it does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2004). *Concluding comments of the Committee: Spain. Thirty-first session.* Geneva, Switzerland: Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Retrieved October 16, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/A.59.38(SUPP)paras.323-355.En?Opendocument

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women discusses areas of concern regarding the welfare of women in Spain and makes recommendations to improve those areas. The document notes that women and girls are trafficked into Spain for unspecified purposes. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods. Methodology for this document was not provided.

19. OIT, ONGs y sindicatos denuncian los peligros del trabajo infantil [ILO, NGOs and unions denounce the dangers of child labor]. (2005, June 11). *Terra.es.* Retrieved December 16, 2008, from http://actualidad.terra.es/sociedad/articulo/oit_ongs_sindicatos_denuncian_peligros_346981.htm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Cherries, Olives, Strawberries, Tomatoes

    This article discusses the topic of child labor around the world and briefly mentions Spain as a country which also has instances of child labor, particularly in the agricultural sector. According to the article, the General Union of Workers (UGT) has developed a program dedicated to combating child labor named *Sin Tiempo Para Crecer* (Without Time to Grow). This program is intended to bring awareness of child labor to agricultural companies in the provinces of Badajoz, Cáceres, Jaén, and Huélva, which are known to be possible employers for child workers. Children who work for such companies work in the production of cherries, olives, strawberries, and tomatoes. In addition, the article mentions that child workers in the agricultural sector are at risk of physical and psychological damage due to the use of pesticides, heavy machinery, sun, and insects. Methodology for this article was not provided.

20. Paone, G. (2006). Working Children in Europe. *European Trade Union Institute for Research, Education, Health and Safety Department, 30–31*. Retrieved May 15, 2008, from http://hesa.etui-rehs.org/uk/newsletter/files/NWL30-EN-p33-38.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industry, Trade

    This newsletter by the European Trade Union Institute for Research, Education, Health, and Safety Department provides a general overview of child labor and its possible causes and effects, along with a brief summary concerning child labor in several European countries including Spain. According to the newsletter, most children who work in Spain work within the service industry, family-run farms, and/or street markets. The document states there are between 300,000 to 500,000 children working in the informal economy. More than half of working children in Spain work in order to assist their families financially, and most are found to be working before reaching age 10. Although child labor in the agricultural sector is mentioned, no specific good is identified. Methodology was not provided within this newsletter.

21. Paratta, S., & Scharlowski, B. (2004). *How trafficked children are exploited in Europe.* Geneva, Switzerland: Terre des Hommes. Retrieved October 16, 2008, from http://www.terredeshommes.org/pdf/traffiking_statem.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Begging, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Begging, Unspecified

This document produced for *Terre des Hommes* discusses the issue of child trafficking in Europe. The document highlights Spain as a destination country for the trafficking of women and children for begging and other unspecified reasons. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

22. The Protection Project. (n.d.[a]). *Georgia*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from http://www.protectionproject.org/georgia.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    Georgia is identified as a transit and source country for trafficking in children for unspecified purposes from the Commonwealth of Independent States primarily to Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The document does not contain any information on the use of child labor in the production of goods.

23. The Protection Project. (n.d.[b]). *Human rights report: Spain*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/spain.doc

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

    This document by the Protection Project discusses human trafficking in Spain. According to the document, Spain is a transit and destination country for the trafficking of women and children for purposes of sexual exploitation, domestic labor, forced labor, and begging. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

24. Save the Children. (2008). *Esclavos puertas adentro—Las peores formas de trabajo infantil domestico* [Slaves behind closed doors—The worst forms of child domestic labor]. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.savethechildren.es/docs/Ficheros/12/Informe_esclavos_puertas_adentro.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This report discusses child domestic labor in various countries around the world with a brief mention of the issue in Spain. According to the report, poverty is the main reason forcing many girls to work as domestic laborers in Spain. Many of these girls receive little remuneration and sometimes work in abusive environments. Migrants from Morocco can often be found working in the domestic labor sector. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Save the Children. (n.d.). *Rompamos las cadenas de la esclavitud infantil* [Breaking the chains of child slavery]. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.savethechildren.es/esclavos/trabajoinfantil.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Construction, Domestic Labor, Drugs, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor

    This report by Save the Children examines the different types of child exploitive labor prevalent throughout the world, including a brief analysis concerning child labor in Spain. Citing an unspecified 2000 study by the United Nations Children's Fund, the report states that there are over 180,000 child workers in Spain. Out of the 180,000 child workers, 100,000 are involved in domestic labor, 15,000 work in the service industry, 10,000 work in agriculture/animal husbandry, and 1,800 work as street venders. According to the report, instances of forced child labor can be found in agriculture, construction, and domestic labor. Children are also often used by members of organized crime to commit illegal activities such as the transport of drugs. In addition, Spain is considered a transit and destination country for child trafficking for purposes of labor and sexual exploitation. Immigrants and poverty-stricken children are the most vulnerable to exploitive situations. Although child labor in the agricultural sector is mentioned, no specific good is identified. Methodology for this report was not provided.

    In this report, Save the Children mentions various initiatives and recommendations that they have undertaken and advocate. Regarding Spain, Save the Children proposes that the government strictly enforce child laws, provide individual attention for child victims, and treat child migrants equally.

26. Terre des Hommes Foundation. (n.d.). *Stop child trafficking—Child trafficking in EU countries.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://www.stopchildtrafficking.org/site/uploads/media/english/EU.pdf

    Source: NGO

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

    This brief outline on child trafficking in Europe highlights Spain as a destination country for trafficked women and children. The report mentions that children are often trafficked into the country for the purpose of sexual exploitation, but some, especially Romanian children, are also trafficked to work as beggars on the streets of Spain. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

27. Trabajo infantil: Situación en España y otros países [Child labor: Situation in Spain and other countries]. (2007). *Consumer Eroski.* Retrieved June 3, 2008, from http://www.consumer.es/web/es/solidaridad/derechos_humanos/2007/06/12/163646.php?page=2

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article reports that child labor is a critical issue around the world, including Spain. The article states that there are no good data on child labor in Spain, but it is considered a destination and a transit country for children trafficked from Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Ecuador, Guinea, Niger, Romania, Russia, Sierra Leone, and Ukraine. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

28. UGT Desarrolla una campaña contra el "alto porcentaje" de trabajo infantil en la agricultura [UGT develops a campaign to combat the "high percentage" of child labor in agriculture]. (2005, June 14). *Europa Press.* Retrieved June 2, 2008, from http://www.cubasindical.org/news/internacionales/y05/o06140507.htm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cherries, Olives, Strawberries, Tomatoes

According to this article, UGT reports that there are a high number of children working with their parents in the agricultural sector in Spain, especially during the harvest season. The article states that many of these children work harvesting tomatoes, olives, cherries, and strawberries in the towns of Badajoz, Cáceres, Huelva, and Jaén. Children who work in the agricultural sector are at risk for physical injury since many tend to work with heavy machinery and tools while also exposed to harsh weather conditions and pesticides. The article reports that extended exposure to these elements may cause respiratory, infectious, dermatological, and nervous system problems. In order to combat child labor in Spain, UGT has developed a program that plans to provide more education and resources for children and their families. Methodology for this article was not provided.

29. UGT inicia una campaña para eliminar el trabajo infantil en España [UGT develops a campaign to eliminate child labor in Spain]. (2005, November 6). *ABC.es.* Retrieved April 30, 2008, from http://www.abc.es/hemeroteca/historico-11-06-2005/abc/Sociedad/ugtiniciaunacampa%C3%B1aparaeliminareltrabajoinfantilenespa%C3%B1a_203062971744.html

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Cherries, Olives, Strawberries, Tomatoes

This article mentions that child labor, especially in the agricultural sector, exists within Spain. UGT is developing campaigns to combat child labor in the towns of Badajoz, Cáceres, Jaén, and Huelva where children can be found harvesting tomatoes, cherries, olives, and strawberries. The article notes that children who work on these farms tend to miss school and are at risk of physical injury due to the dangerous environment in which they work.

30. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002, June 13). *Committee on the Rights of the Child. Thirtieth Session. Concluding Observations: Spain.* Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/781515cfe115800bc1256bd6004c3e5b/$FILE/G0243430.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation

    This report by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child provides an analysis of the welfare of children living in Spain, issues of concern, and recommendations to improve their situation. Regarding child labor, the committee is concerned with children who work in the agricultural sector and in family businesses. The report states there is a lack of information regarding child labor in these sectors. In addition, the report mentions that there is evidence that children are involved in the commercial sex industry in Spain. No further information is mentioned regarding child labor in the production of goods. Methodology for this report was not provided.

31. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Spain: Country reports on human rights practices—2007.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 27, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100586.htm

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

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This U.S. Department of State report includes a short discussion on the existence of exploitive labor practices in Spain, including the trafficking of teenagers for sexual exploitation. Girls are trafficked primarily from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Nigeria, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

32. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf

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

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    According to this report by the U.S. Department of State, Spain is identified as a Tier 1 country since it is found to be a transit and destination country for the trafficking of men, women, and children. Women and children are mostly trafficked to work in the commercial sex industry. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

SPAIN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Alicante: La Benemérita desarticula una red de trata de blancas y libera a 146 mujeres [The Civil Guard unravels a white-slave-trade network and frees 146 women]. (2006, June 18). *La Verdad.* Retrieved November 5, 2007, from http://www.laverdad.es/alicante/pg060618/prensa/noticias/Provincia_Alicante/200606/18/ALI-CUL-244.html

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article reports on actions taken by Alicante's Guardia Civil, which has dismantled one of the largest sexual exploitation and trafficking networks operating in the region and the country (Spain). Eighteen alleged members of this network were arrested in Villena, Cuenca, Palma de Mallorca, Ibiza, and Valencia. As a result of this action, 146 women forced to prostitute themselves were liberated. The victims of trafficking were mostly from Paraguay. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Chiarotti, S. (2003). *La trata de mujeres: Sus conexiones y desconexiones con la migración y los derechos humanos* [Trafficking in women: Its connections and disconnections with migration and human rights]. Santiago, Chile: United Nations. Retrieved November 25, 2007 from http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/xml/4/12554/lcl1910-p.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document discusses trafficking in women abroad for commercial sexual exploitation. Spain is considered a destination country. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Clipping: Portugueses recrutados para trabalho escravo em Espanha [Clipping: Portuguese recruited for slave labor in Spain]. (2007, March 16). *Repórter Brasil*. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/clipping.php?id=270

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Agriculture
   Slavery: Agriculture

   This news article discusses the liberation of 91 individuals, mostly Portuguese citizens, who had been held in captivity under conditions of slavery and who were forced to perform non-remunerated work in agricultural fields in Navarra, Spain. These individuals, who were described as belonging to precarious populations with low levels

of education, included the homeless and the unemployed. Although the article mentions forced labor in the agricultural sector, no specific good is identified.

4. De Belém, J., & Mandim, D. (2008, April 24). Escravos oito anos em Espanha [Slaves eight years in Spain]. *Díario de Notícias*. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from http://dn.sapo.pt/2008/04/24/sociedade/escravos_oito_anos_espanha.html

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Agriculture
   Human Trafficking: Agriculture
   Slavery: Agriculture

   This news article describes the experiences of Portuguese citizens who were victims of a trafficking network run by gypsy families in Spain. The article notes that these Portuguese individuals were forced to work in the agricultural sector and were subject to conditions of slavery while under the constant threat of physical violence, psychological torture, and sexual abuse. Although the article mentions forced labor in the agricultural sector, no specific good is identified.

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 Industry, 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 at work on approximately 60 cases of trafficking Paraguayan women victims to Spain to work in commercial sex work. The document does not specifically address forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Development Alternatives Inc. (2004). *Literature review of trafficking in persons in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Bethesda, MD: Author. Retrieved November 15, 2007, from http://www.oas.org/atip/Regional%20Reports/USAID%20LAC%20TIP%20Literature%20Review.pdf

   Source: Other—Private Company

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document addresses different forms of trafficking in persons in Latin American and Caribbean countries and mentions the trafficking of Colombian women to Spain for sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Espanha: Desmantelada rede de trabalho escravo que explorou cerca de três mil Portugueses [Spain: Dismantled network of slave labor that exploited close to three thousand Portuguese]. (2008, April 28). *Lusa*. Retrieved June 15, 2008, from http://ww1.rtp.pt/noticias/index.php?article=342601&visual=26&rss=0

   Source: News Article

   Human Trafficking: Agriculture
   Slavery: Agriculture

   This news article describes a collaborative investigation between Spanish and Portuguese authorities that led to the dismantling of a network consisting of individuals of Portuguese and Spanish origin that exploited 3,000 Portuguese citizens as slave laborers. According to the article, laborers were found working on farms in Spain's La Rioja, Navarra, País Basco, and Aragão. The network is accused of engaging in kidnapping, human trafficking, slavery, and criminal money-laundering activities. No further information related to forced labor in the production of goods is provided.

8. Fernandéz, D. (2008, January 8). Las mafias de la prostitución dirigen 4000 burdeles en España [Prostitution crime mafias have 4,000 brothels in Spain]. *20minutes.es*. Retrieved June 23, 2008, from http://www.20minutos.es/noticia/330503/0/mafias/prostitucion/burdele

   Source: News Article

   Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article tells the story of three young women who were involved in a prostitution ring in Spain and were forced to work as slaves. All three women were abused and forced to work as prostitutes in slave-like conditions. According to this article, criminal organizations from Romania, Russia, Nigeria, China, and small groups from Latin America control the prostitution trade in Spain where they manage more than 4,000 brothels. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. Freedom House. (2008). *Freedom of the world 2008—Spain*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=22&year=2008&country=7492

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This document provides an overview of Spain's political and socioeconomic past and present. According to the document, the trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is an ongoing area of concern in Spain. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Gil, I. (2007, November 26). Las redes de trata hacia España [Networks try to move towards Spain]. *BBC News*. Retrieved June 12, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/spanish/specials/2007/esclavas_sexuales/newsid_6426000/6426429.stm

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article examines the topic of human trafficking in Spain. According to the director of the national police of Spain, at least 70 percent of the 350,000 women who work as prostitutes in Spain are foreigners with irregular legal situations. Most of these women were trafficked from their countries of origin and forced into sexual exploitation in Spain. These women come principally from Brazil, Colombia, Nigeria, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Global March Against Child Labor. (2005). *Worst forms of child labor report 2005: Spain.* New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved April 22, 2008, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SPAIN.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Agriculture
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor

    This factsheet combines various data provided by government, international, and nongovernmental organizations. According to the report, Spain is a transit and destination country for persons trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Children can be found working in forced labor situations in the sectors of agriculture, construction, and domestic work. There are no further data concerning forced labor in the production of goods.

12. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2004). *Rapid assessment of trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Romania*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do;jsessionid=0a038009cee2a022b5e9aac4eb68167e1c24d51d08d.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?type=document&id=762

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Agriculture
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Criminal Activity, Fortune Telling, Fruit, Trade, Vegetables

This report by the International Labour Organization focuses on the issues of child trafficking for the purpose of labor and sexual exploitation concerning Romanian children. According to the report, Spain is a main destination country for Romanian women and children trafficked to work in the commercial sex industry. The report briefly notes that children are often trafficked to Spain and forced, mainly by their parents, to work as beggars, steal, or work in the agricultural sector by picking fruits and vegetables. The report also notes that children are forced into selling flowers or fortune telling. According to the report, children who are forced to work tend to work throughout the day without breaks, especially those that are forced to beg on the streets as they can work up to 10–12 hours a day and are often forced to sleep in the same place where they beg. No further information is discussed in regard to forced labor in Spain.

Data for this report were collected by using a rapid assessment questionnaire given to trafficked children and the parents of trafficked children during semistructured interviews and focus groups. The surveys were given to those from Moldova, Romania, Ukraine, and Albania, and consisted of questions regarding various aspects of trafficking including recruitment, living conditions, transit, and other issues.

13. International Organization for Migration. (2006). *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

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document notes that adults from Colombia are trafficked to Spain for forced labor in the commercial sex industry. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Mandim, D. (2008, April 29). Detidas 28 pessoas suspeitas na rede de trabalho escravo [28 suspects detained in slave labor network]. *Diário de Notícias*. Retrieved June 18, 2008, from http://dn.sapo.pt/2008/04/29/sociedade/detidas_pessoas_suspeitas_rede_traba.html

    Source: News Article

    Adult Slavery: Agriculture
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture
    Human Trafficking: Agriculture

    This document discusses the dismantling of a human trafficking network that has created 3,000 victims since 1998. The network, which was made up of Portuguese and Spanish citizens of gypsy origin, was responsible for kidnapping and enslaving Portuguese laborers in agricultural fields in the provinces of Navarra, Aragão, and País Basco, Spain. Victims were forced to live in precarious situations, receiving no remuneration other than food for their work, although some were provided with drugs to encourage their

dependencies. Although forced labor in the production of agriculture was mentioned, no specific goods were identified.

15. Neves, C. (2007, July 23). Tráfico de pessoas em Espanha e burla na Holanda [Trafficking of people in Spain and trickery in Holland]. *Diário de Notìcias*. Retrieved June 16, 2008, from http://dn.sapo.pt/2007/07/23/sociedade/trafico_pessoas_espanha_e_burla_hola.html

    Source: News Article

    Adult Slavery: Unspecified
    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified
    Human Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document describes an investigation by Portuguese police, which began in 2004/2005, concerning labor conditions faced by Portuguese workers in Spain and Holland. In the case of Spain, it states that the police have uncovered cases of unspecified labor exploitation that can be understood as slavery, in which individuals are trafficked to Spain and are kept in captivity, their documents are confiscated, and they face physical threats and mistreatment while being expected to perform nonremunerated work. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Pearson, E. (2002). *Human traffic, human rights: Redefining victims protection.* London: Anti-Slavery International. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/humantraffic/Hum%20Traff%20Hum%20Rights,%20redef%20vic%20protec%20final%20full.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document discusses the trafficking of Colombian women abroad to Spain for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

17. Pellegrino, A. (2004, May). *Migration from Latin America to Europe: Trends and policy challenges* (IOM Migration Research Series No. 6). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2007, from http://www.oas.org/atip/Migration/IOM%20Report%20Migration%20LAC%20to%20EU.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document, prepared for the International Organization for Migration, discusses trafficking in persons and migration from Latin America to Europe, especially to Spain. Regarding Colombia, it notes that women are trafficked to Spain for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. In 2000, there were reportedly 4,761 Colombian women

working as prostitutes in Spain. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

18. Pereira, S., & Vasconcelos, J. (2008). *Human trafficking and forced labour—Case studies and responses from Portugal*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0C54E3B3-1E9C-BE1E-2C24-A6A8C7060233&lng=en&id=55830

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Agriculture, Cherries, Construction, Grapes, Melons, Olives, Peppers, Sexual Exploitation, Strawberries, Tomatoes
    Exploitive Labor: Construction
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Cherries, Construction, Entertainment, Grapes, Melons, Olives, Peppers, Strawberries, Tomatoes

    This report provides an in-depth examination into instances of exploitive working conditions, human trafficking, and forced labor in reference to Portuguese citizens. Information for this report was retrieved from 50 news articles regarding Portuguese immigrants who were victims of trafficking or labor exploitation between the years 2000–2006. After this information was retrieved, 28 interviews were conducted with immigrants and labor institutions, along with a questionnaire, which was sent to regional delegations. According to the report, Spain is a destination country for human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, labor exploitation, and forced labor. Most situations of Portuguese forced labor occur in the agricultural regions of Rioja, Zamorain Castilla, León, Badajoz, Múrcia, Cuenca, La Mancha, Huelva, and Jaén. The report states that there are instances where Portuguese immigrants in Spain are forced to work in agriculture, particularly in the picking of grapes, strawberries, melons, tomatoes, peppers, and olives; yet no further information is provided. In addition, the construction sector, sawmills, scrap yards, and entertainment parks have become areas of concern regarding Portuguese immigrants in forced labor situations. The report states that there are 250 pending cases in reference to labor exploitation within the construction sector in Spain. According to the report, Portuguese construction workers claim they are discriminated against, work in areas which are unsafe, and are paid less money than their Spanish coworkers. The report also makes note that Portuguese women are primarily trafficked to Spain for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

    To combat human trafficking and labor exploitation, Spain and Portugal entered into the Exchange and Cooperation Agreement, which allows both countries to exchange information regarding exploitive labor conditions in either country. In addition, the Inspectorate General of Labor has been monitoring situations where labor exploitation may be present, and consulting with Portugal in reference to those situations.

19. Pizarro, G. R. (2004, January 14). *Commission on human rights, sixtieth session. Specific groups and individuals: Migrant workers*. United Nations Economic and Social Council. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/2848af408d01ec0ac1256609004e770b/5491ca51b7f6563fc1256e6e00555bc3/$FILE/G0410250.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    This report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur discusses her visit to Spain and the various issues of concern regarding the topic of immigration. Information for this report was obtained during her visit to the Spanish towns of Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz, Tarifa, Algeciras, Ceuta, Melilla, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, and Fuerteventura during September 15–27, 2003. The Special Rapporteur met with various government and foreign officials, and members of academia. She also visited organizations that work with a large number of migrants. According to the report, Spain relies heavily on migrant workers in the agricultural (unspecified) and domestic sectors. Some of these workers find themselves in exploitive labor situations, particularly Moroccan women who are often underpaid for their work. Spain is considered a destination country for women trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. There are instances of women trafficked to Spain for prostitution, who are exploited under slave-like conditions and must prostitute themselves in order to pay off previous debts. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

20. Prádanos, A. (2008, October 10). La trata y explotación de inmigrantes son retos aún pendientes en España [The trafficking and exploitation of immigrants are still pending challenges in Spain]. *El Diaro Montañés*. Retrieved October 16, 2008, from http://www.eldiariomontanes.es/20081010/sociedad/trata-explotacion-inmigrantes-retos-20081010.html

    Source: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Exploitive Labor: Unspecified

    This article discusses the topic of human trafficking in Spain. According to the article, women are the primary victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In addition, migrants are considered more susceptible to labor exploitation than Spanish citizens. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Save the Children. (n.d.). *Rompamos las cadenas de la esclavitud infantil* [Breaking the chains of child slavery]. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.savethechildren.es/esclavos/trabajoinfantil.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor

This report by Save the Children examines the different types of child exploitive labor that are prevalent throughout the world, including a brief analysis concerning child labor in Spain. Citing an unspecified 2000 study by United Nations Children's Fund, the report states that there are over 180,000 child workers in Spain. According to the report, instances of forced child labor can be found in agriculture, construction, and domestic labor. No further information is mentioned regarding forced labor in the production of goods. Methodology for this report was not provided.

In this report, Save the Children mentions various initiatives and recommendations that they have undertaken and advocate. Regarding Spain, Save the Children proposes that the government strictly enforce child laws, provide individual attention for child victims, and treat child migrants equally.

22. Trece detenidos por introducir Paraguayas para prostitución [Thirteen detained for introducing Paraguayans to prostitution]. (2005, March 18). *Mujeres Hoy*. Retrieved June 8, 2008, from http://www.mujereshoy.com/secciones/2941.shtml

Source: News Article

Adult Debt Bondage: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on the arrest of 13 people in Extremadura, Spain who were accused of trafficking women from Paraguay to Spain for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The trafficked women were forced to work as prostitutes until they paid off their debts for their travel expenses. During this time the women were confined to the clubs and were sometimes traded to other clubs. This article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). *Trafficking in persons: Global patterns*. Vienna: Author. Retrieved October 23, 2008, from http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/HT-globalpatterns-en.pdf

Source: International Organization

Human Trafficking: Unspecified

This report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime provides an in-depth analysis into trafficking patterns around the world. The report notes that Spain is ranked as a "high" risk regarding trafficking, since it is considered a main destination country for human trafficking. This report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

24. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Spain: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 27, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100586.htm

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

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

    This U.S. Department of State report includes a short discussion on the existence of exploitive labor practices in Spain, detailing the trafficking of persons for sexual exploitation and forced labor. There is evidence that victims of trafficking are sometimes forced to work in the agricultural, construction, and domestic labor sectors. Women and girls are trafficked primarily from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Nigeria, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine to work in the commercial sex industry. Spanish law prohibits trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor, and implements strict punishments for those found guilty of trafficking.

25. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 14, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105501.pdf

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

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

    According to this report by the U.S. Department of State, Spain is identified as a Tier 1 country since it is found to be a transit and destination country for the trafficking of men, women, and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Women and children are mostly trafficked to work in the commercial sex industry, while men are trafficked to work in agriculture.

26. Woman Trafficking on the Rise in Belarus. (2003, June 1). *BBC News*. Retrieved February 19, 2008, from the Newsbank database.

    Souce: News Article

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This news article reports that Belarusians are trafficked for sexual exploitation and other unspecified forms of forced labor. Belarusian women are trafficked to Cyprus, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Poland, Russia, and Spain to work in the sex services industry. The document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

SRI LANKA:
REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Adoption ban in Sri Lanka. (2005, January 7). *AsiaNewsIT.* Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.asianews.it/index.php?l=en&art=2285#

   Source: News Article

   Child Trafficking: Adoption, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This online news article reports on the ban instituted by the government on child adoption in the aftermath of the tsunami. The ban was enacted out of fear that criminal gangs would exploit adoption to traffic children into the sex trade or into other illegal activities. Illegal adoption is also a risk for the children orphaned in the tsunami. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Amarasinghe, S. W. (2002). *Sri Lanka, the commercial sexual exploitation of children: A rapid assessment.* Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.oit.org/public/english/region/asro/newdelhi/ipec/download/resources/srilanka/slpubl02eng2.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Bomb Making, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This study by the International Labour Organization (ILO) focuses on the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Sri Lanka, particularly in eight districts covered by the study. Its discussion of child labor outside of commercial sex is limited. It draws only on data from the government Child Activity Survey (1999–2000) noting that among children younger than age 18, 5.3 percent were involved in economic activities and another 7.1 percent were involved in housekeeping and were not attending school. Moreover, it stated that the problem is increasing, exacerbated by conflict and poverty.

   Regarding recruitment into armed groups, the study found that the mean age of conscription was 14.5 years. Recruited children perform a variety of tasks, such as digging trenches, performing guard duty, working in kitchens, manufacturing bombs, setting up landmines, or fighting in the front lines. Additionally, the study identified six causal factors motivating children's participation in this line of work: (a) poverty, (b) unstable social conditions in the home, (c) social displacement, (d) environment and neighborhood, (e) presence of persons with deviant behaviors (foreign sex tourists, members of armed militias), and (f) the ready availability of pornographic literature and films.

The survey was carried out in eight districts of Sri Lanka, six of which are in southern, coastal areas where there is tourism, and two representing the inner country. The findings are based on structured interviews, observations, and focus group discussions with a sample of 120 children commercially exploited for sexual purposes. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

3. Asia Child Rights. (2003a). Sri Lanka: Child soldier dies in LTTE camp. *Asia Child Rights Weekly Newsletter, 2*(13). Retrieved on December 10, 2007, from http://acr.hrschool.org/mainfile.php/0120/100/

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This article reports the death of a child soldier at a Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) military camp in the northwest during guerrilla warfare training. It also confirms that LTTE have continued recruiting children despite assurances to the contrary to the government and the international community. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Asia Child Rights. (2003b). Sri Lanka: LTTE continues to build its child army unperturbed by peace talks. *Asia Child Rights Weekly Newsletter, 2*(17). Retrieved on December 10, 2007, from http://acr.hrschool.org/mainfile.php/0124/118/

   Source: News Article

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report details the ongoing abductions and forcible recruitment of children by LTTE, particularly in and around the eastern town of Batticaloa. It confirms that LTTE extended its abduction activities to government-controlled areas once allowed access after progress in peace talks. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004.* London: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/library/global-reports?root_id=159&directory_id=165

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This annual report states that the government-linked paramilitary LTTE reportedly recruited children as young as age 12 in the Vavuniya area in early 2001. There have been no further reports of child soldier recruitment between the cease-fire in 2002 and the time of publication. Despite pledging the release of some 650 children by March 2004 and assurance to cease recruiting children, LTTE continued to abduct and recruit child soldiers with an average age of 15. An estimated 1,250 child soldiers remain in their

ranks, though local organizations believe the number to be far higher. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

6. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2005). *Sri Lanka: Coalition of rights groups urges Tamil Tigers to stop recruiting children at Hindu temple festivals*. London: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=1020

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This press release calls upon LTTE to stop recruiting those younger than 18 years old in the Batticaloa district of Sri Lanka at Hindu temple festivals, citing several reports from parents of missing children who ended up at LTTE bases. The press release mentions that up to 100 cases of underage recruitment per month were reported to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) during the second half of 2004. However, numbers declined substantially in the first months of 2005. Most of the children are believed to be about 15 or 16 years of age. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

7. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2006). Sri *Lanka: Parties to the conflict must stop recruitment of children.* London: Author. Retrieved November 1, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=1151

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This press statement reports that child recruitment by the Karuna Group, who broke away from LTTE in 2004, was on the rise in August and September 2006. UNICEF documented 118 cases of child recruitment between June and August 2005, primarily of children age 14 to 18. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Dugger, C. W. (2001, October 12). Sri Lankan rebels said to be recruiting children. *The New York Times*, p. A5. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F30C1EFD3F5B0C718DDDA90994D9404482&n=Top%2fReference%2fTimes%20Topics%2fOrganizations%2fA%2fAmnesty%20International

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   The article reports that Tamil rebels continue to aggressively recruit hundreds of children as young as age 8 in the areas under their control, in contravention of their pledge to the United Nations. Recruitment is often undertaken under threat, and is said to follow the LTTE's policy in the Batticaloa district that one person from each family age 15 to 45 must serve in their armed group. The People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam,

associated with the government army, is also reported to have recruited children as young as age 12. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

9. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Sri Lanka*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/sri%20lanka.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Factory Work, Handicrafts, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Shop, Trade, Unspecified
   Child Slavery: Fishing
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This overview of child labor in Sri Lanka reports that the majority of children are found in the agricultural sector (no specific crops mentioned), but also work in the manufacturing (no specific commodities mentioned), hotel, and trade industries, and as craft workers, street peddlers, and domestic servants. The government estimates that 2,000 children are engaged in prostitution. However, a local nongovernmental organization (NGO) estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 children age 8 to 15 were involved in sex work and private groups claim the number is actually 40,000. Moreover, between 70–80 percent of child sex workers are boys. The document notes that 35,000 children are employed, mainly at shops and small factories (no specific commodities mentioned). Additionally, children are recruited in the fishing sector *vaadiyas*, mostly in remote areas and kept in conditions of virtual slavery.

   Sri Lanka is reported to be a source country for the trafficking of women and children within the country for coerced labor and sexual exploitation. The report also notes that LTTE continues to recruit children, with over 1,000 cases of forcible child recruitment in 2004, more than 5,000 children in LTTE custody, and at least 100 abductions after the tsunami in December 2004.

10. Guarcello, 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: Understanding Children's Work. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/standard_work_schooling_03march2005.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Bag Making, Brick Cutting, Child Care, Cottage Industry, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Food Preparation, Garage, Jewelry Making, Masonry, Retail, Sales, Sugarcane, Tea, Tourism, Welding

    This report examines the nature of work and its impact on education in Sri Lanka. The primary form of work in Sri Lanka is in domestic service, accounting for 98 percent of working children. Additionally, 75 percent were involved in family economic activities and 50 percent in nonfamily economic activities. The economic activities children are

engaged in include agriculture, animal husbandry, sale of goods and clothes, preparation and sale of food, masonry, brick cutting, cottage industries, fishery-related work (unspecified type of fish), manual labor, welding, working in a garage, pasting books, making bags, tea estate clearing, manually transporting tea leaves, manufacturing crafts, sugarcane related work (planting, clearing, harvesting, weeding, and irrigating), childcare, making jewelry, assistance in traditional religious functions, and in the tourist industry.

Work constituted a major time burden for the children in the survey. For example, children performing household chores put in an average of 17.3 hours per week, children in family work an average of 23.5 hours, and children in nonfamily work 27.1 hours on average; many children often work in two of those categories. There is no mention of children's working conditions.

The study used a sample of 935 working children and 1,002 nonworking children age 12 to 14. The main findings of the report across all five countries suggest that working children perform at a level equal to that of their nonworking counterparts. However, working children may encounter greater difficulty attending school regularly and/or experience greater fatigue when able to attend school.

11. Haque, S. (2005). *Migration trends and patterns in South Asia and management approaches and initiatives.* Dhaka, Bangladesh: International Organization for Migration. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/meetings/SIIM/Trends Patterns.pdf

    Source: International Organization

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

    This report, prepared for a Regional Seminar on the Social Implications of International Migration, discusses migration in South Asia and child trafficking in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is both a source and destination country for trafficked children for the purpose of domestic labor and sexual exploitation. Young boys are often trafficked internally for sex tourism, while both boys and girls are trafficked for domestic servitude and combat. In terms of external trafficking, the report mentions that girls are lured into sexual exploitation, and that many female migrants find themselves in slave-like conditions, situations of coerced labor (unspecified sector). There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Hart, J. (2001). *Children & armed conflict in Sri Lanka: A discussion document prepared for UNICEF Regional Office South Asia*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford Centre for Refugee Studies. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.reliefweb.int/library/RSC_Oxford/data/RSC%20Reports%5CCAAC%20Sri%20Lanka%20final%20report.pdf

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Garbage Collection, Rice Mill, Scavenging, Service Industry, Soldiering, Unspecified

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

This report looks at the economic, physical, sociocultural, educational, and psycho-emotional impact of the conflict on children in Sri Lanka. Regarding child labor, the report notes that children were involved in the labor market prior to the civil conflict and that there is little reliable data on child employment. The report, however, states children are involved in a wide range of occupations, including agricultural (no specific crops mentioned), domestic work, construction, and service industry work in the eastern districts. In Polunnaruwa and Ampara districts, children as young as age 13 commonly work full time or seasonally in rice mills. In other areas, such as Vavuniya, children are involved in casual work, including scavenging. Moreover, children are systematically trafficked for domestic and sex work.

Additionally, children are involved with LTTE, other Tamil militia groups, and possibly also government-related forces. Although forced recruitment of children by LTTE is declining, voluntary recruitment is ongoing and could be at least partly motivated by the economic difficulties faced by many families. Anecdotal evidence suggests that, around a recruitment drive in 2000, girls were targeted more than boys. The report notes that Tamil groups allied to the government are also engaged in forced recruitment. Further, home guard units bordering conflict districts, who are armed, trained, and employed by the government, are composed of local people reportedly between age 16 and 45. Also noted are allegations that LTTE youth cadres are put under obligation to commit suicide by consuming cyanide rather than surrender to capture. Involvement with military groups might at least partly be a response to the economic deprivation created by the conflict in Sri Lanka.

13. Hemachandra, D. (2003, October 8). Many children still abused and neglected in Sri Lanka. *Daily Mirror*. Retrieved November 3, 2007, from http://www.tamilcanadian.com/tools/print.php?id=4042

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Alcohol Trafficking, Clerks, Domestic Labor, Drug Trafficking, Factory Work, Fishing, Messengers, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article discusses the problem of child prostitution, child labor, and violence in Sri Lanka. It notes that about 150,000 child servants work in homes and hotels in the country, 35,000 in shops and factories, and some children are also involved in drug and alcohol trafficking. LTTE also recruits children to work as cooks, messengers, clerks, and child soldiers in times of war. The article accuses the fishing industry of the worst child labor use, citing ILO (2006b). However, it also states that child labor has fallen recently, after intensified action by the authorities and media awareness campaigns. There is no mention of specific types of fish in the article.

Additionally, the article states that 10,000–12,000 children are trafficked to pedophiles (unspecified destination), with many trafficked internally for prostitution. It further estimates that there are 40,000 child prostitutes in the country, with between 5,000 and 30,000 boys involved in sex tourism. It also notes that child sexual exploitation (particularly sex tourism) is a significant human rights problem that has been targeted far less by the authorities and media than other forms of child labor.

14. Hogg, C. L. (2006). *Child recruitment in south Asian conflicts: A comparative analysis of Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh*. Royal Institute of International Affairs. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=1162

Source: NGO

Bonded Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Kiln, Carpet Weaving, Matches, Mining, Rice Mill, Sexual Exploitation, Stone Cutting, Quarrying, Unspecified
Child Debt Bondage: Unspecified
Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Messengers, Service Industry, Soldiering
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

The purpose of the report is to promote better understanding of the driving forces behind the use of children as soldiers in conflicts in South Asia. As such, it discusses the wider child rights framework in Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. With regard to Sri Lanka, the report refers generally to bonded labor, exploitive employment, and debt bondage of children, but does not specify any sectors. It notes that considerable numbers of children are engaged in a wide range of occupations, including agriculture, domestic service, construction, and the service industry. It also states that child-bonded labor in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka is most prevalent in traditional agricultural production systems, but that it also occurs in mining, brick kilns, rice mills, carpet weaving, CSEC, match factories, stone cutting, and quarries. Moreover, there are 475,000 working children, out of 3.18 million children in Sri Lanka.

The report states that there are concerns that children are being systematically trafficked from poor areas, such as the Vavuniya welfare centers, for domestic labor and sexual exploitation. Additionally, the government estimates that at least 60 percent of LTTE fighters are under age 18, with an average age of 15 at the age of recruitment, though some are as young as age 9. Initially, children are used for jobs such as guards or cooks and then as messengers and spies. They are gradually inducted into fighting forces, first in battlefield support functions and then in active combat. The reports indicate there are reasons to believe that LTTE continues to recruit children; UNICEF estimates that at least 1,440 children remained in LTTE as of April 30, 2006.

Findings of the report were based on interviews with former child soldiers, local and international NGO staff, as well as members of civil societies, academics, and representatives of multilateral donor organizations, governments and United Nations officials.

15. Hogg, C. L. (2007, August 15). Sri Lanka's leader takes a step backward on human rights. *International Herald Tribune*. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://www.iht.com/articles/2007/08/15/opinion/edhogg.php

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article states that the government of Sri Lanka has lost its moral high ground in its conflict with LTTE, as it continues to cooperate with the Karuna group, notorious for abducting and forcibly recruiting boys and young men. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

16. Human Rights Watch. (2003). *Child soldier use: Sri Lanka*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/childsoldiers0104/16.htm

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This global review of child soldiers states that LTTE continued to recruit and forcibly abduct children for its ranks, despite a pledge to UNICEF in 2002 to cease all recruitment. UNICEF reported 1,370 complaints of child recruitment by LTTE in the first five months of 2003, including accounts of forcible abductions in the government-controlled areas to which the 2002 cease-fire agreement gave them access. It reports that there are no reported cases of government recruitment of children. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. Human Rights Watch. (2004). *Living in fear: Child soldiers and Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka* (Vol. 16, No. 3C). New York: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2004/srilanka1104/srilanka1104.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report focuses on continued LTTE recruitment of children during the cease-fire period, including re-recruitment. It states that, despite an end to active hostilities and repeated promises by its leadership to end its child soldier recruitment, the practice has continued not only in LTTE-controlled areas, but also in government-controlled areas in the north and east where LTTE previously had little access. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the report.

18. Human Rights Watch. (2006a). *Swept under the rug: Abuses against domestic workers around the world.* New York: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://hrw.org/reports/2006/wrd0706/

    Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor
Involuntary Child Servitude: Domestic Labor

This global report on domestic servitude discusses the general trends of migration of domestic workers and the conditions under which they work, including a discussion of child domestic servitude. As a global report, it primarily considers general trends, but does make some observations about the situation of Sri Lankans. In particular, it estimates that there are 850,000 workers from Indonesia and Sri Lanka in Saudi Arabia, the majority of whom are women and girls employed as domestic workers. It makes no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

19. Human Rights Watch. (2006b). *Sri Lanka: Stop child abductions by Karuna group.* New York: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2007, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/11/28/slanka14678.htm

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This press release covers the release of a Human Rights Watch report, which found that the Sri Lankan military and police are complicit and potentially cooperating with the Karuna group, a breakaway armed faction from LTTE responsible for abducting hundreds of boys and young men in eastern Sri Lanka in 2006. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

20. Human Rights Watch. (2007a). *Complicit in crime: State collusion in abductions and child recruitment by the Karuna group*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=1240

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This report details the recruitment of child soldiers by the Karuna group, which is increasingly linked to the Sri Lankan security forces by reports on their common fight against LTTE. The Karuna group has abducted and forcibly recruited at least 200 Tamil children in Sri Lanka's eastern districts. The report estimates that the real number may be three times higher due to underreporting. It further states that the government has known about and gives at least tacit support to Karuna child abductions since June 2007. This is further demonstrated by the large-scale nature of abductions and their location in areas that are firmly under government control. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

21. Human Rights Watch. (2007b). *Sri Lanka: Karuna group and LTTE continue abducting and recruiting children.* New York: Author. Retrieved October 12, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=1196

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Guard Duty, Soldiering

This press release states that, despite promising to investigate accusations of child abductions by the pro-government Karuna group, the government has not taken effective action to prevent abductions. Youth under age 17 have been seen performing guard duty at the offices of Karuna group's political party in Kiran, as well as in the districts of Valaichchenai and Morakkottanchenai, without any action by Sri Lankan forces. There have been 45 reports of child abductions in three months. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

22. Human Rights Watch. (2007c). *World report 2007: Sri Lanka*. New York: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://hrw.org/englishwr2k7/docs/2007/01/11/slanka14837.htm

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This annual report mentions the continued recruitment of children by LTTE and child abductions by the Karuna paramilitary group, which are undertaken with government complicity. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

23. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labor standards in Sri Lanka.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/srilankaclsreport2004.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Coconuts, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fibers, Manufacturing, Personal Services, Rubber, Sexual Exploitation, Tea, Tobacco, Trade

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions produced this report for the World Trade Organization General Council review of the trade policies of Sri Lanka. It concludes that child labor is prevalent in Sri Lanka, in particular in the agriculture (63.3 percent) and manufacturing (14.8 percent) sectors. Specific goods were not mentioned in regard to the manufacturing sector. Moreover, 77 percent of child workers are engaged in unpaid work for their families: 10.8 percent in trade and hotels; 2.0 percent in construction; 5.4 percent in personal services; and 4.1 percent in commercial crop production such as tea, coconut fibers, wrapping tobacco leaves, and rubber production. Additionally, some 19,111 children work as domestic workers, the vast majority girls from the rural areas. The report also cites government figures stating that there are 2,000 child prostitutes, noting that others estimate the number to be much higher. The report also states that 21 percent of children age 5 to 17 were engaged in some form of economic activity in addition to attending school, while 6 percent were engaged solely in an economic activity and did not attend school.

Sri Lanka has ratified ILO Conventions 138 (in 2000) and 182, and Sri Lanka's Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act of 1956 prohibits the employment of children under age 14.

24. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Economically active population—Total and economically active population, by age group*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://laborsta.ilo.org/

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The first table in this series represents the results of a labor force survey in 2000. It shows that 1.7 percent of children age 10 to 14 and 25.6 percent of those age 15 to 19 are engaged in economic activity. Slightly more girls than boys in the younger age group are economically active (1.8 as compared to 1.7 percent). This trend reverses itself in the higher age category, with 35.2 percent of boys, as opposed to 15.6 percent of girls, economically active. The labor force surveys in successive years do not include measurements of economic activity for those younger than 15 years old. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

25. International Labour Organization. (2006a). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936 (No. 58) Sri Lanka (ratification: 1959)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Seafaring

    The document points out that, despite the prohibition of employing children under 18 by the Ministry of Ports and Aviation, legal, national law states that children as young as 14, in good physical condition, can be employed as seafarers on school ships and training ships as long as they are under supervision. The committee requests statistical information on the number of children in such positions. It also requests information on how many children under age 18 are employed in such a capacity in Sri Lanka and information on enforcement of minimum age laws. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

26. International Labour Organization. (2006b). *Demand side of human trafficking in Asia: Empirical findings*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.humantrafficking.org/uploads/publications/ilo06_demand_side_of_human_tiaef.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Fireworks, Soldiering

    This study examines trafficking in five sectors (commercial sex, domestic labor, begging, fireworks production, child soldiers) in various countries, including Sri Lanka. In the fireworks industry in Sri Lanka, production is seasonal and takes place in homes and factories, generally involving all members of a household. Children work up to 15 hours

a day, usually 7 days a week, without any overtime payment. According to the report, employers chose to hire children as they are less expensive, did not require benefits, and were easily controlled. The majority of children came from impoverished families and dropped out of school prior to work.

Data collected regarding the fireworks industry is unique to Sri Lanka and were obtained through the completion of interviews conducted with 31 child workers between ages 9 and 17, as well as discussions with 22 employers. Information for this regional study was obtained through the use of both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. Researchers conducted a literature review, performed surveys with relevant stakeholders, completed case studies with victims, and organized focus groups with key informants. The authors caution about comparing the findings across countries as the sampling methodology used does not allow for such statistical comparisons to be made.

The report also discusses child labor in several other sectors not related to the production of goods (begging, domestic service, and child soldiers). In Sri Lanka, specifically, more than 50 percent of the child beggars sampled were younger than 10, with many 4 years old or younger and/or physically disabled. The report also focuses on the demand side (client/household motivations for seeking labor). With regard to children in armed conflict, the report found that children are sought out due to their reception to indoctrination and obedience, willingness to engage in high-risk operations, and because they are less demanding in general.

27. International Labour Organization. (2006c). *The end of child labour: Within reach*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/ilc/ilc95/pdf/rep-i-b.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Fishing

    This annual ILO report includes a brief case study on activities in Sri Lanka after the tsunami in 2004, which included monitoring child labor in the fishing industry. An increase in the demand for child labor was recorded after the tsunami, and ILO responded with an education and vocational training program. Although fishing was mentioned, there is no specific reference to types of fish in the report.

28. International Labour Organization. (2007a). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Sri Lanka (ratification: 2000)*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Handicrafts, Minerals, Mining, Shop, Street Vending, Trade

In this document, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) notes that the government has identified the following types of child labor to be prevalent in Sri Lanka—domestic labor, street vending, begging, petty trade, craft making, assisting adult work, and employment in boutiques performing tasks such as lifting, weighing, packing, and running errands. The number of domestic workers reported in the survey is 19,110. Citing the Department of Census and Statistics (1999), the document notes that 38,430 children age 9 to 14 years work. Moreover, 60 percent are reported to be working as agricultural workers, with the dominant occupation for urban children being shop sales. Specific crops were not mentioned in reference to agricultural and plantation labor.

CEACR also notes that there is no specific law in Sri Lanka to prohibit children from being engaged in self-employment. It further observes government efforts to increase the minimum age in plantation work from 10 to 14, in line with the minimum age in other industries. It further notes that legislation does not generally prohibit people under age 18 from performing hazardous work. However, national legislation does prohibit children from taking part in any performances in which their "lives or limbs are endangered." Youth as young as 16 years are currently allowed to perform types of hazardous work, particularly in the mining and mineral sector, but only after training and under the supervision of qualified professionals. CEACR acknowledges government initiatives to reform labor legislation, such as the development of a list of forms of hazardous labor where the use of child labor (under age 18) is prohibited.

29. International Labour Organization. (2007b). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Sri Lanka (ratification: 2001).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

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

This request states that 25,000 children younger than age 18 are estimated to work in the worst forms of child labor (WFCL) in Sri Lanka, with 19,900 in child domestic work, 2,500 in CSEC, 2,000 as child soldiers, and at least 500 in other WFCL. CEACR further notes the government's claim that no slavery or bonded labor exists in Sri Lanka, but requests that the government address its lack of legislation that specifically addresses practices such as bondage, serfdom, and forced or compulsory labor for those under age 18. Additionally, CEACR further observes that the penal sanctions for child labor are sufficient in Sri Lanka, and acknowledges the comprehensive National Plan of Action for the Children of Sri Lanka 2004–2008. It also notes that the number of complaints regarding child labor has decreased between 2000 and 2004, and legal action has increased overall. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

30. International Labour Organization. (2007c). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Sri Lanka (ratification: 2001).* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 3, 2007, from ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

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

    CEACR welcomes the government's passage of new legislation in 2006 outlawing recruitment of children younger than age 18 into armed groups, noting that previous provisions were not sufficient in preventing LTTE from recruiting children (at least 60 percent of LTTE fighters are children). CEACR expresses concern at the prevalence of CSEC, citing NGO estimates that at least 5,000 children age 8 to 15 are exploited as sex workers, particularly in certain coastal resort areas. Despite the prohibition of child prostitution, CEACR is concerned that existing legislation is not enforced. Additionally, CEACR notes that Sri Lanka is one of the three countries included in the ILO-IPEC Project on Combating Child Trafficking for Labor and Sexual Exploitation in South and South-East Asia program and acknowledges the National Plan of Action against Child Trafficking. Moreover, it notes several programs being undertaken with ILO on child domestic workers, on preventative measures, working conditions, and strengthening institutions to combat this form of labor. There was no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

31. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2004a). *Child labor and responses: Overview note—South Asia*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/newdelhi/ipec/download/southasia.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This report provides an overview of statistics on child labor in South Asian countries, drawing primarily on the data resulting from Department of Census and Statistics (1999), cited above. However, it also states that there are 100,000 child domestic laborers in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is not mentioned in the section on export industries. Sri Lanka has also signed the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution and the SAARC Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia. Sri Lanka is also involved in Phase II of an ILO project for combating child trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation and Phase II of the Child Domestic Workers Project. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

32. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2004b). *Child labour and responses, Overview note—Sri Lanka*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 7, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/newdelhi/ipec/download/srilanka.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sales, Service Industry
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    The report details the general situation of child labor in Sri Lanka, legal framework, anti-child labor government activities, and all ILO projects in the country. Drawing exclusively from the Department of Census and Statistics (1999), the report states that 926,037 children are economically active, with nearly 60 percent of the economically active involved in agriculture. Specific crops were not mentioned in the report. In urban areas, the dominant occupation for children is shop sales persons and demonstrators. Domestic laborers number 19,111, mostly girls from rural areas. Nearly 26 percent of the child population is engaged in an economic activity while not attending any educational institution. Specifically, 52 percent of all working children are younger than age 15, 62.3 percent of working children are male, and 95 percent reside in rural areas. The report states that poverty is considered one of the primary motivators for child labor.

    Additionally, the report states that the scope and purposes for trafficking have increased. It estimates that 5,000 children have been internally trafficked for some of the worst forms of child labor, including soldiering and commercial sex tourism. The report estimates that 2,000 children have been involved in armed conflict as child soldiers.

    With regards to the legal framework, the report states that the minimum age for employment of children is 14 in all sectors beside the plantation sector. Legal reforms have resulted in the prohibition of child trafficking with 5 to 20 years' imprisonment as sanction. The government is signatory to ILO Conventions 182, 138, 29, 105, and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Regarding government policies and programs, the report discusses government activity around the 2001 National Plan of Action to combat trafficking of children for sexual and labor exploitation, including the creation of an anti-trafficking unit. Although the report mentions child labor in the agricultural sector, specific crops or goods produced were not discussed.

33. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2005). *Combating child labour in Asia and the Pacific: Progress and challenges*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipec/prod/eng/2005_combating_clasia.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sales, Service Industry, Soldiering

    This regional report draws primarily on the Department of Census and Statistics (1999), cited above. Findings suggest that 926,037 children living in Sri Lanka are economically

active, 52 percent of whom are age 5 to 14. As many as 26 percent are engaged in economic activity and not attending any educational institution. The report states that, because of hardship and a lack of opportunity, child labor is on the rise, particularly in households headed by women. Nearly 60 percent of children in child labor are reported to be working as agricultural workers, whereas in the urban sector, the predominant occupations are shop sales persons and demonstrators. There are an estimated 19,111 child domestic laborers, and 2,000 children who are child soldiers or laborers attached to army units providing a wide range of services.

Additionally, the report discusses a successful rehabilitation project for child soldiers by ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC). Through the creation of a rehabilitation and "e-skilling" center for demobilized child soldiers and other children age 14 to 18 who had been affected by the war, the Child Soldiers Project in Sri Lanka provided vocational skills training to 1,250 children in just 12 months. Specific crops or goods produced through the use of child labor in the agricultural sector were not mentioned in the report.

34. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2007). *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 November 9, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cee22027d873ec94956b81fb0096c697d3b.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=6965

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering

This document discusses lessons learned and recommendations for improvement for addressing child recruitment and reintegration through economic initiatives, based on an inter-regional project by ILO-IPEC. The report discusses the ILO project to restore the training system in the north and east of Sri Lanka. The capacity building project is to target approximately 18 training centers and NGOs to offer training opportunities for vulnerable and recently demobilized children. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

35. Jayasinghe, A. (2001, June 18). Sri Lanka fishermen hooked on prostitution, people smuggling. *Agence France-Presse.* Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://web.archive.org/web/20020810052307/http://67.97.249.5/daily_news/2001/ne618.htm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Fishing, Sexual Exploitation

The article briefly mentions the concern that there are thousands of child prostitutes along Sri Lanka's coastlines in the tourism industry. Declining work opportunities in the

fisheries sector likely contribute to greater child prostitution, particularly among male children. It also mentions that children are "magnets" for pedophiles, despite new government laws aimed at sex tourism and the arrest of dozens. While the fishing industry is discussed, specific types of fish are not mentioned in the article.

36. Kannangara, N., de Silva, H., & Parndigamage, N. (2003). *Sri Lanka, child domestic labour: A rapid assessment*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Organization. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/srilanka/ra/domestic.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor

    This report seeks to increase knowledge and understanding of child domestic work in Sri Lanka. The study found that most child domestic workers are recruited when they are younger than the legal age of 14. A considerable number are from a Tamil background. The majority have acceptable working conditions, do not endure physical or verbal abuse, are taken care of when ill, and work for the families of white collar men. One quarter have opportunities to play. The report contains no reference to child labor in the production of goods.

37. The Protection Project. (2002). *Sri Lanka*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 6, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_sri_lanka.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report on trafficking in Sri Lanka notes that there are an estimated 10,000 children involved in prostitution and points to poverty and civil unrest as primary reasons for the expansion of the sex trade. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

38. Raman, N. (2006, November 29). Outrage over child soldiers in Sri Lanka. *Christian Science Monitor.* Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.csmonitor.com/2006/1129/p07s02-wosc.html

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    The article notes accusations by the United Nations and NGOs that government forces are complicit in child abductions for forced recruitment by the paramilitary Karuna group. United Nations Special Adviser Allan Rock directly accused the government of

abetting child abductions at the end of a fact-finding mission to Sri Lanka two weeks ago. The article states that LTTE still recruit more children than the Karuna group, but mostly without the use of force. There is also suspicion that government forces include soldiers under age 18. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

39. Samath, F. (2004, June 30). Sri Lanka: Child sex tourism tarnishes a country's image. *Global Information Network*. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports that, even though only a small proportion of all tourism in Sri Lanka comprises child sex tourism, the sheer size of the number of tourists makes child sex tourism a serious problem. Sri Lankan sex tourism represents 10 percent of the global tourist total. In several anecdotes, it is noted that parents sell their children, while in other cases, there are child sex rings run by hoteliers. Official estimates place child prostitutes at nearly 40,000 in the country, of which up to 30,000 are boys exploited by foreign pedophiles. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

40. Shrestha, B. (2006). *South and central Asia convergence of working children*. Katmandu, Nepal: Save the Children Sweden. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/convergence%20final.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Electrical Repair, Entertainment, Factory Work, Garbage Collection, Gems, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This report, which includes a presentation by Sri Lankan NGOs, states work in the domestic sector is the primary form of child labor Sri Lanka. Children are also engaged in factory work (specific products not mentioned), electrical repair, singing, and collecting money on trains, domestic work abroad, laundry work, hotel work, collecting garbage, soldiering, sex work, construction labor, work in the gems industry (type of gems not specified), and as beggars.

    With regard to the legal framework, the report states that child labor is dealt with under the Children and Young Peoples Act and the Domestic Workers Act, neither of which are effectively implemented or consistent. The report further states that the laws are usually geared towards the middle and higher classes. Furthermore, the laws do not reflect children of poor and impoverished backgrounds or those living on the streets.

41. Solidarity Center. (2003). *The struggle for worker rights in Sri Lanka*. Washington, DC: American Center for International Labor Solidarity. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.solidaritycenter.org/files/SriLankaFinal.pdf

    Source: NGO

Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report is part of a larger study that examines workers' rights around the world. According to the document, child labor is prevalent in sectors such as agriculture, domestic labor, prostitution, and soldiering. The report also notes information cited in the State Department Human Rights Report of 2002 that children were involved in debt bondage in the domestic services sector. Incidence of trafficking of both adults and children for the purpose of forced labor in unspecified sectors and sexual exploitation were also cited in the report. Further information regarding forced labor in the production of products is not available from this report.

Data for this report were obtained through a series of interviews conducted with relevant stakeholders, such as workers, union leaders, government officials, NGO representatives, etc. during 2001–2003. The researcher made site visits to job locations where interviews and observations of workers also took place. A thorough review of relevant legislation and formal complaints filed by workers and other organizations was also made. Although the report discusses child labor in the agricultural sector, specific crops or goods produced were not mentioned.

42. South Asia Partnership International. (2003). *A situational analysis of child sex tourism in Sri Lanka (Negombo, Colombo, Mt. Lavinia, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Anuradhapura and Trincomalee)*. Retrieved November 9, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/sex_tourism/Sri%20Lanka.Web.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the forced involvement of children in Sri Lanka's sexual tourism industry, but does not contain information on forced labor in the production of products.

43. Sri Lanka: Hotbed for sexual exploitation of children. (2004, June 23). *TamilEelam News Services*. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.tamileelamnews.com/cgi-bin/news/exec/view.cgi/3/2781

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article reports that child protection advocates are concerned by the high number of children involved in the commercial sex industry and the simultaneous lack of arrests and prosecutions for the exploitation of children in Sri Lanka. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of products.

44. Sri Lanka: Children still forced to fight for Tamil Tigers. (2007, 19 July). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved February 1, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=73308

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article reports on the abduction of a nine-year-old by gunpoint from his family's home in 2002. Citing UNICEF, the article notes that, since 2001, LTTE has forcibly recruited more than 5,700 child combatants, and have only released 1,958. Moreover, there are still 198 outstanding cases of underage recruitment by the Karuna group, with only 60 released to date. UNICEF also reports that children as young as seven or eight have been taken. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

45. Talk of the nation, analysis: Tsunami's impact on children. (2005, January 12). *National Public Radio*. Retrieved January 9, 2008, from the LexisNexis database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

    This radio interview with UNICEF representatives, among others, reveals that there have been cases of children being offered for sale in Sri Lanka in the aftermath of the 2004 tsunami. There is no discussion of the purpose for which children are sold. It also reveals that trafficking happened before the tsunami, predominantly for domestic labor and sometimes for supplying children for sex tourism. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

46. Terzieff, J. (2005, January 24). From tragedy to slavery. *AlterNet*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.alternet.org/story/21030/

    Source: News Article

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

    This article states that there have been reports on international trafficking of children separated from family members during the 2004 tsunami. The only purpose of child trafficking mentioned in the article is illegal adoption. The article covers the whole region hit by the tsunami, but regarding Sri Lanka it mentions that there have been reports of people trying to sell children or claim children who are not their own on a largely opportunistic, rather than organized, basis. It mentions that trafficking occurs in the region generally, for forced labor (sector not specified), domestic servitude, illegal adoption or sexual exploitation, but does not offer further details on either the purpose of international trafficking after the tsunami or in Sri Lanka. The article also mentions reports of LTTE recruiting pre-pubescent boys. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

47. UN plea to Tamil Tigers on child troops. (2006, February 14). *BBC News*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south_asia/4712318.stm

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article reports on UNICEF's continued calls for LTTE to stop recruiting child soldiers. It states that recruitment has decreased and the average age of recruitment has risen from 14 to 16 in the past four years, but that UNICEF has still recorded 5,368 cases of reported child recruitment in Sri Lanka since January 2002. In the past, LTTE has denied child recruitment. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

48. UNICEF says rebels in Sri Lanka keep their child soldiers. (2003, February 2). *The New York Times*. Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=F00C1FFB3E5C0C718CDDAB0894DB404482&n=Top%2fReference%2fTimes%20Topics%2fOrganizations%2fL%2fLiberation%20Tigers%20of%20Tamil%20Eelam

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article refers to the lack of progress of LTTE in developing and implementing a plan to end the practice of using child soldiers following their promises to that effect in December 2002. It mentions that UNICEF has recorded more than 700 complaints of child recruitment by the rebels since the cease-fire. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

49. United Nations Children's Fund. (2001). *Profiting from abuse: An investigation into the sexual exploitation of our children*. New York: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/pub_profiting_en.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report is a collection of articles about child labor and the global campaign against it. Regarding Sri Lanka, it is estimated that there are 20,000–30,000 child prostitutes, most of whom are boys. Pedophile and sexual exploitation networks are so sophisticated that European pedophiles can have boys waiting for them when they arrive in the country. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

50. United Nations Children's Fund. (2003). *Stop the traffic!* New York: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.essex.ac.uk/armedcon/story_id/000096.pdf

    Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This document is the second in a series seeking to understanding trafficking, exposing the nature of the trade, and identifying key factors that make children vulnerable. Regarding Sri Lanka, it confirms that 20,000 to 30,000 boys are involved in the sex trade, suggesting that a third are trafficked from inland rural areas. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

51. United Nations Children's Fund. (2006a). *Zero tolerance for child sex tourism in Sri Lanka*. Retrieved February 1, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/media/media_34596.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article announces the launch of a two-year action plan to stop CSEC in Sri Lanka. It esimates that thousands of Sri Lankan children are drawn into prostitution every year, the majority of them boys, and exploited by foreign tourists, as well as by locals. UNICEF will employ a zero-tolerance policy to child sex tourism, imposing a punishment of 5 to 20 years of imprisonment for child sexual exploitation. Moreover, UNICEF will address the issue through mass media campaigns on television, radio, and newspapers. Additionally, the organization will target tourists through in-flight magazines and videos, billboards, posters, carstickers, and flyers. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

52. United Nations Children's Fund. (2007). *UNICEF says Karuna faction 'not serious' about child releases.* Retrieved January 2, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/media/media_39477.html

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering

This press release accuses the Karuna group of not living up to pledges to cooperate with UNICEF in protecting children. A UNICEF mission that was supposed to lead to regular inspections of Karuna bases to verify that child soldiers were not being used was led to a mock site and access to known locations were blocked. A UNICEF official is quoted as saying that the group is apparently determined to delay ending the use of child soldiers. It also notes that a report to the United Nations Security Council found that the group continues to recruit child soldiers. (see United Nations Secretary-General 2006 entry in this bibliography) There is no mention of the use of child soldiers in the production of goods.

53. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Second periodic report of states parties due in 1998—Sri Lanka.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/6608624e60f6f29ac1256caa003de9e3/$FILE/G0245860.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Repair, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This report, which is based on the government's submission to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child states that children in Sri Lanka work in exploitive occupations primarily in the informal sector, in small, unregistered businesses, private homes, and illegal enterprises. It further specifies that children work in family enterprises such as family farms (unspecified crops), crafts (unspecified), small trade establishments, eating houses, and repair workshops. Domestic labor is the most common form of child labor, particularly in urban areas. Moreover, in the Galle district, approximately 9 percent of households had child servants (rising to 14 percent in town areas in the vicinity of tea estates). The age range for child servants is from 5 to 14.

Furthermore, the report states that an estimated 20,000 street children work in unspecified jobs in urban areas like the capital, Colombo. Sex tourism, largely involving boys age 8 to 14, continues to be a problem in Sri Lanka. While exact numbers are not known, NGOs estimate that 30,000 children are affected, in contrast to the 2,000–2,500 estimated by others (not specified). The problem is concentrated along the southern coast and tourist areas.

There has been a significant increase in complaints and investigations of offenses against children, 60 to 70 percent of which were related to child domestic labor. Furthermore, national legislation in 1999 increased the minimum age for child employment in domestic labor from 12 to 14. The minimum wage is the same in all sectors except for plantation work, where the minimum age is still 10.

54. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2003a). *Consideration of reports of states parties: Summary records: Sri Lanka.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/afc24d753bf130edc1256d6500347024/$FILE/G0342051.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This document is a written record of a meeting between the Committee and a representative of the government of Sri Lanka, regarding child's rights in Sri Lanka. It addresses the ongoing recruitment of children by LTTE, with the government stating it had agreed with LTTE to set up three transit centers for former child combatants. The government also stated that it will address the issue of child recruitment by LTTE in the future. Furthermore, a discussion about child sex tourism revealed that 31 foreign pedophiles had been arrested under a new cyber-surveillance project, undertaken by Save the Children, with Norwegian funding. There was no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

55. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2003b). *Consideration of reports of states parties: Concluding observations: Sri Lanka.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2007, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/1941b0fb24a40e84c1256da50031905b/$FILE/G0342764.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    In its concluding observations regarding Sri Lanka's report on child's rights, the Committee noted the high proportion of children working as domestic servants, in the plantation sector (no specific crops are mentioned), on the street, and in other parts of the informal sector. It encourages addressing the root causes of child economic exploitation through poverty eradication and access to education, as well as by developing a comprehensive child labor monitoring system.

    Regarding the legal framework, the Committee welcomes legislative reforms aimed at improving the protection of children from domestic violence, child labor, and CSEC. It also notes the government's ratification of ILO Conventions 138 and 182 (in 2000 and 2001 respectively). The Committee encourages the government to streamline the minimum age through all of its labor legislation, defining a child as a person younger than age 18. While the document discusses plantation and agricultural labor, specific crops or goods produced were not mentioned in the document.

56. United Nations Secretary-General. (2006). *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Sri Lanka.* Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/667/18/PDF/N0666718.pdf?OpenElement

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering
    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report, covering the period of November 2005 to October 2006, reports that LTTE continues to use and recruit children despite previous commitments to eliminate this practice and release some child soldiers. It is noted that UNICEF received reports on the recruitment of 541 children, 66 of whom were re-recruited by LTTE. The rates of recruitment were higher than rates of release of child soldiers. Additionally, UNICEF received at least 164 reports of children being recruited by the Karuna faction in the report's time period. Some recruitment was forced, including 237 child abductions by LTTE, the Karuna faction, and the government. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

57. United Nations Security Council. (2006). *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Sri Lanka.* Retrieved December 10, 2007, from http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/{65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9}/CAC%20S2006%201006.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This annual report provides information on compliance and progress on ending the use and recruitment of children into armed conflict, as well as ending other human rights violations being committed against children in the country. The report notes that despite previous commitments by LTTE, it continues to recruit and use children. The report also notes that the Karuna faction has increased their abductions and recruitment of children in the east. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

58. United Nations Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict. (2006). *Sri Lanka: Karuna commits to work with the UN to prevent recruitment and use of children.* Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=11807&flag=news

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering

This press release reveals that the leader of the Karuna group contacted the United Nations Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict to deny that the group uses child soldiers, as alleged by the United Nations Secretary-General (2006). He also committed the group to collaborating with UNICEF, via a formal agreement, to ensure that children are protected. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

59. University Teachers for Human Rights (Jaffna). (2003). *Special report 18: Political killings and Sri Lanka's stalled peace.* Retrieved December 14, 2007, from http://www.uthr.org/SpecialReports/spreport18.htm

Source: Other—University Teacher's Union

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This special report by a university teachers' union documents four cases of child abduction by LTTE in Batticaloa. It also mentions ongoing child conscription by the Karuna group, forced conscription by LTTE, and the re-recruitment of children released by Karuna by the Vanni group with LTTE. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

60. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Sri Lanka: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved September 9, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78875.htm

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

Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
Child Labor: Agriculture, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Repair, Service Industry, Trade
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This annual report states that children are regularly employed in family enterprises, such as family farms, crafts (unspecified), small trade establishments, restaurants, and repair shops. It also states that children are sometimes employed on plantations and in nonplantation agriculture during harvest periods (no specific crops mentioned). Furthermore, the report cites Department of Census and Statistics (1999), which found that 450,000 children under age 14 were employed by their families in seasonal agriculture. The Department of Census and Statistics also found that many thousands of children are employed in the unregulated domestic service. Additionally, rural children lived in debt bondage as domestic servants in urban households. Almost 11,000 children between ages 5 and 14 worked full time, with another 15,000 engaging in both economic activity and housekeeping. The report also notes the prevalence of child domestics as being much higher than the 2 percent estimated in the survey. The report states that there have been no reports of child employment in export-processing zones, the garment industry, or any other export industry.

Sri Lanka is reported to be a country of origin and destination for trafficked children, primarily for forced labor and sexual exploitation. There was also internal child trafficking for the purposes of domestic work, sexual servitude by pedophiles in the sex tourism industry, and child soldiering in areas controlled by LTTE. A local NGO estimates that 6,000 boys age 8 to 15 are sexually exploited at resorts.

Regarding the legal framework on child labor, all employment of children under age 14 is prohibited with the exception of employment within families, in limited family agriculture, or in technical training. Children under age 18 may not be employed in any dangerous public enterprise. Recent amendments to the child employment law increased penalties (fines and imprisonment) for employing minors. Regarding trafficking, the law imposes penalties of imprisonment of 5 to 20 years and a fine. The government has adopted a national plan to combat the trafficking of children for exploitive employment.

61. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *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 Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

The annual report has placed Sri Lanka on Tier 2 of the watch list for trafficking. Sri Lanka is both a source and destination country for trafficking. Children are primarily trafficked internally for CSEC and forced labor (unspecified sector). It mentions ongoing

child recruitment by LTTE, including in government controlled areas, and allegations of government complicity in paramilitary groups' recruitment of children.

The government does not comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Monitoring and law enforcement of suspected trafficking recruiters is inadequate and requires a formal procedure to identify victims of trafficking among vulnerable groups, as well as to ensure they are not punished. Though the government amended the penal code in April 2006 to prohibit all forms of trafficking, only two prosecutions were initiated in the past year and no convictions were made, prompting the inclusion of the country on the watch list in Tier 2. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the report.

62. Waldman, A. (2003, January 6). Sri Lanka young still forced to join in endless rebellion. *The New York Times*. Retrieved February 2, 2008, from http://query.nytimes.com/gst/full page.html?res=990CEEDD143EF935A35752C0A9659C8B63

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Soldiering

This article discusses the ongoing recruitment and abduction of children by LTTE. Recruitment is achieved through a mixture of propaganda, pressure, and coercion to abide by the LTTE policy of taking one child from every family that has three or more children. The report notes that, while impoverishment and insecurity may have motivated children to join voluntarily in the past, growing weariness of war has reduced this factor of motivation. Most abductions take place in Batticaloa district in the east of the country, targeting children as young as age 12. LTTE also draws children from the orphanages it runs. There is no mention of the use of child labor in the production of goods.

63. Weerakoon, G. (2006, June 12). UNICEF statistics: Sri Lanka has 40,000 child prostitutes. *TamilWeek.com*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://tamilweek.com/news-features/ archives/420

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Construction, Domestic Labor, Fireworks, Garage, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Alcohol Trafficking, Drug Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation

This article reports on child labor issues in Sri Lanka. The National Child Protection Authority (NCPA) quotes UNICEF and ILO figures that nearly 40,000 children in Sri Lanka work as prostitutes, 5,000 to 30,000 of whom are boys used by western sex tourists. However, it qualifies the statement with the caveat that the exact number is not known. ILO estimates that there are more than 100,000 children working as domestic servants, though there have been no nationwide surveys on child labor in the country since 1999. An unofficial ILO survey highlighted nearly 35,000 children employed at shops and small factories (no specific goods mentioned). The government has stated that research suggests that children are involved in the fireworks industry, informal sector,

construction industry, motor garages, small business establishments, shops, and further unspecified sectors.

Additionally, UNICEF and ILO estimate that nearly 10,000 to 12,000 children from rural areas are trafficked and prostituted to pedophiles by organized crime groups. Further, the government admits children are being used in alcohol and drug trafficking; authorities have not dealt adequately with the networks that conduct child trafficking and prostitution.

The government has ratified all ILO human rights conventions. It also claims great success in reducing child domestic labor, with NCPA recording a 10–15-fold reduction following a wide media campaign against domestic child labor and unspecified government action.

SRI LANKA:
REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers global report 2004*. London: Author. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=878

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This country report discusses the use of child soldiers in Sri Lanka, but does not mention forced labor in the production of products.

2. Dugger, C. W. (2001, October 11). Sri Lankan rebels said to be recruiting children. *New York Times*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from EBSCOhost Online Database.

   Source: News Article

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This article reports that rebels in Sri Lanka force children join their ranks as soldiers, but makes no mention of forced labor in the production of products.

3. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.). *Sri Lanka*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/sri%20lanka.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Soldiering
   Child Slavery: Fishing

   While not discussed in detail, it is suggested that the fishing industry is a hazardous form of labor where children are kept in conditions likened to slavery. Children are taken to remote locations called *vaadiyas* where they work in commercial fishing. No further information on this topic was available from this source. The factsheet notes that ethnic conflicts have orphaned and displaced many children, who are at high risk of being sold into domestic labor by "job placement agents." It also mentions that many children are forced to serve as soldiers in Sri Lanka's rebel groups, including the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). Children are also trafficked to the country for work in the commercial sex industry.

   The document does not provide a methodology section, but it appears that the majority of the information was collected from a desk review of relevant literature. Rather than

presenting findings, the document provides an overview of findings from other reliable sources on various topics related to forced labor and child labor.

4. Haque, M. S. (2005). Migration trends and patterns in South Asia and management approaches and initiatives. *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*, 20(3), 39–60.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

   This article notes that trafficking of children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and forced domestic labor occurs in Sri Lanka. It also notes that individuals are forced to serve in the armed forces of Sri Lanka's rebel group, the LTTE. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

5. Human Rights Watch. (2004). *Living in fear: Child soldiers and Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka* (Vol. 16, No. 13). New York: Author. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://hrw.org/reports/2004/srilanka1104/srilanka1104.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report describes the recruitment of children as soldiers by Tamil Tigers, sometimes by force, into "baby brigades," and later into fighting units. It does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

6. Human Rights Watch. (2006, July). *Swept under the rug* (Vol. 18, No. 7). New York: Author.

   Source: NGO

   Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor

   This document reports on the abuses faced by child and female domestic laborers in 12 countries around the world, including Sri Lanka. It does not contain information on forced labor in the production of products.

7. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). Internationally recognised core labour standards in Sri Lanka. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/srilankaclsreport2004.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

Child Debt Bondage: Domestic Labor
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Adult Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

According to this document, some rural children in Sri Lanka are in a form of debt bondage as domestic laborers. Additionally, the internal trafficking of women and children for the purpose of forced labor in the domestic sector as well as sexual exploitation has been reported. These activities occur despite Sri Lankan law outlawing forced or bonded labor. This document makes no mention of forced labor in the production of products.

8. International Labour Organization. (2002). Sri Lanka: The commercial sexual exploitation of children—a rapid assessment. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/srilanka/ra/cse.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report discusses the use of forced labor in the commercial sex industry in Sri Lanka, which has been referred to as a form of modern day slavery. However, the report does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

9. International Labour Organization. (2004). CEACR: Individual observation concerning Convention No. 29, Forced Labour, 1930 Sri Lanka (ratification: 1950). Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi- lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=7169&chapter=6&query=%28%28Sri+Lanka%29%29+%40ref+%2B+%28%23subject%3D02%29+%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0

   Source: International Organization

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

   This document notes that child labor in the domestic services sector as well as trafficking for the purpose of forced labor in domestic services or commercial sex sector occurs in Sri Lanka. It also notes that the government has compulsory labor for graduates, but does not specify any sectors or industries. No mention of forced labor in the production of products is made.

10. International Labour Organization. (2006). Demand Side of Human Trafficking in Asia: Empirical Findings. Geneva: Author.

    Source: International Organization

    Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Fireworks Production, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This study examines trafficking in five sectors (commercial sex, domestic labor, begging, fireworks production, child soldiers) in various countries, including Sri Lanka. In the fireworks industry, trafficked children work up to 15 hours a day, 7 days a week without overtime compensation or protective gear. Children were generally trafficked through informal networks and were unaware of the type of employment they would be participating in when they agreed to the work.

Data collected regarding the fireworks industry are unique to Sri Lanka and were obtained through the completion of interviews conducted with 31 child workers between ages 9 and 17, as well as discussions with 22 employers.

Information for this regional study was obtained through the use of both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. Researchers conducted a literature review, performed surveys with relevant stakeholders, completed case studies with victims, and organized focus groups with key informants. The authors caution about comparing the findings across countries as the sampling methodology used does not allow for such statistical comparisons to be made.

11. Jayasinghe, A. (2001, June 18). Sri Lanka fishermen hooked on prostitution, people smuggling. *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from EBSCOhost database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    In this article, Sri Lankan officials link a rise in boy prostitution to a decline in the local fishing economy. No mention of forced labor in the production of products is made.

12. The Protection Project. (2002). *Sri Lanka*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved December 5, 2006, http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/protection_project_2002_trafficking_sri_lanka.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report on trafficking in Sri Lanka notes that there are an estimated 10,000 children involved in prostitution and points to poverty and civil unrest as primary reasons for the expansion of the sex trade. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

13. Raman, N. (2006). Outrage over child soldiers in Sri Lanka. *Christian Science Monitor*. Retrieved November 29, 2006, from http://www.csmonitor.com/2006/1129/p07s02-wosc.html

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This article discusses accusations by human rights groups that the Sri Lankan government has aided in the abduction of children for recruitment into a rebel militia group. There is no mention of forced labor in the production of products in this article.

14. Solidarity Center. (2003). The struggle for worker rights in Sri Lanka. Washington, DC: American Center for International Labor Solidarity.

Source: NGO

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

The report also notes information cited in the U.S. Department of State *Human Rights Report of 2002* that children were involved in debt bondage in the domestic services sector. Incidence of trafficking of both adults and children for the purposes of forced labor in Unspecifieds and sexual exploitation were also cited in the report. Further information regarding forced labor in the production of products is not available from this report.

Data for this report were obtained through a series of interviews conducted with relevant stakeholders, such as workers, union leaders, government officials, nongovernmental organization (NGO) representatives, and others during 2001–2003.

The researcher made site visits to job locations where interviews and observations of workers also took place. A thorough review of relevant legislation and formal complaints filed by workers and other organizations was also made.

15. South Asia Partnership International. (2003). *A situational analysis of child sex tourism in Sri Lanka (Negombo, Colombo, Mt. Lavinia, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Anuradhapura and Trincomalee)*. Bangkok, Thailand: End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. Retrieved December 5, 2006, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/ecpat_south_asia_partnershi.pdf

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This document discusses the forced involvement of children in Sri Lanka's sexual tourism industry, but does not contain information on forced labor in the production of products.

16. Sri Lanka: Hotbed for sexual exploitation of children. (2004, June 23). *TamilEelamNews Services*. Retrieved December 6, 2006, from http://www.tamileelamnews.com/cgi-bin/news/exec/view.cgi/3/2781

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This article reports that child protection advocates are concerned by the high number of children involved in the commercial sex industry and the simultaneous lack of arrests and prosecutions for the exploitation of children in Sri Lanka. The article does not mention forced labor in the production of products.

17. Sri Lanka: Stop child abductions by Karuna Group. (2006, November 28). *Human Rights News*. Retrieved December 18, 2006, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/11/28/slanka14678.htm

    Source: NGO

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article reports that the government assists the Karuna Group in Sri Lanka in abducting young men and boys for use as soldiers in their armed forces. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of products.

18. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2006). Trafficking in persons: Global patterns. Vienna: Author. Retrieved December 8, 2006, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document ranks Sri Lanka as medium as a country of origin for trafficking and low as a country of destination. The report does not provide any information on forced labor in the production of products.

19. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Sri Lanka: Country report on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 4, 2006, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61711.htm

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

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

This report notes that the trafficking of women and children for purposes of forced labor in domestic service and the commercial sex trade is common in Sri Lanka. It also notes that children are also forced to become soldiers with the LTTE. The document makes no mention of forced labor in the production of products.

20. 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

In this report, it is noted that Sri Lanka is a country of both origin and destination for trafficking. In regards to internal trafficking, women, girls, and boys are at risk of being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. There is no mention of the use of forced labor in the production of products.

21. Waldman, A. (2002, December 29). Sri Lanka young still forced to join in endless rebellion. *The New York Times*. Retrieved December 7, 2006, from the EBSCOhost database.

Source: News Article

Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

Although the LTTE insist that they no longer use child soldiers, this article reports continued recruitment and abduction of children as young as 12 years old still occurs in Sri Lanka. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of products.

SUDAN: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. 56 boy slaves freed in Sudan: Victims claim abuse, rape, death threats, forcible conversion. (2004, May 5). *WorldNetDaily.com.* Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=38338

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry

   This article reports that 56 boys who were abducted in slave raids in northern Bahr El Ghazal and held as slaves at cattle camps near the border of northern and southern Sudan were rescued and freed. The black boys, some as young as age 12, were enslaved by Arabs and were reportedly beaten, raped, starved, burned, stabbed, and forced to practice Islam. No further information related to the cattle camps or any sectors in which child labor is used in the production of goods was provided.

2. 85 boy slaves freed in Sudan: Blacks under Arabs' bondage in South gain freedom. (2004, July 16). *WorldNetDaily.com.* Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=39468

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This article reports that 85 boys who had been held as slaves by government of Sudan-sponsored militias were freed. The boys were enslaved in situations of forced labor, severe racism, and physical abuse. The sectors in which the children worked were not provided, but one boy said that he was forced to prostitute himself to other men. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (2005, June 6–10). *Abductions and forced labour in Sudan*. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2005-sudan.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document notes that, as of 2005, forced labor remained a problem in Sudan as a result of the conflict there. The source does not provide details on the type of work performed by those in situations of forced labor, but connects abductions by militia groups with sexual slavery and forced labor of women and children. Although evidence indicates that abductions took place in 2003 and 2004, many involving children, the

government of Sudan maintained that the practice had stopped completely. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Anti-Slavery International. (2003, June 16–20). *Forced labour and slavery in Sudan.* London: Author. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2003-sudan.htm

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

   This source summarizes information contained in the report by the International Eminent Persons Group entitled *Slavery, Abduction and Forced Servitude in Sudan,* (also annotated in this bibliography), and indicates that slavery, forced labor, and the forced conscription of boys into the armed services were pervasive problems in Sudan. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 17,000 women and children had been abducted as of 2003, although the government of Sudan was largely dismissive of such claims. In terms of child soldiering, 667 school children of unspecified gender were reportedly recruited by force into government-allied militia groups. The sectors in which Sudanese slaves labor were not provided. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

5. Christian Solidarity International. (2007, January 23). *102 Sudanese slaves released.* Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.csi-int.org/press_release_2c_january_23.php?bnrLink=press_release_2c_january_23.php&sId=#

   Source: NGO

   Child Slavery: Grain Grinding, Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Grain Grinding, Unspecified

   According to this press release, 102 Sudanese slaves, including men, women, and children were freed from their Baggara Arab masters and returned home to the southern part of the country. The slaves had been captured by government troops and were subjected to forced labor, forced participation in Muslim traditions, racism, and physical and sexual abuse. The document notes that one slave in particular—a 16-year-old girl—was forced to grind grain, but it does not state whether the grain was for home consumption or a good that would be sold. No further details are provided on child labor in the production of goods.

6. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. (n.d.). *Sudan*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.catwinternational.org/factbook/Sudan.php

   Source: NGO

   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

According to this source, human trafficking is a resurgent problem in conflict-ridden Sudan, as women and children are considered the most profitable spoils of war. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Coren, M. (2003, November 25). Sudan's Slaves. *Sun Media*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.frontpagemag.com/Articles/Printable.aspx?GUID=%7b5F424171-CB25-4811-AD71-B56AAE4C1299%7d

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses the modern-day slavery practices taking place in Sudan as a result of the conflict between the Christian and Muslim populations of the country. According to the source, women and children are abducted and either sold or kept in situations of forced labor and sexual servitude. The source mentions that women and girls are used as domestic laborers, while boys herd livestock, but both groups are subject to sexual abuse and other violations of human rights. The article does not discuss any further details related to child labor specifically for the production of goods, such as livestock herding.

8. Darfur: Child refugees being sold to militias. (2008, June 6). *Child Rights Information Network*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=17482&flag=report

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Soldiering
   Child Trafficking: Soldiering
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

   This article discusses the occurrence of forced and voluntary child soldiering in Sudan in relation to the crisis in Darfur. According to the source, thousands of refugee children age 9 to 15 have been either abducted or recruited from the Darfur region into serving in the armed forces. The article quotes officials that describe the abduction and forced soldiering as trafficking, and also singles out the Justice and Equality Movement, a rebel militia group, as the main offender. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Eibner, J. (2006, February 22). Eradicating slavery in Sudan. *The Boston Globe*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.boston.com/news/globe/editorial_opinion/oped/articles/2006/02/22/eradicating_slavery_in_sudan/

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article notes that 163 Sudanese slaves were liberated in February 2006, and that tens of thousands more non-Arab women and children had been abducted and enslaved in Sudan by that time, primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

10. Eibner, J. (n.d.[a]). 880 Sudanese slaves liberated: Thousands remain enslaved in Darfur, Kordofan. *The Seoul Times*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://theseoultimes.com/ST/?url=/ST/db/read.php?idx=1462

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article reports that in January 2005, 880 Sudanese slaves were freed and returned to their homes. The slaves were all held by Arab Muslim Sudanese people, and were subjected to a number of human rights abuses, including forced labor without pay and sexual abuse. The article notes that, while many slaves are being set free with the help of the Government of Sudan, the practice of capturing and enslaving African (non-Arab) Sudanese women and children remains a problem in the region of Darfur. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Eibner, J. (n.d.[b]). *Slave finds help for wound, reunited with mother*. Christian Solidarity International. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.csi-int.org/freed_fed_and_healed.php?bnrLink=freed_fed_and_healed.php#

    Source: NGO

    Child Slavery: Unspecified

    This article relates the story of an 11-year-old Sudanese boy who had been freed after seven years in servitude. The article does not mention what labor the boy performed as a slave, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

12. Global Security. (n.d.). *The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/lra.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

    This source summarized the activities of LRA, the Ugandan rebel group, in Sudan with specific emphasis on the abduction and "virtual enslavement" of thousands of children and young adults. According to the source, abducted children are trained as guerilla soldiers, and are often used as guards, executioners, concubines, and laborers. Children who are captured by LRA face physical and sexual abuse and physiological risks such as injury, exhaustion, and death. At the time this publication was written, it was estimated that about 3,000 abducted children were still in captivity by LRA, though thousands more

have been captured and either returned home or are missing. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. Human Rights Watch (2003) *Sudan: Child soldiers*. New York: Author. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/childsoldiers0104/17.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This source discusses the prevalence of forced conscription of children into both government supported and rebel military groups. The source notes that children as young as nine, and sometimes entire school groups, are forced into child soldiering. The source does not specify the type of work children perform, nor does it mention child labor in the production of goods.

14. Human Rights Watch. (2002, March). *Slavery and slave redemption in the Sudan.* New York: Author. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/backgrounder/africa/sudanupdate.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    According to this document, slavery in Sudan is a large problem and occurs in the context of the long-standing civil war and the current state of conflict in which citizens of Sudan find themselves. Children are captured and enslaved in western Sudan by armed, government-supported militia of the Baggara tribes. Slaves are forced to labor in domestic servitude or in unspecified agriculture work, are not paid, and face physical and sexual abuse if they refuse to labor. Another feature of this modern form of slavery in Sudan is that of slave redemption, or the possibility of purchasing the freedom of captured women and children. Though the source mentions the use of child labor in the agricultural sector, it does not specify any goods produced.

15. Human Rights Watch. (n.d.). *Child labor.* New York: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/children/labor.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This source makes brief mention of the recruitment of children for service in armed forces, a practice which has been documented in Sudan. The source does not provide further details, nor does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2001). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Uganda.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991214519&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

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

    This report discusses the situation of labor rights in Uganda. However, the report notes that Ugandan children are trafficked to Sudan for the purpose of sexual exploitation and are sold into slavery. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

17. International Eminent Persons Group. (2002, May 22). *Slavery, abduction and forced servitude in Sudan*. Khartoum, Sudan: Author. Retrieved April 30, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/11951.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Slavery: Soldiering, Unspecified

    This report summarizes the findings of a fact-finding mission to Sudan by a group of scholars, advocates, researchers, and former diplomats from six countries, including the United States. The mission, called the International Eminent Persons Group, confirmed the commonplace abduction and enslavement of Sudanese children by various factions of armed forces on all sides of the conflict. The report also indicates Sudanese government complicity in such abductions, as the government armed the Murahaleen forces, used them as auxiliary military, and granted impunity for the crimes committed. The mission was not able to determine the scale of abduction and enslavement, and did not mention in its report for what purposes Sudanese slaves are used. The document did not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. International Labour Organization. (2008). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182: Sudan.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

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

    This report notes that the abduction of children and women in Sudan by the Janjaweed militia and other groups for purposes of forced labor, forced prostitution, forced conscription, and sexual slavery was reported in the year of observation. Sudan ratified International Labour Organization Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor in

2003, and constitutional law prohibits forced labor and slavery in all its forms as well as military conscription for those under age 18 or older than 33. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

19. Ireland, M. (2004, November 9). Sudanese slave 'crucified' by his master not unusual in Central African nation. *ASSIST News Service*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.assistnews.net/STORIES/2004/s04110038.htm

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Unspecified

    This article tells the story of a 7-year-old boy who was enslaved for 10 years before being severely beaten, tortured, crucified, and eventually redeemed (bought back) by a Christian mission. The article discusses the enslavement and abuse of Christians by Muslims all over the world, citing Sudan as an example. The article does not provide details related to the sectors in which slaves work, neither does it discuss child labor in the production of goods.

20. Parmar, S. (2007). *An overview of the Sudanese legal system and legal research.* New York: New York University School of Law. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.nyulawglobal.org/Globalex/Sudan.htm#_Child_Rights_and_Duties

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Illicit Trade, Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document discusses briefly Sudan's Child Act of 2004, which allows children over age 14 to participate in agricultural work and apprenticeships, and prohibits children under age 15 from engaging in industrial work or in any work, agricultural or otherwise, that endangers their health and wellbeing. The law also makes such practice as forced child labor, child soldiering, illicit trade, and the use of children for sexual exploitation illegal. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are provided.

21. Pearson, E. (2003). *Study on trafficking in women in East Africa.* Eschborn, Germany: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit. Retrieved October 20, 2007, from http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-svbf-studie-trafficking-in-women-east-africa-e.pdf

    Source: NGO

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

This report, conducted by *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* for the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, provides a situational analysis of efforts to address domestic and international trafficking in women and girls in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda. The report includes current nongovernmental organizations and governmental activities. With regard to the Sudan, the report notes that Ugandan girls, particularly from the north, are abducted and sold into unspecified forms of slavery in Sudan. Additionally, this report further discusses the impact of the conflict in Northern Uganda, describing child abductions for the purposes of child soldiering, slavery, or to be "wives" for LRA commanders. It is noted that abducted children often have to porter and engage in armed battle against the Uganda's People's Defense Force or in Sudan against other armed forces. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

The report notes that the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has worked on a five-year National Action Plan on Women through 2004 for the enhancement of the welfare of women. It is reported that this plan does not make direct reference to the trafficking of women and girls, but recognizes the demand for girl-child labor.

22. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Sudan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/sudan.doc

Source: International Organization

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

According to this source, trafficking of women and children occurs internally between different regions of the country. Sudan is also a destination country for the trafficking of children from Uganda. Women and children alike are trafficked for forced labor, although women and girls are more likely to be used for domestic servitude and sexual purposes, while boys tend to be forced into conscription in the armed forces of rebel groups and armies. The use of child labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this source.

23. Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa Network. (n.d.). *The invisible workforce: Girl domestic labourers in Sudan.* SIHA Publicity. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.k2-media.org/jubapost/uploads/domestic_girls.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

This source discusses Sudanese children who work as domestic laborers. Although Sudan is party to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the use of children, especially girls, younger than age 12 as domestic workers is commonplace. The source does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

24. Sudan: Conscription of children, sexual abuse unabated in Darfur—UN envoy. (2007, February 2). *IRINnews.org.* Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=69882

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Soldiering

    This article notes that child recruitment into armed services by both government-allied militias and rebel groups is a continuing problem in Sudan, although no further details related to the scope or severity of the issue are provided. The source also mentions continued "sexual violence" against girls, but does not indicate whether or not this is a form of commercial sexual exploitation. The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

25. Sudan Human Rights Organization. (2004, February 28). *On the Sudan government's obligation to suppress slavery in Sudan.* Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.shro-cairo.org/pressreleases/04/commentonslaveryreport.htm

    Source: NGO

    Child Slavery: Unspecified

    This source is in indictment of the Sudanese government and their failure to prevent and punish the widespread crime of slavery, especially the enslavement of women and children. The press release provides evidence of the existence of slavery by citing reports from 1995 to the present, and posits that, because the government of Sudan has signed the United Nations convention on slavery and has illegalized it themselves, it is their duty to combat the problem. The source does not provide details on the sector of labor in which Sudanese slaves work or on any production of goods.

26. Sudan slave 'crucified' by master: But Christian teen rescued, redeemed, still lives with scars. (2004, April 7). *WorldNetDaily.com*. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=37913

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry

    This article reports on the story of Joseph, a black Sudanese boy who was abducted and enslaved by an Arab master when he was seven years old. The boy was held in bondage for 10 years until his master literally crucified him for allowing the camel he was tending to get free. Aside from apparent animal husbandry, the article does not discuss the other sectors of labor, if any, in which Joseph worked. This story was reported by several news agencies, including another referenced in this bibliography. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are provided.

27. Sudanese children abducted for fighting and sex—UN. (2007, June 8). *Reuters*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/L08174523.htm

    Source: News Article

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified

    This article reports that Sudanese children are commonly abducted for purposes of forced labor as child soldiers, in domestic service, and sexual exploitation. The source also reports that the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child has admonished the government of Khartoum to increase efforts to combat these abuses against children. The article does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

28. Suleiman, M. A. (2008, June 27). Myth of JEM soldiers. *Sudan Tribune*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article27663

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This article, which was written in reaction to allegations by the Waging Peace Organisation that the Justice and Equality Movement utilizes Darfurian refugees as young as age nine as child soldiers, claims that on the contrary, it is the government of Sudan and its allied militias that recruit child soldiers. Furthermore, the article cites data from unidentified sources and indicates that there were around 70,000 street children in northern Sudan by the end of 2002. Children are identified as vagrant if they spend the night on the street, have no parents, or engage in begging, prostitution, or other "immorality." The article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

29. The stubbornness of slavery: Still with us. (2005, March 12). *The Economist: Global Agenda.* Retrieved September 19, 2008, from the EBSCOhost database.

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This article discusses the prevalence of slavery in several countries of the world, including Sudan, and notes that about 14,000 people had been abducted during Sudan's 20-year civil war, and that 12,000 remain in slavery today. According to this source, most women and children in slavery were forced to work in domestic labor and herding animals, but other sectors of work were not specified. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods were provided.

30. Thibodeaux, R. (2005, August 16). Southern Sudan's push to modernize threatens traditions. *Voice of America.* Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2005-08/2005-08-16-voa35.cfm

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Animal Husbandry

This article discusses the long-standing tradition in Sudan of Dinka families using their children for labor on cattle camps. The source describes briefly the work of one boy and his brother, ages 12 and 17 respectively, and notes that the work of tending to their family's 100 cattle is difficult. Duties include such activities as leading the cows to pasture and protecting their horns from damage by applying a mixture of dung and urine to them. Children who work on such cattle camps have no access to formal education, and are often relied upon by their parents for the labor they provide. Some Dinka believe that cattle camps are a tradition more important than education, and others believe that the tradition will be threatened by increasing modernization. No further details are provided.

31. United Nations Children's Fund. (n.d.). *Sudan: Statistics*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/sudan_statistics.html#50

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

According to this source, the total percentage of children engaged in child labor in Sudan is around 13 percent, a figure which includes 14 percent of boys and 12 percent of girls. No further data were provided. Although this report lists no date of publication, it references data from as recently as 2006. The report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

32. United Nations Commission on Human Rights. (2005, June 6–10*). Trafficking and forced labour of children in the Gulf region.* Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2005-cameljockeys.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Camel Jockeying

This source notes that children are trafficked internally within Sudan for use as camel jockeys. The use of children as camel jockeys is prohibited by International Labour Organization Conventions 29 and 182 and by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which have all been ratified by Sudan. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

33. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002, October 9). *Consideration of reports submitted by state parties under Article 44 of the Convention. Concluding observations: The Sudan.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/71e1e3368add4adac1256c83003c2e79/$FILE/G0245432.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering, Unspecified
Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

This source notes that Sudanese children are recruited both forcefully and voluntarily as soldiers in armed conflict, and are also abducted and enslaved for the purpose of sexual exploitation as concubines and prostitutes, and for work in agriculture and domestic service. Children as young as age 15 bear large financial burdens in their families and often work long hours in poor, dangerous, and/or abusive conditions without health benefits, and for little remuneration. No additional details related to child labor in the production of goods were provided.

34. United Nations Security Council. (2007, August 29). *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan.* Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/sudan.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This report discusses the prevalence of child soldiering in the southern regions of Sudan, as well as in Darfur. In the south, children as young as age 6 were reportedly participating in armed conflict with various militia groups, and in Darfur children as young as 12 had been abducted or recruited as child soldiers. While the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army were clear of child recruitment allegations in the current reporting period, other groups associated with them were not. The report discusses a total of 232 children who were confirmed soldiers with various militias during the reporting period, but that figure is likely an underestimate as insecurity makes the validation of many abuses impossible. The source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

35. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (2008, April 15). *World factbook—Sudan*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/su.html#Issues

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

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

This source reports on the occurrence of trafficking in persons in Sudan, and notes that girls are trafficked internally for domestic servitude or commercial sexual exploitation in brothels or displaced persons camps. Sudanese boys are abducted into forced conscription in the rebel militia the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) for use as cooks, porters or soldiers. Additionally, the source discusses the use of children in the Sudanese Armed Forces and various militias and rebel groups in the ongoing conflict in Darfur, and the

enslavement of Dinka children by Baggara tribes for forced labor. The source does not specify the particular sector in which these children were forced to work, however. The source does not discuss forced child labor in the production of goods.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Sudan: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100506.htm

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

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

According to this source, children in Sudan labor primarily in the informal sector, such as agriculture; children in the south engage in field labor. Goods produced through agricultural labor were not mentioned in this source. Additionally, women and children are trafficked from and within the country's borders due to tribal conflict also in the south. It is known that Sudanese people are trafficked for the purposes of domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, and general, unspecified labor, but there are no current estimates available on the extent of the problem. Over the past two decades, however, more than 20,000 Ugandan children were taken from Sudan back to Northern Uganda for unspecified forced labor. Recruitment of child soldiers by various military groups, including those supported by the Government of Sudan, remains a serious problem as well. It also reported that children engage in prostitution for survival, particularly in the south.

37. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105389.htm

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

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

According to the most recent 2008 Trafficking in Persons Report, Sudanese children are trafficked internally for the purpose of domestic labor, sexual exploitation, and forced labor. It is also reported that LRA forcibly recruits and abducts Sudanese and Ugandan children into their ranks for use as porters, cooks, and soldiers in Sudan. Other rebel groups in Sudan are also reportedly forcing Sudanese children into their armed forces. Additionally, Dinka children and women and Nuba children were abducted into slavery in the thousands by the Rezeigat and Missiriya ethnic groups. Child labor and enslavement specifically for the production of goods was not discussed.

SUDAN: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. 56 boy slaves freed in Sudan: Victims claim abuse, rape, death threats, forcible conversion. (2004, May 5). *WorldNetDaily.com*. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=38338

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry

   This article reports that 56 boys who were abducted in slave raids in northern Bahr El Ghazal and held as slaves at cattle camps near the border of northern and Southern Sudan were rescued and freed. The black boys, who were as young as 12 years old, were enslaved by Arabs and were reportedly beaten, raped, starved, burned, stabbed, and forced to practice Islam. The article does not provide further information regarding the cattle camps or the sectors in which forced labor is used in the production of goods.

2. 85 boy slaves freed in Sudan: Blacks under Arabs' bondage in south gain freedom. (2004, July 16). *WorldNetDaily.com*. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=39468

   Source: News Article

   Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This article reports that 85 boys who had been held as slaves by the Government of Sudan (GoS)-sponsored militias were freed. The boys were enslaved in situations of forced labor, severe racism, and physical abuse. The article does not list the sectors in which the children worked, but it mentions one boy who said that he was forced to prostitute himself to other men. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Anti-Slavery International. (2005, June 6-10). *Abductions and forced labour in Sudan*. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2005-sudan.htm

   Source: NGO

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

   This document notes that, as of 2005, forced labor remained a problem in Sudan as a result of the conflict there. The document does not provide details on the type of work performed by those in situations of forced labor, but connects abductions by militia

groups with sexual slavery and the forced labor of women and children. Although evidence indicates that abductions took place in 2003 and 2004, many involving children, the GoS maintained that the practice had stopped completely. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Anti-Slavery International. (2003, June 16–20). *Forced labour and slavery in Sudan*. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission2003-sudan.htm

   Source: NGO

   Adult Slavery: Unspecified
   Child Slavery: Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Soldiering, Unspecified

   This document summarizes information contained in the report by the International Eminent Persons Group (IEPG) entitled *Slavery, Abduction and Forced Servitude in Sudan* (also annotated in this bibliography), and indicates that slavery, forced labor, and the forced conscription of boys into the armed services were pervasive problems in Sudan. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 17,000 women and children had been abducted as of 2003, although the GoS was largely dismissive of such claims. In terms of child soldiering, 667 schoolchildren (their gender was not specified) were reportedly recruited by force into government-allied militia groups. The sectors in which Sudanese slaves labor are not provided. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Christian Solidarity International. (2007, January 23). *102 Sudanese slaves freed*. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.csi-int.org/press_release_2c_january_23.php?bnrLink=press_release_2c_january_23.php&sId=#

   Source: NGO

   Adult Slavery: Unspecified
   Child Slavery: Grain Grinding, Unspecified
   Forced Adult Labor: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Grain Grinding, Unspecified

   According to this press release, 102 Sudanese slaves, including men, women, and children, were freed from their Baggara Arab masters and returned home to the southern part of the country. The slaves had been captured by government troops and were subjected to forced labor, forced participation in Muslim traditions, racism, and physical and sexual abuse. The document notes that one slave in particular, a 16-year-old girl, was forced to grind grain, but it does not state whether the grain was for home consumption or a good that would be sold. No further details are provided on forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Christian Solidarity International. (n.d.). *CSI calls for Sudan slavery commission*. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.csi-int.org/sudan_slavery_commission.php#

   Source: NGO

   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Slavery: Unidentified

   This document is a petition for the creation of a task force to address the issue of slavery in Sudan, a problem that often results in forced labor, religious persecution, and physical and sexual abuse of victims. The document notes that slavery is a pervasive problem and is used by the GoS as a war tactic. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

7. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women. (n.d.). *Sudan*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.catwinternational.org/factbook/Sudan.php

   Source: International Organization

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   According to this document, human trafficking is a resurgent problem in conflict-ridden Sudan because women and children are considered the most profitable spoils of war. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Coren, M. (2003, November 25). Sudan's slaves. *Sun Media*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.frontpagemag.com/Articles/Printable.aspx?GUID=%7b5F424171-CB25-4811-AD71-B56AAE4C1299%7d

   Source: News Article

   Adult Slavery: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article discusses the modern-day slavery practices occurring in Sudan as a result of the conflict between the country's Christian and Muslim populations. According to the article, women and children are abducted and either sold or kept in situations of forced labor and sexual servitude. The article mentions that women and girls are used as domestics and that boys herd livestock; both groups are subject to sexual abuse and other violations of human rights. The article does not provide further details related to forced labor specifically for the production of goods.

9. Darfur: Child refugees being sold to militias. (2008, June 6). *Child Rights Information Network*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=17482&flag=report

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Soldiering
Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

This article discusses the occurrence of forced and voluntary child soldiering in Sudan in relation to the crisis in Darfur. According to the article, thousands of refugee children between the ages of 9 and 15 have been either abducted or recruited from the Darfur region into serving in the armed forces. The article quotes officials that describe the abduction and forced soldiering as trafficking, and it singles out the Justice and Equality Movement, a rebel militia group, as the main offender. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. Edney, H. (2005, October 26). Activists 'outraged' over upgrading status of Sudan. *National Newspaper Publishers Association*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.globalsecurity.org/org/news/2005/051026-sudan-status.htm

Source: News Article

Slavery: Unspecified

This article reports on the discontent that anti-slavery activists felt when the U.S. Department of State upgraded Sudan's status from a Tier 3 country to a Tier 2 country. The upgrade in tier status signified that the GoS was making significant efforts to end slavery in the country, but many activists disagreed with this conclusion. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. Eibner, J. (2006, February 22). Eradicating slavery in Sudan. *The Boston Globe*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.boston.com/news/globe/editorial_opinion/oped/articles/2006/02/22/eradicating_slavery_in_sudan/

Source: News Article

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article notes that 163 Sudanese slaves were liberated in February 2006 and that tens of thousands more non-Arab women and children had been abducted and enslaved in Sudan by that time, primarily for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. Eibner, J. (n.d.[a]) 880 Sudanese slaves liberated. Thousands remain enslaved in Darfur, Kordofan. *The Seoul Times*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://theseoultimes.com/ST/?url=/ST/db/read.php?idx=1462

Source: News Article

Forced Labor: Unspecified
Slavery: Unspecified

This article reports that in January 2005, 880 Sudanese slaves were freed and returned to their homes. The slaves had been held by the Arab Muslim Sudanese and were subjected to many human rights abuses, including forced labor without pay and sexual abuse. The article notes that while many slaves are being set free with the help of the GoS, the practice of capturing and enslaving African (non-Arab) Sudanese women and children remains a problem in the Darfur region. The article does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. Eibner, J. (n.d.[b]). *Slave finds help for wound, reunited with mother*. Christian Solidarity International. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://www.csi-int.org/freed_fed_and_healed.php?bnrLink=freed_fed_and_healed.php#

Source: NGO

Child Slavery: Unspecified

This article relates the story of an 11-year-old Sudanese boy who had been freed after seven years in servitude. The article does not mention what labor the boy performed as a slave, nor does it discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

14. Former slave battle Sudanese government: Says he cannot stop being 'voice for the voiceless.' (2007, May 16). *WorldNetDaily.com*. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://worldnetdaily.com/index.php?fa=PAGE.view&pageId=41621

Source: News Article

Slavery: Unspecified

This article discusses the efforts of Simon Deng, a man who was formerly a slave in Sudan but has since immigrated to the United States and become an activist against slavery. In Sudan, chattel slavery is common and is racially motivated. The article notes that Deng recently helped free 250 slaves in Sudan, but it does not note the sectors in which the slaves labored nor discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

15. Freedom House. (2002, Spring/Summer). Sudan: International report confirms existence of slavery. *Freedom House Monitor, 19*(2), 1, 3. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.freedomhouse.org/uploads/pdf/ss2002.pdf

Source: NGO

Slavery: Unspecified

This article reports on a Freedom House fact-finding mission, IEPG, which confirmed the existence of slavery in Sudan. The article reveals that the current (2002) practices of slavery were conducted under the authority of the GoS and that victimized civilians were

living in areas controlled by rebel militias. The article does not provide details on the sectors in which Sudanese slaves are forced to work.

16. Human Rights Watch. (2002, March). *Slavery and slave redemption in the Sudan*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.hrw.org/backgrounder/africa/sudanupdate.htm

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor
    Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor
    Forced Adult Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor
    Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor

    According to this document, slavery in Sudan is a large problem and occurs in the context of the long-standing civil war and the current state of conflict in which Sudanese citizens find themselves. Women and children are captured and enslaved in western Sudan by armed, government-supported militia of the Baggara tribes. Slaves are forced to labor in domestic servitude or in unspecified agricultural work, are not paid, and face physical and sexual abuse if they refuse to work. Another feature of this modern form of slavery in Sudan is that of slave redemption, or the possibility of purchasing the freedom of captured women and children. Though the document mentions forced labor in the agricultural sector, it does not discuss the production of goods.

17. International Eminent Persons Group. (2002, May 22). *Slavery, abduction and forced servitude in Sudan*. Khartoum, Sudan: Author. Retrieved April 30, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/11951.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Slavery: Unspecified
    Child Slavery: Unspecified

    This report summarizes the findings of IEPG, a fact-finding mission to Sudan by a group of scholars, advocates, researchers, and former diplomats from six countries, including the United States. The purpose of the mission was to find ways to advance peace in conflict-ridden Sudan and to focus specifically on the problems of abduction, slavery, and forced labor. The mission confirmed the commonplace abduction and enslavement of Sudanese adults and children by various factions of armed forces on all sides of the conflict. The report also indicates GoS complicity in such abductions; the government armed the Murahaleen forces, used them as auxiliary military, and granted impunity for the crimes that they committed. The mission was not able to determine the scale of abduction and enslavement, and the purposes for which Sudanese slaves are used are not mentioned in its report. The report does not discuss forced labor the production of goods.

18. International Labour Organization. (2008). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182: Sudan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

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

This report notes that the abduction of children and women in Sudan by the Janjaweed militia and other groups for the purposes of forced labor, forced prostitution, forced conscription, and sexual slavery was reported in the year of observation. Sudan ratified International Labour Organization Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2003, and constitutional law prohibits forced labor and slavery in all its forms as well as military conscription for those under the age of 18 or older than age 33. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Parmar, S. (2007). *An overview of the Sudanese legal system and legal research*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.nyulawglobal.org/Globalex/Sudan.htm#_Child_Rights_and_Duties

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This document briefly discusses Sudan's Child Act of 2004, which allows children over the age of 14 to participate in agricultural work and apprenticeships, and prohibits children under the age of 15 from engaging in industrial work or in any work, agricultural or otherwise, that endangers their health and well-being. The law also prohibits the practices of forced child labor, child soldiering, illicit trade, and the use of children for sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

20. The Protection Project. (n.d.). *Sudan*. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins University. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.protectionproject.org/human_rights_reports/report_documents/sudan.doc

Source: International Organization

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

According to this document, trafficking of women and children occurs internally between different regions of the country. Sudan is also a destination country for the trafficking of children from Uganda. Women and children alike are trafficked for forced labor, although women and girls are more likely to be used for domestic servitude and sexual purposes, while boys are often forced into conscription in the armed forces of rebel groups and armies. The document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Ratner, E. (2008, March 31). Slavery: Still alive and well. *WorldNetDaily.com*. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://worldnetdaily.com/index.php?fa=PAGE.view&pageId=60351

    Source: News Article

    Forced Labor: Unspecified
    Slavery: Unspecified

    The author of this article advocates reframing the debate and current terminology when speaking of the crisis in Sudan from "abductees" to "slaves," saying that when one is taken from his or her home and forced to work without pay and adequate living conditions, as happens in Sudan, then those individuals are slaves. The article does not provide further details, nor does it discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Rift Valley Institute. (n.d.). *The Sudan abduction and slavery project*. Retrieved May 5, 2008, from http://www.riftvalley.net/index.php?view=abductee

    Source: NGO

    Slavery: Unspecified

    This study was an 18-month field study conducted in the southern region of Sudan (Bahr-el-Ghazal State and Warrab State) and designed to count and identify Sudanese victims who had been abducted, enslaved, or killed since the beginning of the civil war or who were still missing. The research was concluded in 2003 and resulted in the creation of an online database of more than 10,000 names and personal identifiers of the aforementioned victims. The database, however, does not represent an account of slavery and abduction throughout Sudan; the researchers did not have access to large portions of the country, especially in the north, due to security issues. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed in this document.

23. Skinner, E. B. (n.d.). *Slavery*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.crimesofwar.org/thebook/slavery.html

    Source: Other—Book Excerpt

    Forced Labor: Agriculture, Unspecified
    Slavery: Agriculture, Unspecified

    This document discusses the occurrence of slavery in Sudan and briefly details the story of one woman who was captured and enslaved as a farm worker for nine months before escaping into exile. The document cites a Rift Valley Institute study (also annotated in this bibliography) that determined in 2002 that more than 10,000 Sudanese have been captured and forced to labor in situations similar to what the woman described. Sudan is a signatory to several international conventions regarding slavery, which is considered a crime under Sudanese law. However, although the government has spoken out against it,

government-supported slavery is still prevalent in Sudan, and not a single person has ever been charged criminally with slavery.

24. The stubbornness of slavery: Still with us. (2005, March 12). *The Economist: Global Agenda*. Retrieved September 19, 2008, from the EBSCOhost MasterFILE Premier database.

    Source: News Article

    Adult Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
    Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
    Forced Adult Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Unspecified
    Forced Child Labor: Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

    This article discusses the prevalence of slavery in several countries of the world, including in Sudan, and notes that approximately 14,000 people were abducted during Sudan's 20-year civil war and that 12,000 remain in slavery today. According to the article, most women and child slaves were forced to work in domestic labor and herding animals; other sectors of work are not specified. No further details related to forced labor in the production of goods are provided.

25. Sudan Human Rights Organization. (2004, February 28). *On the Sudan government's obligation to suppress slavery in Sudan*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.shro-cairo.org/pressreleases/04/commentonslaveryreport.htm

    Source: NGO

    Adult Slavery: Unspecified
    Child Slavery: Unspecified

    This press release is an indictment of the GoS and its failure to prevent the widespread crime of slavery, especially the enslavement of women and children, and punish its perpetrators. The press release provides evidence of the existence of slavery by citing reports from 1995 to the present and posits that, because the GoS signed the United Nations convention on slavery and declared slavery illegal, it is the government's duty to combat the problem. The press release does not provide details on the sector of labor in which Sudanese slaves work. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in the press release.

26. Sudan slave 'crucified' by master: But Christian teen rescued, redeemed, still lives with scars. (2004, April 7). *WorldNetDaily.com*. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=37913

    Source: News Article

    Child Slavery: Animal Husbandry

This article reports on the story of Joseph, a black Sudanese boy who was abducted and enslaved by an Arab master when he was seven years old. The boy was held in bondage for 10 years until his master crucified him for allowing the camel he was tending to escape. Aside from apparent animal husbandry, the article does not discuss the other sectors of labor, if any, in which Joseph worked. This story was reported by several news agencies, including one that is referenced in this bibliography. No further details related to forced labor in the production of goods are provided.

27. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2002, October 9). *Consideration of reports submitted by state parties under Article 44 of the Convention. Concluding observations: The Sudan*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/71e1e3368add4adac1256c83003c2e79/$FILE/G0245432.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Slavery: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Soldiering

    This document notes that Sudanese children are recruited both forcefully and voluntarily as soldiers in armed conflict and that they are abducted and enslaved for the purposes of sexual exploitation as concubines, prostitutes, agricultural workers, and domestic servants. Children as young as 15 years old bear large financial burdens in their families and often work long hours in poor, dangerous, and/or abusive conditions without health benefits and for little remuneration. No additional details related to forced labor in the production of goods are provided.

28. United Nations Security Council. (2007, August 29). *Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://www.crin.org/docs/sudan.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Soldiering

    This report discusses the prevalence of child soldiering in the southern regions of Sudan, as well as in Darfur. In the south, children as young as six were reportedly participating in armed conflict with various militia groups; in Darfur, children as young as 12 had been abducted or recruited as child soldiers. While SAF and the Sudan People's Liberation Army were clear of child recruitment allegations in the current reporting period, other groups associated with them were not. The report discusses a total of 232 children who were confirmed soldiers with various militias during the reporting period, but that figure is likely an underestimate—insecurity makes the validation of many abuses impossible. The report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

29. U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. (2008, April 15). *World factbook—Sudan*. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/su.html#Issues

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

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

This document reports on the occurrence of trafficking in persons in Sudan and notes that Sudan is a transit and destination country for Ethiopian women used for domestic servitude. Sudanese girls are trafficked internally for domestic servitude or commercial sexual exploitation in brothels or displaced persons camps. Sudanese boys are abducted into forced conscription in the rebel militia the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) for use as cooks, porters, or soldiers. Additionally, the document discusses the use of children in the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and various militias and rebel groups in the ongoing conflict in Darfur, and the enslavement of Dinka women and children by Baggara tribes for forced labor. The document does not specify the particular sector in which these women and children were forced to work, nor does it discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

30. U.S. Department of State. (2008a). *Sudan: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 21, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100506.htm

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

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

According to this report, women and children in Sudan are trafficked from within the country's borders due to tribal conflict in the south. It is known that Sudanese people are trafficked for the purposes of domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, and general (unspecified) labor, but there are no current estimates available on the extent of the problem. Over the past two decades, however, more than 20,000 Ugandan children were taken from Sudan back to Northern Uganda for forced labor. The use of forced labor in the production of goods is not mentioned in this report.

31. U.S. Department of State. (2008b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105389.htm

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

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

According to the most recent 2008 *Trafficking in Persons Report*, Sudanese children, women, and men are trafficked internally for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Women from Ethiopia as well as women and children from Sudan are trafficked within the country for the purpose of domestic servitude. It is also reported that LRA forcibly recruits and abducts Sudanese and Ugandan children into their ranks for use as porters, cooks, and soldiers in Sudan. Other rebel groups in Sudan are also reportedly forcing Sudanese children into their armed forces. Additionally, Dinka children and women and Nuba children were abducted into slavery in the thousands by the Rezeigat and Missiriya ethnic groups. Forced labor and enslavement specifically for the production of goods are not discussed.

32. Xslaves.org. (n.d.). *Slavery in Sudan*. Retrieved November 11, 2008, from http://xslaves.org/Slavery_in_Sudan.html

Source: NGO

Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this organization, human rights violations are inflicted upon Sudanese people who are enslaved in situations of forced labor and sexual servitude, including long working hours (14 to 18 hours per day), no remuneration, physical abuse, racial and religious abuse, genital mutilation, rape, and the threat of death. The document notes that there are many different estimates of the scope of slavery in Sudan, ranging from 7,000 to 200,000 victims in the past 20 years. No further details related to sectors or conditions of work are provided, and the document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

SURINAME: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Amnesty International. (2003). *Suriname: Government commitments and human rights*. London: Author. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAMR480012003?open&of=ENG-SUR

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This document provides a summary of Amnesty International's concerns and recommendations related to Suriname's record of compliance with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Child labor is only discussed briefly in the context of Suriname's willingness to ratify International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 and 182 on child labor. According to this document, both conventions are currently in the process of being ratified. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers. (2004). *Child soldiers: Global report 2004*. London: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=837

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Soldiering

   This report provides information on the use of child soldiers in various countries worldwide. This report has an entry for Suriname; however it states that no information was available on the presence of children under age 18 in the armed forces or the minimum age of recruitment. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

3. Downer, A. (2006). *Human trafficking in the Caribbean—The experience of seven countries*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.panosinst.org/productions/panoscope/trafficking_caribbean.php

   Source: NGO

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

   This article presents a regional overview of trafficking in the Caribbean. It notes that Suriname has both internal and external trafficking. Suriname is principally a transit and destination country for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Most women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation come from Brazil, the Dominican

Republic, Guyana, and Colombia. They either remain in Suriname or continue to Europe for sexual exploitation. Women and children are also trafficked internally for forced domestic and unspecified commercial labor and sexual exploitation. No other details concerning the nature of forced, unspecified commercial labor are provided. Moreover, it is noted that girls from rural areas are promised work in cities and then trapped in situations of domestic servitude or sexual exploitation; whereas other children are trafficked to mining camps in Suriname's remote interior for sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

4. Education International. (2007). *Barometer of human & trade union rights in education—Suriname country report*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie.org/barometer/en/profiles_detail.php?country=surinam

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   The report assesses the quality of education and respect for human and labor rights in countries around the world. The entry for Suriname notes that child labor legislation is rarely enforced and child labor is prevalent in the informal sector. The report does not provide further details regarding the type of labor performed by children in the informal sector. Moreover, the report notes that forced or compulsory labor is illegal in Suriname, but child prostitution continues to be a problem.

   The Suriname country report also notes various government efforts to combat child labor in the country. Specifically, the police who have the responsibility of patrolling the informal sector have raided child labor locations in the capital as well as nightclubs, casinos, and brothels. The country reports found in the *Barometer* are compiled using a wide variety of publicly-available data. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

5. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2001). *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 October 9, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/publication/other/english/Doc_page/ecpat_5th_a4a_2001_full.doc

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This report aims to provide a global overview of the commercial sexual exploitation of children around the world. According to this report, a national plan of action against commercial sexual exploitation of children has not been developed in Suriname and most activities are focused around child abuse rather than the commercial sexual exploitation of children. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes. (2004). *Report on the implementation of the agenda for action against the commercial sexual exploitation of children: 2002–2003*. Bangkok, Thailand: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/A4A02-3_online/ENG_A4A/ECPAT_7th_A4A_2003-ENG.doc

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   One part of this report presents a summary of the current situation with regard to the development of National Plans of Action against the sexual exploitation of children in Suriname. The report notes that Suriname has adopted an agenda for action but that it has not developed a corresponding National Plan of Action. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Equality Now. (2002). *Equality Now submission to the UN Human Rights Committee. 76th session, October 2002*. New York: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.equalitynow.org/english/campaigns/un/unhrc_reports/unhrc_suriname_en.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Marriage

   This report notes that child labor in the form of child prostitution occurs in Suriname and that other studies have found an increase in the involvement of underage girls in prostitution since the mid-1990s. This increase is likely the result of the deteriorating economic situation in the country. Furthermore, this report discusses the difficulty of addressing prostitution within the current legal and cultural framework in Suriname.

   Moreover, this report notes that there are two different minimum ages for marriage in Suriname which vary by ethnicity. The Civil Code sets the minimum age at 15 for women and 18 for men. There is, however, a special code for Hindus and Muslims which sets the minimum age at 13 for women and 15 for men. Under both codes, the free consent of both parties to the marriage is required. While forced marriages are not common, they are reported to still take place within some ethnic groups. It is not specified which ethnic groups are more likely to have forced marriages. Moreover, forced marriages are reported to be more common in the interior of the country. The report does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

8. Global March Against Child Labour. (2002). *Out of the shadows: 2002 global report on the worst forms of child labour*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/worst%20forms%20of%20child%20labour%20report.pdf

   Source: NGO

Child Labor: Newspaper Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Assistants, Street Vending
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This report notes that government agencies and nongovernmental organizations recognize that child labor and child prostitution are growing concerns in Suriname. Exploitive labor occurs in the retail sector where children younger than age 14 work as street vendors, newspaper sellers, or shop assistants. This report cites another study which estimated that in the year 2000, 0.4 percent of children age 10 to 14 would be economically active.

This report also states that there were credible reports of child trafficking within Suriname for the purpose of prostitution. It is reported that girls from the interior are brought to the capital city and also to various gold mining locations in the interior. Moreover, smuggling organizations use Suriname as a transit country for trafficking Chinese girls into the United States where they are frequently forced into bonded labor situations, but no further detail concerning that bonded labor is provided. The findings in the report are compiled from other studies. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

9. Global March Against Child Labour. (2005). *Suriname*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SURINAME.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Domestic Labor, Fishing, Furniture, Mining, Timber, Vending
   Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   Suriname is both a transit and destination country for child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Most girls trafficked for sexual exploitation come from Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Colombia. However, internal child trafficking also occurs and children are trafficked internally for forced domestic and unspecified commercial labor and sexual exploitation. Internal trafficking can involve children being trafficked to the interior for sexual exploitation in mining camps or girls being trafficked from rural areas to the cities where they are trapped in situations of domestic servitude or sexual exploitation.

   This report notes the use of child labor in the production of various goods such as furniture and timber products, however no other details are provided. Moreover, this report suggests that forced child labor occurs in Suriname for the purpose of forced domestic labor, forced unspecified commercial labor, and forced sexual exploitation. This report does not specify whether forced commercial labor is related to the production of goods.

10. Government of Suriname. (2001). *Multiple indicator cluster survey 2—Suriname: Final report (draft)*. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.childinfo.org/MICS2/newreports/surinam/surinamreport.PDF

Source: Government Agency—Various

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report notes that in 1993 Suriname ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and that in order to adequately fulfill its end-decade reporting responsibilities, the government of Suriname decided in 1999 to undertake a "multiple indicator cluster survey." This report presents the final results on the principal topics covered in the survey and on a subset of indicators. The questionnaire used in Suriname excluded the child labor module; however, child labor is discussed in this report in the context of the findings on education and child rights. This report does not provide any further details on the occurrence of child labor in Suriname. This report was compiled using a field survey methodology. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Belize and Suriname—Report for the WTO General Council review of the trade policies of Belize and Suriname.* Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991220301&Language=EN

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Newspaper Sales, Shop Assistants, Street Vending, Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    The report finds that child labor is a problem in Suriname primarily in agriculture and other work in the informal sector. Children as young as age 4 work as shop assistants, street vendors, domestic servants, and newspaper sellers. The report also notes that while forced labor is prohibited by law in Suriname, it still occurs in the form of forced child prostitution. The report also notes that young women and girls are trafficked for the purpose of forced prostitution. This report notes that Suriname has not ratified the ILO Conventions on child labor; although in June 2004 its Parliament passed a unanimous act which should enable Suriname to ratify ILO Convention 182.

12. International Labour Organization. (2005). *Child labour in Latin America*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1011&context=child

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This factsheet provides a brief overview of child labor in Latin America. Accordingly, there are approximately 17.4 million children who are economically active in Latin America and the Caribbean. This report notes that accurate statistics are not available, but

child labor is a growing problem in many of the poorest countries in this region; including Suriname. The report provides no further details on child labor in Suriname. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

13. International Organization for Migration. (2005). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean region.* Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/exploratory_assess.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Adoption, Sexual Exploitation

    This study found clear evidence of human trafficking in Suriname with the first and foremost common form being the movement of women and girls within the country for the purpose of sexual exploitation. At least two informants in the study believed that young girls were working in the sex industry at the goldmines. Additionally, eight informants in this study affirmed that children are being abused in situations of domestic work or as street vendors. One informant expressed concern that children of poor families may be especially prone to exploitive domestic work. However, the research team could not identify any cases to substantiate this claim. Moreover, the informants in this study did not see a linkage between child trafficking and domestic work. No other details concerning child labor are provided.

    Trafficking in children remains mostly undocumented in Suriname, and is only anecdotally reported. However, the Department of Youth in the police department appears to be too understaffed to follow up on those allegations. This report also provides a comprehensive overview of government and nongovernmental responses to these issues.

    The methodology for the study involved a literature review, desk legal review, and an exploratory field assessment. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

14. International Organization for Migration. (2006). *Migration in the Americas: Issue 1*. Geneva, Switzerland: Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/periodicals_and_newsletters/Migration_in_Americas_pdf.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This newsletter contains an article which describes new counter-trafficking training modules that the International Organization for Migration has developed. The article

notes that this organization will pilot the "draft module" in Suriname. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

15. Organization of American States. (n.d.*). Counter-trafficking of persons, women and children for exploitation purposes in the Caribbean: Project summary*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.oas.org/cim/Documentos/Trata-%20 Caribbean-Project%20Summary%202_11.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Unspecified

    This document discusses a regional counter-trafficking project in the Caribbean. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

16. Pawironadi-Dasi, C. (n.d.). *Suriname country report*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.iin.oea.org/SURINAME_ing.PDF

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report provides a comprehensive overview of various programs and initiatives in Suriname to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. For example, this report notes that while the government has not drafted a National Plan of Action for combating commercial sexual exploitation, it does recognize, and give high priority to, the protection of children against all forms of violence. To this effect, the government addresses this problem through the provision of support to several nongovernmental agencies. However, this support is limited due to governmental budget cuts. Additionally, Suriname ratified the CRC in 1993 and the Ministry of Social Affairs has created a new branch, the Child Rights Bureau, to oversee implementation. This bureau has begun to initiate some activities, such as a review of national legislation and other related research. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Hilton, C. (Producer), Woolf, A., & Hilton, C. (Writer/Director). (2004). *Dying to leave* (Wide Angle). Arlington, VA: Public Broadcasting Service. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.pbs.org/wnet/wideangle/shows/dying/map_suriname.html

    Source: Other—Video

    Child Labor: Newspaper Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Assistants, Street Vending

    This interactive map on human trafficking posted on the Public Broadcasting Service website notes that child labor in Suriname is often for the purpose of street vending, selling newspapers, or assisting in shops. However, there have been reports of parents bringing their children to mining towns for the purpose of prostitution. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

18. Pegus, C. (2006). *A review of child labour laws of Suriname—A guide to legislative reform*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/legislative_reviews/review-child-labour-laws-suriname.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The aim of this study is to identify apparent gaps and inconsistencies in the laws relating to child labor in Suriname and to provide a guide for legislative reform to ensure compliance with the requirements of the ILO Conventions. This report notes that Suriname has ratified the CRC, but that it has not ratified ILO Convention 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor, or ILO Convention 138, Minimum Age. As such, the report does not specifically and directly address child labor in the production of goods, but it does conclude with several recommendations intended to assist Suriname in meeting its obligations under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

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

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

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

    This report notes that child labor is considered a growing problem in Suriname, however it does not specify in which sectors or provide any further detials. This document also notes that trafficking of women and girls from Brazil and the Caribbean into Suriname occurs for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

20. Schalkwijk, M., & van den Berg, W. (2003). *Suriname. The situation of children in mining, agriculture and other worst forms of child labour: A rapid assessment*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/rapid_assessment/RA Suriname.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Fishing, Mining, Mercury, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Timber, Trade

    This comprehensive report provides a general assessment of levels and types of child labor in Suriname, including a detailed regional assessment. The report finds that child labor is persistent in Suriname, including in the worst forms. For example, 54 percent of children interviewed could be considered child laborers and most working children are age 10 to 14. This report also finds that child labor is most prevalent in the production sector (agriculture, fisheries, timber, and mining), trade, and the service sector. However,

the report could not independently verify other studies on cases of the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

This study found several trends, including a gender, ethnic, and geographic bias to the patterns of child labor. Children who are found to be more often working as laborers were boys (who are most often involved in the worst cases of child labor); children of the Maroon ethnic group; and child laborers originating from the interior districts of the country. There are cases where children's health, safety or morals are being harmed by the kind of work they do, but there is no major concentration of such cases in any specific sector or location. For example, children working in the gold sector are exposed to mercury vapor (in one district 79 percent of all the working children were exposed to substances such as mercury). However, 15 percent of all the jobs done by child laborers there was exposure to hazardous materials such as mercury, butane, gas, and paint.

This report notes that Suriname has not yet ratified ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor, but that in 1993 it ratified the CRC. The research methodology employed for this study is based on interviews conducted in Suriname with 142 key persons, 169 working children, and 52 parents or guardians.

21. Suriname to adopt local child home regulations. (2008, June 23). *Kaiete News*. Retrieved July 28, 2008, from http://www.kaieteurnews.com/?p=1639

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses Suriname's recent effort to institute new child home laws. These laws, which mimic those of Guyana, include enforcing child labor regulations and child protective services. Ensuring school attendance, hygienic practices, and monitoring visitors will ultimately decrease child labor practices in Suriname. In this article, there is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

22. United Nations. (2001). *Threat of child labour: Need for priority attention to education stressed, As Third Committee continues discussion of children's rights*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/gashc3646.doc.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This press release notes that a number of representatives, including one from Suriname, spoke to the Third Committee about the problem of child labor. The representative from Suriname said that in 1995 Suriname had ratified the CRC. Moreover, Suriname established a national program for 1998–2002, which focused on the development, protection, and participation of children and their families. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations. (2006). *Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: Thirty-seventh session. 15 January–2 February 2007*. New York: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw37/responses/suriname%20web.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document focuses on efforts within Suriname to eliminate discrimination against women. Within this context, the report states that prostitution does exist within Suriname, and the government is tolerant towards the operation of brothels. However, in cases of forced prostitution of women or children, action is taken once the matter is brought to the attention of the police. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

24. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2007). *Forty-fourth session. Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the convention. Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Suriname*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.crin.org/docs/CO_Suriname_44.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    This report provides observations and recommendations to Suriname regarding its efforts to implement the CRC. As such, the report covers Suriname's progress and shortcomings on a broad range of topics related to children's rights. In particular, the report notes with concern the existence of child labor in its worst forms in Suriname. However, the report does not provide any further details concerning which types of child labor are prevalent and in which sectors. Moreover, the report adds that there is an ethnic (Maroon children) and gender bias (boys) towards the worst forms of child labor. No further details concerning these biases are provided. The report also notes with concern the finding that a considerable number of children are victims of sexual exploitation. This document does not discuss forced or child labor in the production of goods.

25. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Suriname: Country reports on human rights practices—2006.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78906.htm

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

    Child Labor: Lumber, Newspaper Sales, Packers, Rice, Sexual Exploitation, Shop Assistants, Street Vending
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This report notes that while the law in Suriname prohibits all forms of forced or compulsory labor, incidences of forced labor nevertheless occurred. However the type of forced child labor is not specified and no other details are provided in the report. Additionally, this report also found that child labor occurs in Suriname despite a law that sets the minimum age for employment at age 14 and restricts working hours for minors to day shifts.

The majority of child labor in Suriname occurs in the informal sectors (street vendors, newspaper sellers, packers for traders, or shop assistants); however some children under age 14 are involved in the production of rice and lumber. Employers in those sectors do not guarantee the safety of the child workers, and those children do not have access to medical care. This report also notes that child trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation continues to be a problem in Suriname. There are reports that sex tourism was increasing with boys reportedly being targeted in particular. Suriname continues to be primarily a transit and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Foreign girls and women were trafficked from Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Colombia for commercial sexual exploitation, with some transiting in Suriname en route to Europe. The report also notes that girls, and increasingly boys, are being trafficked internally for the purpose of prostitution.

This report notes that there are some government efforts to combat child labor within Suriname. For example, the government created a national commission to deal with child labor.

26. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007

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

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

The most recent annual report from the U.S. Department of State concerning trafficking in persons assigns Suriname as a Tier 2 country. This report notes that Suriname is principally a transit and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Underage Surinamese girls, and increasingly boys, are trafficked internally for sexual exploitation. Foreign girls and women are trafficked from Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Colombia to Suriname for commercial sexual exploitation; some transit through Suriname en route to Europe. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

SURINAME: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Downer, A. (2006). *Human trafficking in the Caribbean—The experience of seven countries*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.panosinst.org/productions/panoscope/trafficking_caribbean.pp

   Source: NGO

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

   This article presents a regional overview of trafficking in the Caribbean. It notes that Suriname has both internal and external trafficking. Most women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation come from Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Colombia. They either remain in Suriname or continue to Europe for additional sexual exploitation. Women and children are also trafficked internally for forced domestic service, unspecified commercial labor, and sexual exploitation. Girls from rural areas are promised work in cities and are then trapped in situations of domestic servitude or sexual exploitation, whereas other children are trafficked for sexual exploitation to mining camps in Suriname's remote interior. No other details concerning the nature of the forced commercial labor is provided. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

2. Education International. (2007). *Barometer of human & trade union rights in education–Suriname country report*. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.ei-ie.org/barometer/en/profiles_detail.php?country=surinam

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   The report assesses the quality of education and respect for human and labor rights in countries around the world. The report notes that forced or compulsory labor is illegal in Suriname, but child prostitution continues. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

3. Equality Now. (2002). *Equality Now submission to the UN Human Rights Committee. 76th session, October 2002*. Retrieved December 3, 2007, from http://www.equalitynow.org/english/campaigns/un/unhrc_reports/unhrc_suriname_en.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Forced Child Labor: Marriage

This report notes that there are two different minimum ages for marriage in Suriname which vary by ethnicity. The Civil Code sets the minimum age at 15 years for women and 18 years for men. There is, however, a special code for Hindus and Muslims which sets the minimum age at 13 years for women and 15 years for men. Under both codes, the free consent of both parties to the marriage is required. While forced marriages are not common, they are reported to still take place within some ethnic groups. It is not specified which ethnic groups are more likely to have forced marriages. Moreover, forced marriages are reported to be more common in the interior of the country. The report does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods.

4. Ereli, A. (2004). *Joint statement by the United States of America, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Dominican Republic on the Third Border Initiative*. Retrieved October 14, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2004/28136.htm

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. State Department

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   This joint statement is an endorsement by the Caribbean Community and the Dominican Republic of the Third Border Initiative which was announced by President George W. Bush during the Third Summit of the Americas in Quebec City in April 2001. The press release notes that the Caribbean region is vulnerable to several problems, including the illicit trafficking of persons and that the countries involved with the Third Border Initiative pledge to strengthen their cooperation in responding to this and several other hemispheric challenges. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

5. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[a]). *Suriname*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/SURINAME.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
   Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
   Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Furniture, Sexual Exploitation, Timber, Unspecified
   Forced Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

   This report presents findings from another study on the use of forced child labor in the production of various goods such as furniture and timber products, however no other details are provided. Moreover, this report suggests that forced child labor occurs in Suriname for the purpose of forced domestic labor, forced unspecified labor, and forced sexual exploitation. This report does not specify whether forced unspecified commercial labor is related to the production of goods. Lastly, this report notes that child trafficking for the purposes of domestic servitude and sexual exploitation occurs in Suriname. This short report is based on the findings of several other studies.

6. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *United States of America*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/united%20states%20of%20america.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Bonded Child Labor: Unspecified
   Bonded Labor: Unspecified
   Forced Child Labor: Unspecified
   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This report notes that smuggling organizations use Suriname as an intermediate destination to smuggle Chinese nationals, including women and girls, to the United States, where frequently they are forced into bonded labor situations. No further details are provided. The term forced labor is used in this document, but not in reference to goods.

7. Government of Suriname. (2002). *Remarks by the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Suriname and Principal Delegate to the Inter-American Commission on Women, October 29, 2002*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.surinameembassy.org/102902.shtml

   Source: Government Agency—Government of Suriname, Ministry of Home Affairs

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   In this short statement, Suriname's Minister of Home Affairs discusses the problem of trafficking of women for sexual exploitation in Suriname and some of the challenges involved with addressing that problem. Moreover, the minister provides a brief overview of some Surinamese legislation related to anti-trafficking. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

8. Hilton, C. (Producer), Woolf, A., & Hilton, C. (Writer/Director). (2004). *Wide Angle: Dying to leave*. Arlington, VA: Public Broadcasting Service. Retrieved October 15, 2007, from http://www.pbs.org/wnet/wideangle/shows/dying/map_suriname.html

   Source: Other—Video

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   This interactive map on human trafficking, which is posted on the PBS website, discusses the trafficking of women in Suriname for prostitution. The report claims that sex sells in Suriname because of poverty and anti-prostitution laws that are not enforced. Women are recruited from Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and the Dominican Republic. The website states that according to a recent United Nations report, traffickers can receive $500 from Suriname club owners for a Brazilian woman. The website also provides an overview of some counter-trafficking efforts. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

9. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Belize and Suriname*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.icftu.org/displaydocument.asp?Index=991220301&Language=EN

   Source: International Organization

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

   This report notes that while forced labor is prohibited by law in Suriname, it still occurs in practice. Forced labor in Suriname takes the form of forced child prostitution. Additionally, the report notes that trafficking of women and girls for the purpose of forced prostitution occurs in Suriname. This report states that women from Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, and the Dominican Republic are trafficked into the country. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

10. International Labour Organization. (2006). *CEACR: Individual direct request concerning abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) Suriname (ratification: 1976) submitted: 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Labor: Compulsory Labor, Unspecified

    This document is the latest update in an ongoing series which describes Surinamese government policies of forcing compulsory labor as a punishment for the expression of political or ideological views or for certain breaches of labor discipline by seafarers. In both instances, the document urges that the government revise this legislation and provide progress updates to the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. No further details are provided on the nature of the forced labor. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

11. International Organization for Migration. (2004a). *Trafficking in women and children in the Caribbean*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/trafficking_in_women_and_children_in_the_caribbean.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report states that several countries, including Suriname, are meeting to launch a regional research initiative on trafficking in women and children. The research will be paired with regional and national capacity-building activities with the governments and civil societies of the participating countries. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

12. International Organization for Migration. (2004b). *Counter-trafficking training for national authorities*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://childtrafficking.org/pdf/user/counter_trafficking_training_for_national_authorities.doc

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report states that the International Organization for Migration (IOM) held a one-day counter-trafficking training for national authorities and other partners in Suriname. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

13. International Organization for Migration. (2005a). *Exploratory assessment of trafficking in persons in the Caribbean Region*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, 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: Sexual Exploitation
    Child Trafficking: Adoption, Sexual Exploitation

    This study found clear evidence of human trafficking in Suriname with the first and foremost common form being the movement of women and girls within the country for sexual exploitation. At least two informants in the study believed that young girls were working in the sex industry in the goldmines. Moreover, there was one unsubstantiated claim that children are being sent abroad for sale. Trafficking in children is mostly undocumented in Suriname and only anecdotally reported. However, the Department of Youth in the police department appears to be too understaffed to follow up on these allegations. This report also provides a comprehensive overview of government and nongovernmental responses to the above-noted issues.

    The methodology for this study involves a literature review, desk legal review, and an exploratory field assessment. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

14. International Organization for Migration. (2005b). *Legal review on trafficking in persons in the Caribbean*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/studies_and_reports/legal_review.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document provides a comprehensive overview of the laws and treaties in Suriname related to the trafficking of persons. Within this context, the trafficking of women and

children for the purpose of prostitution and forced labor in the form of forced prostitution is discussed. All of the countries included in this study, except Suriname, have laws which prohibit the procurement of persons for sexual purposes. The document notes that Suriname, in particular, adopts a position of pragmatic tolerance towards trafficking for the purpose of forced prostitution. For example, sex workers in Suriname must be registered with local health clinics and immigration authorities. It is reported that police will make random checks on brothels to check for abuse and forced detention—however, no brothel owners in the country have been arrested. The government makes other efforts to protect women and it has provided assistance to a nongovernmental organization which focuses on this topic. Additionally, this document discusses the activities and the limitations of the Bureau for the Rights of the Child, which is a government agency charged with addressing these problems. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

15. International Organization for Migration. (2006). *Migration in the Americas*: *Issue 1*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/periodicals_and_newsletters/Migration_in_Americas_pdf.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    This newsletter contains an article which describes new counter-trafficking training modules that the IOM has developed. The article notes that the IOM will pilot the draft training module in Suriname. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

16. Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology. (2003). *Workshop: Mining frontiers. Collection of abstracts—April 2003*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.eth.mpg.de/events/current/pdf/1052146232-03.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Exploitive Labor: Gold Mining, Sexual Exploitation

    This document contains several abstracts from papers which were delivered at a workshop. Two of the abstracts concern mining practices in Suriname. The first abstract discusses local culture at a mining town in Suriname, including the presence of commercial sex workers and their motivations for undertaking commercial sex work. The second abstract is mainly focused on the environmental aspects of mining and notes that illegal mining is a major issue in Suriname. While both abstracts discuss different aspects of the poor working conditions in some of Suriname's mines, neither uses the term forced labor.

17. National Anti-Drug Council Suriname. (2002). Annual national report 2002. Paramaribo, Suriname: Author. Retrieved November 21, 2007, from http://www.unodc.org/pdf/barbados/suridin_report_2002.pdf

Source: NGO

Exploitive Child Labor: Drug Trafficking

This report focuses on the topics of drug abuse, prevention and control in Suriname. In this context, it is noted that children are allegedly recruited by drug dealers for drug trafficking activities. It is noted that formal reports on this topic are not available and because this is a highly-sensitive issue, it is almost impossible to obtain detailed information. This report also notes that the number of persons arrested and/or charged for illicit drug trafficking has decreased from 2000 through 2002. A detailed breakdown of arrests by age group is not included. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

18. Organization of American States. (n.d.). *Counter-trafficking of persons, women and children for exploitation purposes in the Caribbean: Project summary*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.oas.org/cim/Documentos/Trata%20CaribbeanProject%20Summary%202_11.doc

Source: International Organization

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This document discusses a year-long regional counter-trafficking project in the Caribbean which has a specific focus on addressing the challenges related to the trafficking of women and children. The project has three goals, to raise awareness, build capacity, and increase cooperation. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

19. Pawironadi-Dasi, C. (n.d.). *Suriname country report*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.iin.oea.org/SURINAME_ing.PDF

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This report provides a comprehensive overview of various programs and initiatives in Suriname to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. For example, this report notes that while the government has not drafted a national plan of action for combating commercial sexual exploitation, it does recognize and give high priority to the protection of children against all forms of violence. To this effect, the government addresses this problem through the provision of support to several NGOs. However, that support is limited due to governmental budget cuts. Additionally, Suriname ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1993 and the Ministry of Social Affairs has created a new branch, the Child Rights Bureau, to oversee implementation of the CRC. This bureau has begun to initiate some activities, such as a review of national legislation and other related research. The report also contains a number of first-hand responses from commercial sex workers to a questionnaire item

regarding why they forced their children into commercial sex work. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

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

    Source: Academic/Research Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document provides an overview on the trafficking of persons in Suriname. It notes that women and girls are trafficked from Brazil and the Caribbean into Suriname for sexual exploitation, and that the country is thought to be a transit country for trafficking victims en route to Europe, and that nightclubs in the capitol city reportedly recruit women from Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Venezuela. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

21. Schalkwijk, M., & van den Berg, W. (2003). *Suriname. The situation of children in mining, agriculture and other worst forms of child labour: A rapid assessment*. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/childlabour/library/rapid_assessment/RA Suriname.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This study could not confirm any cases in Suriname of forced child labor in the form of slavery or bondage. Likewise, this study could not independently verify the findings from other studies concerning the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The authors of this report recommend that a more in-depth and focused study on this topic be undertaken. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

22. Stichting Maxi Linder Association. (2001). *Profile of clubs and informal sexual locations in Paramaribo and Nieuw Nickerie*. Retrieved November 22, 2007, from http://www.oas.org/atip/Suriname/Profile%20of%20Clubs%20and%20Informal%20Sexual%20Locations%20(SURINAME).pdf

    Source: NGO

    Adult Slavery: Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This document states that some commercial sex workers from Suriname continue to stay involved in the sex business by going either to the gold mining fields of French Guiana, to Europe, or to the United States and, as such, women in those circumstances are involved in trafficking. Moreover, this report provides a brief historical background on slavery in Suriname for the purpose of commercial sex. The historical background begins in the 17th century and concludes with the present government approach to commercial

sex, which the report labels as *laissez faire*. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

23. United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. (2006). *Responses to the list of issues and questions for consideration of the third periodic report of Suriname: Thirty-seventh session. 15 January–2 February 2007*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 9, 2007, from http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/cedaw37/responses/suriname%20web.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Adult Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This document focuses on efforts within Suriname to eliminate discrimination against women. Within this context, the report states that prostitution does exist within Suriname, the government is tolerant towards the operation of brothels, and in cases of forced prostitution action is taken once the matter is brought to the attention of the police. This report also discusses a number of measures in place for combating trafficking. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

24. U.S. Department of Justice. (2005). *Assessment of U.S. government efforts to combat trafficking in persons in fiscal year 2004*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from http://www.usdoj.gov/olp/pdf/sept2005_assessment.pdf

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

    Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

    This report provides an overview of a variety of training and other programs conducted in Suriname, and it asserts that this has resulted in an increase in arrests and successful prosecution of trafficking cases there. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

25. U.S. Department of Justice. (2006). *Attorney General's annual report to Congress on U.S. government activities to combat trafficking in persons fiscal year 2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from http://www.usdoj.gov/ag/annualreports/tr2005/agreporthumantrafficing2005.pdf

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

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This report overviews a variety of training and other programs conducted in Suriname. For example, this report notes that during the U.S. government's Fiscal Year 2005, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section of the Department of Justice's Criminal Division trained international law enforcement to effectively address child sex trafficking, and Suriname was one of the countries that received the training. The report

also notes that in July 2005, Suriname successfully prosecuted a human trafficking case (for the first time in eight years). This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

26. U.S. Department of Justice. (2007). *Assessment of U.S. government efforts to combat trafficking in persons in fiscal year 2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from http://www.usdoj.gov/ag/annualreports/tr2006/assessment_of_efforts_to_combat_tip.pdf

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

Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

This report simply notes that during the U.S. government's Fiscal Year 2006, the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training conducted 56 anti-trafficking in persons programs in 21 countries, one of which was Suriname. No further details are provided. This document does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

27. U.S. Department of State. (2007a). *Suriname: Country reports on human rights practices—2006*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 10, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78906.htm

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

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

This report notes that while the law in Suriname prohibits all forms of forced or compulsory labor, incidences of forced labor nevertheless occurred. However the type of forced labor is not specified and no other details are provided in the report.

This report also notes that child trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation continues to be a problem in Suriname. There are reports that sex tourism was increasing with boys reportedly being targeted in particular. Suriname continues to be primarily a transit and destination country for women and children trafficked internationally for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Foreign girls and women were trafficked from Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, and Colombia for commercial sexual exploitation, with some transiting in Suriname en route to Europe. The report also notes that girls, and increasingly boys, are being trafficked internally for the purpose of prostitution.

This report notes that there are some government efforts to combat child labor within Suriname. For example, the government created a national commission dealing with child labor.

28. U.S. Department of State. (2007b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007

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

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

The most recent annual report from the U.S. Department of State concerning trafficking in persons assigns Suriname as a Tier 2 country. This report notes that Chinese nationals transiting Suriname risk debt bondage to migrant smugglers; men are exploited in forced labor and women in commercial sexual exploitation. No further details concerning the nature of the forced labor is provided. Moreover, this report states that Haitians migrating illegally through Suriname are also vulnerable to forced labor exploitation in the country. The report does not specify if the forced labor is related to the production of goods.

SWAZILAND: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Embassy of the United States, Mbabane, Swaziland. (2005, October 3). *Launch of initiative to eliminate child labor.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 5, 2008, from http://swaziland.usembassy.gov/initiative_to_eliminate_child_labor.html

   Source: Government Agency—U.S. Embassy, Swaziland

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This appears to be a speech presented by an unknown speaker announcing the launch of two regional projects—Towards Eliminating Child Labor and Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Southern Africa—funded by the U.S. Department of Labor to combat child labor in Swaziland. The source also announces the formulation of Swaziland's own Action Program on the Elimination of Child Labor and the national Program Advisory Committee on Child Labor (PACC). This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

2. Gabara, N. (2008, April 3). Plan to address child labor. *BuaNews* (Tshwane). Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://allafrica.com/stories/200804030175.html

   Source: News Article

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

   This article describes a recent initiative endorsed by the PACC to combat child trafficking and child labor practices in Swaziland. The plan has about 50 steps that will eventually lead to the eradication of child labor practices by 2015. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

3. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2006, March). *Implementation plan of the Programme Towards the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Swaziland 2004–2007* [Fifth Draft] (TECL Paper No. 12). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do;jsessionid=0a038009cf28363c7a5e98c4e4e91d9dbbb01d60e6f.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLb3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbNuLa3iSbxqR8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?productId=4287

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Car Washing, Cattle Herding, Criminal Activity, Domestic Labor, Drug Production, Hawking, Liquor Production, Portering, Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles, Tourism, Trade, Transportation
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

This source reports on the implementation of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Programme Towards the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, which focuses its efforts on five countries of Southern Africa, including Swaziland. The report notes that, due to the lack of a concrete action plan for combating child labor in its worst forms in Swaziland, the project is focused on developing such a plan and more broadly to contributing to the knowledge of the problem. The extent of child labor in Swaziland is not known, and the nature of the labor and its causes are not fully understood.

The report cites many types of child labor that have been reported in the country, including work in the informal sector and in some types of activities considered to be worst forms. Sectors mentioned include trading, hawking, the transportation industry, commercial agriculture, cattle herding, livestock guarding, portering, car washing, and supermarket trolley collecting. There are reports of children also being used for commercial sexual exploitation, as domestic labor, in the collection and sale of liquor, in the tourism industry, in the commission of property crime (theft), and perhaps in the production and sale of illegal drugs. Growth in the new textile industry of Swaziland was also mentioned, and it is suspected that children younger than age 15 work in textile factories in Matsapa for up to 14 hours per day. Children working in the above sectors are exposed to harmful chemicals, strenuous labor, dangerous activities, sexual abuse, and working hours in excess of 12 per day. Sectors linked to internal human trafficking include domestic servitude, commercial sexual exploitation, and commercial agriculture. There was no discussion of transnational child trafficking.

Swaziland has ratified the ILO Minimum Wage Convention 138, ILO Worst Forms Convention 182, and the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child. The country's Employment Act is the main body of legislation that governs child employment; it defines a child as an individual under 15 and a youth as an individual between age 15 and 17 and forbids the employment of children during school hours, night time, for more than four hours without rest, and for more than six hours per week.

4. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (n.d.). *Swaziland country plan 2004–2008: TECL programme*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved December 26, 2008, from http://www.child-labour.org.za/blns-countries/swaziland/nap/

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Car Washing, Cattle Herding, Collection of Supermarket Trolleys, Criminal Activity, Domestic Labor, Drug Production, Drug Sales, Hawking, Liquor Sales, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Textiles, Trade, Transportation
   Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation

   This draft of the country plan for Swaziland appears to have been developed over a four-year period between 2004 and 2008, although no date of publication is present on the document itself.

This draft report provides evidence of Swazi children employed in domestic labor, subsistence and commercial agriculture, animal husbandry of cattle specifically, trading, hawking, transportation, portering, the collection of supermarket trolleys, car washing, textiles, the sale of liquor, and commercial sexual exploitation. Children are also used by adults in the commission of crimes such as housebreaking and the cultivation, manufacturing, and sale of unspecified narcotics. Across all sectors, the work children perform can be considered dangerous, and risks include overexertion in carrying heavy loads, exposure to the elements, exposure to sexual or physical abuse and exploitation, excessive working hours (14-hour days, for example), exposure to deadly disease (AIDS), and exposure to chemicals or pesticides (in agriculture). Trafficking in children within Swaziland is also presumed to be a problem, and is likely linked to sexual exploitation, domestic labor, and commercial agriculture.

The information contained in this report is based on the scoping study on child work and child labor in Swaziland by Nomthetho Simelane, which is also annotated in this bibliography and on missions to Swaziland in 2003, strategic planning workshops held in October 2004, and discussions held in 2005 in the national PACC. Because no survey dedicated exclusively to investigating child labor has ever been done in Swaziland, there is little data that provide evidence of the nature and extent of the child labor phenomenon in the country.

5. Keregero, M. (2006). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Swaziland*. Paper Presented at the RECLISA Southern African Regional Child Labour Conference. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do;jsessionid=0a038009ceeca34da6d94d541109435d504cdf8d962.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaLa3D3lN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxbN8Nbh4SahiK8OexhOaOgzX9i4j38QfznA5Pp7ftolbGmkTy?type=document&id=4444

   Source: International Organization

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This source discusses the nature, scope, extent, and consequences of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Swaziland. Methodology includes qualitative surveys in the form of face-to-face interviews with girls who were in various situations of CSEC, and the survey found that prostituted girls and girls in other types of transactional sex relationships (such as providing sex in exchange for food or housing) ranged in age from 13–17. Most girls had migrated away from their places of birth and had suffered the death of one or both of their parents. CSEC lends itself to serious health and safety risks for those involved, including exposure to HIV/AIDS and physical abuse. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

6. The Ministry of Enterprise and Employment, & International Labour Organization. (2008, April 1). *Swaziland commits to national action against child labour*. Swaziland: Kingdom of Swaziland. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://www.child-labour.org.za/newsroom/media-releases/swazi-plan

Source: Government Agency—Government of Swaziland

Child Labor: Criminal Activity, Sexual Exploitation
Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor

This press release by the Kingdom of Swaziland's Ministry of Enterprise and Employment in conjunction with the ILO, announces the endorsement of Swaziland's national plan to combat child labor. The plan is called the "Strategy and Action Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour," and it must still (at the time of writing) be considered and approved by the Labour Advisory Board and the government of Swaziland. The press release notes that the plan will help to end the worst forms of child labor present in Swaziland, including the commercial sexual exploitation of children, child trafficking for the purpose of domestic labor, and the use of children in criminal activity. This document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

7. Osman, Z. (2006, November 15). Swaziland: Levels of child labor prominent. *SomoliNet News.* Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://www.somalinet.com/news/world/English/4933

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article discusses how rights activists have recently been pushing for a review of Swaziland's child labor laws. According to activists' studies, there is a high correlation between orphan children, child labor practices, and HIV. There is no methodology listed; nor is there any discussion on child labor and the production of goods.

8. Parks, J. (2006, September 21). Solidarity Center report: Swazi workers lack basic freedoms. *AFL-CIO Blog*. Retrieved November 10, 2008, from http://blog.aflcio.org/2006/09/21/solidarity-center-report-swazi-workers-lack-basic-freedoms/

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report mentions child labor just once; it states that the practice is still tolerated by cultural traditions in Swaziland. Sectors in which children work are not discussed, nor are child labor in the production of goods.

9. Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Southern Africa. (2006, August). *International child labor program: Technical progress report*. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.reclisa.org/documents/index.cfm?catID=1&navID=7&itemID=10

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report by the NGO, Reducing Exploitive Labor in Southern Africa indicates that organizations in Swaziland have begun to foster public awareness about the problems associated with child labor in at least 26 communities (at the time of writing.) The source does not discuss the scope or particulars of child labor in Swaziland; only this particular campaign to combat the problem is discussed.

10. Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Southern Africa. (n.d.[a]). *Support for orphans and vulnerable children in Swaziland*. Retrieved November 5, 2008, from http://www.reclisa.org/content/index.cfm?navID=3&itemID=26

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This document outlines the goals and objectives of a project designed to increase educational opportunities for orphaned and vulnerable children currently engaged in or recently removed from labor situations indicative of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The source does not specify sectors in which orphaned and vulnerable children work. The document does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

11. Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Southern Africa. (n.d.[b]). *Swaziland: Child labor and education.* Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.reclisa.org/content/index.cfm?navID=2&itemID=18

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Labor

    According to this organization, the most recent estimates of the scope of child labor in Swaziland placed about 14,000 children between age 10 and 14 as economically active, which represented about 12 percent of that age group at that time. Additionally, about 11 percent of children between age 5 and 14 were also found to be working. The source implies a connection between the lack of access to education for many Swazi children and the increased incidence of child labor, and indicates that work performed by children most often includes domestic servitude, agricultural labor, and livestock herding.

12. Riba, V. (2006, November 7-8). *Child labor: Push and pull factors in Swaziland*. Reducing Exploitive Child Labor in Southern Africa. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.reclisa.org/documents/Document.cfm?docID=110

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Car Washing, Dancing, Domestic Labor, Hawking, Portering, Recyclables, Trade, Transportation

    The source discusses the causes of child labor in Swaziland in terms of push and pull factors, but also provides a brief overview of the situation. Due to the lack of a targeted study designed to measure the true scope and extent of child labor in Swaziland, the

figures from this source were taken from the most recent data available from past studies, the national census, and the Central Statistical Office's second Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS II).

In 1997, it was found that nearly 3,000 of the 81,372 children between age 12 and 14 years were working, and that child labor is more prevalent in rural areas, especially where subsistence farming is concerned. Additionally, in 2000 MICS II revealed that 11.8 percent of children in the 5 to 14 age group were employed and that only 1 percent was paid for their labor. The census data that were collected in recent years indicate that the incidence of child labor is increasing in Swaziland, and is likely to be higher than reported due to the methodological insufficiencies, the popularity of informal sector employment, and the illicit and thus hidden nature of the worst forms of child labor.

In terms of the sectors of employment, girls are usually more likely to engage in domestic work such as cooking, shopping, cleaning, washing clothes, fetching water, and caring for children, and there is also a high rate of child labor in subsistence and commercial agriculture, scavenging for recyclable materials, trading and hawking, portering, car washing, bus driving and conducting, dancing for tourists, and the worst forms of child labor. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are offered.

13. Save the Children. (2008). *Our broken dreams: Child migration in Southern Africa*. Maputo, Mozambique: Author. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/Our_Broken_Dreams_English_version.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Sales
    Child Trafficking: Sales

    This report addresses the problem of child migration in southern Africa, but also describes some cases of child labor and trafficking in Swaziland. Specifically, the report focused on the story of a boy age 16 who migrated from Mozambique to Swaziland to find work as a street vendor selling vegetables illegally. Child labor in the production of goods in Swaziland was not discussed.

14. Simelane, N., Bosch, D., & Budlender, D. (2003, August). *Scoping report on child labour in Swaziland*. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.child-labour.org.za/blns-countries/swaziland/nap/plan-development/scoping-folder/scoping-file/view

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Car Washing, Collection of Supermarket Trolleys, Domestic Labor, Hawking, Marijuana Cultivation, Marijuana Sales, Portering, Sexual Exploitation, Trade, Transportation

    This report focuses on the findings of two previous studies: the 1997 housing and population census and the 1999 rapid assessment done by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). According to the former study, 2,992 children between age 12 and 14

years were employed at the time of the survey with relatively equal gender distribution, and an additional 18,064 children between age 15 and 19 were economically active. The rapid assessment two years later revealed that, of the 152 children interviewed for the study, 58 percent were boys and reported employment in agriculture, trading, and domestic labor. Thirty-seven percent of all children interviewed worked as domestic laborers, but the majority were girls (75 percent). Children also reported working subsistence and commercial agriculture, but those working in the latter sector reported worse conditions of exploitation related to the hazards of the industry. Other sectors of labor reported include: trading and hawking, collection of supermarket trolleys, public transportation, the transportation of goods, car washing, commercial sexual exploitation, and the growth and sale of marijuana.

15. Solidarity Center. (2006). *Justice for all: The struggle for worker rights in Swaziland*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2008, from http://www.solidarity center.org/files/SwazilandFinal.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Hawking, Sexual Exploitation, Sugarcane, Transportation
    Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation
    Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

    This report on labor rights in Swaziland touches on the phenomenon of child labor and notes that, while Swaziland's Employment Act of 1980 prohibits children under age 15 from working in industrial settings, there is no law limiting the working age of children engaged in nonindustrial sectors. Swazi law does, however, limit the working hours of children to six per day (33 hours per week), and prohibits children from working at night or during school hours. For the most part, the law regarding children working in industrial settings is obeyed. Nonindustrial sectors, however, legally employ children from age five and reportedly (illegally) allow them to work more than six hours per day and during school time. Swazi children are employed in commercial agriculture in eastern Swaziland on sugarcane and cotton plantations, in subsistence agriculture, animal husbandry, domestic labor including child care and gardening, hawking, and transportation. It is also briefly mentioned that "underage" Swazi and Mozambican girls work as prostitutes in Swaziland, indicating cases of forced child labor and trafficking. The report briefly discusses the causes of child labor in Swaziland, noting specifically that the lack of compulsory and free education, poverty, and the AIDS epidemic are the main driving factors.

    Swaziland has ratified the ILO Minimum Age Convention 138, ILO Worst Forms Convention 182, and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

16. Swaziland: Growing number of children working. (2006, November 10). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.irnnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=61535

    Source: News Article

Child Labor: Bartending, Dancing, Sales, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

This article discusses the causes and features of child labor in Swaziland, and notes poverty, HIV/AIDS, and gaps in the country's legislation as primary factors. It is briefly mentioned that children labor in both the formal and informal sectors of the economy in Swaziland, and there is a large number of children engaged in illegal bar work, selling home-brewed beer, dancing for tourists, the sex trade and perhaps other worst forms of child labor. This source does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

17. Swaziland: Hard time raise levels of abuse. (2007, August 1). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.irnnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=73530

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This article links child labor and child trafficking with drought, poverty, the HIV/AIDS crisis, and food shortages in Swaziland. According to the source, child labor, prostitution, and extreme forms of child labor are on the rise as parents are removing their children from school in order to work. Child labor is discussed in the article, but not in reference to the production of goods.

18. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006). *Consideration of reports submitted by state parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding observations, Swaziland* (CRC 43rd Session). Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 28, 2008, from http://huachen.org/english/bodies/crc/crcs43.htm

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

In this 2006 document, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) recognized attempts made by the Swaziland government to study the issue of child labor, but recommended that more be done in terms of supporting international and national organizations and NGOs in order to come into compliance with ILO Conventions 138 and 182. Additionally, the UNCRC expressed concern at the increasing incidence of children involved in sexual exploitation. Child labor in the production of goods was not specifically discussed.

19. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2007). *Human trafficking in South Africa: Causes and recommendations* (Policy Paper No. 14.5-E). Paris: Author. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001528/152823E.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This source notes that Swazi women and young girls are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The source does not discuss child trafficking in relation to the production of goods.

20. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Swaziland: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 22, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100507.htm

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

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

This 2007 U.S. State Department report on human rights violations in Swaziland notes that some girls are purported to be working as prostitutes, including many orphaned and vulnerable children. The report also noted an increase in the number of street children in cities such as Mbabane and Manzini and of child-headed households as a result of the AIDS and HIV epidemic, but did not reference these children working or engaging in some type of labor. In terms of human trafficking, the problem was suspected to exist but was not demonstrable by reliable qualitative or quantitative data collection. There were anecdotal reports of children being trafficked internally for commercial sexual exploitation in urban areas or domestic servitude in the homes of the wealthy. Swazi law does not prohibit human trafficking specifically, but it does criminalize abduction, forced or compulsory labor, and aiding and abetting illegal immigration. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

SWAZILAND: REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Clean Clothes Campaign. (n.d.). *Building international solidarity: African Asian networking. A report on the solidarity workshop for African garment workers held in Swaziland*. Retrieved December 28, 2008, from http://cleanclothes.org/pub-archive.htm

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Garments, Jeans, T-Shirts
   Forced Labor: Garments, Jeans, T-Shirts

   This report, which describes the activities and outcomes of a garment workers' workshop held in May 2005, indicates that exploitive labor practices at Asian-owned garment factories are common in Swaziland. Violations include forced overtime hours, verbal and sexual assault and harassment, unsafe and unhealthy working conditions, unreasonably high production goals, and anti-union activity. Garment workers in Swaziland work to produce clothing such as jeans and t-shirts primarily intended for sale in the United States at Wal-Mart stores. No other details of this forced and exploitive labor were offered.

2. Clean Clothes Campaign. (2002, June). Inside the garment industry in Swaziland. *Clean Clothes Campaign Newsletter*. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from http://www.cleanclothes.org/news/newsletter15-06.htm

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Garments
   Forced Labor: Garments

   This source discusses the growing garment industry in Swaziland, which is fueled by the implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in 2001 and subsequent investment from foreign clothing manufacturing companies. According to the source, Swazi workers in garment factories, many of which are owned by Taiwanese companies, endure exploitive and compulsory labor. They are paid wages as low as 110.88 rand (US$14.30) per week, labor in hazardous conditions, and are required to work up to 25 overtime hours per week. The methodology employed to gather this information was not discussed in the source.

   About 80 percent of goods produced in Swaziland are exported, and garment factories export mainly to U.S. customers such as GAP, Adidas, Bugle Boy, Guess, Armani, Wal-Mart, and K-mart.

3. Dhlamini, L. Z. A. (2007, July 11). Human trade at Siphofaneni. *The Swazi Observer*. Retrieved November 5, 2008, from http://www.observer.org.sz/main.php?id=35392&section=main

   Source: News Article

Human Trafficking: Sugarcane, Waterworks Project

This article highlights a particular case of apparent human trafficking into Swaziland, whereby Mozambican nationals were brought into the country illegally to work on a water development project in Siphofaneni, working as drivers or waving flags on the road. The article did not discuss the characteristics of the exploitation suffered by the alleged victims. The article briefly mentions that Mozambicans are also trafficked to Swaziland for work on sugarcane plantations, especially around harvest time.

4. Frost, S. (2006, October 18). Wal-Mart and ethical sourcing. *CSR Asia Weekly, 2*, 42. Retrieved November 5, 2008, from http://www.csr-asia.com/upload/csrasiaweeklyvol2 week42.pdf

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Sweatshop

   This article discusses briefly a lawsuit against Wal-Mart for contract violations related to the company allowing exploitive labor conditions to persist in their Swaziland factories. Infractions listed in the article include failure to pay basic wages due, excessive hours—seven days per week, no time off for holidays, and obstruction of union formation. However, the article did not detail which goods were produced in the Swazi sweatshops. Forced labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

5. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/ groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/kd00012.pdf

   Source: International Organization

   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This document is a universal review of the many forms of forced labor, and the document briefly mentions how Swaziland political authorities allegedly force people into labor. This document does not mention forced labor in the production of goods.

6. Parks, J. (2006, September 21). Solidarity Center report: Swazi workers lack basic freedoms. *AFL-CIO Blog*. Retrieved November 10, 2008 from http://blog.aflcio.org/2006/09/21/ solidarity-center-report-swazi-workers-lack-basic-freedoms/

   Source: NGO

   Exploitive Labor: Garments, Textiles
   Forced Labor: Unspecified

   This report discusses exploitive labor conditions in the garment, textile, and other unspecified production industries of Swaziland as a result of the AGOA. The report notes that women workers, who make up more than 75 percent of the workforce but occupy a

low status in society, endure workplace sexual harassment and rape. In addition, all workers suffer the burdens of forced overtime without pay, unsafe working conditions, abuse, and an overall lack of trade union representation, as the king of Swaziland has outlawed all labor union activity. The report speaks specifically of workers who produce textiles, garments, and other unspecified products for American consumers. The report also notes that forced labor is a problem in Swaziland, but does not connect that statement with any specific sectors. Thus, although the report discusses the production of goods, forced labor in production sectors is not discussed.

7. Simelane, X. (2008). Textiles and employee relations in Swaziland. *Employee Relations, 30*(4), 452–465. Retrieved August 22, 2008, from the Emerald Complete database.

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Exploitive Labor: Textiles
   Forced Labor: Textiles

   This article about employee-employer relations in Swaziland describes situations of forced and exploitive labor in the Texrey textiles firm in Matsapha, Swaziland. The author uses a case study of this particular firm to describe the general relations between employees of similar industrial workplaces throughout the country. Exploitive conditions described by the author include verbal and physical assault of employees, forced overtime, unhealthy environments, long working hours, and unsafe working conditions, such as exposure to harsh chemical agents without the provision of protective gear. Underpayment was also noted as a problem, with workers earning a salary between 290 and 500 rand—an amount far less the minimum wage required by law for workers in the textile industry.

   The tasks performed by workers vary depending on gender, though not on experience or education. Men typically work as drivers, mechanics, packers, loaders, and cleaners while women sew, trim, cut, press, and label garments or perform quality control. The author suggests that perhaps the relations in such workplaces are a result of cultural difference between the Chinese and Taiwanese upper management and Swazi workers.

   The author interviewed 17 shop floor workers at Texrey, although only 11 of them were included in the final analysis due to study drop out. In addition, union officials from two different organizing unions in the manufacturing and textile industry were also interviewed. Direct observations at Texrey were also used in the analysis. Texrey has four main branches in Swaziland, including a spinning factory by the name of TITEX. Texrey's largest market is with clients such as Wal-Mart, K-Mart, JCPenney, and Reebok in the United States.

8. Solidarity Center. (2006). *Justice for all: The struggle for worker rights in Swaziland*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 9, 2008, from http://www.solidarity center.org/files/SwazilandFinal.pdf

   Source: NGO

Forced Labor: Garments, Manufacturing, Poultry, Unspecified

This report on labor rights in Swaziland touches on the phenomenon of forced labor, and indicates that forced overtime in manufacturing and production sectors, especially in the garment industry, is the main form that forced labor takes. While the document does not specify goods produced in the manufacturing and production sectors, poultry was noted in addition to garments in the document. Additionally, the government of Swaziland has legalized a traditional form of forced labor called tribute labor, whereby tasks are performed for chiefs or the king without remuneration and under threat of punishment. Although some Swazi citizens perform tribute labor willingly and with pride, the author notes that because the threat of punishment is present, at least some individuals perform the tasks out of fear of penalty. Similarly, forced overtime is enforced by threat of penalties, such as cautionary hearings and dismissal. There is also some evidence to suggest the existence of human trafficking in Swaziland, although there is no information on trends or characteristics of trafficking into Swaziland and no government agency responsible for combating it.

Swaziland has ratified the ILO Forced Labor Conventions 29 and 105, but human trafficking is not prohibited by Swazi law.

9. Swaziland: Worst labour strife in a decade. (2008, March 6). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved November 9, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=77159

   Source: News Article

   Exploitive Labor: Textiles

   This article reports on the events that took place during a textile workers' strike in Swaziland. The workers complained of poor treatment and substandard pay in the Taiwanese textile factories where they worked. No further details were provided, and the report did not use the term forced labor in reference to the production of textiles or other goods.

10. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2007). *Human trafficking in South Africa: Causes and recommendations* (Policy Paper No. 145-E). Paris: Author. Retrieved May 23, 2008, from unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001528/152823E.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

    This source notes that the trafficking of Swazi women and young girls occurs for the purpose of sexual exploitation; however, the source does not discuss trafficking in relation to the production of goods.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2008, March 11). *Swaziland: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100507.htm

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

    Forced Labor: Unspecified

    This report notes briefly that, although illegal, there were reports of forced or compulsory labor in Swaziland during the reporting year, including the traditional practice of forced performance of tasks for chiefs. No further information was provided, and the report does not discuss forced labor in the production of goods.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC:
REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Abu Jamous, M. (2008, June 24). *Iraqi refugees in Syria and Jordan*. Retrieved December 29, 2008, from http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/asylum/lifeline/pages.asp?country=iq&id=8&misc1=facts_country

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   The article focuses on the life of Iraqi refugees in Jordan and Syria. The article indicates that in Syria, the number of Iraqi refugees is between 1.2 and 1.5 million. According to Syrian law, those refugees are not allowed to work and are, therefore, facing difficult economic conditions. The article noted that the rate of child labor and prostitution are high among Iraqi children. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

2. Amnesty International. (2008, June 15). *Rhetoric and reality: The Iraqi refugee crisis*. Retrieved April 23, 2009, from http://www.amnesty.org/en/newsand-updates/report/iraqi-refugees-facing-desperate-situation-20080615

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Unspecified

   The publication explores the plight of Iraqi refugees in their country, and the situation in the region after the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003. In Syria, those refugees have fallen into poverty and suffer severe economic hardship. Consequently, child labor, prostitution, and domestic violence are growing problems among those refugees. To survive, many Iraqi families are forced to send their children to work in streets or factories. This publication highlights the specific case of a family with three working children: a boy age 6 and a girl age 10 who sell chewing gum to earn US$1 per day, and another boy age 15 who polishes shoes and earns US$2 per day. The article also indicated that one of the reasons for low school enrollment among Iraqi children is child labor. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

3. Amnesty International. (2008, May 12). *Iraq: Suffering in silence: Iraqi refugees in Syria.* Retrieved April 23, 2009, from http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE14/010/2008/en/7f39d610-2042-11dd-a784-8b9c94c1f93f/mde140102008eng.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sweets Manufacturing, Unspecified

This article focuses on the difficulties facing Iraqi refugees who fled to Syria after the U.S.-led invasion in 2003. According to the article, the deteriorating economy forced Iraqi families to send their children into the labor market early. Generally, the school enrollment rate among Iraqi children is low, one of the reasons being child labor. This report highlights the specific case of a boy age 15 who worked in a sweets factory for 10-hour shifts, six days a week, earning US$50 per month. The article mentions the use of children in sweets manufacturing; however, no further details are presented in the article.

4. Amnesty International. (2007, July 26). *Iraq: The situation of Iraqi refugees in Syria.* Retrieved April 23, 2009, from http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE14/036/2007/en/dom-MDE140362007en.pdf

   Source: NGO

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified
   Child Trafficking: Unspecified

   This article assesses the situation of Iraqi refugees in Syria; in particular, it looks at their legal status and access to services such as healthcare, education, and housing. According to the article, child labor and the trafficking of Iraqi children are growing problems for Iraqi refugees. Moreover, due to the economic hardship, girls and women reported to Amnesty International that their families forced them to work in the commercial sex industry.

5. Al-Khalidi, A., Hoffmann, S., Tanner.,V. (2007, June). *Iraqi refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic: A field-based snapshot.* Washington, DC: Brookings Institution—University of Bern. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www3.brookings.edu/fp/projects/idp/200706iraq.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Begging, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Unspecified

   This publication is based on a survey that was funded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assess patterns of Iraqi displacement inside Iraq and other neighboring countries, with a focus on Iraqis who fled to Syria. Iraqi refugees in Syria are facing economic hardship and the unemployment rate is high. To survive and adapt, Iraqi families have sent their children into the labor market. According to this report, despite the fact that child labor is common among Iraqi refugees, there is no official estimation on the number of working children. Child laborers sell different things such as cigarettes, food items, and lottery papers. They also perform work cleaning shops, shining shoes, and street begging. Older laborer children work in shops and offices, restaurants, and bakeries. Child laborers live and work in poor areas, and the average daily wage for Iraqi children is US$1 to $2, and as much as US$4 to $6 per day. The report did mention the use of child labor in bread making, food manufacturing, and restaurants, although no further details are presented.

6. Al-Miqdad, F. (2008, June 24). Iraqi refugees in Syria. *Forced Migration Review, Special Issue*. Retrieved December 29, 2008, from http://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/Iraq/08.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   The article explores the conditions of Iraqi refugees in Syria, and contains similar information to the Jamous article cited above. The article notes that 1.2 million Iraqi refugees have fled to Syria. This influx of refugees has led to a rise in the costs of housing, food, education, and medical care. Due to bad economic conditions, many Iraqi families are forced to work in prostitution and also to rely on children as their breadwinners. Both the rates of child labor and school dropout are increasing. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

7. Asmar, M. (n.d.). Child labour is an increasing phenomenon in Arab world. *Gulf News Research Center*. Retrieved December 25, 2008, from http://tyo.ca/islambank.community/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&sid=1573

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This article addresses the magnitude of child labor in the Arab world, and mentions that the phenomenon not only exists in Syria, but is on the rise. This article refers to Syria only as part of a regional trend, and does not offer any further specific details. This article does not discuss child labor in the production of goods.

8. Central Bureau of Statistics. (2008, February). *Syrian Arab Republic. Monitoring the situation of women and children. Multiple indicator cluster survey 2006*. Retrieved December 29, 2008, from http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS3_Syria_FinalReport_2006_Eng.pdf

   Source: Governmental Agency—Government of Syria, Central Bureau of Statistics

   Child Labor: Unspecified

   This publication is based on a survey that was conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Pan Arab Project for Family Health/League of Arab States. UNICEF provided the technical support for this survey. Regarding child labor, the findings of the survey indicate that 4 percent of children between ages 5 and 14 are economically active. Child labor is common among children who do not attend school. The highest rate of child labor was reported in *Hama* (12.5 percent) and the lowest rate was noticed in *Sweids* (1.2 percent). Child labor is more common among children in poor households (6.7 percent) compared to children from rich households (1.6 percent). The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the report.

9. Gerhardt, T. (2007, September 12). Fleeing the Iraq War, increasing numbers of young refugees are forced into prostitution. *Wire Tap Magazine*. Retrieved January13, 2009, from http://www.wiretapmag.org/warandpeace/43230/

   Source: News Article

   Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This article indicates that the commercial sex industry is a serious problem among the Iraqi refugees in Syria who have fled their homes since the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003, and that Iraqi women are often trafficked to or within Syria and forced into the commercial sex trade. Prostitution among girls is increasingly common among Iraqi children due to the deteriorating economic situation. The article also indicated that some families sell their daughters into the sex industry. This source does not discuss the use of forced or child labor in the production of goods in Syria.

10. International Bureau for Children's Rights. (n.d.). *Making children's rights work: country profile on Syria* [Draft]. Retrieved December 19, 2008, from http://www.ibcr.org/Publications/CRC/Draft_CP_Asia/SyriaPDF.pdf

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Manufacturing

    This draft report is the Syrian profile on children's rights and is essentially a review of available literature on the state of children's rights. Although the minimum age for employment is 15, 2 percent of the labor force is comprised of children between age 10 and 14, amounting to about 100,000 children. According to the report, in 2003 there were an estimated 620,000 working children in Syria. About 12 percent of these laborer children work for more than 70 hours per week, with girls working primarily in agriculture and boys working in the manufacturing sector. No specific details related to the conditions of this work were presented. The article also investigates the government's actions to combat the child labor by shedding light on the reform of a law that increased the minimum age of work from 12 to 15, and from 15 to 18 for heavy work. The article noted that the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MLSA) has been assigned to monitor the work conditions for children under 18 and to force the implementation of the law. However, MLSA does not have a sufficient number of inspectors.

11. Iraq-Syria: Starving to survive: Iraqi refugees resort to desperate measures. (2008, January 2). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved April 23, 2009, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=76062

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This article focuses on the living conditions of Iraqi refugees in Syria. Along with the bad economic conditions, the Syrian laws that do not allow Iraqis to work in Syria legally

have forced many families to enter their children into the labor market. The article revealed that 10 percent of Iraqi children were working, and 80 percent of them do not go to school. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

12. Mahdi, A. A., & Hourani, L. (2003). *Teen life in the Middle East—Syria*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

    Source: Other—Book

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    This book section provides insight into the everyday lives of teenagers in 11 countries in the Middle East including Syria. Regarding child labor, the chapter on Syria indicates that child labor is one of the causes of children dropping out of school. According to a study conducted in 1998 by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Labor, 6 percent of children were economically active and worked to support their families. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed.

13. Middle East Online. (2009, February 23). *Tougher action needed on child labour in Syria*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.middle-east-online.com/english/?id=30575

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Construction, Industry, Plumbing

    The article discusses the issue of child labor among both Syrian and Iraqi children in Syria. Despite the fact that Syrian law prohibits children from working until they reach age 15 in work that is not physically demanding, and age 17 for work that does require physical demand, child labor is still increasingly common, especially in rural areas. The main contributing factor for child labor is the deteriorating economic situation. Child laborers engage in work in industrial workshops and in construction, and in the agricultural sector—mostly harvesting crops. Child laborers are either paid much less than adults or receive no payment, especially if they work in family businesses. The study also explored the linkage between education and child labor, where the school dropout rate is high among laborer children. The article did mention the use of child labor in the agricultural sector; however, the use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the report.

14. Sheahen, L. (n.d.). *Iraqi refugees struggle to find work*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://crs.org/lebanon/vocational-training-refugees/

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Auto Repair, Street Vending, Unspecified

    This article focuses on the economic difficulties facing the 1.5 million Iraqi refugees who have fled to Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Lebanon. Those Iraqi refugees are facing economic

difficulties that have forced them to send their children into the labor market. According to the article, Iraqi children sell agricultural goods, and they work as auto mechanics. The child laborers work long hours, they work nights, and earn up to a few dollars daily. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

15. Syria: New draft law targets sex traffickers. (2008, March 17). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 11, 2009, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=77311

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified
    Child Trafficking: Body Parts, Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Sexual Exploitation

    This article indicates that Syria is a destination country for people trafficked from different countries for the purposes of commercial sex and entertainment, domestic work, unspecified forced labor, and for the sale of body parts. Due to the influx of 1.5 million Iraqi refugees since 2003, trafficking for sexual exploitation has become a growing problem in Syria. This article highlights the specific case of a girl age 11 who was trafficked into Syria for the purposes of entertainment and prostitution. This article does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods in Syria.

16. Syria: Child labourers operate in legal loophole, say rights workers. (2006, July 13). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 22, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=27130

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Carpentry, Unspecified

    The article explores the legal loophole in Syrian law that permits child labor and the growing problem of child labor in Syria. According to the article, the reformed child labor law prohibits children from working until they reach age 15, while the basic Syrian law kept the minimum work age at 12. The MLSA is given the task of monitoring and fining employers of children; however, the current fine is only US$20, which makes the employment of children cost efficient. Therefore, child labor has become a growing problem in Syria, where approximately 600,000 Syrian children between age 10 and 17 work.

    In 2002, a nationwide survey carried out by UNICEF (also annotated in this bibliography) interviewed more than 20,000 households and found that about 13 percent of children between age 12 and 14 were engaged in labor. Additionally, 3 percent of children between age 10 and 11 were engaged in labor. Children of poor, rural families were most likely to engage in work, and 50 percent of child laborers were engaged in unpaid family business.

    Along with long working hours (46 hours per week), child laborers were subjected to physical abuse, sexual exploitation, and were dropping out of school. This article highlights the specific case of a boy age 14 from an impoverished suburb south of

Damascus who dropped out of school at age nine to work as a carpenter. As a craftsman, he earns up to $10 per day. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not discussed in this article.

17. Syria: Report warns of deteriorating circumstances among Iraqi refugees. (2006, June 1). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 27, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=26938

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Unspecified

    The article discusses the socioeconomic condition of Iraqi refugees in Syria. The deteriorating socioeconomic condition has contributed to widespread prostitution among young Iraqi women, and an increase in child labor at an alarming rate. The article indicated that children comprise 4 percent of the workforce. In addition, children work in dangerous jobs with low wages. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

18. Syria: Child labour still rampant. (2005, September 28). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved December 22, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=25539

    Source: News Article

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Aluminum Casting, Shoe Shining, Street Vending, Tobacco, Unspecified

    Poverty and deteriorating economic conditions prompt many Syrian children to enter the labor force. According to this article, about 8 percent of Syrian children are engaged in child labor and are subjected to abuse and exploitation. However, there are no official statistics about child labor for those less than age 10. Generally, child labor is higher among boys than girls, and higher in rural areas. Children commonly sell small goods such as lottery tickets, chewing gum, and cigarettes, and they polish shoes and perform agricultural work. The article noted that children make aluminum products by pouring melted aluminum in hot ovens, and they work with tobacco goods, drying tobacco leaves. The article also stated that the Syrian government has banned children from working in heavy industry unless they are age 15 or older.

19. Tharwa Foundation. (n.d.[a]). *Tharwa child labor series: Child labor in Damascus: Street kids at work*. Retrieved December 22, 2008, from http://foundation.tharwa.ws/tharwa-reports/syria/136

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Stone Cutting, Street Vending

    This article documents stories of child labor in Syria. Laboring children as young as age 10 work under harsh conditions, selling sweets and cigarettes on the street, and in stone-

cutting mills. The children earn between 100 and 400 Syrian pounds per day. No further details related to child labor in the production of goods are presented.

20. Tharwa Foundation. (n.d.[b]). *Tharwa child labor series: Organized gangs of child street beggars in Syria.* Retrieved December 22, 2008, from http://foundation.tharwa.ws/tharwa-reports/syria/138

    Source: NGO

    Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Shoe Shining, Street Vending

    The article discusses the causes of children begging in Syria. It also sheds light on homelessness among children, its explanatory factors, and its impact on both society and on children themselves. According to the article, the breakdown of family morale, lack of understanding and affection between wives and husbands, and deteriorated economic conditions have had a detrimental impact on children; this in turn has forced many children to leave home either to be homeless or to engage in labor through organized begging gangs. In addition to street begging, street children work selling newspapers, gum, cigarettes, washing the windshields of cars, and shining shoes. Such working children are vulnerable to exploitation and psychological problems. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

21. Tiltnes, A. A., et al. (2002, June). *Magnitude and characteristics of working children in Syria: A report to UNICEF, Syria based on a national household survey*. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. Retrieved December 29, 2008, from http://www.fafo.no/ais/middeast/syria/childlabour/wcsfinalreport.pdf

    Source: International Organization

    Child Labor: Agriculture, Auto Repair, Beverage Production, Clothing, Construction, Fishing, Food Production, Forestry, Furniture, Leather Products, Mineral Production, Service Industry, Trade

    This report assesses the magnitude of child labor in Syria. The source of the data is the 2000 Internal Migration Survey conducted by the University of Damascus and the CBS, in collaboration with the Fafo Center for Applied International Studies. More than 20,000 households were interviewed. The survey found that the absolute number of working children was 620,000, and that the labor force participation rate for children between age 10 and 11 was 3.1 percent (26,500); for the age group of 12 to 14, the rate was 12.8 percent (171,500); and for children between age 15 and 17, the rate was 12.8 percent (423,300).

    The results also revealed that child labor was higher among boys than girls, and higher in rural areas than in urban areas. For working children age 10 to 14, almost 65 percent of them work in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. About 15 percent work in the manufacturing industry; 11.5 percent were employed in the services sector in trade, hotels, and restaurants; and 4 percent work in the construction sector. Although child laborers between age 15 and 17 do relatively less work in agriculture, they do more work

in construction, manufacturing, and trade. Without age group breakdown, the report noted that farming is the predominant sector for child laborers, followed by the manufacturing sector.

Of children who work in the manufacturing sector, the following areas of production are the most common: clothes (5 percent), furniture (3 percent), minerals (3 percent), leather products (2 percent), and food and beverages (2 percent). In addition, according to the report, 8 percent of children work in construction, 7 percent of child laborers are employed in retail trade, and 6 percent work with vehicle maintenance and sales. The survey also noted that more than half of employed children (more than 100,000) between age 10 and 14 work in family businesses—agricultural and non-agricultural—without pay. Regarding income, 81 percent of girls and 75 percent of boys do not earn money; while 8 percent of girls and 16 percent of boys earn at least 3,000 Syrian pounds every month. The difference in income between girls and boys comes from the fact that agricultural work is predominantly reserved for girls, which is often unpaid. The survey also showed that children work for long hours, and half of them work in unpaid family businesses.

Regarding employment and schooling, only 8 percent of all employed children between age 10 and 17 attend school. Among children age 10 and 11, 52.5 percent of the employed children go to school. About 11.5 percent of children between age 12 and 14 attend school, while only 3.5 percent of children between age 15 and 17 go to school.

22. United Nations Children's Fund. (2008). *The state of the world's children 2008: Child survival.* New York: Author. Retrieved December 29, 2008, from http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/The_State_of_the_Worlds_Children_2008.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

This report evaluates the state of child survival and the primary health care for mothers, newborns, and children worldwide, containing a section with updated statistics about child labor. In Syria, the report noted that a total of 4 percent of children between age 5 and 14 were engaged in child labor. Males were more often engaged in the labor force (5 percent) than were females (3 percent). The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the report.

23. United Nations Refugee Agency, United Nations Children's Fund, & World Food Programme. (2006, March). *Assessment on the situation of Iraqi refugees in Syria.* Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp119686.pdf

Source: International Organizations

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

The report focuses on the living conditions of Iraqi refugees in Syria. The deteriorating conditions of Iraqi refugees contribute to the widespread use of child labor among poor children. The article also notes that the labor force participation rate for children age 6 to 14 is 2.8 percent; for those between 15 and 18 the rate is 7.1 percent; and for children between age 6 and 18, the rate is 3.9 percent. According to the report, children and adolescents work for long hours, in hazardous environments, and with low financial reward. In addition, school enrollment among Iraqi child laborers is low. Generally, boys work in market places, and girls work as housemaids. In addition to child labor, the article indicated that Syria is a destination country for the trafficking of Iraqi women and girls. Iraqi girls and women were trafficked by organized networks or family members to get involved in the commercial sex industry. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

24. Urek, M. (2003, April 1). The drama of Iraqi refugee women and children in Syria. *Turkish Daily News*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://arama.hurriyet.com.tr/arsivnews.aspx?id=-627114

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified
Forced Child Labor: Sexual Exploitation

This article focuses on the difficulties facing Iraqi refugees who fled to Syria. The article notes that approximately 1.5 million people have fled to Syria. In order to survive in the face of economic struggles, Iraqi families are forced to send their children into the labor market early, and some Iraqi women and young girls are forced into prostitution. Around 10 percent of Iraqi children work in Syria, and 80 percent of them are unable to attend school. They often work for about US$1 day. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

25. U.S. Department of State. (2009, February 25). *Syria: Country reports on human rights practices—2008.* Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119127.htm

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

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

According to this report, the minimum age for employment in the private sector is 15 years for most nonagricultural labor, and it is 18 years for heavy work. Along with obtaining parental permission for children under age 16, the law limits the number of working hours for youth of legal age to six hours per day, and it also states that youth are not allowed to work night shifts, weekends, and on official holidays. In addition, children under age 15 are not allowed to work in mines, at petroleum sites, and in other risky areas or on heavy jobs that require lifting, carrying, or dragging heavy objects. In spite of the above-mentioned laws and regulations, the report noted that there were 600,000 children who worked in heavy jobs that were characterized by unhealthy working conditions.

Additionally, the report indicated that some working children were exposed to worst forms of child labor, including forced labor and prostitution. The report also noted that the majority of children under the age of 16 engaged in unpaid work for their parents, particularly in the agricultural sector.

The report also indicated that many Syrian children were engaged in unpaid family business work, which is not considered as labor. However, the Syrian government did take limited measures to combat child labor. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs was assigned to monitor child labor, although there were a limited number of inspectors who were assigned to monitor the implementation and to enforce the law. The report did mention the use of child labor in the agricultural sector; however, no further details related to child labor in the production of goods are presented.

26. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 29, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105659.pdf

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

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

According to this report, Syria is a destination and transit hub for children and women trafficked for the purposes of commercial sex and forced labor. According to this source, although Syria has been assigned as a Tier 3 country, the Syrian government did not report any law enforcement, and it does not enforce implemented laws to eliminate trafficking or to protect trafficking victims. The report does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods in Syria.

27. Watt, C. (2008, December 11). Exodus: Iraqi refugees in Syria. *Maisonneuve*. Retrieved December 25, 2008, from http://www.maisonneuve.org/index.php?&page_id=12&article_id=3200

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This article notes that between 4 to 5 million Iraqis have fled their homes, and of them, more than 1 million fled to Syria. Deteriorated economic conditions have led to high levels of child labor and prostitution among Iraqi refugee families. The use of child labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC:
REVIEW OF FORCED LABOR INFORMATION

1. Al-Khalidi, A., Hoffmann, S., & Tanner,V. (2007). *Iraqi refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic: A field-based snapshot*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution—University of Bern. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www3.brookings.edu/fp/projects/idp/200706iraq.pdf

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation

   This publication is based on a survey that was funded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assess patterns of Iraqi displacement inside Iraq and other neighboring countries with a focus on Iraqis who fled to Syria. According to this report, prostitution is a common problem among poor Iraqis, Syrian women, Turkish women, and women from former Soviet republics and Russia. The publication also indicated that the commercial sex industry is growing, and it is regulated by organized criminal networks. This source does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods in Syria.

2. Al Turkmani, A. (2007, November 25). *Human trafficking in Syria*. Tharwa Foundation. Retrieved January 1, 2009, from http://foundation.tharwa.ws/tharwa-reports/syria/1162-human-trafficking-in-syria-

   Source: NGO

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   According to this source, there are no official figures or statistics that could indicate the magnitude of human trafficking in Syria, however, the problem of human trafficking does exist and is a growing problem. This source does not state whether Syria is a source, transit, or destination country and the author does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Syria.

3. Arbuthnot, F. (2007, July 20). Exodus of Iraqi refugees: Syria—The price of compassion. *Global Research*. Retrieved January14, 2009, from http://www.globalresearch.ca/index.php?context=va&aid=6384

   Source: Academic/Research Organization

   Human Trafficking: Unspecified

   This news article discusses the life of Iraqi refugees who have fled to Syria since 2003. According to the article, trafficking from Iraq to Syria does exist, though the magnitude

of the problem is not known. The article does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Syria.

4. Gerhardt, T. (2007, September 12). Fleeing the Iraq war, increasing numbers of young refugees are forced into prostitution. *Wire Tap Magazine*. Retrieved January 13, 2009, from http://www.wiretapmag.org/warandpeace/43230/

   Source: News Article

   Adult Forced Labor: Sexual Exploitation
   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The article indicates that the commercial sex industry is a serious problem among the Iraqi refugees in Syria who have fled their homes since the United States-led invasion of Iraq in 2003, and that Iraqi women are often trafficked to or within Syria and forced into the commercial sex trade. Prostitution among girls is increasingly common among Iraqi children due to the deteriorating economic situation. The article also indicated that some families sell their daughters into the sex industry. This source does not discuss the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Syria.

5. Iraq—Syria: Sex traffickers target women in war-torn Iraq. (2006, October 26). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 16, 2009, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=61903

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Unspecified

   Syria is a destination country for trafficked Iraqi women. However, there are no official statistics that could reflect the magnitude of the problem. This article cited a report published by the United Nations refugee agency, the UN's Children's Fund and the World Food Programme (also annotated in this bibliography). The article does not discuss the use of forced or child labor in the production of goods in Syria.

6. Syria: First shelter for trafficked people opens in Damascus. (2009, February 2). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=82686

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The article indicated that human trafficking is a growing problem in Syria, and there are no laws against it. This article quotes the U.S. Department of State's most recent report on trafficking in persons (also annotated in this bibliography). According to the article, a shelter for trafficking victims was recently opened in Damascus, which is a step in recognition of the human trafficking problem in Syria. This source does not discuss the use of forced or child labor in the production of goods in Syria.

7. Syria: New draft law targets sex traffickers. (2008, March 17). *IRINnews.org*. Retrieved January 11, 2009, from http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=77311

   Source: News Article

   Forced Labor: Unspecified
   Human Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Entertainment, Sexual Exploitation

   This article indicates that Syria is a destination country for people trafficked from different countries in the world for the purposes of commercial sex and entertainment, domestic work, unspecified forced labor, and for the sale of body parts. Due to the influx of 1.5 million Iraqi refugees since 2003, trafficking for sexual exploitation has become a growing problem in Syria. This article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Syria.

8. Terzieff, J. (March 21, 2008). Rights & wrongs: Afghanistan, China, Syria, and Zimbabwe. *World Politics Review*. Retrieved January 3, 2009, from http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/article.aspx?id=1821

   Source: News Article

   Adult Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

   This article primarily discusses Syrian efforts to combat human trafficking, but also notes that Syria is a common destination country and that women are trafficked from South Asia and Africa for domestic work and from Eastern Europe for commercial sexual exploitation. The article does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Syria.

9. UN Refugee Agency, United Nations Children's Fund, & World Food Programme. (2006, March). *Assessment on the situation of Iraqi refugees in Syria*. Damascus, Syria: Authors. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp119686.pdf

   Source: International Organizations

   Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

   The report focuses on the living conditions of Iraqi refugees in Syria. The deteriorating conditions of Iraqi refuges contribute to the wide spread of child labor among poor children. The article also lists the labor force participation rate of children age 6 through 14 is 2.8 percent; for children age 15 through 18, the rate is 7.1 percent and for children age 6 through 18, the rate is 3.9 percent. According to the report, children and adolescents work for long hours, in hazardous environments, and with low financial reward. In addition, school enrollment among Iraqi laborer children is low. Generally, boys work in market places, and girls work as housemaids. In addition to child labor, the article indicated that Syria is a destination country for the trafficking of Iraqi women and girls, who were trafficked by organized networks or family members to get involved in

the commercial sex industry. The use of forced labor in the production of goods was not mentioned in the article.

10. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved December 29, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105659.pdf

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

    Adult Forced Labor: Unspecified
    Adult Involuntary Servitude: Cabaret Dancing, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation
    Adult Trafficking: Cabaret Dancing, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

    According to this report, Syria is a destination and transit hub for children and women trafficked for the purposes of commercial sex and forced labor. Along with Iraqi refugees, women from Somalia and Eastern Europe were trafficked to Syria for commercial sexual exploitation. In Syria, women from Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus were recruited for work as cabaret dancers. However, those women were subject to forced labor in the form of involuntary servitude through unlawful seizing of their passports, and some of them were forced into prostitution. Furthermore, according to the report, women from Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Ethiopia, and Sierra Leone were recruited to work in Syria as domestic servants, but they were subjected to forced labor conditions suggestive of involuntary servitude such as working long hours, non-payment of wages, movement restrictions through withholding of passports, and physical or sexual abuse. The report also indicated that Syria is a transit hub for Iraqi women and children trafficked to Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and Lebanon for forced prostitution.

    According to this source, although Syria has been assigned as Tier 3, the Syrian government did not report any law enforcement and does not enforce implemented laws to eliminate human trafficking or to protect trafficking victims. The report does not mention the use of forced labor in the production of goods in Syria.

11. U.S. Department of State. (2009). *Syria: Country reports on human rights practices—2008*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved April 24, 2008, from http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119127

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

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

    The report notes that Syria is a destination and transit country for women trafficked from South and Southeast Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Iraq for the purpose of domestic servitude and sexual exploitation. The report also noted that Iraqi women and girls were subjected to forced commercial sexual exploitation by Iraqi criminal networks in Syria. However, statistics about the scope and type of trafficking are not available. The Syrian government did not comply, implement, or take steps to address the issue of trafficking to Syria and they do not offer protection and rehabilitation services to victims.

Regarding forced labor, this report indicates that the problem of forced labor does exist in Syria. The report indicated that the Syrian government imposed forced labor on individuals who protest and are prejudice against the general production plan. No further details related to use of forced labor in the production of goods are mentioned in this report.

12. U.S. keeps Gulf allies on trafficking blacklist. (2008, June 4). *Agence France-Presse*. Retrieved January 2, 2009, from http://rawstory.com/news/afp/US_keeps_Gulf_allies_on_trafficking_06042008.html

Source: News Article

Adult Forced Labor: Unspecified
Adult Trafficking: Sexual Exploitation

This article quotes the U.S. Department of State's most recent trafficking in persons report (also annotated in this bibliography) and notes that Syria is a destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor in unspecified sectors. Forced labor in the production of goods is not discussed.

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